

Chignecto Post.

Sackville, N. B., June 14, 1877.

The Fishery Claims and Reciprocity.

The Fishery Commission meets in Halifax on 15th. The case for Canada will be presented and an adjournment for three weeks will take place to prepare the reply. The light over the possession of the fisheries of the Gulf of St. Lawrence has lasted nearly ever since the Declaration of Independence of the United States. In 1782, Benjamin Franklin nearly succeeded in obtaining an abandonment of the two Provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia to the United States, which would have effectively removed the cause of dispute, and since his day the Foreign Office and the State Department have been in ceaseless negotiation until the ratification of the Treaty of Washington. Article 18 of that Treaty provided in addition to the "liberty" secured to the fishermen of the United States by the treaty of 1818, they should have for a term of years (twelve) the right, in common with British subjects, to take any fish, except shell fish, on the coasts and in the bays of the maritime Provinces and islands, "without being restricted to any distance from the shore," with permission to land to dry their nets and cure their fish, this "liberty" being applied solely to the sea-fishery. The 19th article guaranteed a like liberty to British subjects on eastern American coasts north of 38 degrees. The 20th declared that the places reserved under the (reciprocity) treaty of 1854 from the common rights of fishing should continue so to be reserved. The 21st provided that Canada and the United States should reciprocally admit free of duty fish and fish-oil the product of their fisheries, except fish from rivers and inland lakes and preserved in oil. The 22nd article provided that as it was claimed by Canada that they gave under article 18 more than they got under articles 19 and 21, a claim not admitted by the United States, a commission should be appointed to decide what compensation, if any, should be paid by the United States, such compensation to be paid in bulk within a year after the award. The 23rd article provided for a commission of three, the representatives of both contracting parties agreeing on a third, or failing to do so within three months, the third commissioner to be named by the Austrian Minister at London; each country to name an agent generally to represent it in all matters connected with the commission; such Commission to meet at Halifax and proceed to business after having made and subscribed "a solemn declaration that they will most impartially and carefully examine and decide matters referred to them to the best of their judgment, and according to justice and equity. The Canadian claim is understood to be made up as follows: use of fisheries; right to purchase bait and supplies and land and transport charges; right to navigate the Strait of Canso; right of fishing in bays, creeks and harbors and losses from competition with Americans who are better equipped. The Canadian claims foot in dollars and cents all the way from \$600,000 to \$300,000,000. Mr. Stewart, Secretary of State of the United States, was willing to pay \$1,000,000 for the twelve years' fishing, but at present the United States Government according to the N. Y. World is ready to pay only half that sum. It may be supposed that the United States has not neglected to work up large counter claims against Canada. The United States claims it has given Canada a free market in exchange for a free fishing ground, and it values this at millions of dollars. The American fisheries have not increased materially in value since the treaty was signed; in 1871, their value (except whale fishery) was \$11,600,000, and in 1875 it was \$10,475,252, whereas on the other hand the value of Canadian fisheries has increased from \$5,577,302 in 1870 to \$11,019,471 in 1875. The Americans also claim that they purchase more Canadian fish than ever; in 1870, Canada exported to the United States \$1,169,407, and in 1876 \$1,475,330 worth of fish. On the other hand, they claim their exports of American fish to Canada have fallen off considerably, being valued at \$88,000 in 1875, and \$25,128 in 1874. In short they claim they import 30 per cent more fish since the treaty of Washington than before, and that the benefit of an open American market more than compensates for a free fishing ground. It will be seen that the United States Commissioner, Mr. Kellogg is in a position to make a stubborn fight and as the terms of the treaty require a unanimous decision, he can with some reason defeat any decision involving a pecuniary compensation Canada. Canada however has fair claims, if they are presented and pressed a due regard to their merit, cannot be ultimately successful other form, if not before the arbitration. The value of fisheries is estimated, and in isolated cases, and in them, the value of the calculated, a large though somewhat vague claim is made for the United States, and a great responsibility is placed on Sir J. T. Galt, the Commissioner and Hon. Minister of Fisheries and of evidence and sound sense and never exactly expected. Mr. Macdonald's claim is expected to be next to case, contains what is said, "I don't know and can't get any, this case, reflect upon it. Would opponent Sir J. T. Galt had the

Church Opening at Cookville.

The history of Methodism in this Settlement is soon told. During the residence of the Rev. C. Brettie, at Sackville, he commenced to supply preaching once a month. This was done for two years. The Rev. Joseph Hart continued this arrangement for nearly two years more. Then after holding, at great personal sacrifice, some special services, a few were united in Church fellowship. After an unsuccessful attempt to build a Union Church, separate buildings were resolved upon, and the present structures are the result of such resolutions. The building which was dedicated on Sabbath last to the worship and service of Almighty God, has been in course of erection more than two years. It is 27 ft. by 40, with 16 ft. posts, and with end gallery it is capable of seating comfortably about 180 persons. The entrance is by a double door which opens into the porch and the gallery. The main building is entered by two doors, which open into the aisles. Outside the Church is painted white; inside the window and pillars and front of gallery are white; while the seats are draped with black velvet curtains. The Communion Table is black walnut. The pulpit, which is maple grained, rests upon a marble grained block. Light is received from three windows on each side, and a circular window in front above the door. The mason work was done by Mr. T. Lovell, the carpenter work and outside painting by Mr. S. Lund, and the inside painting and graining by Mr. H. Mitchell. Before the day of opening in addition to some unpaid subscriptions, about \$150 were required before the whole of the \$300, which the Church has cost, were raised. The Church is well situated on a piece of land given by Mr. J. A. Cook, one of the Trustees. The superintendence of the building, during its erection, has devolved upon Mr. J. Lund, who has most carefully and efficiently attended to this matter, giving to it much thought and time. The principal subscribers to the building fund are Messrs. Wood and Ogden, Mr. James Towse, Mr. J. Lund and Mr. J. A. Cook. Many others have done liberally. Last Sabbath was a "red letter" day in the history of Cookville. The dull, foggy morning was succeeded by a most glorious day. Friends assembled in large numbers from the surrounding neighborhood, chiefly from the Upper Sackville. Never before in one day had Cookville seen so many and so distinguished visitors. The morning service commenced by reading of Scripture, singing and prayer, by Rev. G. Stewart, D. D. Then a cantata, an invoca-tion was sung by the Upper Sackville Choir, which had practised several evenings at Mr. G. Fawcett's, and which during the day led the singing of the congregation. After suitable selection of holy writ, read by Rev. G. Stewart, Dr. Stewart preached from, "This is none other but the house of God, and this is the gate of heaven." Gen. xxviii: 17. What did, and what did not, constitute a house of God was the subject of his discourse. The leading exposition of Divine truth. After the sermon the offerings of the congregation were taken and then came the Dedication service. During this the Trustees came forward to the Communion Table, and Mr. John Lund on behalf of the rest, said to the minister: "We present unto you this building to be dedicated as a Church for the worship and service of Almighty God." While the congregation stood, the minister read the usual Declaration, stating that the building was a place of worship according to the Discipline and usages of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. The afternoon service was opened by Dr. Allison. The sermon by Dr. Stewart was based upon Titus ii, chap. 9-15 verses. The subject was: "Christianity as a system of doctrines, as a system of morals and as a system of motives, or what is to be believed, what is to be done and the motives for such a course of conduct. It was a faithful and very comprehensive setting forth of Gospel truth. Many felt the divine conviction which accompanied these discourses. All said "It was good to be there." After the sermon three who had been "on trial" for membership for some time were received into Church fellowship. Prof. Inch closed the service by prayer. Then the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered. A hearty invitation was given to members of other churches to join in this part of the service. In the morning church was full but in the afternoon it was crowded. Many were unable to get seats. The organ (lent by Mr. J. Lund) was played in the morning by Miss Emma George and in the afternoon by Miss Julia Fawcett. Too much cannot be said in praise of the genuine hospitality of the Cookville people. Nearly all the houses were thrown open to the large company of strangers who were pressed to partake of the "good things" provided in such large abundance. About 6 o'clock the Settlement began to resume its usual quietness but the impression of this day will long remain as a bright spot in the memory of its inhabitants. The collection of the day realized a little over \$100. It is thought that the debt may be liquidated in a short time as one or two have promised liberally on condition that the rest is obtained.

Personal.

Mr. Turgeon opposes Mr. Anglin at Gloucester. Hon. Mr. Annand has arrived at London. Speaker Anglin has resigned, and Nominations Day at Gloucester will be on 25th. Sir John and Tupper addressed Pioneers at London on Tuesday. Mr. Beniah Gibb has bequeathed his pictures and \$8,000 to Montreal, for an Art Gallery. Miss Norwood of Berwick, N. S., goes to China as a missionary this autumn. Prof. Sterne of Mount Allison was the other day made the recipient of a handsome gold pocket by the Manncrover. The Toronto Globe says that Sir John's speech at the Conservative gathering last week at Kingston, is the herald for introducing his successor, the new Conservative chief, viz: Dr. Tepper. The Mail denies that Sir John intends resigning. Major Cameron, in command of a battery at Malta, a son-in-law of Dr. Tupper, has been decorated with the order of St. Michael and St. George. Sanford Fleming, Hon. Jos. Trutch and others, have received this same honor. Hon. Mr. Blake has established a permanent scholarship in Toronto University of \$100 per annum, to be devoted to the encouragement of the study of civil polity, ethics, and constitutional history. ANCHURSHIP LYON is opposed to the Dunkin act. He fears it will force the people to drinking larger quantities of their own home-made whisky than they are used to. He fears that the craving for drink will be satisfied by the use of opium and other poisonous narcotics. Prof. Welton of Acadia, at present at Leipzig, and Prof. Jones, at present at Oxford and Prof. Tuffin, at present of the Boston Latin School are expected to resume their chairs at Acadia. Prof. Welton will not return until next year. At the University of the Douglas Gold Medal has been won by Mr. MacIntyre of Kings; the Dufferin Medal by Mr. Broad of Milltown, and Mr. Chas. Roberts the Classical Scholarship. Hon. Mr. Blake was on Friday sworn in as President of the Council, Hon. Mr. Lalumière as Minister of Justice, and Hon. Mr. Campbell as Minister of Inland Revenue. Sir JOHN SPENCER, with regard to the coming elections, has anticipated a Conservative majority in Ontario, a majority of fifty-five out of sixty-five seats in Quebec, the whole of Manitoba and British Columbia, a substantial majority in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Rev. Mr. WOODMAN, Rector of Westfield did not hold service last Sunday. A notice was posted on the church door explaining the reason. He was in jail, having been taken as a defendant in a suit vs Trustees of Schools district 6. Mr. H. R. EMERSON, Student-attorney, lately of Dorchester, has distinguished himself at the Boston University Law School. At a meeting on 5th, the Dean of the Law Faculty, E. H. Bennett, L. L. D., in the chair, read a paper on "The Legal Condition of Married Women." Although the time was quite limited, five essays had been handed in, two of which were chosen by the jury to be read to the audience, and the best was that of Mr. H. R. Emerson, which was read by the speaker. Mr. Emerson returns to Dorchester until Michaelmas when he goes up for examination.

Correspondence.

The importance of overcoming the difficulties in the winter navigation of the Straits is not considered as it ought to be by the Dominion Government. The Commission should examine the routes in various points, as well as in winter. There are various reasons why the investigations should be made at this season. The distance, harbors, sand bars, reefs, depth of water &c., are very important points and you can not ascertain these conditions in winter as well as in the summer. The present coast maps are all more or less defective and a new Survey ought to be made. The Sand Bars ever changing, the Channels after their course every season, so the necessity of further examination of these various points. The best route should be selected at once and not delay any longer. The advocates of the different routes are sanguine of succeeding in convincing the Government that they have the best place for the summer. Let the commission settle these various conflicting interests. The government has promised a commission to examine the different routes the coming winter. But I think the delay is fraught with danger for only a partial examination can be made in winter. You.

Flour & Meal.

Now due at Station from Ontario: 100 BRLS. CHOICE FLOUR; 100 bbls. MEAL. For sale at lowest market rates. J. L. Black. Ex Schr. "Wild Hunter," from New York. 100 BRLS. "Brandysins" CORN-MEAL. 20 tons NUT COAL—Gros size; 30 "EGG COAL, for Furnaces. For sale at very lowest rates from vessel. J. L. Black. Nails! Nails! ONE HUNDRED KEGS "Foster's" 35 Kegs Canadian Chisel Point Cut Nails; 25 boxes HORSE NAILS. For sale very low by J. L. Black. DRY GOODS! 3 cases American Cotton Goods. 104 PIECES FANCY PRINTS. WHITE COTTONS; GREY COTTONS; DUCKS; TICKINGS; SHIRTINGS, &c. The best value ever shown in this line. J. L. Black. Ex schr. "Alice S." from Boston: 3 CASES DASHIER & ENAMELED COTTONS; 2 cases DUCK & DRILL; 1 "WHIP SOCKETS, WHEELS, and Carriage Hardware; 9 cases GENERAL HARDWARE; 1 case do; 12 dozen PAISLS; 5 cases WOOD and WIRE GOODS; 3000 lbs. Dry & Tanned Shlething Paper; 2 cases FLOOR OIL CLOTH; 4 pkgs. FANCY BASKETS. For sale by J. L. Black. PINE LUMBER! 30,000 ft. Seasoned PINE LUMBER, 1, 1 1/2, 1 3/4, 2 and 3 inches thick. For sale by J. L. Black. Spring Stock! BOOTS AND SHOES. 10 Cases containing: 120 PAIRS Men's Strong BOOTS; 25 prs. Long-Leg'd Grained Leather Boots; 4 doz. prs. Men's Congress and Wellington Boots; 4 doz. prs. Youth's and Boy's do; 10 doz. prs. Women's and Misses' Leather Boots; 30 doz. prs. Ladies' & Misses' Serge and Fine Leather Boots and Slippers—Serge Boots 25c. to \$2.50; 10 doz. prs. Children's & Infant's Shoes. This comprises the finest assortment ever offered our customers. For sale by J. L. Black. SPRING CLOTHING \$1500 GOOD VALUE. Which will be found to include one of the best assortments of Clothing ever offered in this Town, for Gents, Youths and Boys. For sale by J. L. Black. Cloths! Cloths! ONE CASE—20 pieces COATINGS and TWEEDS of very fine Patterns and Values. Just opened by J. L. Black. ROOM PAPER! 2 BALES—First instalment of our Spring importation from Glasgow, which, when complete, will comprise 3,700 Rolls. Prices from 6c. to 91 per Roll. J. L. Black. IRON & STEEL. 12 TONS full assortment sizes, for Blacksmiths & Carriage But ders. Swedes Iron and Low Moor Iron; Blister and Cast Steel—Ontario shape. IRON the cheapest for many years. J. L. Black. Ex "Wild Hunter" from St. John. ONE CASE SUGAR; 25 qts. POLLOCK; 25 bbls. HERRING. J. L. Black. Timothy and Clover Seed! 100 BUSHELS TIMOTHY SEEDS; 400 lbs. Red Clover Seed; 100 lbs. Alsike Clover Seed. For Sale at Lowest Rates. J. L. Black.

Advertisements This Day.

Chignecto Hall, Sackville FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 15. SHEPPARD JUBILEE SINGERS! They are genuine colored people, under the leadership of Andrew Sheppard, 30 years a slave, formerly the property of Gen. R. E. Lee, at Arlington, Va., emancipated by Abraham Lincoln's Great Proclamation of Freedom. All having been slaves, they give the truest and best representation of Slavery Life on the Old Plantation. SOLEMN SACHED SONGS OF THE OLD PLANTATION, which for Harmony and Melody are unsurpassed. Organized by Rev. Father Healey, City Missionary, in Hartford, Ct., for over 20 years. Admission 25 and 50 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8. (June 14) TEMPERANCE ENTERTAINMENT! THE members of MECHANIC'S DIVISION will give a Public Entertainment at their DIVISION ROOM, (over the Furniture Depot) Sackville, On Thursday Evening, the 21st inst. Entertainment to consist of the Temperance Drama, entitled—"The Fruit of the Wine Cup," Also, a Panoramic view of "The Bottle," (in light scenes) from original by Cookshank, (with the Laughable Farce—"A Good Night's Rest." Doors open at half-past 7. Curtain to rise at 8 o'clock. Admission—10 cts. for adults; children under 12 half price. Proceeds to repair Division Room. GOD SAVE THE QUEEN! (June 14th)

Advertisements This Day.

C. A. BOWSER calls attention to his Stock of Mourning Dress Goods. PARAMATTA, FRENCH TWILL; BARATHEA, ORAPE CLOTH; PERSIAN COORD; FRENCH MEHMO, &c. &c. Black Waterproof Grape. AMERICAN CARPET, WINDOW NET, GLOVES, FLOWERS, CORSETS, BLACK CLOTH FOR CAPES. BOOTS & SHOES. QUILTS, BED TICKS; COTTONS, SHIRTINGS; SHIRTS, SUN SHADES, &c. All at the Lowest Prices Possible! GREAT BARGAINS IN Color'd Dress Goods. June 14 C. A. BOWSER. CHEAPER Dress Goods! CHEAPER MILLINERY! CHEAPER Dry Goods THAN EVER! W. D. MAIN & CO'S. Notice to the Public. MR. R. CURRY, - WATCHMAKER. HAS opened oppo- House, in the Shop last occupied by B. C. HANSEN, where he will Repair Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, &c. at short notice, and low charges. All work warranted. may 24 41 To Arrive! 250 TONS HARD COAL, Lump, Egg and Chestnut. For sale on arrival. may 31 A. & W. OGDEN. Maple Syrup. 10 GALLONS! FOR SALE AT THE DRUG STORE. READY AT THE Oxford Woollen Mills! 5000 lbs. YARN—Best Quality; 20,000 yards CLOTH. In Tweeds, Homespun, Flannels, Blankets, Shirtings and Women's wear, of our own manufacture, to exchange for Wool. OXFORD MANUFACTURING COMPANY. Oxford, May 17th, 1877. P. S.—Highest price in Cash paid for Wool. Special Notice. THE SUBSCRIBER, in order to meet the rapidly increasing demand for his Larragins and Moccasins, is about to discontinue the manufacture of Leather entirely, close up his Retail business, and give his undivided attention to the manufacture of those articles which, in future, he will sell at Wholesale only. NOTICE is hereby given, that all ACCOUNTS due him in connection with the Retail trade, must be paid before the 1st day of June, or they will be placed in other hands for collection. JAMES R. AYER, Sackville, May 1st, 1877. (may 3) TEACHER WANTED. A Second-class Teacher wanted at Cookville. JNO. LUND, JAS. BEAUFER, Trustees. JNO. OGDEN, Sackville, April 19th, 1877. Found! NEAR LINLEY HALL, A Gold Ring. Apply to J. B. INCH, Ladies' Academy. apr 20

Advertisements This Day.

WAR NEWS. Vienna, June 8.—The Political Correspondence details fighting on the 4th inst. near Krastitz, near Krastitz, near Krastitz, near Krastitz. Both sides fought with great bravery a whole day. The Turks, notwithstanding their strenuous efforts, in which they lost 3,000 men, failed to advance nearer to Piva. The Montenegrins gain nothing, and are content to hold their position. The Russian troops, between Krastitz and Prejeka. Brussels, June 8.—Le Nord, which maintains an intimate connection with the Russian foreign office, last night published an article about the peace bargain. The following are significant extracts: Russia will not lay down her arms until guarantees corresponding to the sacrifices already made have been obtained from Turkey. There is no question of Russia concluding a peace bargain. The demonstration must be complete, the result decisive. It is necessary for the security of the future that Turkey should be perfectly convinced of her isolation and inferiority, and the absolute necessity of submitting to the conditions she herself has rendered necessary. London, June 11.—A Constantinople dispatch says a corps of Montenegrin troops were surprised by 20,000 Turks and annihilated. The Russian fleet, with an Egyptian contingent of 6,100, escorted by four Turkish iron-clads, leaves Alexandria to-night for Constantinople. Mukhtar Pascha telegraphs that the garrison of Kars made a successful artillery sortie, and then pursued the enemy. Admiral Mustapha states that five Russian torpedo boats were destroyed in an attack on the Turkish iron-clads at Sulina, near the mouth of the Danube. correspondents of Times at Berlin say following: Orders have been issued by the Russian Government to accelerate as much as possible a levy of 218,000. Despite this the opinion continues to prevail here that Russia wishes to settle with Turkey on a basis of nominal integrity of Turkey in Europe, and that some such settlement will be advocated by powerful persons at Constantinople. If Russians succeed in crossing the Danube and starting energetic action in Bulgaria a Turkish fight will doubtless be made, and heavy losses inflicted on the Russians; but one or two decisive battles must result in making the Czar the master of the greater portion of Bulgaria. This Russian began the bombardment of Rostock on Monday, and continued the entire day. The Turks returned the fire with interest, but the damage done on either side is not known.

Advertisements This Day.

THE WOLFVILLE ANNIVERSARY took place last week. The attendance last year was College 45, Academy 77 males and 61 females. The total attendance is considerably less than at Sackville, but the number of Students in the Arts course is 37, 5 ahead of Dalhousie, 24 ahead of Sackville and 29 ahead of Kings. Quite a number of money prizes were distributed to the young ladies, amongst them \$50 stg. given by the Hon. Wm. Elder of the Telegraph. It is in contemplation to erect a building for the female department of the Seminary and also a museum and library. The collection at present in the museum is one of the finest in the Dominion, not excepting even that of McGill College, and it is being steadily increased. The value of the property and buildings at the present time about \$50,000. Then there is an endowment of \$70,000, to which it has been determined to add \$100,000 additional. The expenses of the institution are about \$100,000 annually. DECEMBER DAY, May 30th, was very generally observed this year in the States both north and south. The custom of sowing with flowers the graves of the dead soldiers is a beautiful one. For two years it has been continued—the friends of federates and confederates vieing with each other in a laudable manifestation of respect for the memory of those who fought in what they believed a just and holy cause. ASCHEVER CONROY was received at Montreal and Ottawa with great enthusiasm. He has been the guest of the Governor General. The Pope has conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of Pius IX on President MacMahon.