

Chignecto Post.

Sackville, N. B., February 14, 1878.

On to Alma.

The people of the lower part of Albert County are now urging their claims to Railway connection. We have before referred to this project in terms of commendation. Railway extension to Harvey and Alma must come. The wealth, industries, and growing importance of these parishes demand it. The complete success that has attended the operations of the Albert Railway; its promising and already large traffic and passenger returns, will give an immense stimulus to the agitation for extension. We trust that the gentlemen who have it in hand will succeed in maturing a substantial project, the construction of which will meet the approval of the people's representatives. The action of the Government in subsidizing the Grand Southern Railway, (which this Province wants as much as a cat wants two tails,) and thereby taking from the Province a large sum annually for interest, has practically deprived some other localities from having a Railway connection to which they were justly entitled, but we trust some means may be contrived to give aid to extension of the same utility, such as the one to Harvey and Alma.

WHATEVER his political failures may be, Hon. Mr. Smith's reputation for personal integrity stands high, and we have yet to be convinced he would deliberately falsify the record to meet his own ends. When we charged him with refusing his aid to obtain rails for the Cape Tormentine Railway, we unhesitatingly offered him as our witness-in-chief, and challenged his organ here to obtain and publish his denial. That paper has not done so, for the very good reason that Mr. Smith cannot deny our statements, without lying, and that we are confident he would not do. But instead of going to the fountain head for information, the organ calls as witnesses to contradict us "gentlemen" whose position in the community it does not define, whose connection with the Company it does not state, and whose very names it does not venture to mention! Who are these "gentlemen" and what are they? What means of information did they possess? What is their credibility as witnesses? Surely the newly converted Editor cannot have forgotten so soon all the lessons in Journalism imbibed when supporting Sir John A. MacDonald, as to ask the people of Westmorland to believe the testimony of witnesses whose very names are suppressed? We trust that the Editor has not been bringing forth out of vasty nothingness, some ideal "gentlemen," who placed in the witness box shall assert anything that is wanted and deny everything that is inconvenient, for the purpose of confounding those opposed to Criticism! We would not insult the Editor by supposing these "gentlemen" to be the ideal creations of a highly imaginative mind, and that they lack such essential as form, weight and substance, but we do think there is a solemn air of mystery about these "gentlemen"—a secrecy as profound as enshrouded the Man of the Iron Mask. Notwithstanding their testimony, we beg to prepare the minds of the people for the programme provided for them. The Cape Tormentine Railway was obstructed and defeated by Mr. Smith in order that it might be used as a political machine at the general elections, and the people will soon hear the pleasant tidings that Mr. Smith's highest ambition is to serve his native county and to lend his best aid to the construction of the Cape Tormentine Railway at Dorchester.

CUTTING DOWN THE FLAG AT DORCHESTER.—The Belleville Intelligencer, referring to the charge (first noticed by a correspondent of the Post), that Hon. Mr. Smith made certain disloyal expressions on the first Dominion Day, says:—

This is a very grave accusation to make against a Minister of the Crown, and we should have preferred to have seen it formulated over and over again, rather than anonymously. The accusation is, however, of such a character that Mr. Smith cannot afford to pass it over in silence. Should he clear himself of it, we shall have pleasure in giving publicity to his exculpation, as, had as the present Government be, and already leavened with disloyalty in the persons of Mr. Jones and others of its members, we should prefer to see the Government made to rest upon the character of our public men.

The Moncton Times says:—

Mr. Smith has yet made no explanation, though he is so exceedingly sensitive to the contents of newspapers that the other day he sent a very long dispatch to the papers, denying certain statements of the *New Dominion*, none of which were half as important as the letter of the correspondent of the Post.

We can only add that our correspondent is a man of undoubted integrity, and would not, we believe, make such an assertion without some basis of truth. Our columns are open to receive Mr. Smith's denial or explanation.

Mr. Smith's domestic organ displays all the ingenuity of a hired detective, and all the animus of a political apostate in its labor of hunting up and publishing something that might seem discreditable in the Editor of this paper. Well, it has fulminated its charges against us, and we stand in the criminal dock, charged with "slandering" the Minister of Marine, (respecting the C. T. Ry.—Ed.), and subscribing ten thousand dollars worth of stock.

Mighty Caesar! What wondrous arms are these! Really, how shocking! Well, we plead not guilty, and as the organ says, "The man who brings a charge is bound to make out a *prima facie* case," we say prove your case.

Farmer's League.

Thursday's Proceedings.

The League was entertained at dinner in the Brunswick House by the Westmorland delegates.

Mr. Albert Fawcett read an extract from the Report of the Secretary of Agriculture, in which the regret was expressed that none of the stock purchased by the Government had been obtained by Westmorland Co., and also that no good would result from farming in the County until manual labor gave way to more mental labor. He wanted to know who was responsible for such a sentiment.

Mr. Black moved the following resolution:

Resolved,—That this League fully appreciates the advantages derived from judicious selections and improvements of farm stock, made with due regard to the varied capabilities of the several districts of our Province, and that therefore it is its policy to encourage the improvement of stock, and to recognize that creditable advancement is being made in improved stabling and feeding of stock intended for the market.

Mr. Dixon said he had no doubt of the progress in good feeding and stabling, but thought the rate of progress was slow, and that there was much room for improvement as there ought to be. There should be a more judicious selection of animals; a fresh importation of stock is required, and it should be kept up at intervals or else the stock will deteriorate.

Mr. John Fawcett agreed with the tone of the resolution, but thought it did not go far enough.

Mr. Purdy, of Queen's, bore testimony to the good quality of soil in Westmorland, but thought the soil in his county was just as good.

The Secretary moved the following amendment, seconded by Mr. Albert Fawcett:

Resolved,—That this League, while it appreciates the efforts put forth by the farmers of the Province in the improvement of the general farm stock, by a judicious selection of breeding animals, they nevertheless think there is room for great improvement, as stock can only be grown at a profit when well fed and housed, recommends to the farmers of the Province a more extensive culture of roots and the construction of better stock barns.

The amendment was lost and the original resolution carried.

Mr. Dixon moved:

Resolved,—That the League desires to record its deep sense of the great loss suffered in the lamented death of Charles S. Lugin, Esq., who was so long actively connected with the improvement of Provincial Agricultural affairs, and took so prominent a part in the advancement of the farming interests of the Province.

The best means of securing proper recognition of agricultural interests by the Legislature of the Province was next discussed. Mr. McLeod, M. P. P., said that the best means to accomplish that end were for the farmers to attend the polls and elect more farmers as representatives.

Hon. Mr. McQueen was introduced by Mr. Dixon and spoke of the pleasure it gave him to be present on this occasion, and he believed the meetings of these Leagues would be productive of much good. With regard to the Exhibition he said the Government would have held one last year, but thought it was not wise, in view of the disastrous fire at St. John. Frederick is not the only place where an exhibition could be held, and not the only place where there was a fine exhibition building. He was in favor of holding exhibitions in different parts of the Province, but the great trouble was to fix on central points. He thought a good scheme would be to hold an exhibition in Fredericton, say next year, and let the Government's contribution towards the erection of a building, in say two years, give St. John the same opportunity, and Westmorland and the North Shore counties the same facilities, if they are favorable to the scheme. He announced that the Government's intention to hold an exhibition next year, and he said it was quite probable that there would be an importation of sheep next year by the Government from England.

Friday's Proceedings.

The Delegates were driven to Tantramar, and inspected Mr. J. Wood's stock farm. The Delegates were quite in ecstasies over the sight of fat cattle. The *Telegraph's* correspondent says:—"In one barn were twenty head of cattle being fattened and among the lot a yoke of three year old steers, raised by Mr. Treman, that are pretty well bred Short-horn. The girls in the yard were six inches, and their weight in dressed beef would be about 1,000 pounds apiece. In another barn are nineteen head of oxen being fattened, making in all thirty-nine head of oxen and steers, thirty-seven of which will exceed an average of 800 pounds of beef."

Mr. Alfred Ayer's pair of two year old steers, one of which weighed seven feet four inches, was next admired. The cooking and feeding apparatus of W. F. George, Esq., the boiler for steaming, the horse power crusher and hay cutter were examined with a good deal of satisfaction. Sackville, perhaps, never before had such appreciative and delighted visitors.

SUPREME COURT is sitting at Fredericton. A rule nisi for a new trial has been granted in Eastern Townships Bank vs. Hanington. A rule absolute to mandamus has been granted to compel the N. B. & C. Railway to run daily trains to St. Andrews. A rule nisi was on application of Mr. Hanington granted in Anderson vs. Fawcett; also one in Black vs. Cogswell, on application of Mr. Milner.

The Local Government of Nova Scotia, have formally notified the New Brunswick and Atlantic Railway Company that the contract is annulled in consequence of Company's inability to go on with the work.

Dominion Parliament.

The House opened on Thursday. Chief Justice Richards acted as Deputy Governor, and after assembling the Commons.

Mr. Patrick, the Clerk, proceeded to read the returns of elections which had taken place since last session. Sir John Macdonald objected that he had no power to do so, but Mr. Patrick concluded the reading. Mr. Mackenzie then proposed, seconded by Mr. A. J. Smith, that Mr. Anglin be elected Speaker.

Sir John made an amendment on the Speaker's question, a *Mail* says, such as no other man in Parliament is capable of making with equal point and force. Briefly, he contended that it had been the rule in England, since 1688, that a member elected cannot take his seat unless introduced by two members. That rule had never been abrogated and never violated. When a little while ago Dr. Kenney presented himself to the House of Commons as member-elect for the borough of Stoke-upon-Trent, the Speaker refused him introduction unless in the usual form by two members, and as he could not get two members to do the service for him, Mr. Dr. Kenney, then leading the House of Commons, moved that the rule be suspended in that particular case. Such introduction Sir John held to be necessary except where the House was unanimous in allowing it to be departed from. He departed from it. He strongly censured the Government for their proposal of a personal and party vote, made the Government feel good, but it is certain that such plain sailing is not before them as this indicates. The Government Members are in caucus to day, discussing the Bills promised in the speech, and endeavoring to agree on difficult points.

The Prohibitory Legislation contemplated by the Government is understood to be the extension of the Dunkin Act to the Dominion. Permission Prohibition is the bid which is to be made by the Temperance vote, and many of the Government supporters are loud in their expression of belief in its effectiveness. Others, however, are not pleased, and openly protest against introducing such a bone of contention into the Provinces. They are not prepared to place themselves squarely on a temperance platform, and feel that the support of this measure will lose them the friendship of a great many of their constituents.

The opening was attended by all the members of the House, and many of the members of the Opposition. The gallery was given to all applicants, and more presented themselves than could find standing room. The Governor-General, Judges, Ministers, and ladies, made up a magnificent assemblage. The military band was well worth seeing. There was more than the usual military display, all the customary pomp and ceremony; His Excellency's dignity was even more imposing than usual; the weather was mildly perfect, and the opening was noted the best of the day.

At the drawing room, last night, there was a perfect crush, about a thousand making their bows to Lord and Lady Dufferin, and being bowed in turn. Just think of what an excitement it is to be bowed by Lord Dufferin being particularly respectful to not allow weariness to lessen the depth or detract from the grace of her sweeping bend. The bows they got from the people who were presented were various in style and endurance. Some were done by Lord Dufferin, and others by Lady Dufferin. The performance was so perfect that the audience was not allowed to weariness to lessen the depth or detract from the grace of her sweeping bend. The bows they got from the people who were presented were various in style and endurance. Some were done by Lord Dufferin, and others by Lady Dufferin. The performance was so perfect that the audience was not allowed to weariness to lessen the depth or detract from the grace of her sweeping bend.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The debate on the address commenced on Monday. Mr. Charlton moved the adoption of the address. The golden age of the States was when there was no protection. The public expenditure had increased \$1,400,000 yearly under the former government, and but \$50,000 under this. The present year's expenditure was only \$23,500,000, showing that the government had retrenched sharply and were in the highest degree economical. (Cheers and laughter.)

Sir John Macdonald said he had hoped for explanations from the government changes, which were as rapid and changing as the clouds. He was astonished at the government having nothing but ordinary business to transact; a Reform Government with nothing to reform was a misnomer. The grant to St. John was not large enough; he would have expected double the amount. He said the country wanted home manufactures and home markets. Sitting Bull should be made to give up his seat in Canada, and the United States should send an agent to explain the Indian situation instead of Canada sending an agent to Washington. The depression was great in the country, and he was sorry the Government proposed doing nothing for its relief. The country wanted confidence in the Government's ability. The independence of Parliament was to be secured by protecting the electors from ministerial influence, bribery and intimidation. The Government had refused to treat O'Donoghue like others; then when votes were wanted, pardoned him in the face of a Parliamentary vote.

The Premier said he could no more think of refusing fugitive Indians an asylum than fugitive negroes; British territory was sacred to fugitives. It was to the interest of both countries that the Indians should stay at home, and he hoped to see Sitting Bull return. The Opposition, he said, was glad of hard times for electing new members; they thought more of keeping up struggling politicians than of helping struggling manufacturers. He defended the Opposition to show that the Government had used bribery or intimidation. His bill of fare, even if meagre, would compare favorably in quality and quantity with the bills offered by Sir John Macdonald. He denied utterly that the O'Donoghue matter was settled with an electioneering view.

Messrs. Masson, Laurier, Langlois, and others, spoke.

The speech from the Throne dealt with—

The Governor General's visit to Manitoba.

The \$5,500,000 Fishery Award.

The Canadian exhibit at Sydney, N. S. W., the expenses of which exceeded the estimate.

Preparations for a Canadian exhibit at Paris.

St. John fire and \$20,000 gift.

During last summer my Commissioners made another treaty with the Blackfoot and Piegan Indians, by which the Indian title is extinguished over a territory of 51,000 square miles. The entire territory west of Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains, and from the boundary nearly to the 55th degree north latitude, embracing 450,000 square miles, has now been acquired by negotiations with native tribes.

Advent of Sitting Bull, and the hope he may withhold.

Abundant harvest.

A better audit of public accounts.

Parliamentary.

From our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, Feb. 9, 1878.

The members are nearly all here, and appear to be full of fight and spirit. Mr. J. in the only man whose appearance is suggestion of a fixed determination to do nothing, and quarrel with no body. The division on the Speaker's question, which was really a question of Parliamentary practice and constitutional law, and not a personal and party vote, made the Government feel good, but it is certain that such plain sailing is not before them as this indicates. The Government Members are in caucus to day, discussing the Bills promised in the speech, and endeavoring to agree on difficult points.

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"The Olden Time."

A good house greeted Dr. Burns at Lingley Hall on Tuesday evening. Mr. Wadman, President of the Rurshetian, presided. The lecture's subject was the medieval age, commencing at the time when the Goths and Vandals made their incursions into the Roman Empire, the luxury and vice of which made it an easy prey for the hardy barbarians of the north. The manners and customs and habits of the people of those ages; what they ate and drank and wore; their art and literature; their roads, bridges and architecture; their great monasteries, cathedrals and castles; their wars and their slave trade; the haughty domineering of the feudal barons and the abject servitude of their vassals, were all touched on briefly, giving much information on every point. The dawn of better times with the invention of printing, the discovery of gun-powder, the art of navigation, and the creation of a new middle class that bound together the upper and lower strata of society, were referred to, and a sharp contrast was drawn between the good old times of ignorance, vice and slavery and the present age, when subjects of the Empire of Britain not only enjoy protection of life and property and in the pursuit of happiness, but possess those vast material advantages that mark the present as the result and culmination of all the ages. He dwelt at the close on the fact that the men to whom the world is chiefly indebted for its progress—that those whose names add a lustre to history, are men belonging to the lower classes and who by force of character conquered the adverse circumstances in which they were placed and became the benefactors of mankind. The lesson he drew was that no matter how poor and dreary a man's circumstances may be, those beacon lights along the shores of time teach us—

"We can make our lives sublime, And departing leave behind us Footprints on the sands of time."

The War in the East.

On Thursday, Parliament voted 25,000,000 of the new money, by a vote of 295 to 96.

There was tremendous excitement this evening outside Parliament. Crowds thronged the streets, singing "God save the Queen," and making demonstrations in favor of the Government.

The popular feeling is intensely hostile to Russia. The windows of Mr. Gladstone's town house and of the *Daily News* office was broken to night by excited crowds.

It is officially announced that Prince Gortschakoff, on Sunday telegraphed to the powers stating that "the intelligence that Great Britain and other powers had determined to send ships to Constantinople for the protection of their subjects, obliged Russia to consider the proper means for protecting the Christians whose lives and property might be threatened. For this purpose the Russian government has been obliged to contemplate the entry of a portion of its troops into Constantinople."

It is semi-officially announced that orders have been sent to the Grand Duke Nicholas in accordance with the determination expressed above. The Russian newspapers generally doubt whether the protection of British is the sole reason for sending the fleet to the Bosphorus.

In consequence of urgent orders received at Chatham Dockyard from the Admiralty on Monday, the whole crew numbering 4,000 men began working extra hours to complete the vessels on hand.

Lord Derby in the House of Lords this afternoon said he hoped to inform the House on Thursday that the intention of the Government had been carried out and that the fleet was before Constantinople. France and Italy have suspended their movements towards sending their fleets probably because a fireman was refused. Regarding Austria, he only knew she asked for a fireman. The only difficulty regarding the Conference was about a place of meeting, which difficulty he believed would be overcome.

A despatch to the *Standard* from Vienna, Tuesday, says: Two of the embassies here have received information that twelve battalions will enter Constantinople to-morrow.

The orders sent to Chatham for all the dockyard hands to work over time caused great excitement. There have been no such orders since the Crimean war.

The vessels preparing for sea at Chatham are the ironclads: *Monarch*, *Northampton* and *Penelope*; besides several large unarmoured ships.

At a MASS MEETING at New York the other day for the promotion of Law and Order, Dr. Armstrong stated that 550,000,000 gallons of intoxicating liquors are made in the country every year, amounting to ten quarts of distilled and six of malt liquors to every man, woman and child. The cost \$800,000,000 or \$15.00 per head. There are four times as many grog shops as churches and they are maintained at twelve times the cost. The definite object of the meeting was to give an expression to public opinion for the retention of the present license law, which limits the sale to inns. The inn-keeper cannot trust for the debt is void; he cannot take security for that is void. He cannot sell to Indians, minors, nor to a man's wife if a husband for bids, nor to a wife's husband if a wife forbids. These limitations are defenses which Society throws up for its own safety and protection against a tariff which creates every year an army of paupers and criminals, who have to be provided for by the tax payers of the city.

REPORT ASSOCIATION took place at the Town Hall on Thursday evening, H. Humphrey, Esq., in the chair. The speakers were, John Fawcett, Esq., Dr. Fleming and Rev. Wm. Lawson. There was a good attendance. A number signed the pledge.

Yours, etc.,

JOHN L. BLACK.

Botetford, Feb. 11th, 1878.

Advertisements This Day.

JUST RECEIVED:

200 Barrels Choice Flour,

Of Following Brands:

50 Barrels "Gibson,"

50 Barrels "Sweet Briar,"

100 Barrels "Maple Leaf."

For Sale Low.

J. L. Black.

Sugar. Sugar.

ANOTHER LOT OF THAT

Choice Sugar,

Only \$9.50 per 100 lbs., or 10c. per lb., for small quantities.

J. L. Black.

TEA!

7 Chests Superior Tea,

FOR SALE LOW.

J. L. Black.

DRIED APPLES.

JUST RECEIVED:

1,000 Lbs. Superior Dried Apples,

FOR SALE VERY LOW.

J. L. Black.

Flax Seed!

FOR SALE:

75 Bushels Flax Seed,

AT \$1 PER BUSH. CASH.

The cheapest Article in the Market for Fattening Stock.

J. L. Black.

NEW GOODS!

CONSTANTLY RECEIVED.

In order to keep our Stock Complete in all Departments.

And we are prepared to give the very best return for money obtainable in any house in the trade.

But only sell a few Lines of Goods especially adapted for winter, and likely to remain over unsold at "first cost."

J. L. Black.

Smoked Pork, Hams, Etc.

10,000 Lbs.

Smoked Pork, Hams & Bacon

Warranted of Superior Quality. Cheap to persons buying 1,000 lbs. or more.

J. L. Black.

Pine & Spruce Lumber.

25,000 FEET

Seasoned & Planed,

In all thicknesses from 1 to 3 in.

—ALSO—

5,000 feet Pine Clapboards,

25,000 feet Spruce Lumber,

1, 1½ and 2 inches thick.

J. L. Black.

New Goods.

JUST RECEIVED:

30 PACKAGES,

Containing something in all Departments of our Stock.

At Bottom Prices.

J. L. Black.

Shoe Steel!

JUST RECEIVED:

3,600 lbs. Shoe Steel,

ALL SIZES.

J. L. Black.

Bed-Room Suits.

Bed-Room Suits from \$32 to \$40.

—ALSO—

CANE AND WOOD-SEAT CHAIRS.

J. L. Black.

Advertisements This Day.

THE Subscriber will sell at Public Auction, at his Shop on MONDAY EVENING, 18th INST., commencing at 7 o'clock, a Lot of

Boots, Shoes and Slippers.

For Men, Ladies, and Children.

Bargains may be expected, as I intend to clear off the Stock now on hand. Terms—All sums under \$5, cash; and upwards, three months credit. Should the evening prove stormy, it will take place the first fine evening following.

S. McDOWELL,

Boot and Shoe Maker,

Feb'y. 12th, 1878. Dorchester.

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S. McDOWELL,

Boot and Shoe Maker,

Feb'y. 12th, 1878. Dorchester.

Herring, Codfish, Etc.

JUST RECEIVED:

6000 FRESH HERRINGS;

1000 Lbs. FRESH CODFISH;

200 Bbls. SUP. EXTRA FLOUR;

50 Bbls. CORNMEAL;

300 Lbs. FEED MEAL, in Bags;

1000 Lbs. CHEESE.

FOR SALE LOW.

febl3 ELAIR ESTABROOKS.

Shad! Shad!

IN STORE—A FEW

Half-Brls. No. 1 Shad,

FOR SALE LOW.

febl2 J. F. ALLISON.

THE STANDARD

Life Assurance Comp'y.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Head Office: EDINBURGH and MONTREAL.

W. M. RAMSAY, Manager for Canada.

Invested Funds,.....\$25,000,000

Annual Income,.....3,350,000

Rates Reduced!

Medical Fees settled by the Company. Loans Granted and surrender Values paid on Policies. Policies payable at death or at a certain age.

CLIFFORD S. TRUENMAN,

Agent for Sackville.

C. F. H. CAMPBELL, M. D.,

febl4 Medical Officer.

Marsh for Sale.

70 ACRES OF MARSHLAND

For Sale at Westmorland Point.

FIFTY ACRES MARSH on the South-West side of the Road leading to AuLac Landing, having a frontage of six hundred yards on said road, formerly belonging to Judge Gay, and known as the "Pearson Marsh."

Also, twenty acres Marsh on the North-East side of said road, having a frontage of two hundred and fifty yards on said road, and known as "Gay's Island Marsh," being in the AuLac Body of Marsh, has been to sea since the great Sixty tide, and will be sold at a bargain, or let to dyke on shares.

For further particulars enquire of W. C. Milner, Sackville, or to

STEPHEN SIDDALL,

Westmorland, Feb'y. 9th, 1878.

New Store!

THE SUBSCRIBERS having commenced Business with a

Fine Stock of Goods,

To which they will be constantly making additions, beg to hope that by paying strict attention to the requirements of their Customers, and selling at the

Lowest Reasonable Prices,

They will merit and command a share of public patronage.

PRESCOTT & HARPER.

Bay Verto, Feb. 6th, 1878.—31

DONATION!

THE Friends of the Rev. D. C. LAWSON, at Cookville, intend to make him a Donation at the New Baptist Meeting House, on MONDAY, 18th inst., at 5 P. M. All friends are cordially invited to attend.

WM. H. COOK,

ALLEN ESTABROOKS.

P. S.—Should the day prove very stormy, it will take place the first fine day following.

Cookville, Feb. 12th, 1878.

DONATION!

THE Friends of Philip Laurett, whose wife is very ill, are requested to meet at Albert Fawcett's on MONDAY evening, 18th inst., at 7 o'clock, to make him a donation of food and clothing, and meet pressing wants. Money is not asked for.

ALEX. ANDERSON,

ALBERT FAWCETT.

Sackville, Feb'y. 12th, 1878.—11

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made at the coming Session of the Provincial Legislature for an Act to Incorporate a Company to build a Line of Railway from the Albert Railway at Harvey Cove, in the Parish of Alma.

Alma, A. C., Feb'y. 5th, 1878.

Advertisements This Day.

New Goods. New Goods.

CONSTANTLY ARRIVING.

NEW WHITE & GREY COTTONS;

New Prints;

New White & Cold Sk Handkerchiefs;

New Scarves;

New Standing and Turn-down Linen Collars;

New Linen Cuffs;

New Frillings;

Gent's and Ladies' White and Lavender Kid Gloves;

Ladies' Black and Colored One and Two Buttons Kid Gloves;

Spotted and Plain Nets;

White and Black Brussels Nets;

White and Black Silk Illusions;

Black and Colored Silk Ribbons;

Black Silk Velvet Ribbons, &c.

For Sale Very Low!

jan30 GEO. E. FORD.

Buffalo Robes

—AT—

COST!

STOCK OF

BUFFALO ROBES

ON HAND

Will be Sold at Cost