

## Chignecto Post.

Sackville, N. B., April 11, 1878.

## Will There be War?

The chances of a struggle between England and Russia are diminishing daily. The difficulty between the two powers is just this: England demands that the proposed Congress have complete power to alter any of the terms of the San Stefano Treaty; whereas Russia is willing that the Congress should discuss them, but not alter them unreservedly. What would be the use of a Congress that possessed no power to finally settle and determine the terms of peace?

The bold and determined stand taken by England to have nothing to do with the Congress unless Russia acceded to these terms, and her evident readiness to back up her declarations with powder and shot, has had a marked effect on the policy of Prussia and Austria, and has shown the Czar he will have to "back down" or fight Britain. Already the former process has been commenced.

In spite of the weakening of Beaconsfield's Cabinet by the resignation of Derby the Government has gained strength with the people. A striking evidence of the war fever is the fact that 130 Liberal members of Parliament are pledged not to oppose the foreign policy of Beaconsfield. Sir Wilfrid Lawson's resolution against calling out the reserves was defeated in Parliament on Tuesday night, 319 to 64.

Austria proposes a compromise, that Russia seek territorial compensation in Asia Minor, and Turkey in Europe be divided into three parts, the northern, Bulgaria, north of the Balkans, to be under the patronage of Russia, the southern, south of the Balkans, under English protection, and the western, Bosnia, Herzegovina and Albania, under the protection of Austria, the Danube and Straits to remain as before.

The present difficulties completely disprove the favorite theories of a few years ago, that England's influence in continental affairs was a mere cipher, for no fact can be plainer than that England is, after all, the great arbiter in European affairs. Despite the insignificance of her army, her enormous wealth, gives her a controlling influence. England's growth since the days of the first empire has been greater than any Continental power.

In 1816, the population of England was 9 per cent. of the population of Europe, France, Germany, Austria and Russia, to day it is 13 per cent. Her increase in population has been greater than any other power. Then she had a fourth of the population of Russia, now she has more than a third.

The revenues of Russia for 1874, were £70,000,000, £12,000,000 of which are raised by direct taxation principally on land; £7,000,000 on customs and £25,000,000 by taxes on intoxicating liquors. She has at present reached the limit of her taxing power. Any further burdens would crush out her productive industries. But how is it with England? One penny added to the three-penny income tax would raise £1,800,000. If the taxes reported since 1841 were reimposed, the increased revenue would be £100,540,000, not allowing anything for the increased productiveness in the repeated taxes. The banking capital of England is £200,000,000; of Russia, £100,000,000. The borrowing power of Russia is 62 per cent. England's is 31 per cent. England's increase of wealth per annum is about £250,000,000; in other words she could have paid off her national debt three times during the last ten years and still be as rich as she was ten years ago. The tonnage of the empire is nearly as great as that of all the merchant navies of Europe combined. The steam navy of Great Britain is twice as large as all the other ocean-going steam merchant navies of the world. England is the most aggressive nation since the days of the Roman Empire. During the last 130 years, she has acquired 2,650,000 square miles of territory and nearly 250,000,000 people, while Russia's conquests have amounted to 1,612,000 square miles and 17,123,000 of people. In comparing the growth of the two empires in population, in wealth, in industrial activity, in commercial enterprise, in the moral forces that liberty and civilization give to a people and which wield a tremendous influence in times of war, the results are almost infinitely in favor of Britain, and no wonder Russia stands hesitating to engage in a conflict with such overwhelming odds against her.

**Does the Exportation of Hay Pay?**

The proportions assumed by the hay trade in the Counties of Albert, Westmorland and Cumberland during the past five years render the above question very pertinent one for every farmer to carefully consider. It is undoubtedly profitable directly to press and export hay—the existence of the business is proof enough for that—but is it indirectly and remotely profitable? Is the trade calculated to increase the productiveness of our farms by improving the quality of the soil, for any system of farming that does not give a place to the improvement of the soil, is certainly not a safe one to follow. Is it not possible that more money can be made by turning our hay into beef, mutton, cheese, butter, pork and wool, than by selling it at even \$10 per ton, simply in the increased fertility gained to our uplands by keeping larger stocks? Is it not possible also that such increased fertility would have an important influence in promoting the growth of wheat, and thereby killing that dreadful moth that eats up the earnings of our farmers, viz., the millstone sent away yearly for flour?

Mr. Joseph Harris, a noted farmer of Rochester, N. Y., recently visited Maine, and his impressions of farming there have been re-published in that valuable paper, the *Maine Farmer*. The points of similarity between the physical characteristics of Maine and New Brunswick are so many, that his conclusions are equally applicable to this Province. He argued that the West has great advantages in the way of a richer and deeper soil, and perhaps a better climate, but the East had the advantage in its proximity to the best markets.

Along the shore and bays there is abundance of seaweed and fish and fish ponds. Artificial manures are cheaper than with us, owing to the lower charges for freight. And what is of great importance, artificial feeding stuffs are also cheaper. I was told that dehydrated cotton seed cake could be bought for \$28 per ton. If I lived in Maine I should keep sheep and feed cotton seed cake. Of all feeds, dehydrated cotton seed cake makes the richest and most valuable manure. According to Mr. Lawrence's estimate the manure from a ton of this cake, which can now be bought for \$28, is worth \$27.85. In other words, the manure is worth all you pay for the cake and you get the food for nothing. Give them a pound of cotton seed cake each per day, and that will improve the sheep, the wool, the mutton and the pasture. Sheep are the cheapest and best of mutton cars, especially for hilly land. But the manure they distribute will be rich or poor as we furnish them rich or poor food.

New England will use more and more artificial manures every year. But as a rule they must not be regarded as substitutes for ordinary manures, but rather as auxiliaries. More milk, butter, cheese, beef, mutton, pork and wool should be the aim of New (Brunswick) England farmers. And recollect one thing—that nitrogen from rich and easily digested food, is much more valuable for manure than nitrogen from poor hay or straw.

Several farmers told me that many farms had been ruined in Maine by growing potatoes. This is not because potatoes are a poor crop to raise, but because the farmers do not keep stock enough or feed it well, and so the manure required to keep up their land. A poor crop of potatoes affords no profit.

Faught Brothers, Sidney, say:—  
We make it pay to grow beef animals in Kennebec County, because we never sell any and we get the manure.

## Personal and Political.

Cumberland is taxed \$0.317 per \$100.

W. Jack, Esq., has been appointed Mayor of Portland.

The total estimated deficit in the British Budget is \$5,000,000.

Hon. Wm. O. Heffernan, M. L. C., Nova Scotia, died on 3rd, aged 82.

Judge Johnson of the County Court, Halifax, decided 1,500 cases last year.

Mr. Willard Hutchinson, Track-master, has taken charge of the Nova Scotia section.

Prof. John Allison lectures every evening this month on Temperance, under the direction of the Minnesota Temperance Union.

At Cariboo, B. C., one has been struck that essays \$100 per ton, being more than the famous Bonanza.

The B. C.'s are in ecstasies.

An address to and reply of J. S. Triggs, Esq., by the trackmen in his division is on the fourth page.

The address is not rendered the less valuable on account of being accompanied by a gold watch, chain and pocket.

They were manufactured for the purpose of Mr. D. R. McElroy's direction.

Rev. F. W. Penny, an A. B. of Mount Allison, and a B.D. of Boston University, died some days ago.

He leaves a wife and child. His body has been sent to Cariboo, Nfld., for interment. He was a most amiable young man.

Mr. Elliott, of Poggwash, has consented to become a liberal candidate for the Local. Mr. C. R. Smith has also been nominated. Dr. Clarke has declined.

There is no—Messrs. A. L. MacKenzie, J. C. Mahon, J. L. Leaman, and Angus McKay of Turro, have caught the Texas fever, and want to sell the Prince of Wales Hotel, the Victoria Hotel, the Turro Driving Park and the Henderson farm.

**The Little River Murder.**

Vaughan to be Hanged June 22—He Declares His Willingness to Die

Vaughan was brought into Court at St. John on Saturday to receive sentence by Hon. Judge Wetmore.

He walked quickly in—indeed, he almost ran, and without requiring any directions stepped into the box, nervously moving back the bench as to make himself comfortable. He crossed his legs, folded his arms and looked around the room quite unconcernedly.

The Judge passed sentence in the usual way—condemning the prisoner to be hanged on Saturday, June 22, and praying God to have mercy on his soul.

Once or twice during the delivery of the Judge's address, Vaughan drew forth his handkerchief, wiping his face with it, but there were no tears to remove. When His Honor had concluded, Vaughan said, in a voice that could be heard all through the room—"I am willing to die."

The *Times* has already embarked in the good work of railing for the re-election of Mr. Rogers, M. P. P., for Albert. Mr. Rogers is, no doubt, grateful for efforts that in the past so largely increased his majorities.

Had the *Times* taken any other course than it did—had it kicked him all over with praise—had it eulogized him—had it even commended him as worthy of confidence, then his cause would have been irrevocably ruined in the eyes of the honest electors of Albert. With such powerful all-over with praise—had it eulogized him—had it even commended him as worthy of confidence, then his cause would have been irrevocably ruined in the eyes of the honest electors of Albert. With such powerful

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## PARLIAMENTARY.

From the Post's Ottawa Correspondent.

OTTAWA, April 8.

THE DISREPUTABLE CORRESPONDENCE.

One or two newspaper correspondents have lately been distinguishing themselves by manufacturing and telegraphing the lie that Sir John Macdonald had something to do with the Bunker-Cheval row. One of them telegraphed the St. John *Freeman* and Halifax *Chronicle* a yarn to this effect. It is needless to say that it was a deliberate lie. Sir John, who suspected mischief was in the wind, asked a Government member to go with him to the room to prevent the possibility of a row. They went to the floor, heard the men talking, and, thinking it would end in talk, came away. The *Freeman*, the editor of which is Speaker of the House of Commons, should be ashamed of such a correspondence.

PARLIAMENT AND THE PRESS.

The members have been doing some talking in the press, and some of them turned up their noses at a high and mighty fashion at the news papers. They illustrated the truth of the maxim that some people never learn sense. When a sensible person has occasion to complain of being misrepresented, he should only call attention to the error, repeat what he said, and sit down. When the error is corrected, he is placed right on the record, and there are no hard feelings. But for a member to reply in his place in Parliament (except for the correction of a mistake on his part), to press strictures on his conduct, is totally inconsistent with the notion of superior dignity which the members hold, and to reply in an insulting tone is very silly, as it is sure to provoke much more hostile comment. Mr. Hadden may be excused, on account of his inexperience, for having foolishly made a statement in a hostile spirit about the Halifax Herald, but he ought to know better than to repeat the indiscretion. The only safe policy for a public man is, to take all his abuse to begets and thank his stars that it is not equal to his deserts.

THE PASTE DIAMOND.

Mr. Dymond, the member for Toronto *Globe*, with the lofty air of purity which only a Grit politician knows how to put on, has several times this session disclaimed all connection with the *Globe* reports or reporters, and now Carroll Ryan, who was recently dismissed from his post of regular correspondent for that paper, on account of his reckless statements, without foundation in fact, which he sent to that paper about Quebec members, without submitting first submitted them to Mr. Dymond, as usual, for his approval, writes to the *Free Press* that Dymond has been in the habit of sending matter to the *Globe* in Ryan's name.

This is rather rough on the bald-headed Ananias. Fancy the cheek of the man, rising to repudiate a connection with the *Globe* reporters, protesting that he never wrote a line that very time his manuscript falsehoods about fellow-members were on file in the telegraph office, signed "Ryan."

MINISTERIAL PROTECTION RESOLUTION.

After fighting shy of supply for a fortnight, to prevent Sir John Macdonald from bringing up the Quebec constitutional question, supply was moved late one evening last week, when, as quickly as thought it had been previously arranged with the Ministers, Mr. Brown, an out-and-out Grit, seconded by Mr. Lewis Bass, a resolute Liberal, and Mr. Palmer, a regular Ministerial shouter, hitler, moved in amendment a resolution for duty on floor and wheat, and, as no amendment to an amendment can be made, Sir John was shut out. The debate on this absurd resolution was resumed Friday and Saturday night devoted to it. Mr. Palmer ridiculed it with logical severity and energetic whacks on his desk.

THE FISHERY AWARD.

Mr. Palmer took the opportunity, a propos of something a previous speaker had said about the fisheries, to say that the \$55,000 reward belonged exclusively to the Maritime Provinces and Quebec. In proportion to the relative value of the fishing privileges that had been surrendered, Ontario had sacrificed nothing, and could claim nothing. He was fully prepared to argue the question on constitutional grounds, when the question arose, if he had it in the house. It will be a good thing for you down there, considering the recklessness with which your Government runs you in debt, if Mr. Palmer gets the award distributed according to his idea of right.

FIGHTING GOVERNMENT BILLS.

Government measures have been having rather a hard time of it. The bill for the appointment of an Atty-General was opposed as calculated to increase expense of administration and introduce confusion into the law department. The Ministers winced when members referred to the fact that Sir John Macdonald performed all the duties of the department, which included duties in his time that have since been handed over to other departments, besides discharging the various duties which always fall upon the First Minister.

The bill to hand the Pembina Branch Railway over to the St. Paul and Pacific monopoly was opposed by all the North-West members, except D. A. Smith, who is one of the ring, and the price of whose support of the Government this session is two other roads willing to connect with the branch and compete for the carrying trade with Manitoba, and yet the Government gives Mr. Smith's concern ten years' monopoly.

The audit bill was characterized by Mr. Mitchell as legislation for the benefit of some parties who wanted a good fat office from which he could not be ejected by the incoming Government.

The Stamp Tax bill was so stoutly opposed on its introduction that when Mr. Laurier moved its reference to a committee of the whole, Thursday evening, he announced that he proposed to amend it by making the use

of stamped paper optional instead of obligatory. It was assailed on both sides of the House, more than one Ministerialist condemning it, and the stamp taxes denounced roundly. At 2 o'clock on Friday morning the Premier gave up the hope of getting it through, and consented to report progress.

THE LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

FREDERICTON, April 4.

Mr. McQueen moved to commit the bill referring to

POLLING PLACES

in the Province. He referred to the inconvenience experienced by electors in traveling to polling places in many large districts, and to the difficulty experienced from numerous causes in determining where new polling places should be, if established.

The new districts established for Westmorland County were Moncton; 1; Dorchester; 1; Salisbury; 1; Botsford; 2; Shediac; 1. Westmorland and Sackville Parishes were large, and there was a good deal of inconvenience to electors in acting to the poll, but, though attention had been given to the matter, no suitable division of those districts could be arrived at.

In Kent, Gloucester and Carleton; 1; in Brighton, in the latter county, there were some new districts provided also.

Mr. Humphrey said he had thought Moncton should have had three polling places, but difficulties were found in the way, and for the present two would serve. Salisbury was naturally divided and he believed another polling place would be satisfactory.

Mr. Pickard referred to the large size of Sackville and the difficulty in determining what would be suitable as divisions for it. He said if the Parish were divided, three polling places would be required, but they were obliged to leave matters as no suggestion as to suitable divisions were made by those interested.

Mr. Smith was of opinion that there should be three polling places in Dorchester as a vote every half minute had heretofore to be polled there. He would prefer a section relating to Dorchester to stand over.

Mr. McQueen said the bill would not now be finally passed, and the amendments and reconsiderations could be had when the bill was again committed.

Correct moved for a committee to enquire into Kent Northern Railway. The resolution was opposed by the Government and voted down.—25 to 14—a strict party vote. The Attorney General then moved for one, saying he was anxious to afford the electors the opportunity of expressing their views on the matter. The resolution was then passed, and Messrs. Covert, Smith, Barker and Leighton appointed as the committee, with the Attorney-General as chairman.

APRIL 5.

Johnson moved his resolution affirming the desirability of printing the Agricultural Report in French. O'Leary seconded the motion. After a long discussion it was negatived—13 to 15.

Smith reported from the committee on

THE CLAIM OF E. J. HARMAN showing that he had been molested in costs to the amount of \$712, on account of being led into error through fault of the statute, and recommended the matter to the Government for just and equitable adjustment of the claim.

On order of the day the Government resolution on the proposed change in the criminal law so as to provide that persons charged may give evidence in his own behalf being read. Willis argued against it. The vote stood: Yeas—Fraser, Marcell, King, Stevenson, McQueen, Perley, Crawford, O'Leary, Theriault, Smith, Marshall, P. Ryan, Flewelling, Dow, McKenzie, Phillips, McKay, Butler, Beveridge, J. Ryan, Austin, Barker, Robinson, Pickett, Elder, Leighton, Swin, Wood, Rogers—29. Nays—Covert, Willis, Johnson, Humphrey, Burns, Jones, Davidson—7.

Mr. Burns' resolution to authorize the committee on the

CHATHAM BRANCH RAILWAY to enquire into the matter connected with the non-payment of stock, was opposed by the Attorney-General on the ground that it is doubtful whether under 33 Vic., cap. 33, the House had such power. Burns argued it should be ascertained whether the whole thing was not a sham, and whether it was not a fact that but two dollars of the whole private stock was paid off. If evidence on these points could be got it would be seen whether the Government did not pay up its stock without caring whether others who subscribed one hundred and thirteen thousand dollars paid up or not. Burns moved for subscribers' stock would amount to \$68,000. The road cost but \$56,000, and, therefore, it appeared the Government had squandered \$12,000 in connection with that road. Voted down—22 to 11.

APRIL 6.

McQueen recommitted the bill relating to the sale of spirituous liquors in Moncton, and made alteration in the 15th section.

Fraser's Municipalities' bill was discussed and laid on the shelf.

APRIL 8.

Mr. McQueen recommitted a bill relating to the Petitcodiac and Elgin Railway, and offered an amendment to provide for three Elgin directors on the board, and to reduce the amount to be assessed on the district property owners notified to be present at the meeting to decide upon the question of assuming the debt provided for in the bill.

An amendment was made providing that the meeting be called within a year after the passage of the act.

AFTER a long discussion progress was reported with a view of perfecting the details, etc.

Mr. Theriault gave the following notice of motion:

Whereas, The French subjects of Her Majesty in the Province, constituting they do a large proportion of the population, are

NOT REPRESENTED

at present either in the Legislature or the Executive Councils, and have therefore no proper voice in Government of the Province; and

Whereas, They are entitled, according to their importance and population, to at least one representative in the Government of the Province, and two in the Legislative Council; therefore

Resolved, That a humble address be presented to His Honor, the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Honor will be pleased to take the foregoing preamble into consideration.

Mr. P. Ryan gave notice of a resolution for the Lieutenant Governor to take into consideration means to prevent the stripping of bark from HEMLOCK TREES.

Mr. Elder introduced a game protection bill similar to the one in course of preparation in Nova Scotia. It was opposed by the Attorney-General and others. Progress reported.

Special to Chignecto Post.

APRIL 10.

The bill introduced by Elder relating to the protection of birds and animals, was again before the House and agreed to yesterday. It repeals the old law, preserving, however, its principal provisions, but assimilates with that of Nova Scotia in most respects, provides for appointment of a Chief Game Commissioner, who shall have power to appoint Warden in each county; Municipal Councils also having power to appoint Parish Wardens; one half of the fine for violation of

GAME LAW

goes to the warden or the person securing conviction, and the remainder to the association of Wardens, etc., headed by Chief Game Commissioner, who shall use such fund for the purpose of effectually carrying out the law. This bill covers provisions that of introduced by Stevenson and goes further. After a few hours adjourned yesterday.

D. Banks McKenzie was permitted to address the members, Mr. Ryan (Albert) being moved to the right by the Attorney-General.

Mr. Davidson, however, protesting against such use being made of the Assembly Chamber, Mr. McKenzie desires to get aid from Government towards establishing a

HOME FOR INEBRIATES

in St. Andrews. He spoke on the benefits of such institutions, for about an hour, and he cheered at the close. Nearly all the members being in their places, and the ladies' gallery and lobby full of spectators. He received a vote of thanks at the close.

The Investigation Committee are still at work. Evidence is in on Kelly-Young Committee, which is considering its report.

It is expected that business may be got through by Saturday.

THE PEN AND SWORD.

This is an age of newspaper achievements. Houses in the very front of the attack in Bulgaria coolly penning his despatches; STANLEY, threatening his course amid the mysterious and dangers of the Congo, and REYNOLDS revealing a new chapter in the history of Balaclava, undreamed of by even the actors in that heroic campaign, present the varied phases in which newspaper enterprise is nowadays exhibited. To have detected in the disguise of a tramp the winner of the Balclava Victoria Cross, which all historians and a generation of readers had supposed to belong to the late Colonel Dunn, required a combination of qualities not often found in even a journalist. Imagine how acute must have been the mental perception, how profound the historical research, how keen the eye for the details of the battle to such an important discovery!

We can imagine how the students of history the world over will burst with spleen and chagrin when they learn that it was reserved for a Journalist of Sackville to add to the chapter to history and to teach them all a lesson. With the modesty that belongs to all Intellectual Prodiges, we observe he does not say anything about his discovery in the way of self-boasting, but we do not intend to allow modesty to mar the interest of his achievement. Let us pass unnoticed; but "J. M. C." and "W. K. R., Junior," soldier and historian, both travellers and men of letters, mutual admirers and congenial in spirit—let their names be linked together on the tablets of enduring fame. We hope the editor will not remain content with such a performance, but that it may be said of him, as Colonel Dyer remarked respecting his was correspondent: "You'll find Jefferson Brick at his usual post in the van of human civilization and moral purity."

Letter from Rev. Mr. Browne.

It is with very deep regret that I have found myself compelled to leave Dorchester and Sackville without having been able to meet and leave individually of the members of my congregation in both parishes. Especially do I feel this in the case of Sackville, as, owing to the severe storms at the time and other circumstances, I was prevented from preaching there. I have, however, in that place on Sunday last, I therefore take this opportunity of expressing my sorrow in being obliged to give up a work which, in many respects, was to me a very happy one, and in parting with my friends who have constantly shown attachment to me and mine. Mr. Browne joins me in bidding them now all and severally farewell, and in assuring them that we shall ever hold them in grateful and affectionate remembrance.

With warmest wishes for their future, I remain their friend and former pastor.

JOHN D. H. BROWNE.

Halifax, April 5, 1878.

PARLIAMENTARY.—Sir John moves resolutions to-night respecting the Quebec coup d'etat.

## Advertisements This Day.

Per "Scandinavian"  
FROM LONDON.

72 PACKAGES CHOICE TEA;  
2 Cases COLEMAN'S MUSTARD;  
5 Cases COLEMAN'S STARCH;  
5 Casks BOILED LINSEED OIL;  
5 Casks RAW Do. Do.;  
31 Coils MANILLA ROPE.

We offer rare bargains in Tea of choice quality.

J. L. Black.

## Cheap Seeds!

We have just received, and offer at very Low Prices:

250 BUSH. ONTARIO TIMOTHY SEED (45 lbs. per bush.);  
60 Bush. N. B. TIMOTHY SEED;  
80 Bush. N. B. RED CLOVER;  
2 Bush. ALSIKE CLOVER;  
100 Bush. WHITE DUTCH CLOVER.

We will sell this Seed cheaper than can be had from any market. Inquire prices before buying.

J. L. Black.

## OATS!

1,500 Bush. Good Black Oats.

FOR SALE VERY LOW.

J. L. Black.

## SPRING CLOTHING!

\$1,500 VALUE!

Superior Quality and Style.

GENT'S OVER-COATS & RUBBER COATS;  
BODY COATS;  
PANTS & VESTS;  
SUITS FOR YOUTHS.

Handsome, Good and Cheap.

J. L. Black.

## TO SPORTSMEN.

JUST RECEIVED:

600 Pounds Shot.

All sizes required at this Season.

FOR SALE 'CHEAP.