

## Chignecto Post.

Sackville, N. B., July 18, 1878.

## The New Chief Commissioner.

Mr. Landry was on Saturday last sworn in Chief Commissioner of Public Works and Mr. D. L. Hanington a member of the Government without office. Mr. Landry is a man of fine abilities and undoubted honor and his administration of this important department will inspire public confidence. Mr. Michael Adams of Newcastle was previously sworn in Surveyor General in place of Hon. Benjamin Stevenson, resigned. The holders of portfolios in the late Government were—

Hon. Mr. KING,  
" " KELLY,  
" " STEVENSON,  
" " FRASER.

The reconstructed Government consists of—

Hon. Mr. WEDDERBURN,  
" " LANDRY,  
" " ADAMS,  
" " FRASER.

Mr. Fraser of the old Government lone remaining.

We presume the charge of inconsistency will be brought against Messrs. Landry and Hanington for going into an administration in which every department is held by a member of a Government which they so often denounced. An examination of their positions, however, will show that they were technically as well as morally consistent. Mr. Fraser is understood to possess influential support in the House and was personally unobjectionable to the members elect for Westmorland, who, besides, desired that a tried and proved non-sectarian free school man should occupy a leading position in a Government of which Messrs. Adams and Landry, two Catholics, were members, in order that the Government might not be charged with sectarianism. Mr. Fraser occupied that position, and it seemed fair that he should have a department. The only objection to him was his connection with the late Government. In this, Mr. Fraser fairly meets the views of his new colleagues. It is understood he will not oppose any investigations into any of the transactions of the late Government that seem to require more light, especially the Chatham Branch affair, and that the policy of the late King-Kelly Government is not to hamper them in adopting such general measures of reform and for the advancement of the public works of the Province as will enable them to redeem their pledges to their constituents.

We heartily congratulate Messrs. Landry and Hanington on their new honors and have no doubt the country will sustain their decision.

## The Freeman's Defence of Sir A. J. Smith.

"The Freeman of 6th inst., says: 'The Post asserts that Sir A. J. Smith prevented a company from building the railroad to Cape Tormentine by refusing the rails. This is untrue as it has been repeatedly shown.' How, when and where has Sir A. J. Smith been shown to be untrue? Who is the man who has shown it to be untrue, and where is his evidence? The Freeman in its eagerness to defend its patron, Sir A. J. Smith, ventures to assert what he himself has never dared to do and what he cannot do. He was charged months and months ago with declining to aid the effort of the company to obtain rails; we challenged his defenders to produce even his own denial, and they have failed to do so. Sir A. J. Smith is now in Dorchester. Let him now, even at his eleventh hour, deny it, if he can. But as long as he keeps a dead silence, the Freeman is guilty of a most unwarrantable falsehood in its assertions in his behalf.

If he did not refuse the rails, why is not the railway built? Nobody denies that a company was formed, incorporated, \$175,000 subsidy secured, surveys made, contract to construct it made to take effect on securing rails, and application made for rails. At this point progress was stopped. Where then was the failure in the scheme, if Sir A. J. Smith was ready to hand over the rails?—perhaps the Freeman will explain to its readers in Westmorland.

The Freeman declares that Sir John A. Macdonald is supposed to be the man who will probably succeed in getting it built despite the opposition of Sir John A. The statements of the Freeman quite fulfil our predictions made nearly a year ago. We foretold he had obstructed it for electioneering purposes; that he would just before the election come out as its champion; that he would try and make it appear that the very salvation of the scheme depended upon his re-election! Our words have been verified to the letter. The cry will be raised that Sir John is the violent enemy of the railway, and that Sir Albert's re-election is its only hope!

The low transparent cunning that will deliberately obstruct a work of great public utility, and prostitute it to partisan service in an electioneering canvass, exhibits an ingratitude to the people and an all engrossing selfishness worthy of the most venal demagogue!

The Telegraph surprises us with the information that the Chignecto Post is ashamed of its principles and its party; it shouts "we are not Conservatives; we are not Protectionists."

Now, that is just where our city contemporary is mistaken. We are proud of our party, we do not care by what name it is called, and we are proud of it because of its principles by the operation of which the old Canada enjoyed many years of prosperity, by which the severed Provinces were knit together into one great Dominion, a mighty impetus given to the industrial interests of the whole country and a national

arena opened to political aspirations of the young men of Canada, and for the working out of responsible Government. It is a party of progress and advancement, Liberal in guaranteeing equal rights and privileges to all classes, creeds and nationalities, the poor man and the rich alike; Conservative in never wavering from its fidelity to the Old Land and the Old Flag, and in preserving those priceless heritages of constitutional liberty and responsible government intact!

When the Telegraph casts slurs at the party with which Wilmot, Fisher, Tilley, Chandler, Howe, Tupper, Archibald, McCully, Young, D'Arcy, McGee, Cartier, Howland, Ross and McDonald were identified, what becomes of its hundreds of Editorials magnifying and glorifying them? Of its advocacy of Confederation and of its support of that party to the very day when it ceased to dispense public patronage? It is an ill bird that defiles its own nest; it is an inconsistent newspaper that assails its own record.

How the Telegraph can in the name of Liberalism, desert Tilley and expose the cause of DeVeber and Weyton, both of whom opposed Confederation, and who always were Tories, and of Burpee who, when Tilley fought the battles of Liberalism and Confederation was a political cipher, in one of those mysterious, that requires a new revelation to solve.

Does PROTECTION INCREASE THE PRICES?—The Telegraph says: "There is nothing more certain than that the people of the United States cannot gain by making food, fuel, etc., dear; while it is equally certain that the American farmer, at the price of protecting his grain, has to submit to taxes utterly unknown in Canada. He needs a good many of the articles in the subjoined list, and must pay about as much for them as the United States tariff is higher than the Canadian."

	U. S. Canadian.	P. C.	P. C.
Wool screws,	50 to 60	17 1/2	17 1/2
Machinery,	40 to 50	35	35
Stoves and other castings,	35 to 40	30	30
Woolen cloth,	68 to 70	55	55
Flannels and blankets,	58 to 60	45	45
Ready-made clothing,	35 to 40	30	30
Alpaca goods,	50 to 60	40	40
Cotton yarn,	40 to 50	30	30
Silk thread,	60 to 70	50	50
Silk cloth,	50 to 60	40	40
Linen cloth,	30 to 40	25	25
Fur goods,	30 to 40	25	25
Rubber goods,	30 to 40	25	25
Leather goods,	30 to 40	25	25
Furniture,	30 to 40	25	25
Clothes,	30 to 40	25	25
Gloves of kid or other,	50	40	40

The italics are ours. Our contemporary must think its readers are fools to swallow such transparent twaddle. It is not a fact that nearly every article in the above list is manufactured so cheaply in the United States that their manufacturers are able to compete with England in foreign markets for their sale? Do they not sell us their cheap furniture, cheap clocks, cheap glassware, cheap cotton and rubber goods, and cheap machinery? And if Protection in the United States can so cheaply produce goods to compete with England in foreign markets, to compete with Free Trade England, is it not beneficial to the farmer?

We direct our contemporary's attention to the following statement of the value of imports into Canada for the year ending 30th June, 1877, together with the countries from which they were imported:—

	U. S.	England.
Screws for wood,	\$ 12,618	\$ 38,417
London cloth,	44,043	4,943
Synthes, &c.,	34,699	6,884
Spades,	29,994	7,311
Nails, &c., &c.,	171,657	28,229
Edge tools,	38,337	21,446
Hoes, rakes and forks,	29,720	808
Machinery,	277,544	165,857
Ploughs,	21,125	1,567
Pianos,	294,237	44,097
Flannels,	129,916	276,548
Stoves,	338,462	31,772
Boots and shoes,	267,321	33,175
Leather goods,	32,792	853,728
Loganovics,	145,480	1,413
Carriages,	91,770	4,143
India rubber boots and shoes,	20,910	245
Harness furniture,	77,240	19,908
Glass fittings,	66,196	6,691
Glass ware,	11,135	25,517
Rubber tubing,	27,197	256
Rubber clothing,	20,716	30,804
Rubber hose and tubing,	37,802	1,059
Rubber goods,	24,507	28,880
MANUFACTURES OF BRASS,	62,054	27,695
Copper,	14,913	7,839
Gold, silver, &c.,	162,804	54,937
Alpaca,	21,091	990
Cottons,	26,187	17,443
Glass ware,	306,738	79,144
Hats,	449,993	196,707
Leather,	37,704	24,485
Clocks,	49,708	8,396
Corbards,	24,081	6,436
Carriages,	866	440,933
Printed cottons,	1,038,072	1,005,164
Cotton wearing apparel,	163,345	198,123
Fire arms,	33,341	40,881
Furniture,	27,812	2,222
Carpets,	22,235	73,604

After reading over that list, and it might be easily enlarged, will not the Telegraph confess that its cry about Protection increasing prices is all clap-trap?

The organ of the Westmorland Sovereign will this week declare on the treachery of Messrs. Landry and Hanington; their political apostasy in forming a Government with Mr. Fraser of the old Government, which they previously abused; their faithless adherence to their pledges, &c., &c. Mark how that \$500,000 Mr. Macdonald, who issued that 5,000 Edition, will burn with righteous indignation!

An effort is being made by certain politicians who were previously well flattened out at the late election, to get Mr. Wood to put himself up against Mr. Landry. They are willing that Mr. Wood should be sacrificed if they can give trouble or annoy Mr. Landry. We believe Mr. Wood will not dance again to that music.

Our contemporary challenges us to discuss the character of gentlemen connected with the late Government and the means adopted to procure votes. What our contemporary says about any body's character is of no consequence.

WORK on a new stone (railway) bridge over Hall's Creek, Westmorland County, is progressing rapidly. The cost will be \$15,000.

## Westmorland County Court.

## REMARKS.

1 Thomas vs. Geldert—R. A. Borden.  
2 Smith vs. Ayer—D. L. Hanington.  
3 Thompson vs. Gray et al.—R. B. Smith.  
4 Gould vs. Gagnon et al.—H. J. Gilbert.  
5 Burke vs. Gagnon—H. J. Gilbert.  
6 Doc. dem. Jarvis vs. Trites—H. J. Gilbert.  
7 Cormier et al. vs. Smith—Hanington & Wells.  
8 Crandall vs. Palmer—Holsted.  
9 Ryan et al. vs. Trites et al.—A. J. Hickman.  
10 Downey et al. vs. Halleahan et al.—Borden & Atkinson.  
11 Brook vs. Harris et al.—R. B. Smith.  
12 Wells et al. vs. Chapman—Dickson & Trueman.  
13 Hanington vs. Thompson et al.—W. J. Gilbert.  
14 Stokes vs. Wheaton—Dickson & Trueman.  
15 McLaughlin et al. vs. White—Smith & Stevens.

## NEW DOCKET.

1 C. Milner Gent. on. &c., vs. C. J. Brydges—W. C. Milner.  
2 Thomas Armstrong vs. Blair Botsford—W. J. Gilbert.  
3 F. H. Corbett et al. vs. W. J. Best—A. L. Palmer.  
4 Doc. dem. Fowler vs. John E. Cahill—Hanington & Wells.  
5 L. N. Wilbur vs. Citizens Ins. Co.—Borden & Atkinson.  
6 Ruth H. Woodman vs. Council of Moncton—R. B. Smith.  
7 Doc. ex. dem. E. Cogswell vs. E. A. Welch—C. Milner.  
8 Hugh Davidson vs. John T. Joseph—R. B. Smith.  
9 C. J. Milner vs. C. H. Fairweather—W. C. Milner.  
10 R. H. Rignam vs. Council of Moncton—R. B. Smith.  
11 R. R. Woodman vs. W. J. Robinson—R. B. Smith.  
12 John Cleveland vs. Gideon Vernon—R. B. Smith.  
13 Jos. Dryden vs. J. Wilbur—Smith & Stevens.

## SPECIAL DOCKET.

1 Jos. Hickman vs. T. V. Bell—Hickman & Emmetson.  
2 R. S. DeVeber et al. vs. Wm. Horneman—Hanington & Wells.  
3 James Hamilton vs. M. Nolles—Dickson & Trueman.

## CRIMINAL DOCKET.

"The Queen vs. Martha Osborne, Eliza Osborne and Harry Osborne, for murder." The Queen vs. John Osborne, accessory after the fact to murder.  
"The Queen vs. Pascal Cormier, for forgery."  
GRAND JURY.  
William Cochran, Foreman.  
Hiram Palmer. C. C. Barnes.  
Ben. Moran. George T. Bowser.  
E. V. Goffrey. J. T. Carter.  
James Clarke. Amasa Dixon.  
G. W. Chandler. Lemuel Bell.  
Alex. Baudro. Humphrey Bowser.  
Geo. Bishop. Wm. B. Etter.  
James E. Ayer. Ed. King.  
Howard Freeman.

## European.

The Manchester Guardian's London correspondent says that the expectation gains ground that a general election is imminent, but nothing can be stated definitely till Beaconsfield returns. It is understood that the Premier will make an important speech in the L. R. on Thursday night, and if an appeal to the country is intended a notification of that step will be given by him in the course of his address.

Conservatives are preparing to give him and Salisbury a very enthusiastic reception. The scene at Charing Cross will be like a royal reception. The wisdom of the Liberals in suspending judgment upon Beaconsfield's policy till more is known is confirmed by telegrams which point to the existence of important but untried arrangements made with France. No section of the Liberal party is in a hurry to condemn hastily, and it is now supposed that a larger proportion of the Opposition is favorable to the Government than at first suspected.

The News says it is intended that Cyprus shall be permanently garrisoned by a comparatively small body of European troops to be supplemented by local militia organized by officers accompanying General Wolseley. The stay of the Indian troops in the island is only temporary. Wolseley is expected at Malta on Wednesday. He starts thence for Cyprus on the 26th with transports conveying the troops.

After reaching his residence Lord Beaconsfield, in response to repeated calls from the crowd, appeared at a window and thanked them for his reception. He said Lord Salisbury had himself had brought back peace, but peace, he hoped, with honor, such as would satisfy service and country.

## The 12th at Dorchester.

The procession formed at the station on the arrival of the train from the west, and preceded by the Sussex Band marched through the streets and to the grounds of Mr. Chapman, where tea was prepared. The procession was headed by John Stain, and in plain regalia, accompanied by Grand Secretary Blackless, Wm. Matthews and J. E. Ganong on horses, in the uniform of the Royal Soberlet Knights. The procession included the Scarlet members and other degrees in uniform. Mr. McDowell, county director of ceremonies, was the marshal. There were about 250 in the procession, which made a striking appearance. The day was fine and sunny, and several hundred spectators were on the grounds. After tea had been discussed, speeches from the band stand, were made by Messrs. A. K. Blackless, from St. John, T. A. Kinney, J. H. Dickson, H. R. Emmer, Wm. K. Reynolds, Jr., W. H. Williams, and Rev. Chas. Comben. A full report of the speeches made is unavoidably crowded out.

Not since Judge Botsford was Surveyor-General and Sir A. J. Smith Member of the Government, has this County held two seats in the Government. We may reasonably expect to find local affairs much better looked after than formerly.

The Hanlan-Ross Scull Race takes place on the Kennebecasis on Thursday next. The betting is in favor of Hanlan.

## Happenings at Hopewell, &amp;c., &amp;c.

Since the opening of Oulton Hall on Dominion Day everything has been quiet. Nothing of any note has occurred, and to make news when we have nothing out of which to make it, is rather hard for even newspaper correspondents. There is however a negative side to the subject, and if we cannot write about what has taken place we can about what has not. We have had no railway collisions, no shipping disasters, no heartrending accidents, no sudden deaths, no serious sicknesses, for all which we are devoutly thankful.

Our country looks splendidly just now, the crops are in excellent condition and the prospects are that the yield will be quite above the average. Haying is just beginning, and the hope is general that the crop may be saved in better condition than was that of last season.

Our roads are being somewhat improved, but to make them anything like what they ought to be a heavy expenditure will be required. We are anxious to see what will be done for them under the new order of things.

The Railway route to Alma has been surveyed, and the Harvey side of the Lake has been favourably reported. Many are dissatisfied with the decision—if it is a final one—as the general opinion is that a possible route could have been found on this side of the Lake, and one much more direct as well. However, the Albert Railway is famed for its crooks and bends, and to finish it after any other fashion would be such a "new departure" that perhaps it would be unwise to attempt it.

July 12th was duly celebrated at Alma. The day was fine, the attendance large, and the get up creditable. First there was a first class dinner served in the Orange Hall, then a procession led by drum and pipe and flying banners, marched to the Baptist Church, where Rev. Robt. Wilson discoursed for an hour on "Orangemen what they are, and what they believe in." The chair was occupied by Mr. Alfred Aitken, who promises to be the worthy son of a worthy father, whose sad removal has left a vacancy not yet filled in the parish. The procession reformed, marched back to the Hall where a sumptuous tea was provided, after which various sports were engaged in.

Sabbath desecration was the subject of Mr. Wilson's discourse at the Hill, Harvey, and Hopewell Corner on Sabbath last. The question was pretty thoroughly discussed, and that Sunday visiting, pleasuring, letter writing, driving, running trains on the holy day, whether for political or other purposes, and holding elections on Saturday involving absence from home, neglect of that ought to be the Premier's duty, were all condemned. The day was a success, and after which various sports were engaged in.

Another "big time" is expected on the 8th prox., when the Moncton Baptist Sabbath School will hold its annual picnic here at the Corner. Rumor says a large crowd is coming. The hot sun, they feel, that their country's interest demands it at their hands. There certainly can be no inconsistency or political dishonesty in such a course. If the opposition think they can make political capital out of such stories as—Hanington, Landry, &c., have betrayed their trust, by "joining the old Government" as they call it, then let them work away. It will be found that the people are alive to their subtle joggles, (and their flimsy effort at such transparent humbug) will be rebound, and re-sculpt their already lacerated polls.

July 15th, 1878.

## The Twelfth at Montreal.

From the Mail.  
There is one cause for gratification at all events in the manner in which the Twelfth passed off in Montreal—no blood was shed. It is the unexpected which often happens, and the people are alive to their subtle joggles, (and their flimsy effort at such transparent humbug) will be rebound, and re-sculpt their already lacerated polls.

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would have much preferred to run a ticket in both City and County, and the opinion to-day even among candidates who were adverse to a ticket run, (so I learn from personal communication with the parties) is that it would have been better had that plan been adopted. This much to the credit of Mr. Willis' forecast and judgment.

It is urged against Mr. Willis that after the election he addressed members elated through the medium of circulars and letters. Well, suppose he did so to the fullest extent, (although it is well known that he has repudiated circular issuing) what of it? Had he not a right to do so? and in whose mouth does it honestly lie to say that he indicted a word to any member of which any honorable man need be ashamed? Instead of being berated for the energy he has displayed in this matter, that he has ambition, is undoubted, but that he subordinates the interests of his party to the gratification of that ambition, is untrue. I have known Mr. Willis for a long time, and in all my intercourse with him I never knew him to behave dishonestly towards his bitterest opponents. I know, moreover, that though he was one of the real leaders of the Opposition last session, he studiously avoided allowing the general opinion to place in a position which would be considered as overshadowing the name of leader. I know, too, that he is to-day as reluctant to interfere with the proper selection of a leader or to push himself forward for that position as the least experienced member of the House could possibly be.

Then, Sir, in the face of facts that rebound to Mr. Willis' credit, I ask why certain newspaper writers abuse the man? That he will live through the error that the Moncton press are actively fostering. They say that the new members for Westmorland are sneaking in with, and taking office in the old Government and so betraying their pledges made to their friends at the election.

Now I cannot see why Mr. Hanington or any other of the newly elected members may not take office in a new Government formed after a General election. One would suppose that the only proper course is to assist in getting up an efficient Government made up of men of talent and executive ability. I for one should feel that they are not true to their trust if they do not form a Government, and accept office. They feel that their country's interest demands it at their hands. There certainly can be no inconsistency or political dishonesty in such a course. If the opposition think they can make political capital out of such stories as—Hanington, Landry, &c., have betrayed their trust, by "joining the old Government" as they call it, then let them work away. It will be found that the people are alive to their subtle joggles, (and their flimsy effort at such transparent humbug) will be rebound, and re-sculpt their already lacerated polls.

Yours, etc.,  
An Old M. P. P.  
Moncton, July 13, 1878.

## Standards Already!

To the Editor of Chignecto Post.  
Sir,—It might not be amiss to guard the freeholders against an error, that the Moncton press are actively fostering. They say that the new members for Westmorland are sneaking in with, and taking office in the old Government and so betraying their pledges made to their friends at the election.

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## Advertisements This Day.

## Flour &amp; Meal.

JUST RECEIVED:  
100 BLS. FLOUR,  
PRICE, \$5.50 to \$6.25.  
100 Brls. Kila Dried Corn Meal,  
FOR SALE VERY LOW.  
J. L. Black.

## BEDROOM SUITES!

8 Bedroom Suits,  
6 Walnut Extension Tables.  
U. S. MANUFACTURE.  
J. L. Black.

## New Goods.

JUST RECEIVED:  
Children's Carriages  
FROM \$6 TO \$15.  
FANCY WORK STANDS.  
CREAM FREEZERS, &c.  
J. L. Black.

## Carpets, Paints, Oil, &amp;c.

JUST RECEIVED:  
NEW ALL-WOOL CARPETS;  
New Tapestry Carpets;  
New Brussels Carpets;  
Floor Oilcloths—all widths;  
White Lead, Colored Paints, Putty;  
Dry and Tarrad Sheeting Paper;  
Nails, Zinc, Glass;  
Raw and Boiled Oils;  
Locks, Knobs, and Hinges;  
FOR SALE CHEAP.  
J. L. Black.

## MAY 9th, 1878.

## Goods for the Million.

OUR SUMMER STOCK is now complete—direct importation from London, Liverpool, Manchester, New York and Boston, and from chief marts of trade in our Dominion—and comprises Fancy, Staple and Ornamental Goods for Household.

## Tobacco.

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