Chignecto Post.

Sackville, N. B., August 28, 1879.

Announcement.

The Proprietor of this paper has purchased the copyright and subscription list of the *Borderer* newspaper, which he proposes to amalgamate with the Post and issue as one paper. This will increase the already large subscription list enjoyed by this paper, and render it the most extensively circulated weekly in the Maritime Provinces. It is intended to send the amalgamated sheet to those subscribers of the *Borderer* who were not previously subscribers of the Post next week, when further announcements will be made. We trust to be able to make this paper as agreeable a visitor to those who formerly read the *Borderer* as it is to the large constituency that supports it.

THE *Sun* represents that Mr. Frank O'Regan, of Hopewell Hill, is indignant at the unfeeling remarks made by Mr. Stevens of the *Times* at Mr. O'Regan's recent investment of $140 in saw dust at New York. Mr. O'Regan has reason to feel he has been unkindly used by his friend of the *Times*. He has reason to think that if any country newspaper man became so preposterously and unprecedently wealthy as to possess $140 cash, he would not be above exchanging it for $1000, and for the *Times* man to dance around and give himself airs on this little occurrence is really an assumption of superiority that the O'Regans will not brook of the Stevens. Besides, from the back window of Mr. O'Regans genial parlor, may be seen the old homestead, where the redoubtable editor himself; first looked upon the light of day; where he spent his happy childhoods' hours; where he was trained up in the pathway of *Truth*, that has never forsaken him; were he like that equally illustrious man George Wasbington early learned to overcome the difficulties of climbing the neighbor's cherry trees; where those lessons of piety, of love to political opponents, of obhorrence to wordly gain and government printing, were early and faithfully instilled in the receptive mind of the innocent H. Thaddeus. And now, for the *Times* to go back on those recollections and associations that ought to be nearest and dearest to his heart, and to look with unholy mirth on scenes connected with his childhood, shews how a vein of levity may tarnish the purist mind and how base ingratitude may corrode the brightest intellect. We do not wonder Mr. O'Regan is annoyed.

THE GENERAL COMMITTEE—and in fact temperance men generally—are called to attend a meeting on Tuesday next at Sackville, of which there is a notice in our advertising columns. There are two communications in this issue referring to the late decision of the Supreme Court. While we commend a full and free discussion of these matters, we do not sympathise with the somewhat injured tone, they both assume towards the Bench of this Province. Until a Judge openly proclaims himself a partizan or a slave, he is entitled to all the respect due to his position and it is the pride and boast of British Courts that their *independence* of either public approval or public malediction, renders them *impartial*—a record that the Supreme Court, as a whole, of this Province has steadily maintained to this time.

THE Russian press has of late shown a very angry spirit towards Germany, and Bismarck addressed a note to the Russian Chancellor, complaining thereof, in strong terms, and the latter has replied that the Czar cannot check the expression of independent opinion by the press. This reply is regarded with dissatisfaction in Germany, the mutual feeling is every day becoming more hostile.

The feeling has now become general in the timber trade, says a recent Liverpool circular, that we have seen the lowest prices, and the falling off in the supplies, which amounts to 32,997 tons, as compared with 1878, and 80,242 tons as compared with 1877, will do more than anything else to strengthen the British market; prices of some articles have already become steadier, with a moderate demand.

THE indiscriminate appointment to the Magisterial bench of ignorant and illiterate men, whose sole qualifications may be summed up in their ability to sell their votes profitably at election times, has resulted in the ridiculous and farcical prostitution of justice in the Harding Point case —— two Courts—each apparently partizan—adjudicating on the same case.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.—The Toronto *Globe* has information from its London correspondent that the mission of the Ministers to England, respecting the Pacific Railway has proved a failure. The *Mail* in reply says the *Globe* fibs, and that on the contrary that the Ministers have been successful.

THE Halifax merchants have subscribed only $35,000 of the $300,000 wanted for a sugar refinery. Possessing such a class of commercial nobodies, it is no wonder Halifax is going backward, and rapidly becoming what it is destined to be, a mere military station.

Exchange Bank bills are selling in Montreal at 95c. on the dollar, Consolidated on 95c, Ville Marie at 88c. and 89c. and Mechanics at 50c. In the three first named there is comparatively little doing, as holders of bills expect soon to be paid in full.

THE *Globe* thinks there was too much rubbish talked at the late Teachers' Institute, Fredericton.

The Canada Temperance Act.

Speculations on the Temperance Reform Movement, as it is affected by the late Decision of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

We are told in 41 Vict. chap. 16, that, "Whereas it is desirable to promote temperance in the Dominion, and that there should be uniform legislation in all the Provinces respecting the traffic in intoxicating liquors." Therefore Her Magesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

Then follows what is known as the "Canada Temperance Act," the important provision in which is, that an appeal may be made to the electors of any county or municipality in the Dominion as in an ordinary election, and if a *majority* of the votes polled are for the adoption of the petition, the Act then in due time becomes law. Of course the intention of the Act is to prohibit the traffic in intoxicating liquors, except when they are required for sacramental, medicinal or manufacturing purpose, &c. All temperance men and women, all lovers of law and order, of morality and virtue, and all who had a sincere interest in whatever is pure, just and holy, hailed with delight this enactment of the Dominion Parliament, and looked forward to the time when through their exertions this fair land would be free from the ravages of this most unmitigated curse. As county after county pledged its allegiance to and sympathy with this law, by casting an overwhelming majority of votes in its favor, it seemed as if the "good time coming" was not very far distant; but alas! while we are musing on the prospect of returning prosperity and contentment in our country through the closing up of all the liquor shops or pauper manufactories, our fondest hopes are suddenly blighted and our great expectations "vanish into this air," for we take up a copy of the *Daily Telegraph* of August 13th inst., and there read that "Judges Wetmore, Fisher, Weldon, Allen and Duff declare the above Act *ultra vires* the Dominion Government." It may be competent now, for the well wishers of humanity, to investigate somewhat this decision, to see upon what train of reasoning it was founded, and also to compare it with another decision or ruling, given by *Chief Justice Ritchie, in Trinity Term, Oct. 1874.* As it is a question of jurisdiction of the Dominion and Provincial Legislatures, we must observe closely the wording of the British North American Act, as well as the Act of the Local Legislature (34 Vic. chap. 6). We find (Sec. 91, B. N. A. Act) then that "*exclusive* legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada extends to all matters coming within the classes of subjects next hereinafter enumerated," that is to say:

1. "The Public Debt and Property."

2. "The regulation of *Trade* and *Commerce*," &c. Also, in Sec. 92 B. N. A. Act: "In each Province the Legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to matters coming within the classes of subjects next hereinafter enumerated, that is to say: (Sub Section 9)

"Shop, Saloon, Tavern, Auctioneer, and other Licenses, in order to the raising of a *Revenue* for Provincial, Local or Municipal purposes."

In consequence then of the above sub section showing the jurisdiction of our Local Legislature, it was enacted (34 Vict. chap. 6) that "No license for the sale of spirituous liquors shall be granted or issued within any Parish or Municipality in the Province when a majority of the rate-payers, residents in such Parish or Municipality, shall petition the Sessions or Municipal Council against issuing any license within such Parish or Municipality."

Chief Justice Ritchie decided at some length that this Act was *ultra vires* the Local Legislature, because it was *prohibitory* and sought to *regulate trade and commerce*. He said: "The *regulation* of trade and commerce must involve *full power* over the matter to be regulated, and must necessarily *exclude* the *interference* of all other bodies that would attempt to *intermeddle* with the same thing." The power thus given to the Dominion Parliament is general, without *limitation* or *restriction*, and therefore must include traffic in articles of merchandize, not only in connection with foreign countries, but also that which is internal between different Provinces of the Dominion as well as that which is carried on within the limits of an individual Province. As a matter of trade and commerce, the right to sell is inseparably connected with the law permitting importation. If then the Dominion Parliament authorize the importation of any article of merchandize into the Dominion and places no restriction on its being dealt with in due course of trade and commerce, or on its consumption, but exacts and receives duties thereon on such importation, it would be in *direct conflict with such legislation and with the right to raise money by any mode or system of taxation if the Local Legislature of the Province*, in which the article was so legally imported and on which a revenue was sought to be raised, *could so legislate as to prohibit its being bought or sold, and to prevent trade or traffic therein, and thus destroy its commercial value and with it all trade and commerce in the article so prohibited*, and thus render it practically valueless as an article of commerce on which a revenue could be levied," &c. Such is the reasoning and ruling of one of the most eminent Judges of our Dominion, on this subject, and so far there has been no appeal from his decision. In order then not to be frustrated in their efforts to restrict the rum traffic, and thereby promote the welfare and happiness of the people of this country, the temperance workers, agitated for another Law, emanating from a quarter, *competent* to legislate on the question, and as the result of such temperance effort, the "Canada Temperance Act" has been enacted, which, as before stated, declares or provides that a *majority* of the rate payers may, by their votes, prevent the issuing of liquor licenses, &c.; surely if the local act was *prohibitory*, this is equally so; and if the local act interfered or "intermeddled" with trade and commerce, this does the same to an equal extent, for the "consummation so devoutly to be wished," viz.: the abolishing of the vile liquor traffic, is the same in either case. Yet we are told by those five learned judges that this act does not "regulate trade and commerce," but is for the "promotion of temperance." Also that it does not "prohibit the sale," but "professes to restrict the sale." Whatever the "local act" did in the way of prohibition, this "act" does also, and whatever regulation to trade and commerce or intermeddling therewith was done in the "Local Act" is found as well in this; and, if according to the Act of Confederation, the "Local Act" is *ultra vires*, as Chief Justice Ritchie so logically proves, then it follows that this Act is *intra vires*, for it is *simply* and *only* a legislation on subjects that come *exclusively* within the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament. It would appear from the ruling of Judge Wetmore (one of the five) that had the "preamble" of the Canada Temperance Act been worded a little different, the whole Act would have been legal. For instance, if instead of saying "Whereas it is very desirable to *promote temperance* in the Dominion," etc., the wording had been, "Whereas it is very desirable to restrict or interfere with the liquor traffic in the Dominion," etc., then the "Act" would have been good, but as it is, it is bad. Is it possible that such reasoning as this or decisions founded upon such reasoning are to be accepted as sound and binding? Does it not strike the mind of an impartial, candid man, that it is a most disingenuous mode of treating a question that involves the dearest interests of our race? Again, when it is shown beyond the possibility of a doubt that there is a large and influential majority in the Province, anxious to adopt the Canada Temperance Act, or any other Act that has for its object the saving of mankind from destruction, through the dire influences of the greatest scourge of modern times—strong drink—should it not convince the judges of the propriety of construing our laws in a manner that would be satisfactory to the people, more especially when there is a marked difference of opinion among the judges themselves? It is not my desire at this time to argue the necessity of such legislation, for space and time forbid, but merely to show if possible the palpable inconsistency of our judges, and that too upon a matter of such vast and vital importance. The next idea suggesting itself is, shall the majority of the rate-payers of this county submit to such construction being put upon our laws? Shall the people have something to say about how the laws are to be administered, or shall they slavishly acquiesce in any and every interpretation that may be given to them by persons that are wholly irresponsible to the people? To find a despotism under responsible government seems rather paradoxical, but if it is not despotic to tell the people they *shall not* have the liquor traffic legislated against, what is it? And this is the inevitable conclusion to be arrived at from the different ruling of our different judges of late. No great reform has ever taken place without much thought, agitation, labor, self sacrifice, etc., and the temperance reform is not likely to be any exception to the rule—on the contrary, the amount of money invested in the liquor traffic is so great, and the love of money is such a darling vice in these days, that no doubt the struggle will be long and difficult before this hydra-headed monster will be slain to rise no more. There have been self-denying philanthropists in the past and there will be in the future, so long as there is an evil to be overcome or a wrong to be redressed, and how much greater will the honor be, to have one's name enrolled along with such names as John Howard, William Wilberforce, Loyd Garrison, than among those who seem determined at all hazards to perpetuate among their fellow creatures a traffic, that enslaves and destroys both body and soul.

P. R. MOORE.

Sackville, Aug. 25th, 1879.

Temperance Movement.

MR. EDITOR,—The decision of our Provincial Judges in reference to the "Canada Temperance Act," is an illustration of the facts stated in my letter to you a few weeks ago, viz., that the construction of some of our laws is shamefully indefinite, even (as in this case) where the most vital and important moral principles are concerned; and also the fact that many of those in authority avail themselves of every opportunity to interpret the law as much as possible in a way that will favor the devil's side of the question, protect and prolong the power which injures and destroys their fellow men, and at the same time saddle as much labor and expense on the party seeking the public good as is within their power: as before stated, "They hinder and retard the real progress of the country—genuine obstructionists. (What an absurdity that the enactments of the highest legislative body in the land can be set at naught by a few judges it have itself appointed!) That it is possible for our judges to have so many *opinions* on the subject is sufficient proof that the law is very loosely constructed and imperfect. Let us look at it for a moment. The Parliament has exclusive jurisdiction over the public debt and property; *trade and commerce*. The Local Legislatures have jurisdiction over matters relating to shop, saloon, tavern and auctioneer licenses, etc., in order to the raising of a revenue for provincial purposes; thus furnishing *wily* lawyers some ground for contending that they are antagonistic, and gives them a chance to show by their interpretation thereof that they would rather favor the rum than the temperance party. They discuss very learnedly the distinction between prohibition and restriction, etc., and attempt to prove that because the Act is in favor of temperance, it cannot possibly have anything to do with the regulation of trade and commerce, and that although the Dominion Parliament has exclusive power over trade and commerce itself, it cannot interfere with the licenses granted in connection with such trade and commerce; although the Act gives majorities the power to prohibit, yet it neither "prohibits nor regulates trade or commerce, it only restricts.' See C. J. Allan's decision. This is certainly a very elaborate process of hair splitting to prove a distinction without a difference. I would ask them how it would be possible to exercise jurisdiction over this or any other trade or any commerce where licenses are granted without affecting or influencing the license to practice that trade or commerce, or how would it be possible to exercise jurisdiction over the license to engage in a trade or commerce without affecting that trade or commerce? It is an attempt to prove that neither legislature has the power *because* they both have the power. Common sense would say that it is a miserable sham and subterfuge. It is the duty of the people with a true sense of their responsibility, and in the exercise of their *civil rights* to sustain the enactment of the Dominion Parliament, and banish the accursed traffic, rid themselves of the public sin and disgrace of protecting the abomination, and then if there is a supreme local power that *can* grant licenses outside of this, let them grant licenses, for the license without the liquor will be harmless. The Act of the Dominion Parliament clearly controls and supercedes the Local Act, and I believe there is no necessity, legal or otherwise, to make them clash. If there is some private interpretation (known only to judges) by which they have the slightest excuse for such a decision, it is time for us to wake up and in the exercise of our *civil rights* and as majorities, resent such insults and if needful readjust the powers themselves, so as to secure a prohibitory Act. Then we will see such a regulation of *trade and commerce* as few have dreamt of. The *trade* in the bodies and souls of men will in a great measure be stopped, along with the commerce in crime and misery and their accompanying expensive institutions such as gaols, poor houses, etc., while many of the officials engaged in and supported by the traffic directly or indirectly will see hard times. That which has wasted trade, etc., will be converted into a source of strength. In fact the wilderness will be changed into a comparatively fruitful garden. This is what we want and what we must have, and if the legislative powers are so inefficient that they cannot give us, even at this late day, a fair chance without an expensive law suit (temperence men to pay the bills) let us have it at once. Time is precious, the demon is at work. I would suggest that all in favor of the Act unite with those more directly concerned in Fredericton; make it a general—a provincial affair and see the end of it. It is not seemly that the temperance people in any one county should bear all the expense or have all the honor in such a noble cause.

Yours truly,

TRUTH.

Sackville, Aug. 26th, 1879.

Baptist Convention.

The thirty-fourth session of the Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces commenced at Truro on Saturday. The attendance of ministers and delegates was larger than usual, nearly three hundred of these being present. Five associations and about one hundred Churches were represented, and about fifty delegates sit in their own right. The Convention was organized after devotional service, and several committees were appointed. The following officers were appointed:—

President—C. F. Clinch, Musquash, N. B.

Vice-Presidents—John March, St. John, N. B., B. H. Eaton, Halifax, N. S., Rev. D. G. McDonald, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Secretary—Rev. E. M. Kirstead, Windsor, N. S.

Assistant Secretary—Rev. J. S. Eaton, St. Stephen, N. B.

Treasurer—A. Black, Amherst.

Asst.-Treasurer—Wm. Cummings, Truro.

A number of distinguished visitors were present. Among these are; Rev. Jno. McLawrin, returned missionary from Cocanada, India; Rev. Wm. George, returned missionary Henthada, Burmah; Sau-ap-Brah, a native Karen student form Newton, Mass.; Rev. Geo. Thomas, Rochvale, Mass.; Rev. Wm. Newcomb, South Berwick, Maine; and J. R. Burdette, editor of the *Hawkeye*, Burlington, Iowa.

In the afternoon the report of the Board of Home Missions were discussed. It expressed regret that New Brunswick had not cordially co-operated in the union consummated last year, and contained a request from the N. B. Local Home Mission Board that the Convention would appoint a Board for each Province, all to report to the Convention.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER has ordered 45,000 tons of steel rails at ninety seven shillings and sixpence per ton, delivered at Montreal, for the Canadian Pacific Railway.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER and Sir Leonard Tilley are expected in Canada to-morrow or Saturday.

Farming Items.

The easterly storm of last week greatly injured the buckwheat crop along the shores at Tidnish and Botsford. Fruit trees, &c., were also damaged by the heavy spray.

The English hay crop in this county has been well housed.

The late rains are bad for the grain harvesters.

Mr. John Avard, Bristol, owns a piece of land, 55 acres, on which he formerly used to cut 30 tons of hay. He commenced top dressing a few years ago a portion of it containing 20 acres, from which he has cut this season 45 tons of prime hay. Moral—manure your uplands.

The shipment of American cattle through Canada to England is objected to by the British Government, and the present embargo made by Canadian Order in Council will be extended beyond 6th September.

Hay is being shipped from Montreal to Great Britain in consequence of the scarcity there. The Allan ship "Ardmillan" took out a large quantity.

Estimates from the different settlements of Manitoba, says the *Free Press*, make the average yield of wheat 30, barley 40, and oats 60 bushels to the acre. The area sown this year is fifty per cent. greater than any previous year.

Western Factory butter at New York of June and July make, scarcely commands 8 cts. A top price for cheese is 5½ cts.

Mr. Vital Breau, Memramcook, has some sugar beets in his garden that are 14 inches in circumference.

During the year that closed with last month not less than sixteen million acres of American government lands were taken up by homestead entries alone, and fully fourteen million acres of new lands were sold to settlers. It is estimated that half a million people settled upon new lands in 1878, and the number for the present year promises to be even greater.

The Nova Scotia Industrial Exhibition will be held this year in Halifax the last days of September and first three days of October. The Legislature of that Province has dealt liberally with the Board of Agriculture, and that body has shown its progressive spirit by committing itself fully to annual exhibitions. It is no doubt true that exhibitions have not accomplished all that was expected of them at one time, but wherever you find advanced agriculture you will be sure to find the agricultural show or exhibition. The importance of producing a first-class article at the least possible cost cannot be too deeply impressed upon the mind of the New Brunswick farmer. Their success depends almost entirely upon this. This season's experience in shipping beef to England will it is believed fully demonstrate that the Maritime Provinces can compete successfully with the Upper Provinces and carry on the business with profit to themselves. It is believed by the farmers of this district that they have in the rich pastures of Westmoreland advantages over most other places in this Province for the manufacture of beef, but it must be borne in mind by these who are preparing for this trade, Englishmen want good beef and are willing to pay for it, and every attention must be paid to the breed of cattle as well as the feeding.

Complaint has been made more than once against the Sackville and Westmoreland Agricultural Society for not offering a larger prize list for cattle. The Society would gladly increase the premium if it were in its power to do so, the heavy indebtedness of the Society makes it impossible to do more. The matter was brought up in the April meeting last spring and regret was expressed by the Committee that they did not feel justified in increasing the prizes on stock, at the same time the statement was made that as soon as the Society was put in a position to increase the premium list, by those who had subscribed toward the Society's indebtedness paying their subscription, the committee would be only to glad to do it.

The gentlemen who have in hand the collecting of the subscription—Messrs. J. F. Allison and W. A. Trueman—are no doubt looking well after the business. The second year's instalment will soon be due; and if both years are fully paid up, it will so relieve the Society that there will be no risk in adding considerably to the prize list of 1880. —COM.

Dorchester Items.

Messrs. A. E. Oulton, Judge of Probate, Wm. Backhouse, Registrar of Deeds, W. W. Wells, Clerk of the Circuit, E. A. Charters, and John Hickman, Jr., represent Dorchester at the Berwick Camp Meeting.

The happiest man in Dorchester is a well-known official who had a spot on his head as smooth as a billiard ball. He tried carboline with the most gratifying success, and has added a quart bottle of it to the stores of his travelling bag.

A new barber talks of coming here.

The hay in this vicinity looks fully better than it did last year. Quite a quantity still remains on the marshes.

It is thought that efforts will be made to have a branch of the Royal Arcanum established here.

R. A. Chapman, Esq., was sworn in Sheriff on Saturday and has appointed Nelson Beckwith, Jr., and Patrick J. Sweeney as deputies. W. W. Wells, Esq., was sworn in Clerk of the Courts on Monday.

Mr. Hickman's new vessel, a description of which appeared in a former edition of the Post, will be launched on Saturday. Capt. H. W. Dernier of Dover will take charge of her. She will go to St. John to load with lumber, and thence to England.

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE prorogues to-day.

New Advertisements.

OIL!

56 Casks Burning Oil,

Best Quality.

Landing this day, and for sale Wholesale

VERY LOW.

J. L. Black.

FLOUR!

ON RAIL TO ARRIVE:

100 Bbls. White Rose,

Will sell at Station at very Low Price.

J. L. Black.

TO OUR FRIENDS

—AND—

CUSTOMERS.

WE HAVE IN STOCK and are now receiving large amount of Goods, of first quality, viz.:

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

Groceries, Builder's Material, Shelf Hardware, Cutlery, Iron, Steel, Agricultural Implements, Flour, Meal, Paints, Oils, Varnish, &c.

In short, all description of Goods for all classes of persons, which we will sell from THIS DATE at exceedingly

Low Prices for Cash

Or payment by produce. Indefinite and long credit will be curtailed for a time.

J. L. Black.

DRY GOODS!

5 Cases and Bales,

Containing a General Assorted Stock.

100 Bundles WHITE WARP;
25 Bundles BLUE WARP;
1 Case GENT'S HATS;
1 Bale CARRIAGE DUST WRAPS;

Carpets--Assorted Stock.

☞Now is the time to buy low.

J. L. Black.

Sugar, Molasses, &c.

JUST RECEIVED:

4 CASKS Best Quality SUGAR;
5 casks Barbadoes Molasses;
15 chests Choice Tea;
5 kegs Baking Soda;
5 bags Rice;
5 barrels Dry Apples.

FOR SALE LOW.

J. L. Black.

Tobacco and Tea.

JUST RECEIVED:

80 CADDIES BLACK HAWK TOBACCO;
5 Caddies Little Sergeant Tobacco;
8 Boxes Challenge Tobacco;
10 Half-chests Extra Tea;
10 Caddies Superior Tea, for family use.
Dry Apples, Raisins, &c.

For Sale Low.

J. L. Black.

GLASS, NAILS, &C.

JUST RECEIVED:

100 BOXES GLASS—all sizes—from 7x9 to 16x48;
75 kegs Nails, assorted sizes;
10 boxes Clinch Nails;
1 cask Zinc;
1 cask Putty;
Locks, Hinges, Screws;
Copper Rivets;
Carriage Malleable Irons;
Paints, Oils, Turpentine, &c.

And all Builders' Material at very low prices.

J. L. Black.

SUMMER STOCK!

WE ARE NOW OPENING OUR

USUAL STOCK

—OF—

Seasonable Goods,

In Staple and Fancy Lines,

And now offer our customers a full and well Assorted Stock to select from.
Prices very low for prompt payment.

J. L. Black.

DRESS SILK!

We beg to call attention to a Lot of

Colored Dress Silks,

Which we will sell at greatly Reduced Prices.

Black Dress Silk

Very Cheap.

J. L. Black.

New Advertisements.

Sale of Broadleaf Grass.

THE ANNUAL SALE OF

BROADLEAF GRASS,

Belonging to the Heirs of the late William Crane, will take place on

Saturday, 6th September next,

Commencing at the READ LOT, WEST MARSH, at 10 o'clock a. m.
Terms as usual.

Should the morning of Saturday prove wet, the Sale will take place on Monday or the first fair day after.

EDWARD COGSWELL.

Sackville, 28th Aug., 1879.—2i

Haying Tools.

IN STORE:

3 DOZ. Best Silver Steel SCYTHES;
2 and 3 Tine Hay Forks;
Scythe Snathes;
Scythe Stones, &c.

All at lowest rates.

july23 J. F. ALLISON.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

LADIES' and MISSES' KID BOOTS;
Ladies' and Misses' Leather Boots;
Ladies' and Misses' Serge Boots;
Gent's Summer Shoes;

In good Styles and at low prices. Inspection invited.

june25 J. F. ALLISON.

CROCKERYWARE.

A GOOD STOCK OF

CROCKERYWARE

All bought before the increase in duty, which we will give customers the benefit of. Good Stock of

Butter Crocks and Milk Pans.

june25 J. F. ALLISON.

Shingles and Pine Lumber.

ON HAND:

50 M. Sawed and Split Shingles;
5 M. Feet Seasonable Pine Lumber.

july2 J. F. ALLISON.

Nails. Nails.

JUST RECEIVED:

1 TON OF NAILS

At Lowest Prices.

june25 J. F. ALLISON.

WOODENWARE.

NESTS TUBS, PAILS, BROOMS &c. Also 100 good Butter Tubs and Firkins.

june25 J. F. ALLISON.

DR. W. W. JOHNSON,

DENTIST,

WILL be in Sackville on September 8th, where he will remain for three or four weeks. An early call is solicited, as is stay is limited. aug27

Insolvent Act of 1875,

AND AMENDING ACTS.

In the Matter of Ira H. Patterson and David Dickson, Insolvents.

BY ORDER of the Inspectors, I will sell at Public Auction, on the premises of the Insolvents, on

Monday, the 1st November Next,

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon,

ABOUT 30 ACRES MIXED GRASS,

ALSO ALL THE

CROPS

Belonging to the Insolvents or either of them, consisting of Oats, Potatoes and Wheat.

Terms of Sale—All amounts under ten dollars, cash; all amounts of ten dollars and upwards, three months credit with good approved joint notes with interest at 7 per cent.

A. TAIT,
ASSIGNEE.

Shediac, Aug 22, 1879.

New Brunswick,
County of Westmorland, S. S.

L. S. Copy — To the Sheriff of the County of Westmorland, or any Constable within the said County, GREETING:—

WHEREAS, JAMES CRAWFORD, a creditor of Sophia Murray, late of Botsford, in the County of Westmorland, widow, deceased, hath prayed that Administration of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits which were of said deceased may be granted to him.

You are therefore required to cite the said James Crawford and all others interested, to appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held at my office at Dorchester, within and for the said County, on THURSDAY, the twenty-fifth day of September next, at twelve o'clock noon, to show cause, if any they have, why Administration should not be granted as prayed for.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court, this twenty-second day of August, A. D., 1879.

(Signed) A. E. OULTON,
Judge of Probates,
County of Westmorland.

(Signed) CHARLES E. KNAPP,
Registrar of Probates,
County of Westmorland.

NOTICE.

THE NEW BAPTIST CHURCH in Upper Dorchester, will be opened for public worship on Sabbath the 7th September. Services at 10 o'clock a. m., and 3 p. m. Sale of pews to take place on Monday following. Ministers and friends are cordially invited to attend.

J. C. BISHOP.

August 20th, 1879.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

"Temperance Men to the Front."

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE and Temperance public generally are hereby notified that there will be a

Mass Temperance Meeting

Held at the Vestry of the Methodist Chapel, here, on

Tuesday, 2nd Sept. next,

At 3 o'clock p. m.

All interested in the cause invited to attend.

By order of the Committee,

P. R. MOORE,
Secy. Committee.

Sackville, Aug 5th, 1879.

N. B.—If the day should be stormy, the Meeting will be first fair day after.

Sale of Grass.

THE GRASS

On Gravelly Beach Lake

Will be Sold on

Thursday, 4th Sept.

At 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

THOMAS PICKARD.

Sackville, Aug. 27th, 1879.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

ON HAND:

30 M. feet Seasoned

PINE LUMBER,

From ½ inch to 3 inches in thickness.

ALSO, A QUANTITY OF

Laths and Palings,

For sale at Lowest Prices, at

GEO. E. FORD'S.

Sackville, Aug. 13, 1879. 4i

Pumps! Pumps!

A CONSIGNMENT OF

Combination Barrel Pumps

These Pumps have given complete satisfaction wherever introduced, and the attention of parties contemplating buying, is requested to this lot. They are being offered at low prices, and on reasonable terms.

aug13-4i GEO. E. FORD.

Tea, White Lead, &c.

Receiving ex Steamers from England:

250 HALF CHESTS LONDON CONGOU TEA;
50 bags E. I. Rice;
50 cases Coleman's Starch;
35 barrels Morton's Pickles;
4 tons Brandram's White Lead and Paints;
20 casks Linseed Oil;
Putty, Black Lead;
Nutmegs, Mustard, &c., &c.

For sale at Lowest Rates by

GEO. S. DeFOREST,
13 South Wharf,
aug27 ST. JOHN, N. B.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have appointed Nelson Beckwith, Jr., a Deputy Sheriff in and for the County of Westmorland.

Dorchester, August 27th, 1879.

R. A. CHAPMAN,
Sheriff.

Intercolonial Railway.

The Annual Industrial Exhibition of Toronto

Will be Held in the

New Exhibition Park

At City of Toronto in September.

Competition Open to the World!

THIS EXHIBITION, which is to be honored by the presence of Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, and is to be formally opened by His Excellency the Governor General on TUESDAY, the 3rd day of September, at 2 o'clock p. m., will be open for the general public on Monday, the 1st September, and will close on Friday, the 19th September, 1879.

The exhibits will comprise: Live Stock, Agricultural Implements, Agricultural Produce, Diary Produce, Horticulture, Fine Arts, Machinery, Manufactures, Ladies' Work, &c.

To encourage persons to visit, Tickets to Toronto and return will be issued from the following Stations at reduced rates, viz.:—From St. John, Hampton and Sussex, $24.00; Moncton, $23.65; Halifax, Windsor Junction, Shubenacadie, Truro, Pictou and New Glasgow, $26.50; Amherst, $24 50; Sackville, $24 35; Point du Chene and Shediac, $23.90; Newcastle, $22.25; Chatham, $22.60; Bathurst, $21.60; Dalhousie, $23.64; Campbellton, $20.50; Rimouski, $17.95; Riviere du Loup, $16.00; L'Islet, $15.00.

Tickets will be issued at these rates on 29th and 30th August, and 1st September, and also on the 9th, 10th and 11th September, available to return till the 30th September.

D. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent.

Railway Office,
Moncton, Aug. 27, 1879.

LOTS FOR SALE.

THE LOT OF LAND on which my house was lately situate, with or without stone. A good Well of water is on the premises. Also, the Lot of Land on which my Hardtee Factory stood, opposite T. Baird & Sons' store. Terms liberal.

aug13-2i STEPHEN AYER.

FOUND--GEESE.

A FLOCK OF GEESE were picked up on the shore last week, which the owner can have by paying expenses.

DAVID SNOWDON.

Sackville, Aug. 20, 1879.