

Chignecto Post.

SACKVILLE, N. B., SEPT. 21, 1876

THE INDEPENDENCE OF PARLIAMENT ACT is receiving a good deal of attention by the press on account of Mr. Speaker Anglin's case.

The first Section enacts:— 1. No person accepting or holding any office, commission or employment in the service of the Government of Canada, at the nomination of the Crown, to which an annual salary, or any fee, allowance or emolument in lieu of an annual salary from the Crown is attached, shall be eligible as a Member of the House of Commons, nor shall he sit or vote in the same during the time he holds such office, occupation or employment;

The second Section enacts:— 2. No person who ever held or enjoys, undertaken or executed, directly or indirectly, alone or with any other, by himself or by the intervention of any trustee or third party, any contract or agreement with Her Majesty, or with any Public Officer or Department, with respect to the public service of Canada, or under which any public money of Canada is to be paid for any service or work, shall be eligible as a Member of the House of Commons, nor shall he sit or vote in the same.

If a Post Office printing contract is not an "agreement" with a "Department" for which "public money of Canada" is "paid," we do not know the meaning of the English language.

Mr. Anglin's defence is the flimsiest kind of special pleading. We are really surprised that a man of his pretensions to political honesty should attempt any defence at all of what is so plainly wrong. How often has Mr. Anglin in his paper thundered against the late Government for purchasing a subservient majority in the House with the promises of Governorships, Judge-ships, and other offices? How often has the sarcasm and invective of Mr. Anglin been called into requisition to denounce John H. Gray, for receiving fees from the Government as a law-officer, while he held a seat in the Commons—but on the other hand Mr. Anglin thinks it is very honorable in himself to pocket profits on Government printing, although that same Mr. Anglin has not only the responsibilities of a private member but is supposed to hold the scales of justice equally balanced between the Government and their opponents? Wherein is the difference between Mr. John H. Gray, M. P., pocketing fees for professional services for the Government and Mr. T. W. Anglin, M. P., pocketing the profits on printing for the Government? If there is no essential difference, if Mr. Anglin's often repeated assertions are true, that Mr. Gray's fees from the Government were the shakels that bought him and were the evidence of his political subservency and degradation—what must we think of Mr. Anglin's P. O. work? If Gray was bought with a price, how about Anglin? Can the same act that covered John H. Gray with political infamy cover T. W. Anglin with honor? We can recollect the time when Mr. Anglin thought it required far less than \$8,000 worth of Government pay to turn the four locks of private members into smiles of approbation. Has the millennium come with the elevation of Mr. Anglin into the Speakers' Chair, and the lowering of the P. O., printing into Mr. Anglin's pockets? Has the virtue of Members of Parliament become so Spartan like under Mr. Anglin's rule as to be proof against offers of Governorships, Judge-ships and contracts for Post Office Printing?

The Toronto Globe speaks of this printing contract being against the spirit if not the letter of the law, but says it was done through inadvertence. Amongst other effusions, Grip had a cartoon representing Mr. Mackenzie standing on an iron safe labelled Treasury, with a bound copy of the Independence of Parliament Act under his feet, to raise him a little higher, while he pastes up a placard announcing that independence of parliament is one of the cardinal doctrines of the Reform party. While engaged in this, he turns round and is horrified to find that the Opposition, represented by Sir John Macdonald as a policeman, is arresting Mr. Speaker Anglin in his full official robes, for carrying off \$8000 in gold, for extra printing. Mr. Brown, as the innocent page, points with his thumb to Mr. Mackenzie behind him and says, "Please Mr. Policeman, I know it is not right, but perhaps Mr. Mackenzie gave it to him inadvertently." The accompanying lines were as follows:—

THE LATEST INDEPENDENCE.—SUNG BY G. H. What if Speaker Anglin got Certain money he should not? Clear right thousand—was it not Just an Inadvertence?

What if not a Clear Grip sheet In the country though it meet, To remark—Was it decided? No, just Inadvertence. Speakers certainly must know Governments should not do so. Ask you why he took it, though? Oh, by Inadvertence.

Why he is not on the Key, Back his ill-got cash to Fry, Silent keeps—I cannot say, Must be Inadvertence. Cash goes carelessly about To supporters, there's no doubt, Don't tell this—let it out Just by Inadvertence.

Politics in Ontario.

Sir John A. Macdonald spoke at Belleville at a large Conservative Pic-Nic on 12th. It was attended by 15,000 people. Sir John's speech contains nothing strikingly new, but its tone is remarkably good natured and even jubilant. He reviewed and dissected Mr. MacKenzie's speech delivered four days previously at Watford, at a Liberal Pic-Nic. Mr. MacKenzie's effort was able and his slashing attacks on Sir John effective, but on the whole it was dreary and desponding effort. We quote what he said about:—

PROTECTION, &c. The real point is this: that it is utterly impossible to arrange our taxation to accomplish what some people say we should accomplish. They say let us have a reciprocal tariff with the United States and rot with England. We cannot by any arrangement of our tariff put England in a better or a worse position than we put the American. Let us say there is a reciprocal tariff with England. She admits all of our products without duty—we will admit her products free also. Where shall we get our revenue? That would result in direct taxation, and I hardly think you would like to see a collector come around to your houses and getting say five dollars from each to make up this deficiency. (Hear, hear.) At all events, I should not like to see the candidate at the next election. No, we must endeavour to make the best of the situation in which we are placed, and that certainly will not be imposing such duties as are now advocated, which would result in injuring our trade; but the only benefit resulting from such a course would be a temporary one to the manufacturers of such articles as would be excluded. I am in hopes, however, that the agitation in the United States will do us long service in getting better trade relations with that country than we now have.

PACIFIC RAILWAY. We have prosecuted the surveys with the utmost possible diligence. It was impossible for us to do more than we have done. The average engineering cost of first-class railways all over the world is \$1,500 per mile; we have already spent over \$1,200 per mile, and we have not yet got all the road located, and the construction is nearly all to be done. This will give you some idea of what an enormous work it is to conduct a survey over 2,000 miles of unsettled territory in the wildest districts of America. In order to accomplish what we have already done, we have had surveying parties camping out on the Rocky Mountains in the dead of winter, prosecuting their inquiries and getting such information as will enable them to locate a proper line. We have a line located nearly to the foot of the Rocky Mountains. We have cut out mostly from Fort Garry to Fort Edmonton—700 or 800 miles—and a telegraph line along the road opened up. I tell you that no Government ever accomplished so much before in this or any other country in the way of prosecuting a great national enterprise. (Hear, hear.) Let us take an example. The great Indian Railway from Bombay across India is not one-fourth of the length of our line, and with all the appliances which the British and Indian Governments could put in operation, they took five years for the survey, and were compelled to go through only one serious obstruction, that of the Bhor Ghaut, behind Bombay, while we had to go through a country that was absolutely unknown. We are utterly unable to find a way even for the miles that accompanied the expedition. One part, as traced on the map as a good line, and what we supposed to be without serious difficulty, turned out to be a mountain 8,000 feet in height with glaciers on the top.

The Finance Minister, Mr. Cartwright had a political deliverance on 12th at Dunville. He arraigns the late Government for wild extravagance and corruption, and amongst other things says:—

I doubt whether any Government entering on office in the manner we did, could have conducted with such an enormous list of engagements. When we entered office we found not only the Intercolonial Railway, which had been promised year after year to the people of the Maritime Provinces, only half completed, but we found they had taken in hand the task of finishing the Prince Edward Island Railway; and, moreover, the whole system of the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Railway was thoroughly disorganized. They had also undertaken to construct canals here, there and everywhere, not merely the Welland and Lachine Canals and the various canals through the Ottawa Valley region, but they had even promised to construct the Erie and Welland Canal, upon which, before it could be put in operation, many millions must have been spent to no useful purpose.

This declaration on the part of the Finance Minister of Canada, means, if it means anything, that the present administration was when it came into power hostile to the Baie Verte Canal. If that is the case, we can only pronounce the course of the Government in placing a \$1,000,000 in the estimates, in appointing a sham Commission and in making fair promises, as deliberately entering upon a course of deception and treachery. We trust that Hon. Mr. Smith will take the earliest opportunity of repudiating the sentiments of his colleague.

HENRY WARD BEECHER lectures in Montreal to-night.

Boas Tweed.

Boas Tweed is a man of surprises. His sudden elevation from his desk in his second hand furniture store to be ruler of New York; his unexpected fall and conviction and incarceration on Blackwell's Island; his subsequent legal victory by which he got off the Island and into Ludlow St. Gaol; his escape and secret flight were all remarkable events in their way and each created a sensation in the public mind. His capture in Spain was another sensation that called up a whole host of conjectures. Was he weary of his outlaw existence and preferred to face the tribulations of his own country to being hunted abroad? Had he a taste of that same public contumely that is visited upon the other members of the Tammany Ring, wherever they go? Was he anxious to revenge himself upon his quarrelsome friends for their abandonment of him? Would he (in the elegant language of the day) "sneak" on the former partners of his iniquities? Has he revelations to make that will implicate Tilden, the Presidential Candidate in frauds and scandals? Why is it that his nineteen millions of plunder could not purchase for him some safe and secure retreat, where he could pass in peace the end of his days? The following is the N. Y. Herald's account of his capture:

It was found in July last that Tweed was in Santiago de Cuba, having passed there from Havana. Gen. Jovellar was applied to by the American consul to have Tweed secured and sent to the United States. Jovellar was quite willing even in the absence of an extradition treaty to oblige the American government in return for their courtesy in the Argentine some years ago. Tweed, however, was apprised in Santiago of his impending danger and sailed for Vigo, Spain, July 27th, on board the sailing vessel Carraen. Mr. Cushing thereupon notified the Spanish government of the fact and requested them to arrest Tweed and return him to Cuba or deliver him up to the American consul. Every precaution was taken by the Spanish government to secure Tweed's arrest in any portion of Spain or any coast line by which he might arrive. Several orders were given to the local authorities, especially those of Vigo and Galician coast. On September 6th, after a long passage of 41 days, the Carraen hove in sight of Vigo, and was immediately boarded by the Governor of Pontevedra. The Governor at once recognized Tweed from photographs. Tweed was entered on the ship's papers under the name of Scor, and was accompanied by a man giving his name as Wm. Hunt, said to be a nephew. Both were immediately secured and thrown into the calaboose under a strong guard, but were subsequently transferred by order to a fortress in Vigo, under the command of the Captain General.

Tweed sails from Corunna to-day for Spain.

Eastern War. The Times publishes a letter from Gladstone dealing with the recent speeches of Lord Derby on the Eastern question. Gladstone finds fault with the Government for merely protesting and remonstrating, and concludes with the declaration that "the time has come to say you must let Europe define what is just, and then enact it." The writer expresses a belief that circumstances now demand an early reassembling of Parliament.

Turkey's basis of peace embraces the following points: First, recapture of fortresses held by Turkey previous to 1857; second, destruction of fortresses constructed by Servians since 1857; third, investiture of Prince Milan at Constantinople; fourth, reduction of Servian army to 10,000 men and three batteries; fifth, construction of a railway across Servia. Commenting upon the terms of the Times declares Europe cannot permit Turkey to occupy the Servia fortresses which she held until 1857. The European powers will be the best judges as to what military terms Prince Milan should maintain after they complete their plans. For the sake of peace the Porte should waive empty form of Prince Milan doing homage to the Sultan. In fact, the only safe condition of terms proposed by Turkey is construction of railway across Servia.

It is stated that the Ambassadors at Constantinople have opened negotiations for a formal armistice for one month. The greatest impediments to the armistice was strong feeling among the Mohammedans. This had found expression in a resolution of the great Council, the meaning of which is unmistakable. Dread of an outbreak is still felt.

METHODS IN THE DOMINION.—In order to give some idea of the position of this Church we place before our readers the statistics below, taken from the minutes of the six annual Conferences into which the Church has been divided since the union in 1874. Newfoundland's Conference is yet outside the Dominion, the other five are outside the Dominion:—

Table with 3 columns: Conference Name, Members, and other statistics.

The members include those on trial for membership. The increase for the year is between six and seven thousand. The missionary income is between one hundred and thirty and one hundred and forty thousand dollars. Newfoundland contributes nearly \$5000 and Toronto over \$40,000. Newfoundland and New Brunswick contribute nearly equal.

Railways—Justice—Hotels.

DEAR SIR:—The railway men, the townsmen and Moncton generally for the past two weeks have been greatly agitated over the new office and new official made, constituted and then appointed by the Dominion Government in order that the Mighty Bridges and the dignified Minister of Marine might smoke the calumet of peace and bury the hatchet of war, thereby terminating a warfare that at one time bid fair to assume prodigious proportions. "The most unjust peace is to be preferred to the justest war," therefore the most outrageous act of the leader of Dominion Government in appointing a new and uncalculated official with a large salary on the Intercolonial Railway is to be preferred and accepted by the people rather than the least feeling of discord should exist between the great Railway leviant and the independent representative of Westmorland County. That young Railway Clerk who was overheard soliloquizing at the midnight hour uttered words of frankness and truth. They were in this wise: "Oh! truly may I ponder on my position; through the intrigues of those haughty men my situation, which is an insignificant one, will never be ameliorated; my salary, which is a small one, will never be increased; my prospects for promotion will never be enhanced. After years of toil and labor on this railway I am not one step further ahead than when I began." A spectre of Horace Greeley and with significant pointing of a finger says, "Go West, young man! For if a new office is constituted on the I. C. R., some political friend or hanger-on gets the appointment and you are left in the cold shades of indifference."

We will now leave this scene and go where justice can be found, that is to the Town Council room where we find the Stipendiary Magistrate ennobled within his chair and presiding with the dignity and decision of the Chancellor on the wool-sack. Blessed sight! "Veni justitia suavitatem"—especially to the drunkard and Rum guzzler. The victim comes forward and with very little ceremony judgment is pronounced—two dollars fine and four dollars costs. Next comes the vendor of "bug juice." He comes up in a basket-phantom and smilingly asks for any coat lined by which he might arrive. A reply comes, twelve dollars and costs—sometimes more, again less. It is paid forth without a murmur. The ambition of the Stipendiary to enforce order and preserve peace frequently impels his imagination to get the better of his judgment. A significant instance of this kind took place lately. The Stipendiary alleged a man was intoxicated and ordered the marshal to lock him up; but the marshal "couldn't see it," and main- tained the man was not drunk, and therefore refused to obey the orders of his superior; the conflict was short but severe and finally the marshal prevailed. This dispute was not settled by the appointment of a new official at the mode McKenzie in Bridges vs. Smith.

But, one gets wearied with those scenes, and I will now stroll up Telegraph Street where I observe a new place of entertainment in addition to the numerous hotels already in Moncton. It has been in operation a sufficient length of time to ascertain whether it is an improvement on the others or not. It appears to be well patronized by the town in general, the travelling public are not fully alive to its pretensions yet, as the proprietor has not advertised very extensively. It is apprehended that momentous questions involving matters of deep import in regard to the morals of the town may be submitted before long to the Council in solemn council. This venerable body meets occasionally and something affecting the rights, privileges and immunities of the Monctonians emanates from their labors at each meeting. My next will contain further in regard to matters of the town.

OSCAR.

THE BISHOP OF FREDERICTON held service in St. George's Church, Moncton, on Sunday last. The new Church was occupied for the first time, though it is not yet completed. The nave is 54x33 and the chancel is 25x18, having a total length of 79 ft. The tower and spire on the side will be 75 feet high. The interior will be finished in black and white ash, and the plan given by E. W. St. George, Esq., of Montreal, is universally admired. Ten candidates, all of mature years, were confirmed; large congregations were present, and the Church was tastefully decorated. The greatest harmony prevails among the congregation, and all are delighted at the progress being made, and the appearance of their new Church.

In Abyssinia 1500 Egyptian troops with their commander, Rabih Pasha, have been massacred. The Abyssinians afterwards proceeded to Massara, which they seized. The garrison and government officers escaped on board some ships which happened to be in port, and arrived safely in Suaz. The Egyptian government contemplate revenge, and will send fresh troops to the scene of action. The cavalry and artillery have been reorganized.

DEFALCATION.—The report of the Dominion Building Society of Montreal shows a defalcation of \$110,000! It was read at a meeting held on 19th. After discussion the resolution to prosecute Directors and the affairs of the society at civil law or criminally was adopted. A defalcation of \$10,000 has been discovered on the books of the accountant of the police department Montreal; he is now laboring under mental derangement, an attack of which necessitates his removal from the treasurer's office of the city.

THE NEW YORK World correspondent, who acknowledged Lord Dufferin's British Columbia, says Canada's Governor-General excels the highest dignitaries of the United States in his knowledge and demeanor.

PACIFIC RAILWAY will, it is expected, be opened for 30 miles West of Lake Superior this month.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL leaves Victoria, B. C., to-day to return.

Continued Horrible Violence to the Bulgarians.

The special correspondent of the Daily News at Bucharest says:—"The past is past and beyond recall. It is of the living we have now to think, and their condition is indeed lamentable. The Bulgarians are unresistingly robbed and plundered daily by their Mussulman neighbors. They are forced to work for them without pay. They are in many places obliged to pay for permission to gather their own harvests. Their cattle and horses are taken from them. If they complain, or make the slightest show of resistance, they are beaten and sold. In addition to this, their women are seized and outraged in the most flagrant and open manner. When we were at Kritchina we saw a number of people from the plundered village of Tolhanakli, who had come there to beg or borrow money to enable them to rebuy their cattle from the Turks, who offered to restore them, if they would pay a certain sum on every head. The poor people had not obtained any money there, and there did not seem to be much likelihood of their doing so. In another village near there, whose name I have forgotten, the people were only allowed to get in their harvests upon condition that half of the whole crop should be given to the Turks. At Perustita, which is still closed, the people who escaped the massacre and the loss of their property, the turn of their houses, had still some cattle left in the fields. These were seized by the Turks of the neighboring village of Ustuna, who still refused to give them up when we were there. After we left, fearing we might go to the Governor and insist upon justice being done, they drove the cattle off to a distant part of the country where they sold them. When Mr. Schuyler was at Ayrat-Alan some Turks from a neighboring village seized half a dozen horses at work in the field, not more than a mile away, and took them off. We spoke to the Mudir of Ayrat-Alan about this, but he said he could do nothing. He said he had no authority over the Turks of the village where the horses had been taken, and if he had sent his zaptiehs there they would have been beaten and sent back. At Oluk-kui, a woman presented herself to us with a fresh sabre cut in his head. He said he had discovered where his cattle had been taken, and had gone with an order from the Mudir, authorizing him to take them, and this was the result of his attempt. On the way from Klissura to Ayrat-Alan we met three Turks driving about thirty head of cattle. As they offered to one of our servants for less than half price, and which had evidently been stolen. At Oluk-kui, a woman with many others came to us, and said that only two days before she had been refused to obey the orders of her superior; the conflict was short but severe and finally the marshal prevailed. This dispute was not settled by the appointment of a new official at the mode McKenzie in Bridges vs. Smith.

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C. A. BOWSER. Apron Fair. THE Ladies of St. Paul's Sunday School intend holding an Apron Fair & Refreshment Table IN ESTABROOK'S HALL, Opposite the "Brunswick House," on Wednesday, Sept. 27th, Where a number of Useful Articles, and the Delicacies of the season may be obtained at low rates. Admission, 10 Cents. Sackville, Sept. 21st, 1876.

DRY GOODS. 50 Webs Grey Cotton, 19 Webs White Cotton, 35 Pieces Print Cotton. Splendid assortment of patterns and cheap. And a General Assortment of Seasonable F'cy Goods. New Opening. J. L. Black.

FLOUR. 100 BLS. Being stored this day, "Diamond" Brand, superior quality, and for sale cheap. J. L. Black.

PINE & SPRUCE LUMBER. 40,000 Seasoned Pine, Thickness from 1 1/2 to 3 inches. 30,000 Spruce Boards, For sale by J. L. Black.

Sugar & Currants. 2 CASKS P. R. SUGAR; 2 casks Scotch Refined Sugar; 2 barrels Crushed and Granulated do. Just received, and for sale at the lowest rates. J. L. Black.

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods. 150 BUNDLES WHITE & BLUE D. WARE, extra cheap. 20 pieces Grey Cottons; 10 pieces White Cottons; 40 pieces American Prints at 9c. p. yd. 6 pieces Men's Check Shirting; Duck, Flannel; Black Lustres; Plain and Plaid Dress Goods; Ribbons, Flowers; Back Combs; Silk Scarfs, Ties; Ladies' Hats, Buttons, &c., &c. All at lowest prices for prompt pay. J. L. Black.

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NOTICE. THE Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the name and style of the AMHERST WAREHOUSE CO., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 23rd day of August last. Parties indebted to the late firm are requested to make payment to our successors in the business.

AMHERST WAREHOUSE CO. W. M. SLEEP, B. DODGALL, D. W. DOUGLAS, S. G. CHAMBERS, W. J. MORSE.

AT REDUCED PRICES. A full and complete assortment of NEW GOODS will be added as soon as possible. As we are buying in the best markets and on the most favorable terms, we expect to be able to place our customers on as good a basis as any house in the trade, and we shall endeavor to sustain the reputation of an establishment which has long been noted for integrity and fair dealing.

W. M. SLEEP, JAS. E. PURDY, CHAS. H. BENT. Amherst, Sept. 14th, 1876.

AUCTION! I AM instructed to sell, by Public Auction, at the residence of CHAS. W. RICHARDSON, Sackville, on Saturday, 30th Sept. Inst. At 1 o'clock, P. M.:— 1 Horse eight yrs. old, suitable for draught or roadster; 1 Horse four years old; 1 Horse eleven years old; 1 Horse five years old; 1 Mare ten years old; 1 Mare eleven years old, with foal; 1 Mare ten years old, with foal; 1 Colt one and a half years old; 1 Colt six months old; 3 Cows; 1 Yearling Heifer; 4 Carriages; 1 Express Wagon; 1 Team Wagon; 2 Sleighs; 1 Pump; 1 Set Double Harness; 2 Sets Single Harness; 1 Plow and 1 Harrow; 1 Superior Buffalo Robe; a Quantity of English Hay.

CHRIS. W. COLE, Auctioneer. Sackville, Sept. 20th, 1876.

Customs Department. OTTAWA, Sept. 16, 1876. AUTHORIZED Discount on American Invoices until further notice, 9 per cent. J. JOHNSON, Commissioner of Customs.

COLONIAL FOUNDRY SACKVILLE, N. B. THE Subscribers have now on hand a large and well assorted stock of Cook, Parlor, Office & Hall STOVES, Of various Sizes and Patterns. For both Wood and Coal, to which they invite the attention of purchasers. For quality of material and excellence of workmanship these Stoves are not surpassed by any manufactured in the Dominion.

Castings for Vessels. Made to Order. Ploughs, Hollow Ware, Tin Ware, Stove Pipe, Etc., Constantly on Hand. Prices to Suit the Times.

E. COGSWELL & CO. MESSRS. W. C. HARPER & CO., BEG to inform the inhabitants of Amherst and vicinity, that they have opened the Store lately occupied by C. G. Chipman & Co., WITH A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF Foreign & American Stationery, Books, Russia Leather Goods, Bohemian and Lava Ware, &c., SCHOOL BOOKS—A SPECIALTY. A large assortment of PAPER and ENVELOPES, in boxes, of the newest designs. The Goods were carefully selected from the best hands for cash, and great inducements can be offered to purchasers. The Halifax and St. John Papers received daily. Amherst, N. B., Aug. 1, 1876.

JULIA TRUEMAN, Administratrix. NOTICE. I HEREBY appoint Mr. THOMPSON TRUEMAN, of Sackville, Westmorland County, my agent to transact all business in connection with the Estate of the late Sarah Ann Lawrence.

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