

## Chignecto Post.

SACKVILLE, N. B., FEB. 8, 1877.

## CAPE TORMENTINE RAILWAY.

Hon. J. C. Poir, M. P., by far the ablest public man on P. E. Island, was given a banquet at Charlottetown on 29th ult., previous to his departure for Ottawa. As the party of which he is the head appears to have pretty much its own way in the Island, his utterances just now may be regarded as not only those of an experienced far-seeing business man, but as in a measure reflecting public sentiment in the Island. In his speech Mr. Poir declared himself most unequivocally in favor of the Cape route. He said:—

The construction of a branch line of railway to Cape Tormentine, on some point of the Trunk Line is a matter for the Dominion Government and the expense of its construction should be borne by them. We have been provided with a winter boat, but she has proved an entire failure. He gave Mr. Sewell credit for going more out of her than those who were at first put in charge; but she is not well fitted for the service required of her. When the ice on Charlottetown Harbor was only four inches thick she could not make her way out of it. We all witnessed the force of putting a couple of horses aboard of her, to save her way out of this harbor! If we had not actually seen this we could not have believed it. Mr. Sewell has succeeded better with her; because he had open water all the time. The winter has been exceedingly cold and the boat has returned to Georgetown after being three days out in the Gulf. He (Mr. P.) did not think the boat was built after the right model or shape in order to make her way successfully through the ice in the Gulf. She should have an outrigger stem, and the main breadth of the vessel at the shoulders, just at the bluff, in order to break down the ice. The boat now provided is wedge-shaped, and as she proceeds, wedges herself into the ice. If made broad at the bow she could run upon the ice and break it down, and thus make her way through it. He would be sorry to say anything to arouse prejudice against the boat; but he was convinced that she was an entire fraud. She is not well fastened, and is as rough as a boat can be built. She will now probably cease to run for the winter. He believed that the narrowest part of the Strait was the only place where a winter boat could be run successfully. If so, it would be the duty of the General Government to construct a railway to Cape Traverse, and touching some point on the trunk line. On the other side of the Strait, Mr. Smith, M. P., has already promised his constituents to use his influence to secure the construction of a line to Cape Tormentine, connecting with other lines in New Brunswick. Our Dominion representatives will shortly have an opportunity of voting for or against the proposed branch line to Cape Traverse. He would like to see surveys made, and also estimates of the cost of the route, in order to secure the best one.

## The "Northern Light."

Every week only confirms the predictions we made weeks ago respecting the "Northern Light," that she could not keep up winter communication in the Straits. Whether owing to the insuperable character of the difficulties she had to encounter or her own deficiencies, it can no longer be doubted that she is a complete failure.

The Charlottetown Herald of 24th ult., says:—

Her powers have been tested to the full, and she can do no more. She can break through from four to five inches of ice; but when an ice sheet of some nine inches opposes her, she runs upon it and there rests in easy comfort. Chisels, saws and jack-screws, are needed to drag her from her repose and force her to resume work. She has indeed made several trips to Pictou, and brought back to Georgetown good freight. But at what cost? Let those who audit the accounts tell. We, in the meanwhile, can say with safety, that every trip that the "Northern Light" has made has been made at a most extravagant expense. Even when she managed with the help of appliances to get through the obstacles of ice that impeded her passage to Pictou, it was at a great expenditure to the public. Such a boat as she is cannot possibly keep up the navigation of the Straits in winter, let it be granted that the "Northern Light" is so far a success, it is for the financiers of the Dominion Government that she should be sold. It is believed the decision is to allow all better terms arrangements to lapse with the expiry of time, as Ontario and Quebec would put in a similar claim with good reason, making the Dominion Government merely a distributing agent. There is no official knowledge that this the Government's policy, but circumstances generally indicate that it is.

BETTER TERMS.—A deputation consisting of Hon. Messrs. Young and Fraser, from the New Brunswick Government, were at Ottawa last week and had an interview with the Minister relative to a continuation of the "better terms" to this Province. It is believed the decision is to allow all better terms arrangements to lapse with the expiry of time, as Ontario and Quebec would put in a similar claim with good reason, making the Dominion Government merely a distributing agent. There is no official knowledge that this the Government's policy, but circumstances generally indicate that it is.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 4.—Grotshchakoff, in a circular, considers that Europe, by its united diplomatic action, has proved itself deeply interested in the maintenance of peace in the East, and recognizes its duty as well as its right to co-operate for that end on behalf of general interests. The Russian Government, being guided by a desire to maintain European accord in the new phase of the Eastern question, has, before coming to any decision, instructed its representatives to ascertain for certain what course the Governments to which they are accredited mean to pursue in view of the refusal of the Porte to accede to their unanimous wishes.

NEW SENATORS.—R. P. Grant, of Pictou, and L. G. Power, of Halifax. The latter's appointment creates a good deal of disgust in ministerial quarters. He is a son of P. Power, M. P. for Halifax, and was second Clerk in the Nova Scotia Assembly. Surely a tremendous leap! Mr. Grant is a brother-in-law of Mr. Carmichael, M. P., for Pictou.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT of this Province is not to be envied. It meets the peoples representatives with an accumulation of financial difficulties, increased year after year, till now the Road and Bridge Services will have to be starved or be supported by direct taxation. The Government has spent in round numbers above one million of dollars. The evil of over-expenditure is still going on every day, exhausting the credit and forestalling the revenue of the country. Heretofore there appears to have been no efforts to economize and husband the Provincial resources so as to keep up the efficiency of the Educational and Road and Bridge Services.

The whole governmental machinery has been oiled and kept working on the same grand scale as previous to confederation. Not only has there been a fearful lack of statesmanship in forestalling the daily approaching pecuniary difficulties in which we are plunging, but there has not been the commonest attempt to curtail the legislative and executive expenditure; and our 300,000 population is called on to pay for our Provincial House of Lords in addition to our Commons of forty-one members, and nine executive Councillors as before the Union.

The financial difficulties of the Government are the greatest ones that they will have to grapple, and probably they will be prepared with some general scheme of retrenchment. What that will be we cannot surmise. The abolition of the "Lords," would save \$15,000, but we doubt if Mr. King has the courage to undertake so radical a change. Something might be saved by abolishing the Surveyor General's Department, and by cutting off the heads of one or two "Engineers" on Board of Works. Perhaps \$4,000 might be saved by abolishing the office of Queen's Printer and putting public printing up to tender and contract, which ought to have been years and years ago. All these measures of economy would however be insufficient to bring the expenditure within the revenue, and the question is what will the Government do? In this connection, Maritime Union may be brought forward as a panacea for all our troubles.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT meets this afternoon. The indications are that the Session will be hot and lively. The opposition has been steadily gaining strength and will no doubt feel disposed to try conclusions with Mr. Mackenzie. A deficit in the revenues, the growing Protectionist feeling, opposition to Mr. Mackenzie's Pacific Railway Policy, and the blunder made in the management of the I. C. R., will furnish weapons for plenty of Parliamentary fray.

COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES are a subject that will probably engage the attention of the Legislature. Mr. Covert, M. P., introduced a bill last session to incorporate all the counties, but it was deferred till this session by consent in order to give the people an opportunity of discussing the question. There can be no reason for any further delay; give us representative government!

THE PROVINCIAL FARMERS' LEAGUE had a pleasant meeting at Hampton on Tuesday last. Queens, Sunbury, York, Westmorland and Kings were represented. R. E. McLeod, M. P., presided. Speeches were delivered by Mr. S. Sharp, Thos. Pickard, G. A. Sterling, J. E. Fairweather, and S. L. Peters. J. E. Fairweather, Esq., was elected President, and R. E. McLeod, G. W. Hoben, John Slipp, Norman Hallet, Thos. Pickard, S. L. Peters, and G. A. Sterling, Vice-presidents. Messrs. S. Sharp and O. E. Jewelling were appointed an executive committee.

BETTER TERMS.—A deputation consisting of Hon. Messrs. Young and Fraser, from the New Brunswick Government, were at Ottawa last week and had an interview with the Minister relative to a continuation of the "better terms" to this Province. It is believed the decision is to allow all better terms arrangements to lapse with the expiry of time, as Ontario and Quebec would put in a similar claim with good reason, making the Dominion Government merely a distributing agent. There is no official knowledge that this the Government's policy, but circumstances generally indicate that it is.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 4.—Grotshchakoff, in a circular, considers that Europe, by its united diplomatic action, has proved itself deeply interested in the maintenance of peace in the East, and recognizes its duty as well as its right to co-operate for that end on behalf of general interests. The Russian Government, being guided by a desire to maintain European accord in the new phase of the Eastern question, has, before coming to any decision, instructed its representatives to ascertain for certain what course the Governments to which they are accredited mean to pursue in view of the refusal of the Porte to accede to their unanimous wishes.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—A despatch from Constantinople to the News says:—"Midhat Pacha has long been opposing the Sultan who desired to yield and make concessions to the Conference. His removal is in every way desirable. Edhem Pacha's appointment will be conducive to conciliation."

## Our Boston Correspondence.

Moody and Sankey.—Business, &amp;c.

Boston, Jan. 29, 1877.

To write a newsletter acceptable to the readers of your paper is just now a formidable undertaking. Politics and the weather are of course always available, but they get monotonous if one hears nothing else. They are unfortunately the only subjects which one can make use of just now. I must upon second thought retract my last statement, for Messrs. Moody and Sankey arrived in Boston on Friday, and have already sent forth their challenges to Satan, full of legions, and have commenced their war against his Kingdom. Whether they will be as successful in their good fight in Boston as they have been in other places, remains to be seen. Probably their success will be great, but not so great as it might be, if they knew more than anybody else on the face of the earth, and they would consider it much beneath their dignity to be convinced that they are "miserable sinners," unless it is done by a Murray, a Brooks, a Clarke, a Hale, or some other celebrated man whom the citizens of the Hub "venerate to honor." However they are doubtless all willing to admit that even Boston is not immaculate, and that there is sin to be rooted out, and that if Mr. Moody can effect any change in the sinners of a lower order than themselves it is eminently proper for them to do so. Your correspondent has not yet discovered what it is that prevents the thoroughbred Bostonian from falling down and worshipping himself or herself. There seems to be an idea very prevalent among them that the Garden of Eden was laid out on the same plan as Boston Common, but as it (the Garden of Eden) did not possess the same beautiful climate, and had no great organ or cradle of Liberty near by, it must have been to a considerable extent, failed. Boston also has Mr. Moody's net Tabernacle, which is likely to be well patronized by both saints and sinners. The former will go from good motives, the latter, probably from motives of another class, at least most of them will. Taking into consideration the fact that Mr. Moody has prohibited even a contribution box, all who study economy will attend the Tabernacle in preference to any other place of amusement, and there is not the slightest doubt that he will preach and Mr. Sankey sing to full houses, and those who attend will be able to comfort themselves with the reflection that they are doing their duty in this attending to the means of grace apart from the Tabernacle. There are no attractions in the city at present. Last week the famous actor Charles Reicher played Monte Cristo at the Howard every night, delighting great crowds. Those who went to see him were well repaid. Fechter, although somewhat advanced in years, is one of the first men in his profession now living. But he has gone and left no one here to fill his place. Some of the proprietors of the Boston theatres are learning the lesson taught by the Brooklyn calamity. At the Museum greater facilities for people to leave the building in case of a fire have been provided, and extensive operations are being made at the Globe. It may be hoped that their efficiency may never be put to the test. There is a calm in the political world just now. Both parties will have a breathing space now that the Compromise Bill has passed. It is difficult to say by how much or how little the country has escaped the horrors of another war, but in the humble opinion of your correspondent if the Republican leaders had been allowed to carry out their scheme the country would have received a shock, the traces of which would not have been obliterated for years.

In business there has not yet been any great improvement, but things seem to have reached a solid basis at last, and what business is done is done for the most part on a legitimate foundation. The prevailing opinion seems to be that those who have withstood the pressure so far are capable of holding their own for the future, for unless they had acted with proper prudence and foresight they would have gone down before this. The weak and shaky concerns are now pretty well worked out, and may have attributed the stagnation of the present time to the uncertainty in regard to the Presidential election; not being an authority in business matters I shall not undertake to say whether the opinion is correct or not. It is correct, we may begin to hope for something better, for the question seems now in a fair way to be settled amicably. It is sincerely to be hoped that the result will be favorable and that it may be long before we again see two such years as 1875 and 1876 have been.

PETITIOES, Feb. 5th, 1877. DEAR SIR:—That pound-of-butter strike, which, a few weeks ago, got about through the gut-billity of the St. John Globe, I see has with certain variations been going the rounds of the papers ever since. The facts are simply these:—A complaint was made before Roland B. Keith, Esq., of this place, against one Joseph Steadman and three others, charging them with breaking into a house and stealing clothes and other articles. At the close of the examination, before the Justice, he deemed the evidence so strong as to make it imperative upon him in the discharge of his duty, to commit the parties for trial, and this he did.

Your Dorchester correspondent of last week states, that John Hickman, Esq., had been applied to take steps to have three parties tried before two (three) Justices and that he refused, unless improper motives to Mr. Hickman. Had Mr. Hickman or any other J. P., attempted anything of the kind he would have proved himself as ignorant and as great a clown as your Dorchester correspondent has proved himself, as no Justices are given to Justices of the Peace to try the offence for which the parties have been committed.

ANTI-FRAUD. TOWN-SEARS MATTER.—We are requested to state the answer to the Moncton Church Committee which appear in our next.

## The Boudreau District.

To the Editor of CHIGNECTO POST.

Sir:—The two School Districts No. 14 and 15 (14, containing the Caledonia Quarries and 15, Boudreau Quarries) are situated, as at first were separated by the base line that divides the farms on the two rivers. The Quarries lie near the base line, one on each side.

When the school boundaries were set under the new law, No. 14 included Mr. E. A. Chapman's ship yard, and the rich farming district of Taylor-Village. No. 15 was also a large district, but nearly all was French, who repudiated the school law, and would have no schools. No. 14 organized their district. They received on a central school near the Quarries, which must be of a better class, and two primary ones—one at the shipyard and another at Taylor's Village. This arrangement would bring the central school within a mile and a half of Mr. Dobson's—his is the manager of Boudreau Quarries who had a large family to go to school, and he agreed to join No. 14, help build a house and send to the school. They built a house, partly paid for it, and hired a teacher as was agreed. In eighteen months the school was closed, and the teacher on account of too high a salary, and engaged one holding an inspector's license. This ruined the school for Mr. Dobson's purpose. His family was advanced; he has three sons who have passed through Eaton's College, and got their diplomas, and all prepared by the first teacher. I have got nothing to say against any teacher's qualifications, but it is not probable that the new one would try to teach mathematics, book-keeping, &c., for primary school pay, were he ever so competent.

Mr. Dobson joined No. 14 on the condition that it was to be a better class school, and he found himself in a bad position. He had not made any efforts to get a school in No. 15. He had contributed largely to the No. 14 school house, and now he was without a school.

This breaking up of the school was the work of a Trustee of No. 14. Other people had their own affairs to see after, and did not attend to school matters, until this man ignored them all, and got up a brawl. He made up his mind to divide the district into three, and was agreed at the first offer. Mr. Chapman's shipyard on the south side went on their own hook, and Mr. Chapman and the men of the yard, without help from any one, are supporting a school of their own. Taylor Village has a respectable school on the north, and are also willing to pay the teacher themselves. The centre remains No. 14 and is the cause of all the bawling.

Mr. Dobson then resolved to get up a school in No. 15, and let all the money he had paid go; but—will you believe it?—when he was offered a school, he found that the boundary line had been changed, departing from the base line and running round their Quarries, and including them in No. 14. Since that, Mr. Dobson with a few French, has built a little house, and is supporting a primary French and English school, and the quarries pay their taxes to No. 14.

This may look like a wrong of the Board of Education, but it is not likely the board has any of the correct facts.

The "B. of Education" would naturally and properly rely on the information sent it by the home-rulers from Dorchester Corner. But I think the Board is beginning to suspect there is something wrong, and so "Honest Labor" thinks, and hence his great excitement and the great effect of his lecture. It would here suggest that "Honest Labor" is deficient in his peculiar style. A few appropriate adjectives would have given additional force to his expression; for instance: "d—d lie," "cursed lie," &c. Indeed these striking adjectives are innumerable for one properly posted.

I would notice that the owners in New York, in order to have peace, are advising Mr. Dobson to let them take the money, and they will make it up to the district.

Most of the precious business next time. The worst feature of the case is yet to be told.

Notes from Moncton. MONCTON, Feb. 6, 1877. On Sunday last a man by the name of Preston, an old resident of Moncton and an Englishman by birth, was accidentally poisoned by an overdose of laudanum. He leaves a wife and large family.

An act to incorporate a company to supply the town with gas and water will be presented during the coming Session of the Legislature. Messrs. Harris, Torrie, and others, are the "Company." If there will not be a decrease in the price of oil—and undoubtedly there will not be as long as the present high duty exists—the establishment of gas works will be profitable both to the promoters and consumers.

Prof. Danielle is going to close his dancing class with a fancy dress ball on Thursday 15th inst. He will have every variety of costumes to hire to those who wish to participate.

Business is dull at present in all trades and occupations. Most of the workshops are discharging hands. They look, however, for a renewal of good times when spring opens.

The Town Council during its last session decided to grant no more licenses for the current year. I might mention a little incident relating to a man from St. John, intending to start a hotel here, leased a new building near the Railway crossing. He had partly furnished it when it occurred to him that he had better apply for a license. Just imagine his chagrin when informed that no more licenses were to be granted. He threatened to go to law about the matter and test the Council's action. Quid Nov.

TOWN-SEARS MATTER.—We are requested to state the answer to the Moncton Church Committee which appear in our next.

## SCIENCE AND THE IMAGINATION.

On Monday evening a large and appreciative audience gathered in Lingley Hall to hear Prof. Burwash's lecture, entitled: "Modern Science: A Field for the Imagination."

The interesting character of the subject, and the reputation of the lecturer, had led all to expect a most excellent literary treat, and none who attended were disappointed. The lecturer made a few prefatory remarks in respect to what the audience might expect. His intention was not to discuss the antagonism of Religion and Science, or the conflict between religionists and scientists, or what Dr. Dawson styles the conflict between the irreligious scientists and the fanatical religionists; he would view his subject from the standpoint of one who believes firmly in the Bible and the Christian religion. Having defined imagination, he alluded to the popular error by which the imagination is held in respect to the things which are intangible, fictitious and unreal; but the imagination builds with real materials and only puts them in new relations. Nobody, however, he might exercise his creative faculty could imagine a new centre. The imagination paints the ideal which man strives to attain. The individual who possesses a strong imagination lives many lives. Milton did not live in blindness, in poverty and in obliquity; he saw the beautiful forms and heard the sweet music of the spheres which are but ill-described in his own immortal song.

The proper means of educating the imagination was next discussed. Painting and poetry, pre-suppose brilliant imaginations, and are but poor transmitters of the mind. The greater, the better part of thought is unwritten. Men who train their imaginations by poetry alone, have these but very imperfectly developed. Receiving at second hand, they are ever misrepresenting nature by mixed figures. One would imagine to read much of our poetry that Homer and Virgil had come back and brought with them all their fabulous beings. Man has erred from nature, and of all beings is least like what God made him. In studying nature, there is no moral contamination.

We should use our sense in educating our imagination. Careful observation will choose a thousand beauties where we saw none. The botanist or the geologist has always a sphere for the pleasurable exercise of his faculties. Improved instruments have revealed wonders to mankind and given greater scope for the imagination. The microscope shows the beauties of crystallization and reveals beauty everywhere. The spectroscope, by analyzing the plan, reminds us of the unity of God. It shows as it reveals the similarity of their construction. The telescope lets us into the mysteries of the heavens. The telephone awakens our thought. We see in the future the orator addressing a nation, and in the present the brilliant preacher speaking to the whole nation at once, and the parliamentary debater sounding his words throughout our Dominion. Grogery opens to us the sublime working of the Divine purposes in preparing the world for men. What a story can be read in the rocky leaves of the South Joggins—in its hundred forests and hundred ocean beds.

The lecturer referred in eloquent language to the conservation and correlation of forces and the beauty in the doctrine of the immortality of the soul. The waste forces of the universe may be storing away in unknown receptacles. To the doctrine of the resurrection, to the immortality of the soul, science says yes; and science agrees with the prophecy of a new heaven and a new earth, wherein shall dwell righteousness. The Professor closed his lecture with a beautiful peroration which was followed by a most enthusiastic round of applause. Prof. Sterne's voluntary of the organ added to the attraction of the occasion.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The Times editorial says:—"Prince Gortchakoff's circular will not, we fear, tend to lessen the distrust with which Russia is viewed in England. It will be regarded as an invitation to begin a war from which, if Turkey had no allies, Russia would certainly profit. The English Government will certainly reply, with the approval of Parliament, that England will hold herself free to guard her own interests and the general interests of peace. England will await events. If Russia is more preoccupied she must act on her own responsibility."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 6.—The Sultan issued a decree yesterday, appointing Edhem Pacha, Grand Vizier, and making other changes in the Ministry. He then sent an Aide-de-Camp to notify Midhat Pacha of his dismissal and requested him to repair to the Palace. From thence he was immediately conveyed aboard the Imperial yacht, which sailed for the Mediterranean with orders to land him beyond Turkish territory.

MISSING NOVA SCOTIA VESSELS.—The following Yarmouth vessels are missing, viz: the new brigantine "Clarence," Capt. John Butler; the schr. "Felicie Gardiner," Capt. W. Crosby; the schr. "Helen," Capt. Thomas Vickery. The new brig, "O. tenennial," of Port Medway, left Bonne Bay, Nfld., on the 14th December last, and it is feared that she is lost with all on board.

THE "NORFOLK LIGHT" left Georgetown on Tuesday morning, arrived at Pictou at 5 p. m., and remained till Wednesday morning; returned to Georgetown making the return trip in about seven and fifty minutes. No ice to contend with. She again left Georgetown this (Thursday) morning and expects to get back to Georgetown to-day.

NOVA SCOTIA ASSEMBLY meets next Thursday.

## FLOUR &amp; POT BARLEY.

200 BBLs.

FLOUR

1000 LBS.

Ont. Pot Barley.

For Sale at Lowest Rates.

J. L. Black.

Fish &amp; Smoked Herring.

20 QUINTALS POLLOCK &amp; HADDOCK.

5 quintals CODFISH.

100 boxes SCALED HERRING.

J. L. Black.

"DURHAM SPICE."

12 DOZ. PACKAGES "DURHAM SPICE." This justly celebrated article for horses or for fattening cattle.

For sale at 20 cents per package.

We sold last winter a large quantity of the above, which gave general satisfaction, and in the opinion of most persons who used it, is equal to five times the price in other food.

J. L. Black.

SOLE LEATHER.

40 SIDES

NOS. 1 &amp; 2 B. A. SOLE LEATHER.

Very Cheap for Cash.

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.

FURNITURE.

3 Dozen Bedsteads, AND A FEW BEDROOM SUITS.

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

J. L. Black.

Prints, Grey Cottons, &amp;c.

3 CASES—Containing a very fine assortment of PRINTS of superior pattern and quality; GREY COTTONS, TICKING, DUCK, &amp;c.

For Sale Low.

J. L. Black.

For the Ladies!

A LOT OF WILLOW WORK STANDS.

Willow and Cedar Work, and Marking Blackboards, and Picture Frames, &amp;c., &amp;c., at

J. L. Black's.

TURPENTINE!

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:—

200 lbs. FLOUR, choice brand;

50 " Cornmeal;

120 lbs. Montreal and Quebec Green Apples;

5 " Dry Apples;

5 " Onions;

12 lbs. Molasses;

5 " Sugar;

125 lbs. Liverpool Salt;

10 " Butter Salt;

25 quintals Pollock and Codfish;

30 barrels Herrings;

5 " Am. Medford Kerosene Oil;

15 " Canadian " "

25 chests Superior Quality TEA;

12 boxes Tobacco;

10 " Soap;

1000 lbs. Rice;

50 boxes Raisins;

1000 lbs. Dairy and Factory Cheeses;

Confectionery, Spices, Currants, Coffee, &amp;c.;

White and Colored Paints;

Putty, Oil, Varnish, Japanes;

Spirit Turpentine, &amp;c.;

20 tons IRON, full assortment sizes;

2 tons Spring, Sleigh Shoe and Shed Shoe STEEL;

1000 lbs. Short Link Chain;

1000 lbs. Horse and Ox Nails;

50 kegs Cut Nails, all sizes;

2 " Mirrors;

65 boxes Window Glass;

1 lb. 1/2 " Glassware, viz., Pitchers, 1 lb. 1/2 " Lamps, Fruit Dishers, &amp;c.

10 boxes Axes;

1 gross Hinges and Axle Handles;

12 cases Shelf and Heavy Hardware;

1000 lbs. Sheathing Paper;

5 cases Cloths;

1000 lbs. Manure Shovels and Forks;

12 " Pails;

12 " Brooms;

Barndoor Hinges, Rollers &amp; Hangers;

Crowscut, Duck-Saws and Hand-Saws;

J. L. Black.

## Advertisements This Day.

FLOUR &amp; POT BARLEY.

200 BBLs.

FLOUR

1000 LBS.

Ont. Pot Barley.

For Sale at Lowest Rates.

J. L. Black.

Fish &amp; Smoked Herring.

20 QUINTALS POLLOCK &amp; HADDOCK.

5 quintals CODFISH.

100 boxes SCALED HERRING.

J. L. Black.

"DURHAM SPICE."

12 DOZ. PACKAGES "DURHAM SPICE." This justly celebrated article for horses or for fattening cattle.

For sale at 20 cents per package.

We sold last winter a large quantity of the above, which gave general satisfaction, and in the opinion of most persons who used it, is equal to five times the price in other food.

J. L. Black.

SOLE LEATHER.

40 SIDES

NOS. 1 &amp; 2 B. A. SOLE LEATHER.

Very Cheap for Cash.