CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER.

(WITH SUPPLEMENT.)

SACKVILLE, N. B., MARCH 30, 1882

☞ *Address all Correspondence for this paper—*

"POST,"

Sackville, N. B.

☞ *Mr. S. D. Scott is authorized to collect monies, make contracts and do other business for the "Chignecto Post and Borderer."*

Longfellow.

Last Friday, died Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, aged 75. His life is too well known to need a sketch. Fifty-seven years ago, a boy of 18, he graduated from Bowdoin College, and then gave such promise that his *Alma Mater* selected him for a professorship. At 27 he had a chair at Harvard, and was already making himself a name in the world of letters. His prose works would have made him known had he not written poetry, but comparatively few have read 'Outre Mer' or 'Kavanagh,' while millions are familiar with Evangeline, Hiawatha, Miles Standish, and the short poems. The best known and best beloved of all English speaking poets of this age has passed away. There may have been greater men in the poetic circle; that depends on how greatness is measured. If to be familiar to the most homesteads, is to be greatest, Longfellow was that. If to be dear to many hearts, and to have made many lives better and truer, is to be great, he was great. Lowell speaks in stronger tones, but not so gently, nor so smoothly, nor so sympathetically. Longfellow may have been less *distinctively* American than Joaquim Miller, but he was no less American because he was cosmopolitan. There are those who say that Walt Whitman is the greatest American poet; but Walt Whitman, with his great lumbering strides, his lack of melody, and his egotism, will never be loved. Emmerson has more genius perhaps, but his poetry is not found in his verse. He walks, too, with his head in the clouds, and the light of his countenance is only seen by a few. Poe may have been more intense, but it was the intensity of a lunatic. His poetry never came home to anybody's bosom. Longfellow's did. No one ever felt that Longfellow was away above him in some flight of fancy, or that his words were hot and fiery with some abnormal passion. He was always a man and a brother. There are poets who write only for the cultured, whose audience is fit though few; and there are others whose works have found their way to the untaught and homely taste of the multitude. Longfellow wrote for both classes. While critics have abused some writers, whose works have notwithstanding reached forty editions, they have praised others whom nobody would read. But everybody spoke well of Longfellow, and everybody read him. Excepting Poe, no one ever had an unpleasant word for him, and everything that Poe said was written in a jealous passion, and was forgotten forty years ago. Longfellow with his friend Whittier and afterward Lowell, was ready to speak for the slave when some odium was attached to the man who did it. And his voice was not less uncertain, if it was milder, than the fierce denunciation of the angry Quaker, or the sharp sarcasm of Lowell. Longfellow's memory will scarcely be greener among the Cambridge men, than here in Acadia, which he has made known in his little American epic. It has long been a hope to Nova Scotians that the author of Evangeline might visit the first scene of the story; and perhaps, had he lived longer he might have done so.

Longfellow might have been describing himself in his picture of The Poet at the Wayside Inn.

A Poet, too, was there whose verse
Was tender, musical and terse;
The inspiration, the delight,
The gleam, the glory, the swift flight
Of thoughts so sudden, that they seem
The revelations of a dream.
All these were his; but with them came
No envy of another's fame;
He did not find his sleep less sweet
For music in some neighboring street,
Honor and blessings on his head
While living, good report when dead;
Who, not too eager for the crown,
Accepts, but does not clutch the crown!

Hemlock Lands.

There can be no doubt that it is a bad policy for New Brunswick to sell these lands to manufacturers of tanbark extract. There is a limit to the quantity of such bark in the Province. It ought to be saved. New Brunswick is placed in a position to do the tanning for the Dominion. None of the western Provinces have much hemlock, but the Far West will produce great quantities of hides. The rich pasture lands of British Columbia and of the States further east than there are destined to feed the herds and flocks, which will supply meat to Europe. No doubt, the exportation will be largely in the shape of dead meat, fresh and in barrels. The hides should be tanned in Canada, and where so conveniently as in New Brunswick? But it will not take long for men like the Millers, and all credit is due them for their energy, to strip our forests of the hemlock bark and leave the trees, scattered through the woods, a temptation to fire. Whatever may be the motives of Mr. Sayre and his friends, in resisting the sale of the lands, there can be no doubt that great care should be taken not to allow our Province to be stripped of her wealth, for the sake of the trifle that is gained.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

OTTAWA, March 27.—The Budget debate has closed. It might have closed sooner without much of importance being lost. However most of the members who can speak at all, have spoken; and so have some others. Doubtless, the best speech of all those made after the first two or three, was that of Thomas White, of Cardwell. No man in the House is better posted with regard to trade matters, and no member has a more pleasing manner of saying what he has to say. Mr. White labored under the disadvantage of speaking late, after the ground had been gone over two or three times; yet managed to find a good deal to say that was new. It is worth noticing that of all the speakers on the Opposition side, only Mr. Gilmour said that the country was not prospering. Mr. White, alluding to Mr. Blake's sneer on the Government, that they took credit to themselves for the blessings of Providence, remarked that Providence seemed to have neglected Charlotte County, and hoped that it was not a judgment on them for returning Mr. Gilmour.

Mr. Snowball made a somewhat striking oration. He said that the increased output of coal in Nova Scotia, was due solely to increased consumption, and that Nova Scotia miners paid in consequence of the N. P. extra duty on cornmeal to the extent of $44,000 annually, and that Nova Scotia coal was not good coal for steam purposes. The miner and cornmeal item seems to indicate that the miners eat all the cornmeal, as $44,000 is all that Nova Scotia paid for cornmeal duties.

The charge against Nova Scotia coal was refuted by Mr. Domil, the member for Pictou, who showed conclusively that however good a judge Mr. Snowball might be of lumber, he was not good authority on coal.

Sir Leonard spoke briefly in closing the debate. There was no vote taken. During the late administration whenever the Opposition objected to the financial policy of the Government they had the House divided on it; but the present Opposition did not hazard a vote on this occasion, though they did both last year and the year before.

Mr. Anglin made some inquiries and some comments on Sir Charles's policy in buying a lot of second hand coal hoppers in the States, instead of getting them made at Moncton. He did not seem satisfied with the reasonable reply that the cars were bought at a bargain, were as good as new, and were needed at once, before there would be time to make them.

On the 22nd, the new familiar Deceased Wife's Sister Bill was taken up again. After various amendments being moved and lost and the six months hoist having been moved by Sir Albert Smith, of your county, the Bill passed its third reading by a large majority.

The Presbyterian fight goes on. A Bill has passed the House in Committee, which in effect decides in favor of the United Presbyterians. Whatever may be the bitterness of political debate, there was never so much angry feeling shown in discussing these matters, as there has been by the Minister's and other eminent men in the church, over the question of the funds. Sir John wished to mediate, and moved some amendments of a conciliatory nature, but he met the fate which frequently falls to mediators, and was abused by both parties. So he withdrew his amendments and said he would have nothing more to do with it.

You will, doubtless, see that Sir John's enemies had found a new scandal and are charging him with receiving $2,500, from one Shields, as a bribe, or something of that sort. Sir John has emphatically denied receiving the money as alleged. The sum mentioned was borrowed by Sir John from another man, and not from Shields. A part of it had been repaid and the balance would be paid in June with interest.

Headed Off.

A NEW ENEMY TO THE SCOTT ACT IN ST. JOHN.

The Scott Act counsel gathered in brilliant array before Judge Watters on the 28th, and hope shone in their faces. The Judge came to the scratch smiling and ready for action, and the work of the day was about to commence, when a "prohibition" from Judge Weldon was served on Judge Watters and the Scott Act counsel. The writ, leaving out the technical terms stated that J. W. Weldon having read the affidavit of G. Gordon Bayne, and having received an application for a *rule nisi* from him, orders that the petitioner, William W. Turnbull, shall shew cause at the Supreme Court why he should not be prohibited from proceeding with the scrutiny, and in the meantime Charles Watters is prohibited from holding the said scrutiny. When this striking document was read there was great consternation in the temperance camp, but the game was up and nothing could be done about it.

The grounds of Judge Weldon's prohibition are not stated in the writ, nor do they appear elsewhere, nor does anybody seem to know what they are.

WESTMORLAND WARNED.—Mr. Frier, of Shediac, informs the *Times* that Mr. Vennor informs him, that there will be a big storm about the first of April. A heavy gale or a snow blockade, or both; the weight of the storm to fall in this part of New Brunswick.

HALIFAX LETTER.

The Gammell Will Case---Decay of Halifax---The Mining Boom---Sugar---Politics.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 29.—The Gammell Will Case is being argued on appeal before the Supreme Court—East side—Judges, Hugh McDonald, Smith and Weatherby. It will be recollected that a year after the widow Gammell obtained a Probate of the will, giving all her husband's property to herself, a second will was brought forth by one McLellan, which was submitted to the Probate Court and after a prolonged struggle between the lawyers, the McLellan will was admitted to Probate. The appeal is to set aside the decree of the Judge of Probates on the ground that the second will is a forgery, &c., &c. The court room witnesses an intellectual tournament daily, Sundays excepted. The senior judge—Hugh McDonald—was a colleague of Howe, backed him for Better Terms, became a Privy Councillor and Judge. He has an affection of the eyes that necessitates his retirement from the Bench at an early date. On either side of him are Judges Smith and Weatherby. These two men are direct opposites. If it were not for the awful majority of the law—of which we must all be in wholesome dread—I would compare one to a benevolent grub crawling out of his hole to gain the genial sunshine; the other is a hornet at large, determined to let people know it means business. With the one, the counsel is sure of being allowed to wrestle through with his cases unmolested; before the other is a sort of steeple chase, possessing all the sanguinary excitement of the process known as running the gauntlet—a free fight. Attorney-General Thompson and ex-Attorney-General Weeks are pitted against each other. The Attorney-General possesses the reputation of being the ablest lawyer in the Province; his address is said to have been a masterly marshalling of the facts, possessing the gracefulness that imagination lends, and the effect of intellectual force, exerted with the precision of a piece of mechanism. An undersized man, his small round head and quiet manner in no way reveals his latent energies. Mr. Weeks, like the great Napoleon, is a smooth faced man. He has also the Napoleonic cast of countenance. He is also said to resemble Napoleon in some of his ways. He has the square jaw and decisive manner of a man who is not going to be put down. His political fortunes have, however, been a sort of walking beam series of ups and downs. It is said he will next be heard from down at Guysboro'. He intends to be Attorney-General again. True, he is thought to be a little unorthodox, but then, it is said that Guysboro' is tired of a monotony of goodness. No doubt, Mr. Weeks has worked up the McLellan will handsomely. Public opinion generally is against the view that it is genuine, and public sentiment is a potent force in such a case; still he has so far been victorious. This is a sample of his cross-examination of Mrs. Gammell:—

Question.—When was it you first experience an affection for Mr. Gammell?

Answer.—I decline to answer that question. I did not make a date of it.

Q.—You have a dairy in your heart which indicates the first emotions of the love and affection which first sprung up in your heart for Mr. Gammell.

A.—I did not bring my diary with me. I could not give you the date; my diary is not here. I married Mr. Gammell for love. He did not look older than you but he said he was in his 74th or 75th year and I 43. I married him for love. I am certain sure and every answer I have given in this court is as true as that, to the best of my knowledge. I never was married nor intended to marry until I saw Mr. Gammell. I cannot give you the date in which my first affections sprung up for Mr. Gammell.

Q.—Having had some little experience of a man, I wish to know whether it is not true that the virgin heart does not feel impressed with the first recollections of love?

A.—Having lost my mother I had something else to think of and had passed that time. I decline to answer further of those questions.

It is no lie to assert that Halifax is a dull city. It has a not do-well look. The retail stores on the upper streets lack that fresh and bright tone that accompanies a blooming trade. The streets are solitary. The warehouses on Water Street and wharves that in their massive walls of brick and stone typify the solid strength of Halifax's commercial princes, look down with an air of gloom on the silence about them. Everybody says that real estate is down, down, down and unsaleable at any price. The legend 'to let' stands out almost everywhere from vacant windows. You enquire what is the matter with Halifax? The Grit will point with pride to Confederation and the N. P., as the sources of Halifax's woes. The Tory will confidently assert that the lack of enterprise and energy of her citizens to take advantage of her magnificent position, her wealth, &c., &c., are the whole troubles. May there not be an element of truth in both these statements? The time was when Halifax did the whole business of the Province. Every box of merchandize imported and quintal of fish or tub of butter exported paid a commission to Halifax. It was the great middleman to whom every consumer paid tribute. In process of time, a score of ports of entry were created and little by little, this city has been cut off from her country trade. To complete this movement, confederation came and then the I. C. R., and then a horde of bummers from the West, like grasshoppers, devouring the little trade that was left. These movements all tended to cheapen the goods and were for the benefit of the consumer, but were bad for Halifax. In her alarm she cries out to the Government to bring back to her her prosperity!—as if a Government could enact laws to prevent the inevitable competition of other towns and cities. But Halifax has been so pampered and subsidized as a naval and military station and a local capital, it cannot understand how to stand alone. It shrieks at the Dominion Government to-day, as it howled a century ago, when the Imperial Government, after allowing it 3d stg., cut off its rum and molasses returns! In short, Halifax has been so busy in the past sending her riches to England, or the western banks, or investing them with adventurous subalterns, she had no time to note the building up of her factories and workshops in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Oshawa, &c.; she never dreamed of the day when the Westerner, looking with greedy eyes on these Provinces, would swoop down and glut her markets with his cheap goods. To-day, she sees her mistake. The sugar refinery and cotton factory are her confessions. She made a false start with the former. It is said some Foreigner controlled it, and run it to the earth, compelling the Co. to pay more for repairs and alterations than the machinery originally cost. It will start under new management in a few days and better things are expected.

Politics are slowly simmering here. 'Tis said the Grit ticket will be Jones and Fuller. It is hinted there will be a change in the Conservative ticket.

Mining interests are booming. In the hotels and clubs, gold mines are the leading topics. The city is a focus for speculation. Every day or two one hears of a new bonanza, or another sale at fabulous prices.

Fredericton Correspondence.

FREDERICTON, March 21.—The Bill to incorporate the St. John Bridge Company, has got safely through, after a somewhat warm battle, in which Mr. Hannington and Fraser were arrayed against Mr. Marshall and Mr. Wedderburn. $1,000 was voted for the library. Some discussion took place in regard to public printing. Mr. Willis thought $615 too much for the cost of Public Works report and Mr. White, from Carleton, was of the opinion that if the work were let by tender some thousands of dollars could be saved in printing.

On the item for the Stock Farm Mr. Black asked if the report on agriculture was first submitted to the Board.

Mr. Wedderburn replied that the Board had no authority to alter the report. Mr. White thought the Stock farm was a mistake and the stock had better be sold. Mr. Hill, Mr. Sayre and Ritchie took about the same view of the matter, while Mr. Elder, Mr. Hanington and Mr. Morton were in favor of the farm. The item passed.

On the 23rd a bill to allow the winding up of the affairs of the Albert Mining Co., was committed and passed.

Mr. Sayre, on Thursday, introduced his hemlock land resolution condemning the action of the Government in selling hemlock and other timber from Crown lands. He complained that the trees were cut down and left lying in the woods, then the lands were sold for $2 per acre, whereas the bark would sell on the trees for $8 per acre. He certainly makes a good argument to sustain his position. It was added by Mr. Ryan that the bark used in an extract factory in a day would employ three men for a year in an extract factory.

Mr. Adams spoke strongly in favour of the Government action. He asserted that the parties who had petitioned against Mr. Miller being allowed to have the land were themselves applicants for it, that the Surveyor had reported the land in question unfit for settlement, and that it was so situated as to be in danger of fire. The factories for making extract were a great benefit to the country, and Mr. Adams would consider it a want of confidence vote to pass the resolution. Mr. Davidson agreed with Mr. Adams.

Mr. Sayre's resolution was ultimately lost 15 to 23.

Mr. Black's bill to increase the Jurisdiction of Parish Courts to $80 instead of $40 as at present, has a strong feeling in its favor. Still there is a natural timidity at the thought of giving so much power to commissioners, many of whom are very ignorant of law and some of whom have hazy ideas of justice.

The Bill to allow municipalities to relieve manufacturers of taxes, excepting school rates, where the amount invested exceeds $10,000, has gone through safely. An attempt has been made to revive the attachment law which, I make bold to predict, will fail. The whole four members are opposed to it and when your four members agree it must be a good cause.

THE GROUNDS OF THE STAY OF PROCEEDINGS.—The ground upon which the council for the Anti-Scott Act party in the proposed scrutiny applied to Judge Weldon for the stay of proceeding, and on which it was of course granted, are the same as the grounds upon which objections were taken against the proceedings of the 4th of March before Judge Waters, viz:

First. The Judge of the County Court has no power to name a party against whom the scrutiny should proceed; that is to say, he cannot, simply because a voter is supposed to vote against the Act, make him a defendant, put him to costs, etc., against his will, etc.

Second. If the Judge has such power the cognizance must be given to all in this case. It was originally only given to Mr. Farlong.

Third. No such scrutiny as the affidavits filed indicate Mr. Turnbull demands was contemplated by the Act.

Fourth. The Judge of the County Court has not jurisdiction in the matter of the petition.—*Globe.*

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

—President Arthur's son, aged 17, is six feet four inches in height.

—Prof. Max Sterne has been having a vacation at Fredericton.

—Judge Duff is to have a six months vacation, to commence on the first of May.

—William M. Fullerton, Q. C., and J. M. Townshend are appointed Masters of the Supreme Court, Amherst.

—John S. McGee, of the *Bay Pilot*, says he will be a candidate for election to the House of Assembly for Charlotte County.

—Three Ladies present at Lord Lorne's first levee wore the æsthetic sunflower. Lady Balfour, sister to the Marquis, wore $20,000 worth of diamonds.

—The St. John *Globe* hears a rumor that Mr. T. E. Kenny and Sir Charles Tupper are to be candidates for Halifax County at the Dominion elections.

—Rev. W. Lawson writes to the *Wesleyan* that a recent lecture by Prof. Burwash and a previous one by Rev. J. Shenton, have increased the respect of the people of Petitcodiac for lectures, and will ensure large audiences for the remainder of the course.

—Thomas Robertson, M. P. for Shelburne, has been nominated as the Liberal candidate for the next election. Mr. Johnson, of Lockport, and W. F. McCoy, barrister, of Halifax, are Opposition Local candidates. So it is reported from Barrington.

A Tear of Sympathy.

The *Toronto Globe*, drops a kindly tear over the privations of the Nova Scotian. The Nova Scotians not particularly unhappy, but the *Globe* is so kindly in its nature that it cannot deny itself the pleasure of making him unhappy, for the sake of the melancholly luxury of weeping with him. But the *Globe's* methods are bad. The *Globe* misleads. We quote:

From a return recently brought down to the House of Commons it appears that there were imported for consumption into the ports of Nova Scotia between March 14th, 1879, and September 30, 1880:—

Wheat flour to the value of		$266,466
Indian corn	" "	196,29
Cornmeal	" "	654,552
Oatmeal	" "	2,805
Rye flour	" "	659
Total		$1,150,772

The period coverad by the return is only a year and a half, and it has reference to only one of the three Maritime Provinces. When in addition to these facts it is borne in mind that the duty on each bushel of corn is 7 cents, on each barrel cornmeal 40 cents, and on each barrel of wheat flour 50 cents, some idea may be formed of the oppressive character of the tax on breadstuffs, as it affects the fishermen and others who have to buy all their provisions.

The period above mentioned includes all about the imports of two years. The returns of last year show that for the year ending July 1st 1881 the following is the value of breadstuffs imported into N. S. and the amount of duty paid:

	value.	duty paid
Wheat flour	$ 99,375	$ 9,417 10
Indian corn	192,110	12,067 23
Cornmeal	287,093	44,815 20
Oatmeal	726	111 33
Rye flour	327	29 73
Total	$489,628	$67,440 59

Whereby it appears that the whole value imported is less than half a million a year and that sixty-seven thousand dollars duty only was paid, or about 15 cents per head.

It may be worth while to note here that the abolition of the tax on tea relieves Nova Scotia of duties which last year amounted to $77,330, being ten thousand dollars more than the tax on breadstuffs. It has been said that tea is a luxury and not a necessity. This is a mistake. Tea is used in the poorest families. Many a woman would go with two meals a day rather than go without her cup of tea.

The question to be asked in deciding what articles are luxuries and what necessaries, for the purpose of fixing taxes, is no whether life *can be* sustained without them, but whether life *is* sustained without them, the country over, among the sensible and moral poor. If the average man will prefer sitting in the cold, to going without tea, then tea is more a necessity than coal. If he prefers potatoes and salt, with tea, to bread without, then breadstuffs are taxable articles as much as tea.

Sir Charles' Version of the Ouderdonk Matter.

Mr. Mackenzie wanted to know how it was that the Emory Bar and Port Moody contract was not let to the lowest bidders, McDonald and Charlebois, and why it was let to Ouderdonk, and moved a vote of codemnation.

Sir Charles said that there were many tenders, that the lowest of them, McDonald & Co., had not put in a good check in security, as required, and that if the check had been good, the offer was too low, and the Government had no assurance that McDonald & Co. could do it at the price they gave. The same firm had once deposited a check for $137,000, and it was afterward found to be worthless and the firm were not able to pay the amount; Mackenzie had once given them a contract for $800,000 and they were only able to do $11,000 worth of work, when they failed and sold out. It was imperative in the present case that the work should go on at once and the Government had agreed that it was no use wasting time humbugging with irresponsible men like McDonald and Charlebois. Sir John Macdonald said that Sir Charles' conduct in the case was with the knowledge and consent of his colleagues in the Government. Mr. Mackenzie's motion was lost, 55 to 128.

New Advertisements.

CARPETS!

English Oil Cloths!

30 Pieces Carpets:

BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY,
WOOL,
UNION.
JUTE.
HEMP.

15 pieces English Oil Carpets,
1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 yards wide.

These goods are just imported direct from England, and will be sold low.

J. L. Black.

Iron, Axles, &c.

NOW IN STOCK:

20 TONS Londonderry IRON, full assortment of sizes.
30 setts Common AXLES, 1½ to 2 in.
30 " half-patent " ⅞ to 1¼ in.
20 " Steel "
35 prs SPRINGS, 1¼ to 2 in.

And due to arrive, a full assortment of

Carriage Wood

☞ Special prices to builders. ☜

J. L. Black.

CLOTHING!

Just Opened:

Spring Stock of Clothing

CONSISTING OF

Mens' Suits.
Boys' Suits,
Youths Suits,
Child's Suits.

SMOCKS, OVERALLS & SHIRTS.

This Clothing is in every way equal to custom work, and much lower in price.

J. L. Black.

Tweeds! Tweeds!

JUST RECEIVED:

20 Pieces of Tweeds,

—FOR—

SPRING and SUMMER.

Handsome Patterns & Good Value.

J. L. Black.

TOBACCO!

20 CADDIES "Little Sergeant."
20 " "Gold Bird."
10 " "Twin Gold Bars."
64 " "Black Hawk."
20 boxes "Challenge."

Lowest Prices!
Wholesale & Retail!

J. L. Black.

CHEESE. CHEESE.

500 LBS. CHOICE FACTORY CHEESE,
Very low.

J. L. Black.

25c. TEA.

A New Lot Just Received.

15 CHESTS of that VERY FINE TEA we have been selling so largely, at 25 cents per lb.

J. L. Black.

SMOKED HAMS AND BACON.

12 TONS Choice in quality, Wholesale and Retail, by

J. L. Black.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE!

I DO hereby forbid any person or persons giving any credit on my account to my wife, Rozeline Allen, as she left my bed and board without cause, therefore I will not be responsible for any debts transacted by her.

LEWIS W. ALLEN.

Botsford, March 27th, 1882. 1in

New Spring Stock

—AT—

C. A. BOWSER'S

New Lace Goods,
New Neck Frillings,
New Makes Corsets,
New Hoop Skirts,
New Dress Shirts,
New Spring Ties,
New Spring Hose,
New Knitting Cotton.

C. A. Bowser.

New Spring Goods,

JUST OPENED:

30 pkgs English & Foreign Goods.

800 pieces NEW PRINTS,
200 " English & Scotch Tweeds,
150 " Oxford Shirtings & Denims,
50 dozen Men's Fancy Scarfs and Silk Hdkfs,
Crapes, Braids, Corsets, Frillings, Veilings, Brussels Nets, Umbrellas, Sunshades, etc.
COLORED SATINS, from 25c. per Yard.
12 cases LADIES' STRAW HATS.
209 dozen Men's Domestic STRAW HATS
PARKS' CHECKED SHIRTINGS and KNITTING COTTONS.

A. EVERITT,

Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse

ST. JOHN, N. B.

Selling Out!

GREAT BARGAINS.

AS I INTEND MAKING

A Change in My Business,

I WILL SELL MY

STOCK OF GOODS

AT EXTRAORDINARILY

Low Rates for Cash or Produce.

☞ Immediate payment is requested of Bills due 31st December, 1881.

F. C. HARPER.

Bayfield, 28th March, 1882.

Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on

FRIDAY, 21ST APRIL,

for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, once per week each way, between

MONCTON AND STONY CREEK,

from the 1st July next.

The conveyance to be made in a suitable vehicle drawn by one or more horsees, subject to the approval of the Postmaster General.

The Mails to leave Stony Creek on Wednesday of each week at 9 o'clock a. m., reaching Moncton one hour and forty minutes from hour of despatch. Returning to leave Moncton same day, as soon as practicable after arrival of mail train from St. John, reaching Stony Creek in one hour and forty minutes from hour of despatch.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Moncton and Stony Creek.

JOHN McMILLAN,
P. O Inspector

Post Officer Inspector's Office,
St John, 10th March, 1882.

DRESS-MAKING.

THE MISS WRYS

WILL OPEN A

Dress-Making Business

IN

CHIGNECTO HALL BLOCK,

ON

APRIL 1ST.

☞ Orders solicited. 4i m h23

Temperance Men, Buy and Read

RED TARN

OR

The Vision of the Lake,

A thrilling Temperance Poem,

BY

S. O. FULTON.

Apply to the author, Parrsboro, N. S.; also, for sale at the Sackville Book Store.

mar2

WANTED.

A LADY TEACHER, first or second class, for District No. 5, Woodpoint.

WILLARD BARNES,
Secretary.

March 8, 1882. 2m

New Advertisements.

CUSTOM TAILORING.

New Cloths.

ELEGANT PATTERNS!

GOOD VALUE!

JUST OPENED: A splendid lot of

Canadian and Scotch Tweeds,

WORSTEDS, DIAGONALS,

and everything required for a first-class trade. We have new the largest stock, best value, and handsomest patterns ever offered by us.

MR. HORSLER has still the charge of this department, and customers can rely upon being well and promptly served.

MITCHELL'S celebrated Fashion Report and Plate, received every month.

All are invited to examine the stock.

J. F. ALLISON.

GROCERIES!

In Store:

1 cask very bright PORTO RICO SUGAR.
1 " BARBADOES MOLASSES.

ALSO

TEA & COFFEE best qualities, SPICES, SOAPS, RAISINS, CURRANTS and a full stock of family Groceries all at low prices

J. F. ALLISON.

Hats & Caps.

Just Received.

2 Cases FELT HATS and CLOTH CAPS, in all the latest Spring styles, offered at low prices.

J. F. ALLISON.

Sackville, March 23rd.

NEW Spring Goods!

JUST OPENED:

New Hats and Bonnets; Hamburgs and Insertions.

White and Black Spanish, and Other Makes of Laces.

Handsome Fringes and Passmentries; Jet Ornaments.

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Black Cashmere; White Lace Curtains Black Fringed Fichues.

Linen Collars, Black Satins, Roll Linings, Jeans.

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CHEAPEST MANTLES EVER OFFERED.

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