

Chignecto Post.

Sackville, N. B., March 8, 1877.

The Dominance of Woman.

"Kisses are men
And press the victim to the offering up.
And draw the gates of Hell with Paradise,
And play the slave to gain the tyranny."

The discovery of the lost cities of the Swiss lake dwellers has been followed by the unearthing of, at least, two cities, one below the other, and both beneath the ruins of the buried Pompeii. Here dwelt Man, the Savage and perhaps nothing in all the regions of the marvellous, perhaps nothing even in Jules Verne's crazy creations, is more striking than the story of life that these ruins tell. Time has bounded on, past these graveyards of the long ago, past the age of stone, of iron, of brass, of silver, the age of gold, until it is now contemporary with the Age of Woman. In referring to Woman's Age, we own we are treating on ground that is approached by the holiest with fear and trembling, but it is a cardinal principle in our creed, that the man who does not believe that Woman is gifted with perpetual youth, is a wretch not fit to live. So strong are our convictions on this point that we have long considered the criminal code imperfect, and will remain so until it is enacted that the offense of impugning more than — years of age to any woman, shall be a felony. Our Legislators might adopt this law for further legislation, as it is all copyrighted.

All civilization is the outcome of gradual development on the evolution principle. The first thing that existed was protoplasm. We don't know what protoplasm was, but no doubt it was something good. Well, from protoplasm, the order of creation marched on. First there was the reign of Molluscs, followed in turn by Insects, Fishes, Reptiles, Birds, and the reign of Mammalia, completed at last by the crowning act of creation, viz.: the Reign of Pellicosts. In old times men used to eat their wives. A small woman would last just two days before a real hungry man. Athenian states that Cambrus being given to gastronomy as *apud* his wife, and in the morning found both her hands in his throat. To-day matters are reversed; the husband sometimes finds his spouse's hands at his throat before she is dead. In these days when Chicago divorces and Brigham Young give no end of trouble—what a solution is afforded here for marital troubles—what a panacea for domestic insurrection!

In later age, the female disciples of Athenian philosophers, were obliged to hold their tongues for three years! Time moves on and in these days, the woman who can talk the loudest and longest, is the "chiefest amongst ten thousand." Look at Anna Dickenson, the Widow Van Cott, Judge Marshall or Mrs. Caudle.

By the law coming to us from the feudal ages, a married woman is a chattel, about the same as a horse; she could make no contract; she could hold no property; legally her being was swallowed up in her husband's; she was the inferior animal, the drudge and slave. This has now happily been all changed. Woman stands redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled by the genius of universal emancipation, and can now wear the breeches and flourish the fire shovel over the head of her ancient tyrant, on the true principles of liberty and equality.

The *N. Y. World* the other day, referred to the killing of J. S. Campbell, who died on Saturday morning "of deep and full of trouble" as making visible a faint sign of the coming of that emancipation of woman which has been preached so earnestly for the last few years. It appears that Campbell about the first of the month got into a jovial carouse in company with his wife and a fair-haired named Fizzie Scanlon. In the course of the festivities a quarrel arose and the parties divided, but on the matrimonial but on the sexual line, the two women belaboring the horrid man with various household implements, from the lid of the sugar bowl to the flat iron. When rescued he was in such a condition that only the most skillful surgery could save his life, and though his fractured skull was patched up so to serve all the ordinary purposes of a human head, it became no better than a piece of cracked crockery for the exigencies of a domestic broil. Mistress Scanlon was sent to the penitentiary for breaking Campbell's pate, and his wife was allowed to remain at home and break it over again, which she did a few days ago by smashing in his trepanned skull with a frying-pan. Never was the downfall of a domestic tyrant more complete, and it adds to the significance of his overthrow that his domestic drudge should have set upon him and slaughtered him with the very implements of her slavery.

The GREAT question of Nova Scotia is still the absorbing topic there. If the seal used since 1869 was no good, all appointments to the Legislative Council since 1869 are void; all grants of crown lands since 1869 are void, and the owners of nearly a million acres are merely tenants at sufferance; every writ for election to the House of Assembly since 1869 is void, the Members of the Assembly sit illegally, and their acts are simply so much waste paper.

PRESIDENTIAL.—The inauguration ceremonies on Monday were witnessed and participated in by a great concourse. Everything passed off well. The weather was pleasant. President Hayes' inaugural address was delivered from the east portion of the Capitol. It was a reproduction of his letter accepting the nomination. He tendered the olive branch of peace to the South; says the rights of both races shall be guarded, the material prosperity promoted, and education encouraged; advocates civil service reform, resumption of specie payment and he recommends one Presidential term of 6 years.

The New York Sun appeared in mourning on Saturday, with these words:—"These are days of humiliation, shame and mourning for the nation. A man whom the people rejected at the polls, has been declared President of the United States, through process of fraud. A cheat is to sit in the seat of George Washington. Let every upright citizen gird himself up for the work of redressing this monstrous iniquity. No trace with the guilty conspirators! No rest for them and no mercy, till their political punishment and destruction is complete!"

The difficulties in Louisiana are being smoothed over. General Grant notified Governor Packard that the United States Troops would be withdrawn from his support, which means that Mr. Nicholls as Governor is to be sustained. This course has been sustained by Mr. Hayes. In other words, Mr. Hayes declares that the Packard Returning Board that elected him, is illegal, and the one which elected Tilden, legal! This his first act is to declare that his own election was fraudulent.

The ALBERT RAILWAY and Mr. Rogers, M. P. P., on Wednesday last on the question of salary to Mr. Perley, Government Engineer, Mr. Rogers said:—

So far as we know the Albert railway was not examined by the Engineer, excepting at one end during the past season. He had a report with an estimate accompanying it, showing that the cost of the road would be about \$1,250,000, and in view of the subsidy and other aid given to it, it ought to be of good and substantial character, but while the construction was generally reputed by those supposed to be competent to form an opinion on the matter to be of poor character the bridges were condemned by every one but the contractor and those in his interest. He had already understood that the shortest line on a plane between two given points was a direct one, but the builders of that road seemed to be under the impression that two or three curves were better. It had been said that the Government engineer stood between the contractor and the people, and he hoped there would be more evidence of it in Albert. He trusted that the engineer would visit the line and examine it thoroughly, and do that early in the spring, so that the interests of the people would be protected and the country would get the benefit of the outlay that was being made.

The Secretary afterwards stated: The bridge over Hamilton Creek, on the Albert Railway, referred to by Mr. Rogers was but a temporary one would form no part of the permanent work of the Albert Railway.

The CAPES vs. THE "NORTHERN LIGHT."—Messrs. McTear and Mr. Tait have made 76 round trips with mail and 260 passengers this winter at a cost to the Government of about \$120,000 per trip; the "Northern Light" has made 14 trips, carrying 30 passengers, at a cost of about \$1,000 per trip. In the Spring the latter will have to undergo extensive repairs which added to her original cost (\$60,000), and the cost of running her (say \$20,000), will make her a pretty expensive experiment. The \$100,000 she costs would have paid a large portion of the cost of the Railway to the Capes. It is not probable she will cost any less next winter, as the past season has been most favorable for her. And yet, we are told she is a splendid success!

P. E. ISLAND WINTER ROUTE.—The *Chignecto News* is doing some good service in advocating the Cape route as the shortest, safest and surest. It quotes the opinion of a veteran shipmaster, Captain John McKay, who says:—

"A person acquainted with the way in which the meeting of the tides acts upon this, will readily conceive the nature and force of my remarks. At Cape Traverse or thereabouts, the tide from the eastward and westward meet, and consequently the tide falling the ice must separate, and the portion of the time; and it must be admitted that that is a very desirable object in the passage across the Straits."

In Parliament, the Tariff debate was resumed on Tuesday night. Strong protectionist speeches were made by Gibbs, Plumb, Wood, Colby and Sir John. Wood submitted an amendment to Sir John's resolution on which the latter proposed to support, to the effect that additional duties ought to be imposed on such goods as may be produced in Canada, thereby securing increased revenue and protection.

The Times says an association has been formed in Edinburgh for the purpose of purchasing and slaughtering cattle and other stock from the United States and Canada, and also slaughtering fowls and other produce for sale in Edinburgh and other parts of Great Britain. It is intended to dispense with middlemen.

Mr. O'Leary voted against the opposition on the Woodstock Railway land grant. We hope his "cuddling" the Government, will result in something better to the County of Kent than a breach of promise.

The PREMIER has not yet given any decided answer to the deputation that waited upon him asking that the "Northern Light" be placed between the Capes.

Capt. Brown's, Kincaidshire, charges do not appear to have been very well sustained in the Assembly.

LEGISLATIVE.

FREDERICTON, March 2.

A debate took place on Tuesday's bill to continue Northern and Western Railway bill. Fraser, Butler, Davidson and Swin supported it. Pickard opposed it, the same as he opposed the Central Bill. Burns wanted the Carquet Railway Bill revived and Pickard the bills relating to Welsford and Cape Tormentine Railways, but as the necessary fee had not been paid for these amendments, they were withdrawn. Agreed to.

On supply, Mr. Burns attacked the Surveyor General for not refunding Capt. Brown's charges. It seemed that Captain Brown charged that the houses were not in readiness for the colonists, although he had been told that seventy-seven houses were ready there. Mr. Burns sent a telegram to Captain Brown from the Hon. Mr. General, dated 10th May, 1872, stating that the seventy-seven houses would be ready when the colonists arrived, and he held out the hope that they would be ready. The Surveyor General ought here to explain the telegram. The houses, also, were said to be not worth the price set down against them. He referred to the different colonies in the Province, and said that the houses had to be made to keep the people in the Province. He charged the Government with concealment of expenditure.

Mr. Stevenson denounced Capt. Brown's charges as indecent; said Capt. Brown was not authorized to speak for the colonists and that he had not kept his own compact with them.

The Provincial Secretary said he had invited an investigation into the matter, and was surprised that it had not been sought by Messrs. Covert and Burns. He showed that Capt. Brown applied to the Government, representing himself as an agent of a colonization association in Scotland; that he insisted on placing the colony where it now is, and would have no other location, although Hon. Mr. Beveridge desired him to examine other lands. The telegram informing him that twenty-seven houses would be ready for the colonists was sent on information received from those building them, and he regretted they were not in so forward a state as represented, and that the Government was misled in the matter. Capt. Brown seemed to have no other idea of the colony, and of what was needed in the colony. He had brought out a baker who he assured them would have the work of furnishing hot rolls every morning. He also brought a printing press, and was going to establish a paper, and a bank was also in the programme. He not only brought a number of persons for whom houses were promised but he picked up others not contemplated in the arrangements with the Government, and brought them along also, in the latter understanding they were to take their chance, and it was one of the latter who had given the Government more trouble than any other of the settlers. The indignation of the people over the non-fulfillment of Captain Brown's promises, proved that person from Kincaidshire within a few days of the arrival of the colonists, and he did not return until winter, when he commenced to sow the seeds of discord in the matter. The condition of the houses when the colonists reached the settlement in 1872, and other matters in which the Government had been unable to fulfill the condition made with Capt. Brown gave rise to complaints, and the Surveyor General limited his visit to Kincaidshire only for the purpose of ascertaining the causes of the complaints. They remained several days, having given notice that they wanted their claims to come and present and have them adjudicated upon. After considering the claims they made certain offers to each claimant, and offered a satisfactory settlement with all but about fifteen. Since that time all the remainder but two were settled with. There had been no discontent from that time until the advent of Capt. Brown, and he would explain why it arose then, Mr. Pickard gave notice of the following resolution: That in the opinion of this House every payment made on account of the public services before the close of any fiscal year should appear in the public account of that year, and further, that a statement in detail as far as the statement of every payment or liability incurred for such services should be laid before this House at as early a day as possible after the opening of the session.

Mr. Austin's liquor Bill for Lancaster, Stouffville and St. Martins making parties who sell liquors illegally, responsible for loss or damage occasioned thereby, passed.

Bill for erecting a bridge across Courtney Bay, St. J. N., agreed to. Hon. Mr. McQueen committed a Bill to change the terms of the Westminster Court House. He explained that in passing the Consolidated Statutes last session one term was placed in May; two of the present terms interfere with other courts, and are otherwise inconvenient. The Bill provides that at present the May term shall be changed to 1st Tuesday in June, and the August term to 2nd Tuesday in September. After this year the March term will be a full court term, while the September term will be only for returns of executions.

Mr. Tweedie moved and Mr. Cotterell seconded an amendment to the order of the day as follows:—

"Inasmuch as the Executive Government have authorized the New Brunswick Railway Company, to select a survey lands in the County of Northumberland, and as a land subsidy in aid of the construction of the connecting line of Railway between the Woodstock and terms of the Brunswick Railway, notwithstanding no part of such connecting line of railway has been through the County of Northumberland, this House condemns such action on the part of the Government, as a violation of the meaning and spirit of the Act of Assembly by which the aiding of such connecting line of Railway is authorized."

This was debated by the Hon. Mr. Second, Surveyor General, Attorney General, Hon. Mr. Kelly, Mr. Covert, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Smith, Mr. Pickard, Mr. Burns and others, and was finally voted down.

Yea—Messrs. Covert, Willis, McLeod, Burns, P. Ryan, Johnson, Smith, Butler, Davidson, Tweedie, Humphrey, Pickard and Cotterell.

Nays—Messrs. Fraser, King, Kelly, J. Ryan, Stevenson, McQueen, Crawford, Peley, O'Leary, Theriault, Plesswood, Marshall, MacKenzie, Phillips, McKay, Robinson, Dow, Barker, Elder, Woods, Swin and Rogers.

Absent Messrs. Marchie, Jones, Austin, Beveridge and Leighton.

Supply: \$500,000 voted balance of Contingential expenses, making \$3,500 in all granted by New Brunswick.

PARLIAMENTARY.

Peter Mitchell criticized the appointment of Judge James of Halifax. He said that he was an old woman without pretensions.

Governor Morris of Manitoba was charged by Schultz, M. P., with speculating in lands while he is Judge of disputed claims. Mr. MacKenzie denied the charge and read a telegram from the Governor asserting the charges were untrue, but admitting he owned lands and lots. Schultz pointed out that this was a confession, to which no reply was made.

Mr. Palmer is a handsome gentleman, as pointed out by Mr. Griffin, in the Halifax Herald. "Mr. Palmer was not a lively or dignified speaker in 1873. He was too long, too familiar, too positive. But he has greatly improved in these four years. He has learned to be pointed and pithy; and above all he has acquired parliamentary tact and experience. He seldom speaks now, but he makes his point with eminent success and with much good sense. During these four years past Mr. Palmer has gone on acquiring a solid parliamentary reputation, which is a fitting crown for that professional reputation which he has long won without successful rivalry in any quarter. Faithful to his principles, which are those of his party in opposition, Mr. Palmer has won his front place in Parliament; if not with ease, at least with certainty and with the full assurance of holding it so long as he holds to his principles."

The long looked for letter from Lord Carnarvon to Gov. Richards of British Columbia respecting the Pacific Railway dispute between the British Columbia Government and the Dominion has at last been published. Lord Carnarvon simply states the impossibility of coming to an immediate final decision.

An Opposition caucus last week was attended by 70 members. On a straight party vote, they believe they would elect Mr. Macdonald. The cost of Emigration was shown up by Mr. Pope the other day in Parliament. He showed that while in 1873 the emigration actually cost the country more than five cents a head, in 1874 it cost 10 cents; in 1875 twenty dollars, and in 1876 twenty dollars and sixty cents. He denounced the policy of the Government in refusing any policy which would help the struggling industry of the west, and that, in the meantime, they kept the people in the Dominion, and pointed out the absurdity of spending money in bringing people into the country on the one side, while persisting in a policy which was driving people out of the country on the other.

The coal interest was the subject of discussion on Friday night, on a motion by Mr. MacKay, of Cape Breton, to refer the petition in favor of a policy that will develop the coal interest, to a special committee. Some surprise was expressed at the conduct of Mr. Jones, of Halifax, and Mr. Carmichael, of Pictou, in opposing any tax on coal, although their constituents have, with great unanimity, petitioned for the tax. A good deal of the discussion turned upon the question of freights, it being contended on one side that Nova Scotia coal could not be laid down in Toronto for less than \$6 a ton while on the other hand it was contended that a contract had actually been made with the parties to carry coal from Pictou to Toronto at \$2.50, while the coal masters at Pictou had undertaken to load the vessel for \$1.50. Mr. Workman denounced the idea of a tax, however small, upon coal, citing the fact the Richelieu Company had, when the duty was before imposed, increased the rate for passengers 50 cents.

He was rather nonplussed when, at the suggestion of Dr. Tupper, he had to admit the price of coal had not appreciably increased at Montreal. Mr. Cartwright's objection to the duty was that it was a tax upon a prime necessity of life. That view does not appear to have been taken by Mr. Powell said no one ought to be placed on the Committee, who opposed the duty. This was opposed by Carwright and others but the speaker ruled that way. The motion was carried.

Mr. McCarthy, who is said to be the coming leader of the Liberal Conservative Party, is thus described in the *Herald*:—"He is quite a young man, of medium height, clean shaven, except as to moustache, apparently about thirty-two or thirty-four years of age. He appears to be a fair speaker, quite fluent and clear, with a very distinct intonation. His theme tonight (28th) is the Georgian Bay Branch of the Pacific Railway. He goes on to set out the particulars of this rather mysterious thing. He shows that a sum of some thing like \$135,000 has been paid out altogether for the work; the contractor has been relieved from his contract without reason and without ostensible propriety, getting \$41,000 on withdrawing from it. He charges Mr. Mackenzie with having made an arrangement with a contractor to build a line of railway, which was by no means within the Minister's duty. There appears to have been no deposit; and the contractor was relieved of his contract, apparently on the mere motion of the Government. He then went on to discuss shortly the merits of the Georgian Bay branch, and expressed a strong hope that it would be abandoned till the main line had been constructed, this main line would fix at the energies of the country; and till the trunk was constructed, the branches might be left unimproved."

The following letter from the Minister of War, Mr. Vail, to Charles J. Campbell, M. P., for Victoria, B. C., dated 1st May, 1877, was read in Parliament the other evening referring to the latter when the Ross contract, etc. The spelling corresponds with the original, and proves the Minister to be a man of letters:

Ottawa, 19th Nov. "My Dear Sir:—When I last had the pleasure of seeing you at Halifax you expressed the wish to know whether you would be a candidate for the seat in the Commons, or not, and my object in writing you now is to ask what conclusion you have arrived at. My own opinion is that you would rather enjoy a change, and I may say candidly that I would like to see you here for two reasons, first because you were always a constant supporter of mine in the local house and secondly because I think you could carry the County against the Ross influence which I hear is not favorable to the Govt. just now."

On Monday night a fierce debate took place in Parliament on a motion by Mr. Robinson for a return of instructions given the Northern Railway Commission. He demanded the acceptance of \$5,000 in aid of his election fund, because the Company wanted a representative in Parliament.

Mr. Blake ridiculed Mr. Robinson's dependent position as the 'tool' of the company in Parliament, and declared his acceptance of the money from them for the purpose of corrupting the electors as criminal, and when somebody on the Opposition benches said "ah," he concluded and shrewdly observed, "a senator; 'Does the hon. member say that it was not a crime?' No one answering he continued: 'He cannot say it was not a crime, and therefore I say the man who committed it is a criminal, and as such, through Mr. Speaker, I address the hon. member for West Toronto.'"

Cameron and MacKenzie then spoke, when Dr. Tupper rose and denounced Hon. Mr. Blake for a species of partyism, and had endeavored to do away with bribery. A reform conviction for bribery was only the exception to a healthy rule. His party was carrying out principles they contended for the past 15 years. The Opposition was the victim of a system of corruption they had maintained for 20 years.

Sir John Macdonald said that during his public life of 33 years he could look back on his past record with pride, and that every act done by him or his Government was prompted by a sincere desire for the promotion of the country. The hon. member for Stafford had accused him of corruption, and boasted of belonging to a party that every act done by him or his Government was prompted by a sincere desire for the promotion of the country. The hon. member for Stafford had accused him of corruption, and boasted of belonging to a party that every act done by him or his Government was prompted by a sincere desire for the promotion of the country.

Mr. Huntington rose and dared Sir John to repeat the statement. Sir John said that he would adjourn the House unless honorable gentlemen conducted themselves properly.

Mr. Huntington said he understood Sir John to say he had no responsibility in either public or private life.

A general talk about characters of discussion followed.

The Speaker thought that although not exactly unparliamentary it had better be stopped.

Sir John said that he was absent from the House and that he was not in a position to take part in either public or private life.

The Speaker appealed to the House, and there was another scene of uproar. Nothing could be heard for several minutes. Finally, Mr. Pope was allowed to continue, and was followed by Messrs. Sinclair, Yeo and Perry, of P. E. Island, who all denied that any corrupt bargains had been made with the Government.

The Mortality of the United States Railways, during past year, according to the *Railway Age*, has been something extraordinary. According to the statistics, the number of deaths was either placed in the hands of receivers, sold under foreclosure, or had defaulted. They had a mileage of 14,179 miles, and represented a capital of \$912,509, or nearly one fifth of the mileage and capital of railways in the United States.

John Macara Walker, who resided at Max's a few years ago, died on Friday morning. He had made himself very popular, and much improved the extensive property at the north end of the city. His estate is valued at \$600,000.

FROM British, American and Canadian Markets, we have now in store and to arrive, the most varied and valuable Stock of Goods ever offered our customers, which we are offering at prices so low as to command a ready sale. Below we enumerate some of our Stock and invite examination:—

120 bbls. Montreal and Quebec Green Apples;
5 " Dry Apples;
5 " Onions;
12 bbls. Molasses;
5 " Sugar;
125 bags Liverpool Salt;
10 " Butter Salt;
25 quintals Pollock and Codfish;
50 barrels Herrings;
6 " Am. Refined Kerosene Oil;
10 " Canadian "
25 chests Superior Quality TEA;
10 " Soap;
1000 lbs. Rice;
60 boxes Raisins;
1000 lbs. Dairy and Factory Cheese;
Confectionery, Spices, Currants, Coffee, &c.;
White and Colored Paints;
Putty, Oil, Varnish, Japan Paints;
Spirit Turpentine, &c.;
20 tons IRON, full assortment sizes;
2 tons Spring, Nigh Shoe and Shed Shoe STEEL.

1000 lbs. Short Link Chain;
1000 lbs. Horse and Ox Nails;
50 kegs Cut Nails, all sizes;
65 boxes Window Glass;
3 bbls. "Glassware, viz.: Pitchers, 50 kegs "Shells" and Heavy Hardware;
5 cases " "Paper;
1000 lbs. Sheet "and Heavy Hardware;
5 cases " "Paper;
10 " Mirrors;
1000 lbs. Manure Shovels and Forks;
12 " Pails;
12 " Brooms;
Barndoor Hinges, Roilers & Hangers;
Crescent, Buck-Saws and Hand Saws;

These wishing to purchase, please send in early.

J. L. Black.

SMOKED PORK, HAMS & BACON.

6 tons Pork, Hams and Bacon, Of Superior Quality.

Also, a lot of Choice SUGAR CURED HAMS, selected for family use. Those wishing to purchase, please send in early.

J. L. Black.

New Goods!

1 CASE SUGAR, 6 DOZ. BROOMS, 2 CASES DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

4 cases Assorted Dry Goods, 1 Lot Hair Braids.

FOR SALE LOW.

J. L. Black.

APPLES. APPLES.

15 BARRELS NOVA SCOTIA BALDWIN.

Consigned from prompt sale. They will be sold cheap.

J. L. Black.

FLOUR & POT BARLEY.

200 BBLs. FLOUR 1000 LBS.

Ont. Pot Barley.

For Sale at Lowest Rates.

J. L. Black.

Kerosene Oil.

10 CASES KEROSENE OIL, of extra quality, just received. Will be sold very low by cash, at retail for cash.

J. L. Black.

Fish & Smoked Herring.

20 QUINTALS POLLOCK & HADDOCK, 5 quintals CODFISH, 100 boxes SCALED HERRING.

J. L. Black.

FURNITURE.

3 Dozen Bedsteads, AND A FEW BEDROOM SUITS.

Which we can sell very low. Please call and see them.

J. L. Black.

SOLE LEATHER.

40 SIDES NOS. 1 & 2 B. A. SOLE LEATHER.

Very Cheap for Cash.

J. L. Black.

TURPENTINE I

2 casks Spirit Turpentine, Just received and for sale cheap.

J. L. Black.

WORTH KNOWING!

FROM British, American and Canadian Markets, we have now in store and to arrive, the most varied and valuable Stock of Goods ever offered our customers, which we are offering at prices so low as to command a ready sale. Below we enumerate some of our Stock and invite examination:—

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10 " Canadian "
25 chests Superior Quality TEA;
10 " Soap;
1000 lbs. Rice;
60 boxes Raisins;
1000 lbs. Dairy and Factory Cheese;
Confectionery, Spices, Currants, Coffee, &c.;
White and Colored Paints;
Putty, Oil, Varnish, Japan Paints;
Spirit Turpentine, &c.;
20 tons IRON, full assortment sizes;
2 tons Spring, Nigh Shoe and Shed Shoe STEEL.

1000 lbs. Short Link Chain;
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65 boxes Window Glass;
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5 cases " "Paper;
1000 lbs. Sheet "and Heavy Hardware;
5 cases " "Paper;
10 " Mirrors;
1000 lbs. Manure Shovels and Forks;
12 " Pails;
12 " Brooms;
Barndoor Hinges, Roilers & Hangers;
Crescent, Buck-Saws and Hand Saws;

These wishing to purchase, please send in early.

J. L. Black.

Advertisements This Day.

G. A. BOWSER CALLS ATTENTION TO HIS LARGE STOCK

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, Which he continues to sell at Heavy Discount Prices.

BLACK LUSTRE at any of the following prices—17c, 20c, 22c, 23c, 25c, 26c, 28c, 30c, 32c, 34c, 36c, 38c, 40c, 42c, 44c, 46c, 48c, 50c, 52c, 54c, 56c, 58c, 60c. Lustre is beautiful.

Black Henrietta, Parasuits, Seal Brown Fish Trawl, French Merino, Brown Fish Merino, French Twill, Cashmere, Ferra Cord.

All-Wool Dress Goods.

Grey Cotton, White Cotton, Ticking, Shirting, Brown Duck, Linen Goods, Shawls, &c.

See my 56c. SERGE BOOTS—a great article.

C. A. BOWSER.

Cheap Sale of Silks

W. D. MAIN & CO'S.

AMHERST, N. S. During Month of March.

560 YDS BLACK SILK offered at 20 p. ct. from marked price. 4 Fancy SILK DRESS-ES, 15 yards length, offered at half price. 100 Yards IRISH POPLIN, worth \$2, for \$1.40 per yard. 150 Yards MILD SILK, worth \$1.15, for 75 cents per yard. 100 Yards All-Wool FRENCH POPLIN, worth 57 cents, for 45 cents. 100 Yards All-Wool FRENCH CORD, worth 55 cents, for 45 cents.

ALSO:—

A LARGE LOT OF REMNANTS of DRESS GOODS and PRINTS, in lengths suitable for children and misses, offered at much less than cost. The above sold for cash only.

JUST RECEIVED: 1 PALE FACTORIES, SHIRTINGS, Cotton Flannels, 1 case Frillings (new styles), which with a Full Stock of Linens, Sheetings, Table Linens, Towels, and Tackings, are offered at prices to suit the closest buyer.

Determined, in our new Store, to carry out still more fully our motto—"Value for Value," all we ask of our customers and the public is a continuance of that confidence which they have in the past so liberally given us.

W. D. MAIN & CO.

CENTLEMEN, HAVING just opened our Spring Importation of TWEEDS, COATINGS, HOSIERY, &c., &c., we are in a position to offer you great inducements.

I CERTIFY THAT three bottles of PHOSPHORUS cured Charles Herricks of an old sore of many years standing, accompanied by a bad cough, general debility, and night sweats. He is now in perfect health.

J. D. LAMARSH, Dispensing Chemist, Notre Dame St., Montreal.

NOTICE.

SEALED Tenders for the ERECTION of a METHODIST CHURCH, at Upper Sackville, will be received by either member of the Building Committee until THURSDAY noon, 29th inst. Plans and specifications may be seen at any time after this week at the residence of W. F. George, Esq.

The tenders will be opened in the presence of all the members of the Committee, but the Committee does not bind itself to accept the lowest tender.

J. H. FAWCETT, Building Committee, W. F. GEORGE, Esq., Sackville, March 6th, 1877.