

Chignecto Post, AND BORDERER.

Sackville, N. B., September 4, 1879. Ministerial Visit to England.

The Pacific Railway occasions more serious consideration and anxiety to the thinking people of Canada, than all other Government measures combined, and it cannot be said that the anxiety is altogether misplaced, when it is remembered that the estimated cost has been placed at two hundred millions—a sum sufficient to double our present debt and taxation, and from the contradictory character of the reports as to the natural resources of the territory to be traversed, it has been by no means certain in the minds of most people, whether it would pay even working expenses, thus threatening the country with perpetual and overwhelming taxation, if not ultimate bankruptcy. In this gloomy aspect of the situation, it is a comfort to hear a few reassuring words, that the work will not be as expensive nor the returns so inconsiderable as have been feared, and to no part of Canada can such words be more acceptable than to the Maritime Provinces—which, while bearing their quota of taxes for the work, will be the least benefited of all the Provinces, and therefore, most interested in the work being cheaply prosecuted.

Sir Charles Tupper and Sir S. L. Tilley returned on Saturday from England where they have been submitting their schemes to the capitalists and statesmen of the Empire, and to learn of the result of the visit the Post sent a representative to interview Sir S. L. Tilley. Sir Leonard stated that the recent loan and other financial arrangements made in England, would relieve the Government from placing another loan in the money market for at least two years, meeting all maturing liabilities. This was the best loan by all odds ever effected by Canada in England.

When reminded that money was exceptionally cheap in England, and that the Brit papers claimed he was not entitled to any credit for it, Sir Leonard replied that money was made 2 p. c. when Sir R. J. Cartwright also one of his loans, but was not so favorably made as the last one. But, he said, such quotations only referred to temporary loans and not to permanent investments. When money was on one occasion worth 7 per cent. he had obtained it at a very much less rate, because he offered a permanent investment, whereas, it was recognized that the high rate could not last. The British Government, he had occasion recently to sell Exchequer bills at short dates, and they had to pay just double the rate for a shorter period. In purchasing permanent securities, investors are not regulated so much by the temporary plethora or scarcity of money as by the character of the security offered. Is it good? Will the interest be paid? Allowing for all possible contingencies and depression is it safe? He attributed the success of the loan in a great measure to the rising confidence of money men in England in the security offered by Canada in general, and particularly in the resources of her great North West. The bad harvest and depression in England have turned the attention of many Englishmen to the North-West as a field of colonization and agricultural enterprise, and in every direction he found the greatest amount of enquiry and eagerness to obtain information, and in a number of instances he found means already investing in lands there, for the purpose of promoting settlement. In fact, said Sir Leonard, I found there a favorable opinion to a most gratifying extent in the character of these wheat fields. The tide of emigration will follow the construction of the Railway west, and probably will fill up the country as it proceeds. He would not be surprised if these lands paid dollar for dollar all expenditures till the River reached the Rocky Mountains, in which case, he predicted that the people of Canada would find their four per cent. at par in the money markets of the world! As a matter of caution, and that the credit of the Dominion may be no contingency suffer, the Government has determined to spend only one million pounds sterling per annum on construction, completing it in twelve years. The expense of building it had been much exaggerated. The hundred miles from Red River to near Prairie La Portage recently let will be built and equipped complete and put in running order for ten thousand dollars per mile—one of the cheapest roads in the world. The rest of the way to the Rocky Mountains will not cost above \$15,000 per mile. Not only is the country an easy one through which to run a Railway, but another element of cost is equally favourable—the rails. Sir Charles Tupper has recently contracted for 65,000 tons of rails at about 25 shillings, per ton—a price unexampled in the history of the trade. In fact, said Sir Leonard, the total cost of opening to pioneer enterprise that vast territory from Fort Garry to the Rocky Mountains will not exceed seventeen millions of dollars. The Government reserves a hundred millions of acres of land, which if worth even four cents per acre, would more than pay the cost. The value of these lands will be immense, because the Government will stimulate settlement by giving gratuitously alternate blocks to actual settlers, increasing vastly the value of the reserved.

The St. John Globe is just as cheery to the Tories as it is never heard that the Postmaster of St. John was worth \$2,500 per annum.

Temperance Meeting in Sackville.

The meeting was called to order and Samuel Sharp, Esq., was appointed Chairman and Dr. P. R. Moore, Secretary. The Chairman stated that he believed the object of the meeting was to make arrangements for the vote to be taken in the County on the "Canada Temperance Act" on the eleventh of this month. Professor Burwash who was the first speaker, made some remarks bearing upon the decision given by the New Brunswick Bench on the "Temperance Act" and read an ably written article from an Ontario paper, in which the opinion was ventured that the judgment of the Bench of New Brunswick would be reversed by the Supreme Court of Canada. This opinion was based largely on the fact in the framing of these laws some of the ablest lawyers in the Dominion Parliament were consulted and had to do with perfecting it, and that both political parties in Ontario, through the Attorney General on one side, and the leader of the Opposition, who was an able Lawyer, on the other, had been given to understand, that Legislation on Temperance with a view to prohibition rested entirely with the Dominion Parliament. The following resolutions were adopted:— That whereas the Canada Temperance Act passed by the general Parliament of Canada, during the session of 1878, has been pronounced void by the New Brunswick Bench, and whereas, such decision must tend to weaken the bonds of temperance men in this Dominion and encourage and increase that evil which is the curse of the nineteenth century and the bane of Christian civilization, therefore Resolved that this meeting expresses its sincere regret and sorrow because of such judgment and desires that as soon as possible steps be taken to test the validity of this decision in the Supreme Court of Canada.

Resolved that in view of the present position of the Canada Temperance Act this meeting feels justified in asking the different temperance organizations and temperance men generally in the county to make greater exertions than under other circumstances they would have made, to poll the largest possible vote in favour of the Act, on the eleventh of the present month. It was also resolved that the Central Committee be authorized to invite the ministers of the different denominations in the county, each to present a sermon on Sabbath bearing upon the question now at issue before the people.

There was some discussion on and some opposition to the first resolution, and the Rev. C. Knapp, Esq., stated that the decision of the Bench had to be given again on the cause before it, and he would not be satisfied until it was finally settled as far as New Brunswick could settle it, and therefore it seemed premature for this meeting to assume it was settled. He especially stated that it was possible that the judges might reverse their decision. John Fawcett, Esq., thought as the Act was not in force in this county it was out of place for this meeting to advise an appeal to be made to a higher court by an alien country. H. A. Powell, Esq., who was present in Fredericton when the question was argued before the judges, spoke at some length, and giving reasons why in his opinion the judges arrived at the decision they did—and gave in substance the argument of Mr. Justice Palmer in favor of the constitutionality of the law. Dr. Inch did not wish to see temperance men pursue a course that would render inoperative the Licence Law—and put nothing in its place. Mr. Thomas Pickard had no scruples about that, apparently well satisfied that no law was better than the present Licence Law. Dr. Moore, who made some moderate and well-timed remarks upon the questions before the meeting, explained the benefit of Dr. Inch, showing there was no danger of the county being without a law to regulate the sale of liquor—which explanation was duly accepted and acknowledged. J. L. Evans, Esq., of Shediac, presided upon the meeting, the importance of most energetically working to poll up a large vote on the eleventh. He was afraid the people in the Parish of Shelburne would not turn out as they ought to poll their votes. If the meeting had put nothing in its place, they had called for next Thursday evening, it would be a good thing. This request of Mr. Evans was complied with, and Dr. Moore and C. E. Knapp were appointed to go to Shelburne.

This meeting was not so large as the one held in the same place for nearly the same object last winter. The reason no doubt being the busy season of the year, five however out of the seven parishes were represented by good men. There were a number of ladies also in attendance to show their interest in the cause and inspire by their presence.

The Amherst Sentinel says: The Post took out manifestly in condemnation of the management of the I. C. Railway. The Post is a staunch party paper and when it condemns there must be a very strong reason to complain.

The Sentinel is wrong. This is not a party paper. We consider the first duty of a local paper is to look after local interests; to encourage public improvements of all kinds and to stimulate such private enterprises and industries as are calculated to lead to the building of the community in which it exists. A local paper ought to aim to attach itself to that party for the time being that will best subserve these many objects, because local papers can safely enough leave to the leading metropolitan papers of the day general circulation, the discussion of those large general issues affecting the whole country. It is not rarely that a local country paper need attempt anything more ambitious than rendering itself useful in its own circumscribed field of labor. The Post is attached to the Conservative Party at present, but it will not hesitate to leave that party if it sacrifices local interests or displays any of the same weak and contemptible policy towards this constituency as was shown by the late Grit Government. We consider it our duty to espouse whatever side that promises the best to advance the interests of this community, be it Grit or Tory.

A Call to Temperance Men.

The electors of Westmorland are called upon on Thursday next to vote for or against the enforcement in Westmorland of the Canada Temperance Act. The decision of the Court that the Act is ultra vires, will naturally dampen the ardor of Temperance men, and render them less energetic in securing a large majority at the polls, but looking squarely at the issues involved it cannot be denied that all good citizens—all lovers of law and order and morality owe it to themselves and their own consciences to discharge the duty of carrying the Act by an overwhelming majority, irrespective of the decision of the Court. The decision is not final. It may possibly be reversed. Should it be reversed, the law if carried on the 11th would be put in operation. If, however, the law proves to be ultra vires, no possible harm can arise by reason of passing the Act at the polls, for it will be a nullity, but on the contrary, by its defeat the temperance agitation in this vicinity would receive a most severe and disheartening check. We do not propose to enter into a discussion of the merits of the Act, or of the decision, but to say that no good citizen ought to allow the work of Temperance Reform to be struck down at the polls or elsewhere; the work must be carried on and the fires kept burning till the law be enforced. It is the duty of temperance men to rally on the eleventh, that they perform a duty they owe to themselves, their families and their country, that they may justify their professions by their acts, and that they may by their votes give an expression of condemnation of a traffic that has too long cursed the Anglo-Saxon race and present an imposing front to the world. Remember the eleventh!

Mr. Editor.—In your issue of last week you made some criticisms on two articles which were published at that time. Was there anything in them that was not true? Does the truth wrong any man? If it can be shown that our Judges had no other alternative but to decide as they did, or that their decision was not injurious to the moral and material welfare of the country, then I will confess to having been rash, but still then. This is too late a date to respect men on account of their position regardless of their acts, and we can only judge motives by actions. In my opinion, any man, or men, that will voluntarily place themselves in a position which will hinder other men (even for a short time) from complying with the demands of conscience to the law of God, are worthy of all the censure that can be heaped upon them. This, I contend, our Judges have done. However, it is most likely that the decision will be reversed. But apart from this altogether, it is the duty of all temperance men and christians to declare themselves enemies of the abominable traffic, and also plainly and fearlessly to state their opinions on matters so intimately connected with the moral welfare of the country; more than this, if a majority feel this and do not act upon it, they are responsible for the results. Still further, they are responsible for changing the existing laws if necessary. There is too little of this feeling and too much of the fear of man.

"Reverence no man so as to sin." Yours, &c., TRAVIS. Sackville, Sept. 3rd, 1879.

Statistics of Taxation.

Table with columns: Municipality, Valuation, Taxation, Taxation per \$1000. Lists various municipalities like Charlotte, Northumberland, Kent, Kings, etc.

The following table of taxation collated from different sources will give our Albert County readers an idea of the comparative taxation there and in other places. Paying from 40 to 90 per cent. more taxes than other counties, economy in the disposal of the county funds, is a moral it seems unnecessary to incite.

Table with columns: Municipality, Valuation, Taxation, Taxation per \$1000. Lists municipalities like Charlotte, Northumberland, Kent, Kings, etc.

ALBERT COUNTY. Hillsboro, 720,000 0.70 21; Harvey, 489,455 3.18 64; Elgin, 367,225 1.31 35; Alma, 154,295 883.89; Coverdale, 320,000 1.16 36; Hopewell, 513,268 3.02 51.

THE WELDON-O'SULLIVAN case is treated by a well known correspondent C. E. K., on the outside pages. We willingly admit it to our columns, although, it abounds in rather strong language, as well because our correspondent, being a professional man can critically discuss the issues in the case, as that it seems an act of injustice for a Judge to order an enormous sum of \$5,000 bail for the offense complained of by Mr. O'Sullivan and for which he remains incarcerated.

THE DEAD-LOCK in Quebec continues; the Legislative Council continue to refuse to supply the House of Assembly sustaining July 31 votes.

THE TWO M. P. S. for Restigouche are at loggerheads on by-road money and other matters, and are to hold a public meeting this week to dress each other down.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE BORDERER.

Mr. W.C. Milner having purchased the name, good will and subscription list of the Borderer newspaper, I solicit for him a continuance of the patronage extended to me while the Borderer was in my charge. The Borderer was established in 1856, and is one of the oldest newspapers in New Brunswick. In the past its efforts have not been wholly in vain, and it is to be hoped that for the future Mr. Milner has now the sole and exclusive right to the use of the name of the paper, and will by cordial sympathy in his efforts for the prosperity of his journal, I shall feel obliged if all to whom the Post is now sent for the first time, will continue to patronize and regard it as they would The Borderer were it still published in my name.

The publication of the two journals is a business measure which must meet the approval of all who have any knowledge of rural journalism. A sufficient field for two local journals does not exist in this section of Westmorland, and, in a pecuniary sense, the prosperity was never a source of profit to me. The publication of it was undertaken by me under considerable difficulties, and without any previous experience in the conduct of a country business. A great mistake from the good of the people of this county, and I have every reason to regret that a mistake sympathy for a faction caused the paper to be so fully committed to interests which time is proving are not for the highest good of the people of this county. My advocacy was, however, a sincere one, like many others I was grossly deceived by plausible explanations in regard to every matter affecting the interests of Westmorland.

It is not, however, necessary to refer to the merits or demerits of past issues, other than to express a regret that a zeal so positive and so unprofitable should not have had a more worthy object. A more moderate course would have been rewarded with greater financial success. The Borderer, in the way of patronage from the electors of its party, did not gain enough to pay for the increased quantity of paper which was used during the campaign. It lost much, however, in the way of patronage from many intelligent and influential men who were opposed to its extreme opinion; and this loss was the greater because the paper labored under the stigma of being subsidized by a politician who, in this case, at least, had been in no way guilty of "bribery and corruption."

It is possible that some of my patrons would prefer to have The Borderer conducted under the former auspices, and to see two local papers in this case of antagonism toward each other. This might be entertaining to the public, but in a limited field it is not profitable to the proprietors. One paper is amply sufficient to supply all the local news, in a district such as covered by a single paper; an editor who has not a persistent opposition to contend with can afford to issue a better paper, and to give the people far better value for their money. Two newspapers are not required in this case, and if a Journal were started in opposition to the Post, it would undoubtedly be in the interests of some politician or faction.

As times are, however, and as the next elections are some distance off, I will invest their money in securities which will pay better interest than a newspaper. It is also improbable that any journalist will attempt to run a new political paper at his own individual expense. It does not pay, in this case, at least, he will doubtless find it an undertaking which, in the end, will yield him neither thanks nor profit.

I heartily thank those who have heretofore given The Borderer their substantial support. The life of a country editor whose greatest labor is not to write a certain amount of matter but to endeavor to meet constant maturing liabilities, is not such an existence as may be likened to one long summer's day. Those who have endeavored to assist me in this case, and prompt payment of bills will ever be gratefully remembered.

I must also express to Mr. Milner my sense of the journalistic courtesy which I have at all times found him to possess. The slightly acrimonious remarks which at times may have been made by the Post editor have at no time disturbed that harmony which it is right should exist among journalists, but which is too often disturbed by local jealousies. As a personal matter, therefore, I shall be pleased should The Borderer be a source of benefit to him, and I trust that my old patrons will make every effort to accomplish this result.

W. K. REYNOLDS, JR. The Post and Borderer.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE BORDERER. This number of the CHIGNECTO POST and BORDERER will be sent to subscribers of the BORDERER who have not been receiving the Post. Those who do not want the paper will oblige by notifying us at once, by postal card, by letter, or by giving instructions thereof to Post-masters. It is the duty of Post-masters to publish notice of discontinuance or refusal of papers at their offices, gratuitously. On receiving such notice, the name will be struck off subscription list; otherwise, continued as of option.

THE TERMS of the amalgamated paper will be one dollar and twenty cents per annum; one dollar when paid in advance. Payment made by subscribers of the BORDERER before 1st January next will be credited as if paid in advance. One dollar therefore paid before 1st January next, will secure the amalgamated paper for one year.

AGRICULTURAL.

The weather continues very unfavorable for the getting of the harvest. There have been but four days in the last fortnight in which work in the furrow field could be carried on—the continual dull and rainy weather at this time is very bad for the crops that are standing, as well as for those that are on the ground, still if the weather should brighten up, without more heavy storms, no serious damage will have been done. In some localities, great loss has been sustained, notably at Tidnish, Bay Verte, Upper and Lower Capes, by the breakage of dykes, blowing down of fences, and destruction to fruit trees. All the growing crops were more or less lodged and those that were more or less ripe, considerably shelled.

An English correspondent of the Farmer's Advocate has given some attention to Canadian exports to England. He states that the shipments of Canadian cattle have arrived there with remarkable safety of late. Out of two recent shipments comprising 177 head, only two deaths are reported; and even this small loss was to a certain extent made up by the births of two calves during the journey; and they were landed alive and well. There are a few calves coming forward, some of them realizing as much as £26 per head; but others being of an inferior common quality, have realized, if at all, a left profit. He states very emphatically that it does not pay to ship anything but the best of its kind to Great Britain. Canadian horses are arriving to a fair extent. Messrs. Spinks, of Ottawa, frequent shippers, have recently landed 35 omnibus horses in a very good condition, and a portion of them which were sent to Dublin realized good prices.

On the subject of butter, American and Canadian land quotes the Mark Lane Express, which says: "American butters are a failure. Most of the samples are off in flavor, having lost it on the way; but there is something more than mere travel to account for this, and we hope to see the cause made clear."

The correspondent draws a dark picture of the indifference of the agriculturists of Canada in their own interests in respect to butter. He affirms, that the Canadian butters are not so bad as any that could be permitted to be placed under the name of butter. In contrast to this, the entries of butter from Northern Europe—from Denmark, Sweden, and Finland more particularly—were very numerous during the last few months. At a rough estimate, the steamship companies, independent altogether of railway connections, received upwards of three hundred tons of butter during the last three months. The increase in the number of animals at the port of entry, and the other hand, Canadian cattle can be raised for any market and shipped alive. This gives at least an advantage of thirty per cent. in favor of the exportation of Canadian butter at good prices to a market that cannot be so shipped to farmers cannot engage too largely in stock raising, in view of the constantly increasing market for fresh beef at good prices afforded by the Mother Country.

(Toronto Mail.) About thirty car loads of cattle and one thousand sheep were brought to the Western Cattle Market on Tuesday, and the greater portion of them were purchased for export to England at good prices to the farmer and cattle dealer. If the trade develops within the next twelve months, more than double the amount of accommodation that at present exists in the cattle market will have to be furnished by the City Council. The present pens are insufficient to accommodate even the droves that were offered last Tuesday. A petition signed by thirty of the most prominent cattle breeders and dealers in the Western part of Ontario has been sent to the Market Committee praying for increased accommodation for cattle, and it is the opinion of many that the necessary outlet to furnish this would pay the city well in increased receipts and taxes taken at the Western market. The market in England remains firm for well bred stock, and also for good well bred sheep, and there is an unlimited demand for our beef and mutton. The common or native breeds of sheep and cattle, however, will not pay the expense of shipping across. When the common breeds of cattle will only fetch from \$3 to \$3.75 per 100 lbs., live weight, good grade cattle will fetch from \$4 to \$5. Our farmers will see therefore that it is to their advantage to improve stock by procuring cattle of the best breeds, which can now be obtained at reasonable rates. There has been an advance in freight recently in Montreal and Quebec on account of the immense amount of stock offered for shipment, but exporters hope that the government will do something to assist them in this great enterprise by encouraging ocean vessels to embark in the trade. Toronto, as a distributing centre, has always taken a leading part in the traffic, and with increased market accommodation for exporters, local dealers, and farmers, the city should reap still greater advantage.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OILY FALL TWEEDS! Just Received: A FEW PIECES Scotch Tweeds, Of Superior Quality and desirable Patterns. A FULL STOCK OF Diagonal Coatings and Overcoatings, DAILY EXPECTED. Gentlemen wishing First Class Clothing, are invited to call. We guarantee satisfaction. J. F. ALLISON, sept4

GROCERIES. JUST RECEIVED: PURE JAVA COFFEE; Morton's Pickles; Fresh Currants; Soda Biscuits; Pilot Bread; Molasses and Sugar; Full Stock of Spices and Essences; sept4 J. F. ALLISON.

BOOTHS AND SHOES. LADIES' and MISSES' KID BOOTS; Ladies' and Misses' Leather Boots; Ladies' and Misses' Serge Boots; Gent's Summer Shoes; In good Styles and at low prices. Inspection invited. J. F. ALLISON, sept4

CROCKERYWARE. A GOOD STOCK OF CROCKERYWARE. All bought before the increase in duty, which will give customers the benefit of Good Stock. Butter Crock and Milk Pans. J. F. ALLISON, sept4

SHINGLES and FINE LUMBER. ON HAND: 50 M. Sawed and Split Shingles; 5 M. Feet Seasonable Pine Lumber. J. F. ALLISON, sept4

DRY GOODS! 5 Cases and Bales, Containing a General Assorted Stock. 100 Bundles WHITE WARP; 25 Bundles BLUE WARP; 1 Case GENTS' HATS; 1 Bale CARRIAGE DUST WRAPS; Carpets—Assorted Stock. Now is the time to buy low. J. L. Black, sept4

SUGAR, Molasses, &c. JUST RECEIVED: 4 CASKS Best Quality SUGAR; 15 chests Choice Tea; 5 kegs Baking Soda; 5 kegs Rice; 5 barrels Dry Apples. FOR SALE LOW. J. L. Black, sept4

TOBACCO and Tea. JUST RECEIVED: 80 CADDIES BLACK HAWK TOBACCO; 5 Caddies Little Serrano Tobacco; 8 Boxes Challenge Tobacco; 10 Half-chests Extra Tea; 10 Caddies Superior Tea, for family use. Dry Apples, Raisins, &c. For Sale Low. J. L. Black, sept4

GLASS, NAILS, &c. JUST RECEIVED: 1200 BOXES GLASS—all sizes—from 7 1/2 to 16x48; 75 kegs Nails, assorted sizes; 10 boxes Clinch Nails; 1 case Zinc; 1 case Putty; Locks, Hinges, Screws; Copper Braces; Carriage Malleable Irons; Paints, Oils, Turpentine, &c. And all Builders' Material at very low prices. J. L. Black, sept4

SUMMER STOCK! WE ARE NOW OPENING OUR USUAL STOCK OF Seasonable Goods, In Staple and Fancy Lines, And now offer our customers a full and well Assorted Stock to select from. Prices very low for prompt payment. J. F. Black, sept4

DRESS SILK! We beg to call attention to a Lot of Colored Dress Silks, Which we will sell at greatly Reduced Prices. J. E. Black, sept4

Flour and Oats! 100 BLS. SUPERIOR FLOUR; 800 Bushels of OATS, (Canadian White). BLAIR ESTABROOKS, sept4

DRY FISH! Just Received: Codfish and Pollock. BLAIR ESTABROOKS, sept4

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE. THE Subscriber hereby notifies those indebted to him by Note, Bill or Book Account, and which amounts are overdue, that unless immediate payment is made, they will be handed over for collection, without further notice or respect to persons. GEO. E. FORD, Sackville, Sept. 5, 1879.—31

New Boots and Shoes. I RECEIVED by rail from Montreal this week and have now open and ready for inspection and sale a new Assortment of LADIES' & MISSES' Boots, Shoes and Slippers, In Kid, Blubber, Goat and Serge. Having a reputation established for selling the cheapest and best Goods in this line, I am determined to sustain that reputation by offering this lot at our usual LOW PRICES. GEO. E. FORD, Noted for Cheap Boots, Shoes & Slippers. sept4

Immense Reductions IN BUTTER CROCKS and MILK PANS. A SMALL LOT of the above still remain on hand, and will be sold at cost to clear. GEO. E. FORD, sept4

Gents' Felt Hats, A Nice Assortment, and at LOWER PRICES than ever before. GEO. E. FORD, sept4

FOR THE LADIES. A SMALL LOT of the Newest Styles in LADIES' Black Straw Hats. Call and see them at GEO. E. FORD'S, sept4

LUMBER! LUMBER! ON HAND: 30 M. feet Seasoned PINE LUMBER, From 1/2 inch to 3 inches in thickness. ALSO, A QUANTITY OF Laths and Palings, For sale at Lowest Prices, at GEO. E. FORD'S, Sackville, Aug. 15, 1879. 41

Pumps! Pumps! A CONSIGNMENT OF Combination Barrel Pumps. These Pumps have given complete satisfaction wherever introduced, and the attention of parties contemplating buying is requested to this lot. They are being offered at low prices, and on reasonable terms. aug15-41 GEO. E. FORD.

Tea, White Lead, &c. Receiving ex Steamers from England: 250 HALF CHESTS LONDON CONGO TEA; 50 bags E. I. Rice; 30 cases Colman's Starch; 30 barrels Morton's Pickles; 4 tons Brandram's White Lead and Paints; 20 casks Linseed Oil; Putty, Black Lead; Nutmegs, Mustard, &c., &c. For sale at Lowest Rates by GEO. S. DEFOREST, 15 South Wharf, ST. JOHN, N. B., aug27

For Ninety in the Shade. DRESS LINENS, very cheap, at W. D. MAIN & CO. BLACK GRENADES, very cheap, at W. D. MAIN & CO. FANS, Excellent Fans for 15c. and 25c. at W. D. MAIN & CO. Receiving Additions Weekly. MILLINERY Department. JUST OPENED: 1 Case Old Ladies' Bl'k Lace Caps. 1 do. Widows' Caps. Nottingham Lace Curtains, Lambrequins, Boys' Straw Hats, Men's Hair English Hats, Ladies' Sun Hats, and Sun Shades—very low. Table Napkins, White and Colored; Linen Damask, Table Covers, Towelling, Sherting, Pillow Cotton; All of which offered at Prices to command immediate Sale. A few of the 50c. CORSETS, worth \$1 and \$1.25, still left. One Pair Black GRENADE, worth \$1 damaged, worth 40c. offered at 20c. per yard to clear. Remnants of PRINTS and DRESS GOODS, very cheap. W. D. MAIN & CO. AMHERST, N. S. DRY FISH! Just Received: Codfish and Pollock. BLAIR ESTABROOKS, sept4

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

56 Casks Burning Oil, Best Quality. Landing this day, and for sale Wholesale VERY LOW. J. L. Black, sept4

FLOUR ON RAIL TO ARRIVE: 100 Bbls. White Rose, Will sell at Station at very Low Price. J. L. Black, sept4

TO OUR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS. WE HAVE IN STOCK and are now receiving large amount of Goods, of first quality, viz.: Groceries, Builders' Material, Shell Hardware, Cutlery, Iron, Steel, Agricultural Implements, Flour, Meal, Paints, Oils, Varnish, &c. In short, all description of Goods for all classes of persons, which we will sell at THIS DATE at exceedingly Low Prices for Cash. Or payment by produce. Indefinite and long credit will be curtailed for a time. J. L. Black, sept4

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