Chignecto Post.

Sackville, N. B., October 31, 1878.

FISHERY AWARD.—Last Thursday was the last day of the term during which the Government were to pay the Fishery Award. They did not do so. On the contrary, they protest against it. Last November, a Gloucester fleet of twenty sail went to Fortune Bay, Newfoundland, fishing within the three mile limit for herring for bait. They were driven off by a crowd of colonial fishermen, who cut their seines and violently assaulted them. Correspondence ensued between the Governments respecting the matter, and Capt. Sullivan of the "Sirius" investigated it, and reported that the Americans had violated three local laws, first, fishing on Sunday; second, fishing between October and May; and third, in using seines. The American Secretary of State, Evarts, replied that he could not accept the conclusion of Lord Salisbury, that the right of fishing within the three mile limit was subject in its exercise to such limitations as the Colonial Government might see fit to impose, and he asked for a distinct disavowal of such a conclusion on the part of H. M. Government, before settlement of the award.

If the Americans are allowed to fish inshore during the "close" season with seines, they will destroy the herring fisheries; if they are not allowed to do this they will no doubt make a pretext for refusing to pay up the five and one half millions. The lookout either way is not brilliant.

ON Monday week Mr. H.F. Perley, Engineer of Public Works, visited Sackville to place a gang of men at work removing rock obstructions in the bed of Tantramar River. We do not suppose Mr. Perley, whatever his sympathies are, would have ventured to place a man in charge of the work who was hostile to the Macdonald - Tupper Government without orders from some one. Whether Mr. Perley acted on orders from Sir A. J. Smith or acted on his own private intuitions, his act was equally unjustifiable; he selected to superintend the job, a leading and most determined opponent in this parish of Mr. Chapman's, passing over at least a score of men supporting the Government of Dr. Tupper, equally competent. On Friday, the Minister of Public Works on arriving at Amherst, learned what had been done and was not pleased that the patronage of his office should be thus boldly handed over to his red-hot opponents, and Mr. Perley was required to countermand his orders.

This matter, though small in the amount of money expended, affords evidence that the Liberal-Conservatives of Westmorland have at last been relieved from the violence and petty tyranny that Sir A. J. Smith so inveterately displays towards his political opponents. They can thank themselves that the fangs have at last been cut out; the hiss may still be there, but the bite is gone.

THE pathfinders are approaching Sackville. The survey of the Cape Tormentine Railway is proceeding in a very leisurely manner, and will, we prophesy, come to an end just about the time the end is reached of that $5,000. We have no fault to find with Mr. McLeod, C. E., or Mr. Munro; they are no doubt acting under instructions from Sir A. J. Smith how to spend the money, which have not yet been countermanded, and they are doing their "level best." When the survey is completed and report submitted, we shall then learn what Alpine heights to climb and what formidable canyons to bridge, exist along this route that called for the enormous engineering expenditure of $5,000, to find out a practicable route. Livingstone surveyed half of Africa with less money. If Sir A. J. Smith had been really desirous of building this Railway—why did he not use the survey already made, fix the railway, enter into contracts for its construction and expend the $5,000 this season in building it? Then the people of Sackville would have secured it beyond a possibility. Instead of that, however, he has given them only a ghostly array of stakes, stretching away over the marshes to Jolicure Lakes, and a lot of receipted bills to the amount of $5,000. Is that all? No! They have have also Sir A. J. Smith's promise given in 1874, repeated without variation in 1875, and delivered again in 1878, and which he is no doubt prepared to repeat over and over again in future elections, until the people in sheer disgust vomit him out.

THE Marquis of Lorne is expected at Halifax on 22nd of November. The disembarkment will take place at the dockyard at 1.30 p. m., and the Vice-Royal party will be attended by the Guard of Honor and by the Civic and Military authorities and the Societies of the City. The procession will move to the Government House, where addresses will be read. At the evening of the second day a Levee will be held at the Provincial Building. A torch-light procession and an illumination of the city will probably take place.

A steam road waggon recently tested in Wisconsin, travelled 201 miles in 33 hours over a common road, hauling a wagon weighing 3,500 lbs. loaded. Its power was also used in ploughing and other farm work. Its only drawback is, it is expensive to operate.

CAPT. EADS jetty channels at New Orleans have effected a saving of cotton freights alone of $1,600,000. A hint to those who oppose the improvement of navigation to the Upper Provinces, by the construction of the Bay Verte Canal.

Room for Reform.

Now that Sir A. J. Smith has vacated his office which, for five years, he has filled with but little credit to himself and less usefulness to the fisheries, we trust his successor will display more intelligence and ability in dealing with this important branch of our industries. Under the administration of Sir Albert we cannot point to a single measure that has been, in the least degree, calculated to benefit the fisheries. Not a single branch of this industry will thank Sir Albert for anything he has done to improve it. Not a single fisherman can point to any measure adopted under his rule, calculated to foster or protect either the coast or river fisheries of these Provinces. We have seen orders passed, only to be cancelled; regulations made, only to be abrogated; close seasons fixed, only to be altered. We have seen the laws set aside like a dead letter at the instance of some mill-owner or politician, whose wishes had more weight with the Minister than the welfare of the fisheries. We have seen our once valuable and prolific oyster beds going to certain destruction, for want of suitable protective measures to restrain the excessive raking that has at length culminated in their exhaustion. At the present time our lobster fisheries are being pursued in the same wasteful and destructive manner, and their extinction is now only a matter of time.

Year after year, ever since Sir Albert Smith assumed the management of this Department, his attention has been called to these and other matters of vital importance to our fisheries. But year after year has passed away and nothing whatever has been done to stay the destruction pointed out or to remove the evils complained of. Now that he has been ousted from the office he was incompetent to fill, not one useful result of his five years tenure can be pointed to as a memento of his administration.

But it is not alone of what Sir Albert has *not* done that we complain. What he *has* done, or allowed others to do, is, we regret to say, even more culpable. The following extract from a letter, recently addressed to him by an intelligent elector, shows in strong colors the purely political motives that have guided his administration. We can only express our regret that any representative of a Maritime Province could be found so negligent of the great interest committed to his care, as to allow such partiality and injustice as the following extract exposes:

"Beginning with the year 1873, I find that since you have been Minister of Marine and Fisheries there has been expended for the protection of the Fisheries no less a sum than $306,147. How has this money been distributed? By what principle, other than that of expediency, have you been guided? Has this large sum been apportioned in accordance with the value and importance of the several Fisheries, in proportion to their needs, or where it would yield the best return for its expenditure? By your own reports I shall answer these questions, and in such a manner as to convince even yourself, Sir Albert, of your predestined incapacity and constitutional injustice.

From the Reports, prepared by your direction and by you laid on the table of the Commons, I find that the total value of the Fisheries since you assumed the direction of the Department amounts to $55,220,074. Of this Ontario contributed $2,068,005, Quebec $9,254,796, Nova Scotia $30,360,147, New Brunswick $11,485,735, Prince Edward Island $2,053,388. I omit British Columbia and Manitoba because I can find no complete returns from these Provinces,—a fact not creditable to your Departmental management.

Now, Sir Knight, your reports show that you have expended for the Protection of the Fisheries in Ontario, $54,272; in Quebec $133,904; in Nova Scotia $61,649; in New Brunswick, $53,029, and in Prince Edward Island $3,300. Let me make it still clearer to your comprehension. The Fisheries of Nova Scotia yielded fifteen times as much as those of Ontario, while the expenditure for their Protection was about the same as in Ontario; they yielded three and a half times as much as those of Quebec, while the expenditure for their Protection was not half what it was in Quebec! How do you explain such remarkable discrepancies? The yield of the New Brunswick Fisheries was five and a half times as great as Ontario's, and the expenditure for protection was only about the same. Why, the yield of the Prince Edward Island fisheries has equalled that of Ontario, and yet you expended nearly seventeen times as much in Ontario as in the Island, and over forty times as much in Quebec as in the Island! Again, Sir Knight, in the protection of the fisheries in those Provinces you employed in the last five years, all told, 599 officers. Does your memory recall the proportion assigned to each Province? If not, I have to remind you that in Ontario, with, as I have said, the same yield as P. E. Island, 87 officers were paid, and only 34 in the Island, while Quebec with a much less yield than New Brunswick, has had 122 officers to our 114. Nova Scotia has had 243 officials, or about three times as many as Ontario, although its yield was fifteen times as great as that of Ontario! Or I shall put your system of distribution in another shape. In the Province of Quebec, your expenditure for Protection has been $1,106 per official; in Ontario, $624; in New Brunswick, $464; in Nova Scotia, $293; and in Prince Edward Island, $97. Can you assign any reason, except purely political ones, which will account for such astounding facts? Under the able tutorship of the practical Premier, Sir Albert, you seem to have quickly learned how to put the public money where it would do the most good, not to the country but "the Party."

From your reports, Sir Knight, I find that since 30th June, 1874, you have expended for Fish Breeding the sum of $74,098. How has *this* money been apportioned, and on what principle have you acted? I find that Ontario has received not less than $31, 198; Quebec no less than $24,787; while Nova Scotia has received but $11,097, and New Brunswick only $7,014. I find, moreover, that there are now in in operation seven Fish Hatching Establishments. Two of these are in Ontario, three in Quebec, *one* in Nova Scotia and *one* in New Brunswick! When next you address your constituents perhaps you will also explain to them, and to the fishing population of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, how it happened that during your incombency almost the whole amount voted by Parliament for this important service has been absorbed by Ontario and Quebec? Perhaps you will inform them what practical result has been obtained for the fisheries of Ontario from the large sum which has been wasted on its useless breeding houses? Perhaps you will explain to the electors of St. John, King's, Queens, Sunbury, York, Carleton and Victoria, why the rapidly failing fisheries of the St. John River have been entirely ignored, and have received no aid from the money voted by Parliament for their increase and preservation? And will you not explain to the fishermen of Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island why it was at the last moment of the last Session you put $5,000 in the Supplementary Estimates for the erection of Breeding Houses in these districts, and why the whole season has been allowed to pass and nothing done to provide the Houses promised to their representatives?

We hope that the successor of this incompetent Minister will prove himself better able to grasp the importance of the interests he will undertake to foster and protect. We hope he will bring to his task more intelligence, more industry and more backbone. We hope he will be able to comprehend and deal intelligently with the several important questions that will be brought under his notice. We hope he will not allow interested subordinates to hoodwink and cajole him in matters that every head of a Department should understand. We hope that a more equal distribution of the money voted by Parliament for the protection of the fisheries will be insisted on, and that the Maritime Provinces will receive a fair share of the funds devoted to fish breeding, and that the hatching houses so much needed here will no longer be withheld.

IT was a happy thought of Hon. Mr. Crawford's that inspired him to urge upon his colleagues the importation of seed wheat, whereby the home-bread supply of this Province this season has been nearly doubled. When it is considered that this Province sends West $10,000 hard cash every day to pay its flour bill, not one dollar of which ever finds its way back into the pockets of our people, we have presented a constant source of impoverishment, of scarcity of money, and of hard times generally. Should the present impetus given to home wheat growing, result in rendering us independent of outside supply, our Province will then enter upon an era of real prosperity. Another beneficial move of the Local Powers that-be, was the late importation of sheep, in which the Government exhibited a spirit of real progress. The effect of the importation must result in improving the breeds and inducing a dropsical inflation in the pocket books of farmers. The experiment in a financial point resulted most satisfactorily. The total cost and expenses were $3,637; the sales grossed $3,079; the deficit was $558. The prices bid ranged from $30 to $40, $50 and even $80. None of these animals came to Westmorland. On enquiry we learn that the S. & W. Ag. Society, with that liberality and breadth of view of men who to obtain certain large results expect to pay a figure somewhat corresponding, bound their agents down to bid *not over $15 per head!* This Society knows its own business, or is supposed to know it, and if it cannot see any results except from three-cent expenditure, we do not know that the community has any right to complain, however much ridicule such niggardliness can shower on our people at large. We understand that the Percheron Horse, owned by Sunbury Co., that cost $1450, can now be obtained for $700 by our local Society If the stock of the County would be appreciably improved from its introduction here, we hope that some of our leading men willl lay hold of the matter promptly, as it would not be difficult to make suitable financial arrangements.

THE *News* referred to a division in the Government on a school matter. The *News* probably refers to the appointment of a French teacher to the Normal School to aid in the training of French teachers. It appears that a gentleman named Landry from Nova Scotia had been nominated by Mr. Crockett for the position, but the Board of Education declined to ratify it. The reason, it is rumored, was that the nominee otherwise well qualified, was imperfect in his use of the English language. The probability is that a native Frenchman will be nominated. Already the name of Mr. Belliveau, a graduate of St. Joseph's and a clever young man, is mentioned in connection with the vacancy.

THE classical professorship of the University of New Brunswick has been resigned by Mr. Bailey, who proposes to devote himself to platform work. Mr. W. P. Dole of St. John, whose attainments as a classical scholar rank hardly inferior to any in these Provinces, is a candidate for the vacancy.

THE Council Elections passed off quietly enough. When the poll closed at Sackville the Candidates addressed the crowd and Mr. J. J. Anderson made a very unprovoked attack on Mr. W. C. Milner, whom he declared the people had to thank for the tax for the new Station road, as he had lobbied it through the Council, in spite of him (Councillor Anderson) &c., &c. Councillor Anderson knows very well that Mr. W. C. Milner, was not one of the jury who decided the road was necessary, nor was he one of the jury who assessed the damages; he knows very well that the law does not point out any method whereby a legal assessment whether high or low can be avoided; that on the contrary, had the Commissioners or the Council refused to do ministerial acts which they were sworn to discharge a mandamus from the Supreme Court could have been issued to compel them. The Commissoners felt in common with the other rate-payers, the damages were excessive—probably $400 too much, but they had no legal power to reduce them, nor to quash the proceedings taken, nor had the County Council. How unfair then to charge Mr. W. C. Milner, Commissioner, with imposing the tax on the parish?

In making this clap-trap bid for cheap popularity as a champion of economy, Mr. Anderson did not explain that, if his plan of getting rid of the road had been adopted, the Council would have made itself liable to four Supreme Court suits, which would have been saddled upon this parish in addition to the assessment, and that he is actually trying to make capital out of his refusal to perform a duty which he was sworn to discharge.

A RADICAL improvement is needed in Canada in the manufacture of butter. It is not too much to say, that the best is poor in comparison with that turned out in the dairies of New Jersey and Pennsylvania or those of France or Yorkshire. It is not poor because of poor pastures or poor feed or poor stock; it is poor because housewives are ignorant of the prime requisites in making it, and are not provided with proper appliances, or else they are careless and slovenly in their work. A country storekeeper ordinarily dare not refuse poor butter from his customer for fear of giving offense; a barrel of it in rolls and small parcels collects in his back store or cellar and he thereupon dumps this miscellaneous mass of grease into tubs or firkins, and it is sent forward to the market as No. 1 butter. Such butter is simply slush. The loss to the country this year through this system of butter dealing is not less than a million of dollars. The Montreal *Witness* of 28th says:

There is an unusually large stock of butter in Canada to-day, and we think it safe to say that more than three-fourths of the entire quantity could be purchased at from five to ten cents per pound. That is about half of what it should be worth, and might have been worth, as good butter is selling in this market at from fifteen to seventeen cents.

Press Notices.

The publication of the daily *Freeman* is about to be suspended. The continued depression has seriously affected newspaper business everywhere and especially at St. John, which is only commencing to feel the effects of the fire. Besides the general stagnation, the *Freeman* has had a special one to contend against. The uncompromising character of Mr. Anglin's opinions, and the force with which he has been in the habit of advancing them—almost distaining any attempt to conciliate public sentiment, have rendered the *Freeman* but indifferently popular even amongst Mr. Anglin's co-religionists, and have deprived it of that large support that Mr. Anglin's pre-eminent abilities would otherwise have secured for it. We are pleasad to learn that Mr. Anglin intends to continue the weekly edition of that paper.

The *Canada Military Gazette* is a publication in the interests of the Dominion force, edited by Capt. Geo. Sully. The subscription price is $2 00. The address is P. O. Box 745, Montreal.

Harper's Magazine for October has been received. This is the best, for the general reader, as it is the most popular Magazine published; none other contains such a variety of the best current literature of the day and is so handsomely illustrated.

The Hamilton *Times* printing office now issues "outsides" and "insides" on the co operative plan.

THE ECLECTIC SOCIETY of the Ladies Academy give an Exhibition at Lingley Hall on Thursday evening next. The programme will embrace recitations, essays, reading of *Eclectic Journal*, vocal and piano duets and other music, and a school colloquy. Sackville audiences look forward to these annual exhibitions with a great deal of interest, because the young ladies generally manage to infuse a great deal of spirit and talent in them and make them very entertaining, and we have no doubt a crowded and enthusiastic house will greet them next Thursday.

ROUGH on a Governor.—Mr. Cauchon of sweet smelling fame, formerly a Grit Minister and now Governor of Manitoba, was sued by his ex-coachman for malicious persecution. The coachman swore Mr. Cauchon gave him an ulster. Mr. Cauchon swore as emphatically he only lent it, and claimed he was justified in imprisoning him for retaining it. The Jury believed the servant and on Friday gave him a verdict for $200.

THE Party of Purity that was so shocked at Sir John making appointments after he had lost the confidence of the country, and that adopted as a plank in their platform, the principle that such appointments were made "immoral," it is rumored, made no less than *one hundred and eleven* appointments and promotions, after they were defeated at the polls! Of such is Reform!

Letter on Agriculture.

By an English Farmer.

OCTOBER 15, 1878.

SIR.—I was much impressed with the good order kept at your Sackville Agricultural Show—no drunkenness or riotous behaviour being seen, and I must acknowledge with pleasure the great kindness I have received everywhere since I have arrived in New Brunswick; the disinterested kindness of many friends I shall not easily forget.

When I first arrived at your beautiful district, and looked around Sackville, I was at once impressed with the splendid situation, and was reminded of Norwich and its neighborhood. The soil and the rolling hills, the picturesque and lovely scenery, with the village residences reminded me of Geneva.

The farmers in this Province have yet much to learn; they occupy too much land. Many farms near the marsh appear to be much neglected. The marsh reminded me of the fens of Lincolnshire; the fens are farmed in a different way, every crop that is grown in the North of England is produced on them, and why not here? You have a better climate.

The roots shown here almost remind me of a tropical growth, so fine were they. The butter appears to be most excellent, in this district, and would take the place of the Danish and Norway butter that is imported to the Tyne. If a finer and less quantity of salt was put in it, it would take a first place in the English market; it is finer in grain, firmer and clearer than the Cork and South of Ireland butter. The cheese of the district is very fair, though not so rich as the specimens exported from the United States to England, and I may also remark that if the cheese were made less in weight they would sell abroad for more, as they would be more convenient and economical in a private family. The grain show I considered good, except the barley. Only one sample of that was shown, and it took the first prize. I considered it a conglomeration of grains; I should be ashamed to show a sample like it in a market. I certainly did expect to see more barley shown, as it is much wanted in England for malting. We have to import a large quantity from France every year, and why should not the Dominion supply the Old Country with her wants? Less land, more intelligent farmers, and more capital are what is wanted in this Province.

The cattle are of mixed breeds; such no Englishman would keep long. However, if care were taken of them the stock would improve. They should be fed well during the winter, and not be let to find a precarious living in the woods in the summer, as your sheep are turned adrift to shift for themselves. Sheep are not cared for, and any stock that is not attended to soon loses its form and beauty. Sheep, of all stock, soon deteriorate, and lose the fine woolly appearance that belongs to the pure breeds, and it is of no use to import pure breeds of sheep unless they are cared for and treated as in England. I shall again refer to this subject, if these remarks are of any use.

The Horses are certainly better than the cattle—more attention is paid to them. There were certainly exhibited some fine horses with good action, though a word on the way in which they are driven may not be out of place. The abominable check rein is certainly no improvement, it forces a horse into an unnatural position. It may make a horse show better, but it is an impediment to his speed.

I must add a few thoughts on the management of land here. Lime appears not to be used here, or bones either. Lime is one of the essentials of good farming in England. Farmers pay £2 to £3 per acre rent, and in many cases £2 per acre is paid for bone or special manure. I have known £200 to £300 paid for feeding cakes, or nearly £1 per acre of the farm throughout. I would impress on the farmers of this vicinity the use of lime. I have been told since I came here that lime is not manure. I grant it; but lime turns the fine vegetable mould into manure, and makes the very appearance of the pastures like the old country, which I have often heard praised here and commented on. You have all here within yourselves.

A Dublin Company, Adams & Co., imported last year from Georgia 150,000 tons of fossil bones, which were ground and manufactured into manures, a per centage of which are no doubt re-shipped to America as a fertilizer. I have been told of beds of shells in the bays and estuaries of the North Shore called mussel mud, which are a source of wealth by being applied to the soil, and giving it all the fertilizing properties it requires. This is the Land of Promise, the store of the world, and its products applied in a scientific manner would be a benefit to all. Have you considered that an improvement in your fencing might be made. Wire for fencing is now very cheap, and would be a great improvement in appearance if not in economy to the present fences in this Province, and be a great saving of annoyance and time. The great extent of virgin soil in the country not developed at all, waiting for scientific development, will be a source of profit to the people, and add to the wealth of this country, give room and verge enough for an immense increase of population and promise of a glorious future for those who possess the heritage.

THE Domville building, corner of King and Prince Wm. street, St. John, is almost imperceptibly stretching upward, and promises when completed, to rank ahead of anything in the Maritime cities. The heaviness of its massive granite walls are admirably relieved by the series of columner designs between the windows.

LORD DUFFERIN arrived at Belfast on Tuesday.

New Advertisements.

New Goods
FOR THE SEASON.
1 CASE
Fine Canadian Tweed.
VERY HANDSOME & CHEAP.
J. L. Black.

5 CASES
Fancy Dress Goods.
Tweeds, Prints, White Cottons,
Mantle Cloths,
Ladies' Felt Hats, &c.
J. L. Black.

SOLE LEATHER.
50 SIDES,—For sale at very low prices for cash.
J. L. Black.

FLOUR & CHEESE.
100 BBLS. Just landing. Of the following brands:—
"Haxall," "Maple," & "Mazeppa."
Also in store, a
Good Supply of Cheese.
The cheapest yet at
J. L. BLACK'S.

SUGAR & MOLASSES.
We have just Received:
3 CASKS SUGAR; 2 Bbls. WHITE SUGAR;
5 Casks MOLASSES;
2 Bbls. VINEGAR;
6 Casks Canadian and Am. OIL.
For Sale Low.
J. L. Black.

Tobacco. Tobacco.
JUST RECEIVED:
52 Caddies Tobacco,
20 Boxes Tobacco.
For sale by the Box lower than before.
J. L. Black.

Flower Pots.
JUST RECEIVED:
18 Dozen Flower Pots,
FOR SALE VERY LOW.
J. L. Black.

Tea! Tea!
JUST RECEIVED:
25 Boxes of Tea,
CHOICE QUALITY.
J. L. Black.

FLOUR
JUST RECEIVED:
100 BLS. FLOUR,
"Triumph" Brands.
The cheapest in the market for Cash.
J. L. Black.

Clothing and Flannels.
JUST OPENED:
$2,000 Worth of Clothing,
Of Superior Quality and Style for Fall and Winter.
15 Doz. Under-Shirts & Pants,
Scarlet, Grey and Fancy
Shirting Flannels.
J. L. Black.

Iron and Steel.
20 TONS
Iron and Steel,
Including Full Assortment and Sizes required for Carriage Builders, and for general use.
Lowmoore, Norway and Swedde Iron.
Best American Tyre Steel;
Spring Steel, Blister Steel;
Cast Steel,—of best quality.
For Sale Low.
J. L. Black.

Carpets, Paints, Oil, &c.
NEW ALL-WOOL CARPETS;
New Tapestry Carpets;
New Brussel Carpets;
Floor Oilcloths—all widths;
White Lead, Colored Paints, Putty;
Dry and Tarred Sheating Paper;
Nails, Zinc, Glass;
Raw and Boiled Oils;
Locks, Knobs, and Hinges;
FOR SALE CHEAP.
J. L. Black.

New Advertisements.

OCTOBER 31st.
SEE
C. A. BOWSER'S
Woollen Goods

New, Fresh and Cheap.
C. A. BOWSER.

STEER FOUND!
A THREE YEAR OLD STEER, color red, strayed to the subscriber's premises some weeks ago. The owner can have the same by proving property by the ear marks, and paying expenses.
ALLAN ESTABROOKS.
Cookville, Oct. 29, 1878.

APPLES! APPLES!
IN STORE—100 bbls. choice WINTER APPLES, in all the best varieties, at lower prices than ever offered here.
J. F. ALLISON.

TEA! TEA!
Just Received—
6 CHESTS CHOICE CONGOU TEA, at lowest prices.
J. F. ALLISON.

POLLOCK.
IN STORE—
5 Quintals of Prime POLLOCK.
J. F. ALLISON.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the Sackville & Westmorland Agricultural Society for seeds or subscription, are requested to make payment before the 10th of November, in order that the business of the year may be closed up.
J. F. ALLISON,
Treasurer.
Sackville, Oct. 24th, 1878. [29-2i

Mental and Nervous Depression.
THE indefinable mental distress and alarm which so often afflict the patient in Hypocondriasis, Hysteria, and other diseases depending on nervous exhaustion, yield more surely and rapidly to PHOSFOZONE than to any other medicine; and exercising, as it does, so potent and so permanent an influence on the nutrition, molecular balance, activity and force of the brain and great nervous systems, is sufficient to entitle PHOSFOZONE to a foremost place in therapeutics, being extensively used and prescribed by all physicians, and recommended by all medical journals.
PHOSFOZONE is sold by all druggists at $1 per bottle or 6 for $5. Oct31-tf

Dominion of Canada
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 8th Oct., 1878.
NOTICE is hereby given, that His Excellency the Governor-General, by an order in Councilbearing date the 2nd of October instant, has been pleased to order and direct that the privilege, granted by Order in Council of 3rd August 1871, permitting the free admission of Canvass for the manufacture of oil cloth, but of not less than 18 feet in width as low as four feet ten inches, on condition that the said canvass be not pressed or calendered.
By command,
J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs.

Customs Department.
OTTAWA, 18th April, 1878.
NO DISCOUNT to be allowed on American Invoices until further notice.
J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs.

OCT. 24th, 1878.
Fall Goods!
New Goods!
JUST OPENED—A FINE STOCK of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
IN GREAT VARIETY!
These Goods have been purchased at BOTTOM PRICES and are offered at a slight advance on cost.
A FRESH STOCK OF CHOICE
Family Groceries!
A SPLENDID STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE,
&c., &c.
BUFFALO ROBES—Cheap.
Special inducements for Cash Buyers. Country Produce wanted.
W. H. FAULKNER.
Bay Verte, Oct. 24, 1878.

GREAT BARGAINS
FOR CASH!
As I am CLOSING UP my Business, my Stock must be Sold at once.
I. N. CHAPPELL.
Bay Verte, Oct. 24th, 1878.

New Advertisements.

MEN'S ULSTERS.
Overcoats and Reefers.
JUST OPENED:
3 cases of Men's Ulsters, Overcoats and Reefers.
Which will be sold at a slight advance on cost, as we have no room for them.
oct9 GEO. E. FORD.

Ladies Ulsters and Manties.
ONE CASE
Ladies' Ulsters & Manties.
Plain and Fancy CLOTH MANTLES, which for style, make and finish are unsurpassable, and very cheap.
oct9 GEO. E. FORD.

Dress Goods.
MY Assortment of Dress Goods, of the latest Styles, is very full and embraces all the Novelties of the present season, and will be added to weekly.
MANTLE GOODS.
A superb lot of MANTLES, elegantly Trimmed. Also, Mantle CLOTHS for the coming Season, in all the leading Styles.
ULSTER GOODS,
Embracing Ulsters, handsomely made up, and Fashionable ULSTER CLOTHS; also, the new CIRCULAR CLOTHS, so much admired, in great variety. Trimmings and Buttons for these Goods, I have made a specialty, being determined to afford every satisfaction to my customers.
oct9 GEO. E. FORD.

Millinery & Fancy Goods
DEPARTMENT.
WE have fitted up on second flat a large and spacious room particularly for Millinery, Fancy Goods and Ladies' Furnishings, and would ask for this Department a liberal share of patronage.
This Department is furnished with a large and elegant Stock of French and English Flowers, Ostrich Feathers, Wings, Plumes, &c., in Black, White, &c.
All the leading colors and makes in Satins, Silks, Velvets and Ribbons; Hat and Bonnet Ornaments, in great variety; all the latest style of Hats and Bonnets in Straw, Felt, Velvet and Plush, &c.
Ladies' Underwear, Frillings, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Cuffs, Black and Colored Kid Gloves, Slippers, &c.
oct2 GEO. E. FORD.

American Furniture!
Just Received from Boston:
10 DRESSING CASE CHAMBER SUITS, handsomely painted, walnut trimmings;
7 Walnut Extension Tables, from 7 feet to 10 feet;
Walnut Piller Extension Tables;
Gents' and Ladies' Rocking Chairs;
Students' Chairs; Patent Reckers;
Large and Small Easy and Rocking Chairs, in walnut;
Walnut Centre Tables, with and without Marble Tops;
Hair Cloth Sofas, Lounges;
Bedsteads, Cribs, Nurse Chairs;
Spring Beds, Cane Seat Chairs;
And a full line common Furniture.
☞ Don't fail to come and examine the above Goods, as we buy direct and cannot be undersold.
sep25 GEO. E. FORD.

NEW GOODS!
JUST OPENED:
BLACK LUSTRES, from 12c. up to 67c. per yard;
Black and White Prints, extra value and New Patterns;
Bl'k and Col'd Cashmeres and Merinos;
Ladies' & Gent's Linen Handkerchiefs;
White Shirtings, &c.;
Black and White Silk Scarfs;
Laces, Frillings, Laces;
Gent's Black and Col'd Bows & Scarfs;
Linen and Paper Collars and Cuffs, &c.
sep22 GEO. E. FORD.

OIL CARPET.
JUST OPENED:—25 Pieces of OIL CARPET, different widths, all new patterns. Will be sold cheap. Call and see them.
oct9 GEO. E. FORD.

CLOTHING.
Fall Stock of CLOTHING for the Fall and Winter Trade:
Overcoats and Reefers,
Pants and Vests.
FOR SALE VERY LOW.
oct3 4i J. F. ALLISON.

FLANNELS!
12 pieces Scarlet, Grey and Fancy Flannels.
Fall Stock of Gentlemen's UNDER-CLOTHING at lowest prices.
oct2 4i J. F. ALLISON.

Sole Leather.
JUST RECEIVED AND TO ARRIVE:
100 SIDE
Pictou Sole Leather.
Which I will sell at 27c. per pound.
oct9 JAS. R. AYER.

OIL!
Machine, Neats-Foot and Cod Oil.
AS I have to keep large quantities of above Oil for my own use, I will sell either in large or small lots at a slight advance on cost.
oct2 JAS. R. AYER.

Paper Bags, printed and unprinted, for sale at this Office, very cheap.