

Chignecto Post.

Sackville, N. B., April 12, 1877.

Reputation of Richibucto Branch.

In 1874, the Government, in its wisdom, initiated a Railway policy, which its members claimed would ensure the building of all necessary local Railways, without impoverishing the Province, or impeding our credit. The Government at that date claimed that its policy was wise and sound, as the same was the Provincial credit was thereby lent to develop local inter-communication, which would in its turn foster trade, increase the value of property, and develop home industries. The Government boldly staked its existence on the wisdom of its measure, responsibility which they not only did not shrink, but looked upon, in the words of the Provincial Secretary, with "pride and satisfaction."

Bearing in mind the "pride and satisfaction" of the Government at that period, we shall see how readily a Government can adopt the policy of Repudiation, how its members can falsify their words, break their promises and then trample them under their feet.

In 1874, it was the policy of the Government to have the Richibucto Railway built, for they included that branch in the General Subsidy Act, guaranteeing it \$5,000 per mile subsidy. The Company was organized, stock subscribed, surveys made, Messrs. Brown and Gillespie for the completion of the contract. The surveys and location were approved of by the Government. No formal contract between the Company and Government was entered into, but of 17th January, 1876, informed the Company as follows: "I am directed to say that the Government will be prepared to enter into a contract upon the Company furnishing satisfactory assurance of their ability to construct the road."

The question at that time was simply this, "could the Company furnish such assurance of their ability to construct the road?" If no such assurance was forthcoming, the Government was not only justified, but it was its duty to refuse to sign a contract, but if the Company were prepared to show their ability to complete the Road, the Government was in all honor and decency bound to fulfill its pledges. Now we do not know that it is questioned by the Government, or by anybody, that the Company was not in a position to complete the Road. No one doubts its ability. We are not aware that the Government has doubted, or does doubt, such ability.

The St. Croix Journal says: "The Company had received from the Dominion Government a promise of rails for the greater portion of the road, while the stock list and the right to issue bonds seemed sufficiently ample to balance the rails, and the rolling stock required. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that the work was prosecuted with vigor last spring. Buildings were erected for the laborers, carts and tools collected, trees cut along the line, grading and other actual construction carried on, and an expense of from \$10,000 to \$15,000 incurred in the balance of the outlay was caused by the Government pledging itself to a certain policy, by the pledges and promises of individual members to this particular Railway Company, by its adoption of the Company's location and survey, and by the official notification of the Provincial Secretary above quoted. In spite of all these pledges and promises the Government in June last notified the Company that "it was deemed inexpedient to enter into a contract for the road at this time."

Did ever a Government so stultify its policy and its pledges? Where was the statesmanship of the Government; where was the "pride and satisfaction" with which a few months previously they inaugurated their grand Railway policy? But we will not venture to connect statesmanship and principle with the Government in this transaction; they stand convicted of violation of common honesty. There can be no excuse, no justification, so gross a breach of faith. It is for the excuse for the Government to make to assert that it had yielded to the claims of a powerful Railway Ring against the Richibucto Branch. It is no palliation to say that the Province had no money to purchase the subsidy, because our rulers ought to be able to foresee Revenue and Expenditure six months in advance. Poor as this Province is, low as its position may be in the money market of the world, it is not so poor or so low, that it can afford to adopt the policy of Repudiation. Such Repudiation is a gross breach of faith to the County of Kent and a cruel outrage to the contractors whose capital has thus been sacrificed.

The New Railway Bill, which will probably pass, provides that a holder of a ticket attempting to use it a second time shall be liable to a fine of \$50; that no fare shall be collected unless a seat is provided; that if the regular cars are full, passengers may take seats in any other car, (i. e. the Pullman or Palace cars) without extra charge; that passengers refusing to pay are liable to a \$20 fine to be collected by a Justice, but that no such offender shall be forced out of the train between Stations, and that passenger trains must remain at Stations at least three minutes.

The Errors of the Amherst Gazette and Sentinel, having, by the discussion of baptism and other religious subjects, got their minds worked up to the proper pitch to carry on a controversy on personal matters, in which the relative quantum of brains contained in each other's heads respectively is the main point at issue, are now splitting and snapping at each other like two Thomases on a wood pile. Gentlemen: the question is not worth fighting about.

Too Much Haste to be Rich.

The natural resources of the New World have led to the sudden accumulation of vast wealth and to the consequent creation of money Kings, whose power would have rivaled that of even a Haroun Alraschid. The wealth not being controlled by any of the checks of an old world civilization opens a vast field and a most brilliant one for speculation and speculation, for the exercise of private energy and enterprise and for the development of public robbery and robbery. Wealth that once would have endowed a kingdom is won or lost in a day by a single individual. Speculators by a lucky hit suddenly become princes. Almost all the millionaires of the continent have become such within a score of years. These facts being fixed on the minds of men naturally give them a feverish thirst to play for such high stakes; a successful coup opens to their hand all the power and ambition of an exalted land. With this eager pressing forward for wealth comes the passion to assume the semblance of it, and hence a love of display, an extravagance in dress and equipage, and habits of frivolity become quite natural to those who are making a fortune. The glittering bauble falls into their hands, all is well; if not, a financial crash and ruin some day comes or is only deferred by a step that then comes easy, a fraudulent appropriation of others' property, that ends finally in shame and disgrace. The high pressure tendencies of the age are rairoading multitudes to a destination, where the Penitentiary doors await them. Brush, Patterson and others in these Provinces are late examples of those who were lured on fatally step by step to sure and certain dishonor. The race for wealth is too absorbing, too engrossing, and men are too apt to leave the old legitimate avenues of trade and industry and make a short cut by reckless ventures, kite-flying and gambling. Our preachers and teachers, the press and the people bow down and worship Mammon too much. There is too much honor and court paid to Shoddy and Petroleum Kings. The almighty dollar is the pearl above price, and the public reaches a Big Bonanza of Occultation, by one bold stroke gains it, while it looks with contempt upon the patient plodder who, despising the glitter of wealth for better things, is contented with his lot if he only has the wherewithal to buy his three square meals per day. There are better and more lasting things in this world than wealth. A good name is better than a million dollars. Honest industry is better than the most successful career amongst the bulls and bears of the stock market. The development of one's intellectual powers and the education of one's moral faculties are a better occupation than adding shares to shares in vessels or piling up railway stocks. The true noble is he who has learned to avoid the tempting avenues where wealth and power are sought, for the more certain and untroubled pleasures obtained by courting contentment. Epictetus says, "We are here as in a theatre, where every one has a part allotted to him. The great duty which lies upon us is to act his part in perfection. We may indeed say that our part does not suit us and that we could act another better. But this (says the philosopher) is not our business. If it be an improper one, the fault is not in us, but in him who has cast our several parts and is the great disposer of the drama." These were the sentiments of a man who lived and died a slave. But a greater than Epictetus said in representing the advancement of a good man in the other world and the good surprise which will be produced amongst his superiors in this: "Then shall the righteous man stand in great boldness before the face of such as have afflicted him and made no account of his labors. When they see it, they shall be troubled with a terrible fear, and will be venturous enough to inquire of him how he has come to that position of honor. How is he numbered among the children of God and his lot is amongst the saints."

Ontology.

The Rev. J. L. Stewart, Oculologist, on Love, Jealousy, Hope and Kisses.

Heretofore, the public has known Rev. J. L. Stewart chiefly as a caterer of religious and revival news, which under his magic pen became unctuous and delectable, alluring even to the hoary-headed sinners that congregate about Chubb's Corner and that debase the moral sanctum of Colonel Debiols. Henceforward the reverend Editor's reputation will have a broader and more humanitarian basis. The Rev. gentleman has surprised even those that know him best by a profound acquaintance with the Occultatory Art. We shall not pry into the secrets of our Rev. friend's education, although we do confess to a feminine curiosity to learn when and where his first became initiated, and the success of his steps he took by which he gained his mastery of the subject. No doubt like Falstaff, he is a student of Nature; he did not learn out of books or take second-hand, what he could acquire from Nature's own lips. A very pretty story is told as to the excuse given by Queen Margaret of France for impressing a kiss upon the lips of the ugliest man in the kingdom, Alain Chastier. She found him one day, and exclaimed to her attendants: "I do not kiss the man, but the mouth that has uttered so many charming things." Has the Rev. J. L., who is also a poet, and says "many charming things," whilst scribbling his "possession" and "disgrace," been lavishing his kisses on him? Or has he become joint tenant in a front stoop, or is it revealed to him one evening in his pensive walk from church, or did he gain his inspiration like the girl down in Alaska, who was heart was fixed on being "courted on the square?" Social Science would be the gainer if the Rev. chronicler of moral and religious progress would not make a few revelations as to the premonitory electric currents that lead to the shock, and the philosophy and "true inwardness" of said shock. Artomus Ward's history as to how he "yes"—a amongst the Shakeresses, is lamentably deficient on this point, which the great showman did not supply when he journeyed to the "promised land" of Salt Lake. In place of the usual exciting revival diet, provided by the Rev. J. L., he publishes in a late number of the News, a picked-up-in-the-street letter of one "Ruth," to "Dearest George," which is full of love and jealousy and hope. We have nothing to do with the letter; the moral reflections on love, jealousy and kisses, fresh from the pen of the inspired Stewart, alone command our earliest attention. Rev. Mr. Stewart's experience is that—"wood and calico cover as agitating doubts and fears were ever present in the slashed fibers of the age of chivalry, that cupid's quiver is not yet exhausted, his barbed darts still pierce the breasts of men and maidens," and then taking up the muse of Mrs. Browning:

"To frequent sighs unloosed, Caught but to press again, On bosoms zoned with pain."

The hundred or so stars and crosses on the letter we are told "typify the kisses Ruth intended for George." Byron says the virtue of kisses is in their length, but Ruth appears to rely on numbers. "Soft is far too tedious with the

"Handful seal of soft affections."

Rev. Mr. Stewart concludes with the apostle: "If who values the society of her 'Lovie' she must not give caresses enough at one meeting to last him a month. Kisses, most affectionate Ruth, should be disposed of at retail only."

To the Editor of the Windsor Mail: Sir,—Being deficient of a Wife, I will sell my handsome private residence in the suburbs, on easy terms. JOHN F. CHANDLER. Come to Sackville, John. There is great demand for Sackville girls, we believe there are still one or two on hand.

PARLIAMENTARY.—The Toronto Mail has published the pleas put up by the Montreal Gazette against the Liberator, brought by Postmaster General Huntington. The pleas occupy five columns and the following are their allegations:— "In 1872 Mr. Huntington financially involved himself and others working certain copper mines that he owned and the property and the mine to advantage, a 'Huntington Copper and Sulphur Company, Limited,' was projected and by L. S. Huntington, who was a Director of said company; that the prospectus of the said company, and the capital stock of \$200,000, and the probable profits of \$275,000, that the mines were sold to the said company for the sum of \$125,000, that the names of divers persons were obtained for the said company by the said L. S. Huntington, by means of 'private consideration' passing from him to them; that the statements in the said prospectus were exaggerated; there was no water power of the kind alleged and the shipments could not be made at a profit; that the said Lucius Seth and one McKewen, of London, obtaining the prospectus of another company called the 'Copper Pyrites and Chemical Company, Limited,' for the purpose of acquiring certain mines to the number of six, with a capital of \$200,000 sterling; the sum of \$839,800 only being as alleged, also to be paid for the said mines; that the said Lucius Seth Huntington and his friend McKewen, obtained two sums of \$15,000 and \$25,000, or about \$250,000 Canadian currency, for their services in obtaining for the English capitalists, the said seven hundred and thirty-five shares of the said company, to induce him to become one of the directors of the said Copper Pyrites Company; and that several other persons obtained the sum \$3,000 as a like inducement; that \$10,000 was paid James Taylor to induce him to give a favorable report on the said seven hundred and thirty-five shares, besides a salary of \$9,000 per annum for his services—four of which was advanced by the C. P. Company; that after the company was formed and stock paid up and property acquired, it was discovered that Huntington and McKewen had not paid the alleged prices for the said seven hundred and thirty-five shares, but had in fact obtained them at much smaller prices, the difference in price being 'pocketed' by Huntington and McKewen, to the extent of \$5,000 in one case, \$5,000 in another, \$50,000 in another, \$5,000 in another, \$50,000 in another, \$1,000 in another, \$10,000 in another, in all about \$252,000, to which

St. John Correspondence.

THE GOODWIN AFFAIR.—CIVIC AND OTHER MATTERS.

St. John, N. B., April 9. The pink St. John politician, for years past, has been A. D. Goodwin, United States Vice Consul, and member of the ship-breaking firm of Quill & Goodwin. A. D., was reader with polite speeches and graceful bows than a dancing master of the pre-Danville school, and conciliated everybody with his deprecating manners and apologetic speeches. He was at the height of his glory when the Consul was absent and he was acting as the full-blown representation of the might of the thirty odd States of the American Union. Then, with the grandeur of Washington and the suavity of Jefferson blended together, he received all who called at the office. He wore a peaked yellow beard and mustache, the three points being twisted close, and when he had a request, he would say, "The Mayor requested you." The Mayor replied "he was unable to say for certain, but he thought before the end of another week there would be plenty of work, as the council had a scheme under consideration by which it was proposed to expend \$100,000 a year for three years in subsidiary draining. In the meantime instructions had been given to the tax collector not to press poor men for their taxes."

The Mayor then went to the Parliament House to see the Premier who was engaged in the Committee of Banking and Commerce, but he refused to see them, and the door was slammed in their faces. However, he thought better of his rudeness and met them on the following day. There is an immense amount of work in the large Mansions, which have had no work for months, and have had to force to live on one meal a day. Some having nothing but soup since Christmas. Affairs in Parliament continue to be very lively; hardly a day passes without a passage of arms; on one day a member of the Opposition, Mr. J. A. T. Galt, upon the Commercial policy of the Government. Mr. Galt is a free trader in theory but an advocate of retaliatory duties against the U. States in practice. He proposes to be a free trader in theory and practice, and Mr. Galt, a Government which has the power and refuses to raise the tariff must be held to say it cannot be changed for the better, thus you are in the position of an advocate for the session, which according to your theory is wrong and pernicious. Mr. Galt in spirit of his theory, while he held in his hand a renunciation of the doctrine he was quoting, and a request from Sir A. T. that he would raise the tariff to the present level, which he refused to do, even after he was asked for it.

The present session has been most prolific in libel suits either entered or projected. Senator Miller has entered a suit against the Halifax Chronicle, and another against the Free Press of this city, for false reports. Mr. McKenzie has taken out an action against the West Durham News, the Toronto Mail, and one or two more Western papers, I believe, for the same offence, while several others are spoken of. Report says the Rev. W. J. Hunter pastor of the Dominion Methodist church of this city, has gone over to the Reformed Episcopal church. He certainly has gone to Chicago with the Rev. Dr. E. B. Church in this City. Some say he is to be ordained the first Bishop of that body in Canada; others that he is to be the Rector of Bishop Fellows Church in the City of Chicago.

The weather here is mild and spring like. The snow and ice are all but done; some sunny spots in gardens have been put into shape. The rivers are breaking up and indications are numerous of an early spring. Parliament is not expected to close until about the first week in May. POLITICAL.—The Hon. Mr. Mackenzie's suggestion to Mr. Chas. Burpee that flat-bottomed boats ought to be employed in the navigation of the St. John below Fredericton, and that a deepening of the channel would be unnecessary, has caused considerable comment among the people of this City. Not a little surprise has been expressed that the capacity of the second river in Canada, and the character of the traffic, which will in the near future be done upon it, should not be better understood by the First Minister.—Fredericton Farmer.

NOTICE is given in the Canadian Gazette that the militiamen who served in the war of 1812; and who have not, as yet, sent in claims to participate in the appropriation made for such services, should send in their claims to the Department of Militia before the 10th of May next. Claims received after that date will not be admitted.

OTTAWA April 7, 1877. The masons and stone cutters employed on the new wing of the Western Departmental building, struck on Thursday, demanding \$3.00 per day of ten hours, while the employer only wished to pay winter wages, \$2.70 per day. A large and orderly delegation, consisting of four or five hundred unemployed working men, waited outside close, and when he had a request, he would say, "The Mayor requested you." The Mayor replied "he was unable to say for certain, but he thought before the end of another week there would be plenty of work, as the council had a scheme under consideration by which it was proposed to expend \$100,000 a year for three years in subsidiary draining. In the meantime instructions had been given to the tax collector not to press poor men for their taxes."

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Advertisements This Day.

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. Youth's and Boy's do; 10 doz. prs. Women's and Misses' Leather Boots; 20 doz. prs. Ladies' & Misses' Serge and Fine Leather Boots and Slippers—Serge Boots 75c. 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.

Advertisements This Day.

Electors of the Parish of Westmorland.

GENTLEMEN,—The approaching MUNICIPAL Election, I shall be my constant aim (if elected) to attend to the requirements of every part of my Parish: with due regard to the general good, I am, Gentlemen, Yours, Faithfully, R. C. WRY.

To the Electors of the Parish of Westmorland Parish.

GENTLEMEN,—I SHALL be a Candidate for the office of COUNTY COUNCILLOR for my Parish at the approaching Election. Soliciting your support, I am, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant, JOE. HOWE DICKSON.

To the Electors of the Parish of Westmorland Parish.

GENTLEMEN,—I HAVE been requested by a number of Rate-payers to allow myself to be put in nomination as a Candidate to represent you in the County Council. Soliciting your support and trusting (if elected) that Sackville may not be shirked in the future as in the past to boast through superior knowledge and the stiplicity of other Parishes they got off with ten per cent taxation while Sackville had to pay 15. Your Humble Servant, E. A. WELCH.

Advertisements This Day.

DISCOUNTS!

CASH WANTED.

Clearance Sale

C. A. BOWSER'S.

ALL GOODS MARKED AT A Tremendous Discount!

Call and Examine Stock.

Assessors' Notice.

HAVING received the WARRANT of ASSESSMENT for the Parish of Westmorland, Notice is hereby given that all persons liable to be rated are requested to bring in to the Assessors, within Thirty days from date, true statements of their Property and Income liable to be assessed. The Secretary of each School District of the Parish is requested to hand in a list, according to law, of all persons liable to be assessed for District School purposes. GEORGE ETTER, CHIPMAN CHAPPELL, } Assessors of S. BUSBY OULTON, } Rates. Westmorland, March 30, 1877.

Advertisements This Day.

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