

Chignecto Post.

Sackville, N. B., November 29, 1877.

The Fishery Award.

The award marks a new mile post on the highway of Canadian progress. We have left behind the days of Colonial dependency and subservience, of British rule and misrule, and have arrived at a point where we are semi-independent in our dealings with other powers, and national in our feelings and aspirations. The days of Colonial office stupidity—when blunder after blunder alienated the affections of the American people and stirred up the Revolution, the hundredth anniversary of which was celebrated last year, and lost to the Crown forever that great country; the carelessness that led to the sacrifice of the interests of the United Empire Loyalists and that bred the Canadian Rebellion; the criminal ignorance that dictated the dealing away of Acroostook country to the Americans by Minister Oswald and the surrender of many other Colonial rights to the United States—the days when such things were possible have now passed and we have become semi-national and independent and practically masters of our own destinies. The natural increase of this country in population, in material progress, in wealth, in the efficiency of her schools and education, and in the knowledge and exercise of the art of self-government, have all united to further these grand results, but to no one cause are the people more indebted for an award which marks a reversal of all the traditions of British misrule in this country, than to the binding together of the different Provinces, peoples and interests of British America into a solid unit by the Act of Confederation, which is the true seed of our political growth.

The Award—\$5,000—for the use of our fisheries for twelve years—is but a moderate compensation, but it is important in view of future negotiations with the United States, as it gives a hard-pan value to a right that was unfranked, indefinite and disputed. As the Commission took no cognizance of the value to United States fishermen of landing and transshipping fish and also of obtaining bait, the award is exclusive of any compensation for those privileges.

At the end of the twelve years our claim to territorial jurisdiction over the great bays and gulfs and over the waters three miles from the headland lines will be resumed.

The Treaty of Washington, by the provisions of which the Commission was appointed to strike a balance as to the value of the respective fisheries, has not, after all the abuse lavished on it and on Sir John A. Macdonald for assenting to it, turned out so detrimental to Canadian interests, although it was entered into confessedly in the interests of Great Britain, when she was anxious to conciliate the angry feeling against her in the Northern States. By that Treaty we have obtained:

1st. The free market for fish and fish oil in the United States.

2nd. The right to transport goods by railway in bond.

3rd. The right to carry goods in vessels from port to port on the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes, with in United States Territory.

4th. An award of five and a half millions of dollars for the use of the fisheries of the Dominion.

The award was signed by the Empire, Delfosse, and Sir A. T. Galt. Mr. E. H. Kellogg, American Commissioner, made the following written statement:

The United States Commission is of opinion that the advantages accruing to Great Britain under the Treaty of Washington are greater than the advantages conferred upon the United States by the said Treaty, and therefore cannot concur in the conclusions announced by his colleagues, and the American Commissioner deems it his duty to state further that it is questionable whether it is competent for the Board to make an award under the treaty except with the unanimous consent of its members.

No doubt the American Government will follow the example of the British Government at the Geneva arbitration (which presented a majority award) and pay up without any exhibition of "National Shyness," which has so disgraced in the past.

The papers all speak in terms of commendation of the closing speech delivered by S. B. Thompson, Esq., as being an able and eloquent effort. As the proceedings were conducted with closed doors, it is impossible to state what part the Minister of Marine, Hon. A. J. Smith has played in working up the Canadian case, but he has certainly given it his almost constant attention for the past six months, and we are quite prepared to confess that he has exhibited an ability and energy in this matter, never before displayed, by him since he entered the present administration, and which his friends never suspected he was capable of. If he proved himself one quarter as efficient in attending to the fair and reasonable wants of the people of New Brunswick, there might not have been the cry to-day in Westmorland for Opposition. As a supporter of Sir John at the time the Treaty of Washington was made, he could hardly help to carry on a work which he endorsed at its initiation. In justice to Mr. Smith we copy from the Halifax Herald:

We are not disposed to refuse to Hon. A. J. Smith the justice of saying that his attention to the case, his labor in aiding its conduct, and his anxiety to bring about a favorable result for Canada, do him a credit which has hitherto been refused.

He has the good fortune to be in a better position on this question than any of his colleagues, having no foolish speeches to regret, and having no ill will to the Treaty.

Gov. CATHCOT arrived at Winalpi. He was met at the border and presented with an address; there was no demonstration or opposition.

The Sussex correspondent of the News says:

The Rev. Thomas Todd, Baptist Minister, of Moncton, than whom few men enjoy a greater reputation for usefulness in the denomination to which he belongs, held service in the morning and evening in the Baptist Church of this place, of which church he was one time pastor. In the evening he preached, to a very full house, a most powerful and impressive sermon, which was listened to with almost breathless attention. The touching reference made to the former scenes of not long ago in connection with this church brought tears to the eyes of some of his audience.

Has the mysterious melting away of \$2,400 belonging to the widow Seth, while in the hands of Messrs Todd and Cahill, been forgotten already? Has it been forgotten that Mr. Todd declined an opportunity offered him to clear his own character of serious charges connected therewith—that he did not give his accusers a chance to formulate their charges in a court of law, but appealed for trial to a Committee of his own Church, who after hearing one side, adjudged Mr. Todd innocent, and intimated that Mr. Cahill was the black sheep? The only reason that can be offered for the judgment of the Moncton Church Committee is furnished by the following precedent:—Two centuries ago, the people of Plymouth, Massachusetts, assented the anger of the Indians for the murder of their people by hanging a bed-ridden pauper instead of the real criminal, who besides being a saint, had the additional claims on their clemency from being the only expert cordwainer in the place. Hudibras chronicles this case as follows:

That sinners may supply the place Of suffering saints is a plain case. Justice gives sentence many times On one man for another's crimes. Our brethren of New England use Choice malefactors to excuse, And hang the guiltless in their stead. Of whom the churches have less need, As lately 't happened: In a town There liv'd a cobbler, and but one, That out of doctrine could cut use. And mend men's lives, as well as shoes. This precious brother having slain, A time of peace an Indian reign, Not out of malice, but mere zeal, Because he was an infidel, The mighty Tisipogony Sent out a courier to convey, Complaining sorely of the breach Of league, held forth by brother Patch, Against the articles in force Between both churches, his and ours; For which he crav'd the saint to render Into his hands, or hang the offender: But they maturely having weigh'd, They had no more but him of 't trade, (A man that serv'd them in a double Capacity, to teach and cobble) Resolv'd to spare him; yet to do The Indian Hogman too. Impartial justice, in his stead, Hang an old weaver that was bed-ridden.

The letter containing \$25 which was mailed at Advocate and which the Postmaster at Parrsboro' denies receiving, referred to in the last two issues of the Post, has not yet turned up. No theory that seems reasonable can fasten the guilt upon either of the two Postmasters; neither of them (even if so disposed) would be stupid enough to abstract a letter when the exposure of the theft would only be a matter of a few days at most, to be followed by all the risks of detection. Besides both of these gentlemen stand high in their respective communities as reputable citizens. For even a man who is conscious of his own innocence, to have the breath of suspicion harbored against him, is a painful matter, and it is to be hoped in the interests of the Postmasters that the matter will soon be cleared up. A correspondent has stated that the mail bag was an hour or more in the wagon of the courier in the yard of Mr. Mahoney. Can it be shown that the bag was tampered with between the Advocate and Parrsboro' Post Offices?

MARITIME UNION.—Our able contemporary, the Advocate, (Newcastle) objects to Union with Nova Scotia, owing to her financial straits, and says:

There is only one union which can be of real practical benefit to the dwellers in the Maritime Provinces, and that is the Federal Union, embracing all the Maritime Provinces.

Worse and worse! We are already over-governed; we want to get rid of so many Legislatures by a Legislative Union, and not increase them by a Federal Union. No doubt P. E. Island would in time come into the fold, but it is idle to postpone the movement till she is ready.

LAURIER ELECTED.—The election yesterday at Quebec East resulted in the return of Laurier by about 100 majority. The contest was bitterly and closely contested, notwithstanding the fact that the constituency is almost entirely English.

More Elections.—An Ottawa despatch says that Hon. Isaac Burpee, of St. John, will resign his seat at once and return for re-election, he being subject to penalties for violation of the Independence of Parliament Act. It is not probable he will be opposed; neither Governor Folley nor Hon. Charles Mr. King, the prospective Liberal Conservative Candidate being in a position to contest next general election to contest.

Workman of Montreal has also resigned, for re-election.

What shall be done with the Award? is now the question. It seems undoubted that it equitably belongs to the Maritime Provinces and to Newfoundland, and ought to be placed to the credit of the Provincial Governments, it will only give them more money to squander and steal. No public work is of equal value and importance to these Provinces as the Bay Verte Canal.

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That "Eminent Man."

Mr. Edross.—It would seem that an "eminent man" from the city of St. John has taken charge of the Sackville Borden—a graduate from the True Democrat and a gentleman with full faith in his own abilities. The question that first comes to the mind is, Who is the man that proposes to rule the county of Westmorland? What are his antecedents? What distinguished services has he rendered to the race that would give weight to his opinions or force to his logic? Echo answers who!

For nearly three years Sackville was afflicted with a press man from St. John in whose hands the reputation of an most upright citizen was brown paper, if they did not follow the course that was marked out by this Printer's Angel. Not having a character to lose himself, he abused, vilified and maligned just as whim or fancy or passion dictated. Approaches have indicated that a similar affliction was in store for the Sackville again, but worse if possible, as the gentleman, who lent some respectability to the establishment during the first reign of terror has become disgusted with his present company and retired.

I appeal to the honesty and fairness of the men who support the Minister of Marine and ask them what right have the men who stood by Steadman and Palmer in their advocacy of a measure (the wisdom of which has been proved by experience) to be sneered at and ridiculed and abused by this fellow who calls himself an editor?

Do the men, who forgot party feelings and rallied around McQueen (when the flat had gone forth that one-third of his supporters should drop him) and work side by side with the men who in previous contests they had opposed because they felt their best interests were at stake, deserve no better treatment?

The Liberal Conservatives are lauded with having no leaders, but are even succeeded in establishing a literary reputation as the author of an article that appeared in Harper's Magazine some months ago on P. E. Island, and of an article that appeared a year ago in the same paper on the Bermudas, and professed to be occupied during the summer sketching and writing for Harpers.

Presuming on a reputation thus established, he appeared in Sackville on Thursday afternoon last, and operated here until Saturday when he took the train for Halifax, with something like \$14 or \$15 Sackville money he had collected for advertisements to be inserted in a publication, the Railway Gazette, which he as agent of Fall River, I. C. R. W. & A. Ry. was selling in Sackville.

Suspicion had been awakened previous to his leaving that he was not exactly what he professed to be, and it was finally determined by one of his victims to test the truth of his statements. Accordingly Mr. Brydges and Mr. Lattrell were asked by telegraph if the Railway Gazette was a genuine cheque or not, and if the representations of this agent were correct or not. Their reply was they knew nothing whatever of the man.

He had in the meantime been traced by telegraph to Oxford, and on Monday morning a warrant was sent there for his arrest. He was arrested and brought back to Sackville by the noon train, examined before Justice Bent, committed for trial at the next County Court for obtaining money by false pretences, and was asked by telegraph if he would now in jail Monday night, where he now is. The question is still unanswered. How did he obtain the passes he carries? The probabilities all seem to point to the conclusion that he has been an advertising agent for some of the routes of the Eastern States, that he has taken from his position, and driven from there, he has adopted the trade of a railway sharper in these Provinces.

Probably many country places were favored by his company previously to his incursion into Sackville, and in his line he does not differ from the railway sharper in these Provinces.

He would not have held their passes. We might state other facts drawn out, but their publication might unduly operate prejudicially at his trial.

The War. LONDON, Nov. 27.—The Russian preparations for wintering in Bulgaria have been countermanded, as is expected that after the fall of Plevna, an armistice will be concluded, and the preliminaries of peace arranged.

The fortunes of war have been adverse to the Turks lately, but it does not appear that they are yet prepared to give up the contest. Early to yesterday's despatches the Porte has not sought mediation, and judging by the news in the latest English papers Turkey will fight to the bitter end. The Sultan has ordered out of the last of his reserves, amounting to 600,000 men. Of these 155,000 are already equipped, and new recruits to the number of 61,000 have been obtained, making the total of these fresh levies 220,000 men. Recruits and reserves alike turn out with enthusiasm. Meanwhile the Russians are not only preparing for the early fall of Plevna, but according to Vienna papers, organizing a new army of 150,000 to cross the Balkans and take Adrianople.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—A despatch from Pera, 2nd inst., says: "The view of Osman Pasha's position is as the whole desponding, but some maintain that he has provisions enough to hold out until Mehmet Ali can organize an army of relief."

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Even Turkish advisers admit that Osman's position is hopeless unless Mehmet Ali manages to come to his rescue in time and every effort will be made in this direction.

An official return places the Russian losses from the commencement of hostilities to 21st, at 71,705 men.

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Tramps and That Sort of Thing.

The golden age and the silver age have given place to the age of tramps. This species have over-run the Maritime Provinces during the past summer, proving themselves quite as indefatigable as the grasshopper pest. The tramp runs the gamut of the social scale from high caste to low caste, and of every degree of qualification and accomplishment from the profligate about his camp and the sturdy beggar who presents himself at the door, to the refined and elegant gentleman of the Alfred Jingle stamp. A gentleman who has turned out to be somewhat of the latter type favored Sackville last week, whose success deserves more than a passing mention. His name is J. L. Davis, and he appeared during the summer in various parts of this Province and Nova Scotia, passing himself off as an amateur artist and litterateur; which he pursued in his leisure hours, though his real business was (according to his own story) an advertising agent of the Fall River Line and other routes of travel. Being uncommonly shrewd, provided with a good deal of money, which he travelled man only could have possessed, a pocket full of passes over railways and steamboat lines in these Provinces as well as in the States, and aided by an unlimited amount of assurance, he easily passed for what he was, and was successful in establishing a literary reputation as the author of an article that appeared in Harper's Magazine some months ago on P. E. Island, and of an article that appeared a year ago in the same paper on the Bermudas, and professed to be occupied during the summer sketching and writing for Harpers.

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J. L. Black.

Pine and Spruce Lumber.

5,000 feet Pine Clapboards, 10,000 feet Pine (Seasoned & Planed), 10,000 Pine 1 1/2, 2 & 3 inches thick, Spruce Boards and Planks.

J. L. Black.

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A Various Assortment of Merchandise and Household Goods, viz:—

All the Stock of Goods in said Store, (declared abandoned, and offered for sale), consisting of Boots, Shoes, Rubbers and Felt Over-Shoes, for Men, Women and Children; Cloths, Hats, Yarns, Ribbons, Flowers, Prints, Patent Medicines, Indigo, Starch, Spices, Shelf Hardware, and a lot of articles usually had in Stock.

—ALSO— One very fine Parlor Chandelier (four lights), 1 Clothes Press, Hall Stand and Light, 1 Cooking Stove, nearly new; as also many other articles not sold at last Auction Sale.

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J. L. BLACK.

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The chair will be occupied by Mr. E. L. Stevens. Doors open at 7 1/2. Lecture to commence at 8. Admission, 10 cents.

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Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents, or two postage stamps. The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay clearly demonstrates, from thirty years' successful practice, that alarming consequences may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which his condition is restored, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

The Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land. Trade respectfully solicited.

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