

Chignecto Post.

Sackville, N. B., August 7, 1879.

Triumph for Liberalism.

Macaulay says: "The doctrine that the sovereign is not responsible is doubtless as old as any part of our constitution. The doctrine that his Ministers are responsible is also of immemorial antiquity. The doctrine that, where there is no responsibility there can be no trustworthy security against maladministration is one which, in our age and country, few people will be inclined to dispute. From these three propositions it plainly follows that the administration is likely to be best conducted when the sovereign performs no public act without the concurrence and instrumentality of a Minister. How does that exposition of the principles of responsible government accord with the act of the late Governor of Quebec, committed in defiance of the wishes of his Ministry and of the Legislature?"

Here was a Governor taking upon himself solely, the exercise of the most extensive powers known to a government, and yet claiming entire irresponsibility! The evil results of allowing such assumption to pass unchallenged are pointed out by the *N. Y. Times*: "The Lieutenant-Governor—and, by a parity of reasoning, the Governor-General, may dismiss his Ministers whether they have the support of Parliament or not. He may gather around him men representing a Parliamentary minority, and dissolving the Parliament, may enable his friends to use all the patronage and power of the Government to influence the Elections. Whence this doctrine is derived and whither it leads every Liberal ought to know. A position in Canada today would make possible the wildest of pretensions to personal rule."

The gain to popular liberty by Sir John's dismissal of Mr. Letellier are thus stated by *L'Espresso*, a Liberal organ in Quebec: "Thus our Constitutional autonomy receives one guarantee; hereafter it has nothing to fear from Federal intervention. Henceforth the Lieut. Governor must be deaf to requests that may reach him from Ottawa, and must follow in all things the expressed will of the Local Legislature."

The present deplorable condition of Turkey illustrates the truism, that it is the people that make the government and not the government that make the people. The Sultan and his Ministers are anxious to carry out needed reforms; they have the advice of the leading statesmen of the day and the assistance and sympathy of England and the other great powers; great promises have been made respecting reforms in the expenditure, in legislation, and in the administration of justice, and the world has expected that the "sick man" had at last received a remedy that would help him. Alas! for human calculations! That Empire has gone from bad to worse. The efforts of the Sultan's government have simply resulted in nothing. The laws and edicts they have promulgated, they might as well have fired and burned up for all the effect they have had on the people. In 1875, the funded debt of the Empire amounted to \$1,000,000,000. This has been increased since by some \$250,000,000 floating debt and \$250,000,000 Russian War indemnity. Even these sums—enormous as they are in the aggregate—are not alarming if the Turkish people themselves were an industrious, enterprising, wealth-producing people. But they are feeble people, and their resources are exhausted, through ages of degeneration they have become thoroughly enervated, incapable of great exertions either in carrying on domestic industry or grappling the problems of self government. In 1875, the expenditure reached \$125,000,000, while the revenue was about \$45,000,000 less. Since then Bulgaria, Bosnia, and the Herzegovina have been cut off and now it is stated that not over \$60,000,000 can possibly be extorted from the people. Thus the Empire cannot pay a dollar of her interest independently of the principal. In this emergency, the ever patent remedy of the Turkish financier amuses the capitalist of Europe—he coolly proposes a new loan.

Until national indolence ceases to pauperize the land, it is impossible to hope better things of Turkey.

UNIVERSITY OF HALIFAX.—At the first B. A. Examination this year there were 10 candidates, 2 of whom failed to appear, 3 were from St. Francis Xavier College, 1 from Dalhousie, 1 from Kings, 1 from Moncton, and 2 from Mt. Allison. Of these, 4 passed in the first division. Their names in the order of proficiency are:—Saml. C. Murray and S. Dunn Scott, both of Mt. Allison; J. McKencher of Moncton; J. F. Vroom of Kings. Mount Allison also occupied the foremost place last year, as the Law examinations the following students passed.

FIRST L. L. B. E. W. McLean, Jas. M. Oxley, and John H. Sinclair.

SECOND L. L. B. 1st Division—E. L. Newcombe. 2nd Division—F. P. Outram.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR CHANDLER. It appears relinquishes his official residence at Fredericton during the Vice-Regal visit and it is to be occupied by His Excellency. It has not transpired whether His Honor goes into lodgings or returns to Dorchester Corner during said visit, nor has the cause of such "ouster" been made public; whether Government House could not afford "shake-downs" enough for the two Governors, or the complicated exigencies of court etiquette interfered with ordinary rules of official hospitality, are matters that, in the language of Dundreary, "No fellow can find out."

The Margul and Princess in New Brunswick.

The Vice-Regal party left Quebec on Tuesday morning in the Steamer Druid for Rimouski, where they took a special train for St. John on Tuesday night. They arrived at Moncton yesterday at 6 o'clock, a.m., when they were met by Lieut. Governor Chandler and the members of the Local Government. Mr. Grouard, M. P. for Kent, presented them with an address from the Acadia French, signed by Messrs. Landry, M. P. P., Johnson, M. P. P., Theriault, M. P. P., and about thirty other leading French gentlemen, to which His Excellency replied in French.

A very handsome bouquet was presented to Her Royal Highness by Miss Poitier, of Shediac, for which the Princess returned thanks in French. The Princess and His Excellency then repaired to the office of Mr. Pringles, the track master, where they conversed with His Honor the Lieut. Governor and the members of the Local Government, while the train was being made up on the St. John track. The Lieut. Governor and Members of the Government and press joined the Royal train here.

The train poured down in torrents during the reception here of the Vice-Regal party. They breakfasted on board.

At Sussex the Governor-General was presented with an address from the municipality of King's. The station was handsomely decorated for the occasion, and a large and enthusiastic crowd was present. Miss May Arnold presented the Princess a basket of flowers. At Hampton an arch was erected and a platform built. The Princess was here presented with a bouquet and the assembled Sunday School children sang the National Anthem. Miss O'Leary gave the Princess a bouquet.

At the St. John Railway Station, which was reached at noon, the train was received by five batteries of artillery under the command of Lt. Col. Foster, 62nd Batt., under Lt. Col. Blaine, N. B. Engineers under Capt. Parley, and a squadron of Artillery under Major Donnelly. The Deputy Adjutant General, Lieut. Col. Munnell had command of the whole. In the Station was the Guard of Honor under Captain Hazen, the Mayor, Corporation, Municipality, and dignitaries generally. On land, a procession was formed which pursued the following route: through Paradise Row to Mill street; from Mill to Dock street; through Dock and across the Market Square into King street; up King to Charlotte street, thence through Caburg to Grand street; down Garden street to the railway bridge and then on to Reed's Castle, which has been handsomely ornamented by Mr. F. A. Jones of the Park Hotel. The work exhibits a great degree of taste and skill, and the decorations are covered by a very rich Moquette carpet. The furniture is of walnut with green and gold satin trimmings. Flowers in profusion adorn the bay windows. The chamber, occupied by the Princess, is on the second floor. The view from the windows commands a large portion of the St. John River. The carpet on the floor is a most beautiful Brussels of a soft light brown color of a fern pattern. The set of furniture in the room is of some \$250,000 floating debt and \$250,000,000 Russian War indemnity. Even these sums—enormous as they are in the aggregate—are not alarming if the Turkish people themselves were an industrious, enterprising, wealth-producing people. But they are feeble people, and their resources are exhausted, through ages of degeneration they have become thoroughly enervated, incapable of great exertions either in carrying on domestic industry or grappling the problems of self government. In 1875, the expenditure reached \$125,000,000, while the revenue was about \$45,000,000 less. Since then Bulgaria, Bosnia, and the Herzegovina have been cut off and now it is stated that not over \$60,000,000 can possibly be extorted from the people. Thus the Empire cannot pay a dollar of her interest independently of the principal. In this emergency, the ever patent remedy of the Turkish financier amuses the capitalist of Europe—he coolly proposes a new loan.

Until national indolence ceases to pauperize the land, it is impossible to hope better things of Turkey.

UNIVERSITY OF HALIFAX.—At the first B. A. Examination this year there were 10 candidates, 2 of whom failed to appear, 3 were from St. Francis Xavier College, 1 from Dalhousie, 1 from Kings, 1 from Moncton, and 2 from Mt. Allison. Of these, 4 passed in the first division. Their names in the order of proficiency are:—Saml. C. Murray and S. Dunn Scott, both of Mt. Allison; J. McKencher of Moncton; J. F. Vroom of Kings. Mount Allison also occupied the foremost place last year, as the Law examinations the following students passed.

FIRST L. L. B. E. W. McLean, Jas. M. Oxley, and John H. Sinclair.

SECOND L. L. B. 1st Division—E. L. Newcombe. 2nd Division—F. P. Outram.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR CHANDLER. It appears relinquishes his official residence at Fredericton during the Vice-Regal visit and it is to be occupied by His Excellency. It has not transpired whether His Honor goes into lodgings or returns to Dorchester Corner during said visit, nor has the cause of such "ouster" been made public; whether Government House could not afford "shake-downs" enough for the two Governors, or the complicated exigencies of court etiquette interfered with ordinary rules of official hospitality, are matters that, in the language of Dundreary, "No fellow can find out."

LIEUT. GOVERNOR CHANDLER. It appears relinquishes his official residence at Fredericton during the Vice-Regal visit and it is to be occupied by His Excellency. It has not transpired whether His Honor goes into lodgings or returns to Dorchester Corner during said visit, nor has the cause of such "ouster" been made public; whether Government House could not afford "shake-downs" enough for the two Governors, or the complicated exigencies of court etiquette interfered with ordinary rules of official hospitality, are matters that, in the language of Dundreary, "No fellow can find out."

THE SEAT OF WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.—A very timely article; a warning blast on the subject of Forest Destruction; an old story; under one roof; Newfoundland and its opinions; papers by a Brantford and other interesting articles are the contents of Rose-Belford for August.

Finances of Albert County.

Our readers will remember from last issue that our flag on the bonded debt of Albert County is \$70,000, floating debt \$3,000—in all \$73,000. The interest on the bonds, together with the heavy school assessment and contingent accounts make a large sum, estimated this year at \$18,416, large for even so wealthy and prosperous a county as Albert to pay. This is made up probably as follows:

Railway	\$4,300.00
Schools	3,500.00
Contingencies and arrears	5,700.00
Total	\$13,500.00

The County ought in the near future to raise a sinking fund of \$2,000 additional to pay off the Railway debt, which, added to the present expenditure, will render the annual expenditure of the county \$14,000. It would be a very easy and simple process to exceed that sum, provided the Council becomes tax in watching the expenditure of the rate-payers' money. The expenses connected with criminal trials look large, for instance:

Queen vs. McManus	\$110.00
do. Sproul	80.00
do. Fortune	39.40
do. Richer	49.60
do. McElroy	68.90
Total	\$347.90

The above sums were paid for the attendance of witnesses alone. We do not wish to say that the sums paid were unduly and improperly allowed, but in expenditures of this character there is room for saving economy, services rendered, which, when taken advantage of, results simply in increasing the taxes and robbing the tax-payer. It is well that such items as the above should at all times be closely scrutinized by the Council. The contingent account also contains one or two amounts paid Justices for costs in criminal cases—probably on summary conviction. No doubt good reasons exist why these sums should have been paid, and perhaps the Council exercised a wise discretion in paying them, but when one considers the fact that every such case forms a precedent for future claims and that a door is thereby opened, whereby each one of the some 150 Justices of the Peace of the County may be under a temptation to open a door, where reform must begin. I do not think we can expect it from the legal profession, they have for so long considered themselves all but irresponsible; they are the law. The rights of individuals and communities are matters of secondary importance. They might simplify the law and thereby lessen the amount of litigation, but then "the craft would be in danger by which they live their wealth," so there is no room for that quarter. We should expect some reform through our legislators. They are individually responsible for having well defined ideas based on principle and so shelter themselves as individuals under their representative responsibility, which is a most indefinite liability. Need we wonder that in the attempt to please everybody they find it necessary to be indefinite in all legislation. No one can tell exactly what they mean, hence there can be no serious cause of offence. "It is like the lawyer's letter; the person getting it could not read it, the lawyer himself could not read it, so he could interpret it as he pleased; his purpose for the particular occasion." If our legislators spent half the time in constructing and defining the fundamental principles of law, and clothing them in definite language (so that they could not be misunderstood and misapplied) that is, in speaking the truth which occupies their attention day after day, they would by this time at least have made it intelligible to themselves, *cetera* Temperance Act and others. The fact is, there are too many lawyers in the legislature; they legislate for themselves. There are too many politicians, tricksters, etc. We should send more statesmen and patriots. Why should not these men be the leaders of reform instead of being triflers? I hope the time is not far distant when the community will attend to these matters in earnest and seriously consider the best means of accomplishing reform.

Yours truly,
Sackville, August 5, 1879.

Thoughts on the Administration of Law.

MR. EDITOR.—All reasonable persons acknowledge the necessity of having some standard of law and the great importance of having it properly administered. Beside the conditions which require the making of laws as matters of expediency, to expedite business, etc., there are other conditions which render it absolutely necessary. There are some individuals in every community who have it in their hearts to outrage the rights and liberty of others in some form or other; in some cases even to the taking of life, when it seems to them a means to obtain what they have set their hearts upon. The only thing which deters them is the fear of punishment. Out of this inclination or rather determination to do evil, arises the need of law, and the administration of law is a benefit only in so far as it operates on these selfish feelings, the object being as far as possible to prevent crime, protect life, reputation, and property by administering under the law prompt and efficient punishment to its violator.

It is wise for us to consider just now when crime abounds whether the law is so administered? Does it secure the object for which it is intended? I think not. As far as I have observed its administration in this County, it would appear that if the law-breaker is caught he receives some punishment in the execution of his duty, he has little to fear, especially if he is connected in any way with some influential party or can command money. At least he can assure himself if convicted that the punishment will be of the mildest character. It is often administered in a way calculated to encourage crime; the bad do not fear it, and the good have no faith in or respect for it; they have no confidence in it as a protection either to life or property, and as for character, you might as well go to Billingsgate as to some of our courts-of-law, no matter how just the cause which might tempt you to go there. Many of our lawyers seem to have given up the idea that it is possible to be a lawyer and a gentleman at the same time.

No doubt we as a community are to blame for negligence in looking after the breaking of the peace, such as theft, incendiarism, threats of violence, actual violence, illicit liquor selling, gambling, etc., as every such offence uninvestigated and consequently unpunished gives license to crime, but I maintain that the officers of the law are largely responsible for this neglect, and the part of the community; they neglect their own duty but at the

same time are all alive to the learned technicalities of the law, and to the money advantages to themselves, and so administer the law in a way to discourage well-meaning and profitable citizens from attempting to follow up the offender and enforce the law. The very man who clothed with authority by the public for the public good, often tramples public interest under foot, to use the public for their own mercenary ends, (the people are for them, not they for the people). Instead of assisting them actually hinder and retard the real progress of the country, using the law so as to defeat the end for which it was made. It is one thing to practice a noble profession and quite another thing to disgrace it as many of them do. A glance at the docket of Westmorland County for the last number of years is a sufficient commentary on the inefficiency of the administration of law here, where, as a rule, more cases are added from year to year than are disposed of. Tardy justice is often the grossest injustice. The court is a convenient place for lawyers to pretend to work desperately for their clients, a general rule each case by the day (very often on matters having no bearing on the case) at their clients' expense; so that if he should win, he also loses. Justice (if he does get any) costs altogether too much. Instead of being a terror to the "evil-doer" lawyers are more frequently "a terror to them that do well." The natural tendency of all this is to encourage villainy and discourage uprightness, to demoralize the community instead of to improve it. If we inquire into the cause of such prostitution of law, it seems evident that many of the officials must either have a sympathy with or a fear of the law-breaker, or, perhaps a compound of the two. I have a compound of the two. I have a sympathy with the law-breaker, and perhaps the law-breaker has a sympathy with me. Where reform must begin. I do not think we can expect it from the legal profession, they have for so long considered themselves all but irresponsible; they are the law. The rights of individuals and communities are matters of secondary importance. They might simplify the law and thereby lessen the amount of litigation, but then "the craft would be in danger by which they live their wealth," so there is no room for that quarter. We should expect some reform through our legislators. They are individually responsible for having well defined ideas based on principle and so shelter themselves as individuals under their representative responsibility, which is a most indefinite liability. Need we wonder that in the attempt to please everybody they find it necessary to be indefinite in all legislation. No one can tell exactly what they mean, hence there can be no serious cause of offence. "It is like the lawyer's letter; the person getting it could not read it, the lawyer himself could not read it, so he could interpret it as he pleased; his purpose for the particular occasion." If our legislators spent half the time in constructing and defining the fundamental principles of law, and clothing them in definite language (so that they could not be misunderstood and misapplied) that is, in speaking the truth which occupies their attention day after day, they would by this time at least have made it intelligible to themselves, *cetera* Temperance Act and others. The fact is, there are too many lawyers in the legislature; they legislate for themselves. There are too many politicians, tricksters, etc. We should send more statesmen and patriots. Why should not these men be the leaders of reform instead of being triflers? I hope the time is not far distant when the community will attend to these matters in earnest and seriously consider the best means of accomplishing reform.

Yours truly,
Sackville, August 5, 1879.

The Zulu War.

A despatch from Cape Town, of July 15, says that Gen. Crealock's cavalry have burned Ondini and Nangwende on the eastern line of the British advance. Dabulmani, Cetewayo's brother, and several other important chiefs have surrendered to Lord Chelmsford. The movement of troops retiring from the neighborhood of Ulundi was expected to be retarded by heavy rains and increasing difficulties which would prevent another advance the season, even if one were necessary. The naval brigade has been re-embarked for England. The volunteers originally raised for the campaign against Soaveoli have been ordered into line position between Port Webster and Derby, to the north of Zululand, so as to cut off Cetewayo's retreat northward, and prevent the raids by the Zulus in the neighborhood of the Inombi and Asagati rivers. The Colonial Minister has informed the Assembly that they consider the present action of the Government is generally approved. Sir Garnet Wolsey's despatch to the War Office is as follows: I propose to form a brigade of artillery and engineers and a squadron of cavalry for the Transvaal. I am extremely anxious to see the Cape Government generally approved. Sir Garnet Wolsey's despatch to the War Office is as follows: I propose to form a brigade of artillery and engineers and a squadron of cavalry for the Transvaal. I am extremely anxious to see the Cape Government generally approved.

Yours truly,
Sackville, August 5, 1879.

Yours truly,
Sackville, August 5, 1879.

Yours truly,
Sackville, August 5, 1879.

Yours truly,
Sackville, August 5, 1879.

Yours truly,
Sackville, August 5, 1879.

Yours truly,
Sackville, August 5, 1879.

Yours truly,
Sackville, August 5, 1879.

Yours truly,
Sackville, August 5, 1879.

Yours truly,
Sackville, August 5, 1879.

Yours truly,
Sackville, August 5, 1879.

New Advertisements.

AUGUST 6th.

FLOUR AND MEAL!

RECEIVED THIS DAY:
Buda Hazell,
Resort,
Superior Extra,
Enterprise,
Choice Superior.

The Cheapest in the Market.
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, Shell 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.

4 CRACKS Best Quality SUGAR;
5 casks Barbados Molasses;
15 casks Baking Soda;
5 bags Rice;
5 barrels Dry Apples.

FOR SALE LOW.
J. L. Black.

Agricultural Implements.

15 DOZEN HAND RAKES, Cheap;
15 dozen Forks, 2 and 3 Prong;
5 dozen Hoes.

FOR SALE AT LOWEST PRICES.
J. L. Black.

Tobacco and Tea.

JUST RECEIVED:
80 C BACCO;
5 Caddies Little Sergeant Tobacco;
8 Boxes Chalmers Tobacco;
10 Half-cents Extra Tea;
10 Caddies Superior Tea, for family use.
Dry Apples, Raisins, &c.

For Sale Low.
J. L. Black.

GLASS, NAILS, &c.

100 BOXES GLASS—all sizes—
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 at reduced 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.

NEW BLACK

ALL-WOOL CASHMERE,

Black Satin,
Silk, Fringe,
Buttons, Valises, Corsets,
—AT—
C. A. BOWSER'S,
And all at his usual low Prices.

Haying Tools.

IN STORE:
3 DOZ. Best Silver Steel SCYTHES;
3 and 5 Tine Hay Forks;
Scythes, Snathes,
Scythe Stones, &c.
All at lowest rates.
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.
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.
J. F. ALLISON.

Shingles and Pine Lumber.

ON HAND:
50 M. Sawn and Split Shingles;
50 M. Foot Seasonable Pine Lumber.
J. F. ALLISON.

Nails.

JUST RECEIVED:
1 TON OF NAILS
At Lowest Prices.
J. F. ALLISON.

WOODENWARE.

NESTS, TUBS, PAILS, BROOMS
&c. Also 100 good Butter Tubs and Firkin.
J. F. ALLISON.

D. D. BETTS, HAIR DRESSER.

AMHERST, N. S.
DESIRES to thank his old customers of Sackville and vicinity, Dorchester included, for past patronage, and is still pleased to wait upon all who favor him with a call, at his old stand, opposite Baptist Meeting House. With the assistance of good help, and strict attention to business, they will find he still makes

Hair Cutting a Specialty.
aug 6m

Henry Ward Beecher,

AT MONCTON.
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER
WILL
LECTURE
AT MONCTON ON
Tuesday Evg. 12th Aug.

SUBJECT: "The Wages and Burdens of Society."
RETURN TICKETS, at one fare, will be sold by the I. C. Railway to persons attending this Lecture.
Don't miss the opportunity to see and hear the world's most renowned Preacher and Orator.
Tickets on sale by G. Bird, Amherst. See bills.
D. B. LINDSAY, Secretary.

CLOTHS, BLANKETING, YARNS,

AND ALL KINDS OF
WOOLLEN GOODS,
Such as are usually produced and manufactured on a liberal credit, manufactured at the
SOUTHAMPTON MILLS,
MACCLESFIELD, N. S.
AND ALSO ATTEND TO THE
Filling, Dyeing and Dressing of Cloths, and Country Work generally at short Notice.

And at prices consistent with the times, taking in exchange therefore Wool, and other articles that they can make available. We also wish to purchase in large quantities of Wool at current rates. As this Establishment is especially adapted to meet the requirements of the country, the Firm trust they may be favored with a share of the public patronage, and feel confident that both in quality and price, their customers, after giving them a fair trial, will express themselves fully satisfied.

ATKINSON, SMITH & CO.
Messrs. Chapman Bros. are our Agents for Amherst, where an assortment of our Cloths and Yarns will be found and exchanged for wool.
Southampton, Cumberland, }
August 6th, 1879.

FOR SALE!

The subscriber offers for sale the two-story MANSON HOUSE, formerly the residence of the late Christopher Boultonhouse, Esq., with Barn, Outbuildings, and seven acres of land. This valuable property is situated only a short distance from the Wesleyan Academies Institutions, and in the vicinity of the Railway Station, and commands one of the most extensive and beautiful views of the surrounding country. This unexceptionable. Terms liberal and made known on application to
WILLIAM MORICE
Sackville, Aug. 6, 1879.

20 Lovely Chromo Cards, New Styles,

with name, 10 cents, post paid. J. M. HUBBARD, New York.

\$777 Month and expenses guaranteed to Agents.

SHAW & CO., Augusta, Maine.
\$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address F. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

SEND TO F. G. RICE & CO., Portland,

land, Maine, for best Agency Business in the World. Expensive Outfit Free.

Cedar Shingles.

For sale by
STEPHEN AYER.
June 25

60 M. Prime Cedar Shingles,

For sale by
STEPHEN AYER.
June 25

MOUNT ALLISON MALE ACADEMY,

SACKVILLE, N. S.
REV. CHAS. E. PARLEY, M. A., Principal.

THE FIRST TERM of this well known Institution will commence AUGUST 1st. It is fully equipped with a highly educated and competent staff of teachers in all branches necessary to a liberal education. For further particulars send to the Principal for calendar.

New Advertisements.

SECOND HAND

MOWERS!

I HAVE a few SECOND HAND MOWERS, New Models and Wood Frame Buckeye Mowers. All worn parts replaced with new, and in good order, which I will sell cheap and on easy terms. Apply early to
GEO. E. FORD.

TORONTO MOWERS

AND
Wheel Rakes!
I HAVE a few TORONTO MOWERS and WHEEL RAKES on hand, will be sold cheap and on easy terms.
aug 6
GEO. E. FORD.

Farmers, Attention!

MOWING MACHINE EXTRAS.
Full Knives and Sections
FOR
No. 2 BUCKEYE,
NEW MODEL,
CHAMPION and
TORONTO MACHINES.

And a Full Assortment of EXTRAS for mostly all Mowers in use in this Province.

MOWING MACHINE OILS

At remarkably Low Prices at
July 29
GEO. E. FORD'S.