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VOL. 8.—NO. 42.

SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1878.

WHOLE NO. 396.

LITERATURE.

(From Harper's Magazine for February.)

Punished Enough.

Adapted from an old French Feuillet.

CONTINUED.

The park of the Chateau de Lezly started on one side the borders of the Seine, on the other the high-road between Melun and Fontainebleau. A walk along the river-bank led to a circular rose garden at the extremity of the estate. In its centre stood a fantastic building called a koïk—a favorite retreat for the duchess and her friends. Toward this place, at a quarter before eight o'clock, the duchess, the next morning, slowly took her way. The interview with Valvins seemed necessary to bring their relations to a close; she was going to receive a much-desired explanation, yet subterfuge was so foreign to the duchess that, as the hour for that interview approached, she shrank from it with repugnance and agitation.

As to Valvins, his feelings at the prospect of the interview were mixed. To what could it lead? he asked himself; and his heart answered, To eternal separation from Leonie.

One little incident the night before had painfully affected him. Soon after the return of the duchess to the drawing-room, Louis de Lezly, taking him aside, had said, "Now let us talk of your affairs, dear major."

The duchess knowing how much such a conversation would embarrass Valvins, came to his help, saying, "What a hurry you are in to talk of military affairs! Put it off till tomorrow."

And, in order to give some color to her interference, she added a little sign, signifying, can't you let the poor fellow alone? Valvins saw the sign, and guessed its meaning. A fearful apprehension took possession of him. Was he going mad? Was he all treating him as if he had lost his reason? And the long hours of that second sleepless night had been passed in inexplicable torture and apprehension.

On reaching the little kiosk, the duchess, whose nerves had been irritated and excited to the highest degree, sank sobbing upon one of the cushioned seats, and hid her face in her hands.

"Ah," she exclaimed bitterly, "why, monsieur, did you insist upon my meeting you? Valvins' first thought was how to calm and comfort her, but Leonie could not control her feelings. "Ah, monsieur," she sobbed at last, "why did you ever cross my path again? I was happy after my first meeting with you. Chance brought me back again," said Valvins, sorrowfully.

"Why did you follow me so persistently even after I besought you never again to trouble me?" "Why, indeed?" said Valvins, hesitatingly and sadly. "Because I have been mad, and am so still. You know I am. I saw you saying so to your brother only last evening."

The duchess raised her head a little, and said, eagerly, "Nay, monsieur, I understand the recent infatuation of your behavior; but at first—before you began to feel my repugnance—why did you do all you could to seek me out and to resume relations with me?"

"Was I alone to blame?" asked Valvins, timidly.

"What!" cried the duchess, rising. "Do you dare to say I—"

"No, madame," exclaimed Valvins, eagerly; "but circumstances—your brother, your father himself even—"

"I admit, monsieur," she cried, that my father and brother have placed us both in a very painful and embarrassing position. It is time it was brought to an end. We have met for that purpose."

Valvins was silent. Again the spirit of reproach—the memory of all her wrongs—rose in the heart of Leonie.

"Have you nothing to say, monsieur? Things cannot go on like this," she said, impatiently.

Valvins bent forward, and replied as if he were a child afraid of his own words: "Madame, I have repeatedly proposed to rid you of the sight of me."

"Then why have you not gone, monsieur?" replied Leonie.

"You did not accept my offers, madame," said Valvins, with an unsteady voice. "You told me that, before I left, you would hear my justification."

It was too true. Their present situation was partly her own fault, and woman-like, she grew still more severe because she felt the justice of the accusation.

"You are right, monsieur," she said, nervously clasping her hands—"you are right. Begin and justify yourself, if that be possible. Begin, if you please; I am ready to hear you."

All this was said in such a tone that it entirely overwhelmed Valvins, who felt that there was no hope left of pardon or pity.

"Well, monsieur," resumed the duchess, rising, "so you have nothing more to say to me?" "Ah, madame," said Valvins, "I had better have gone away."

"You did not go, and you say I hindered you. Now for your justification."

"Alas! alas!" cried Valvins, striking his forehead with his hand, "it is not what I had hoped—what I expected—"

Chignecto Post.

Sackville, N. B., February 21, 1878.

Obituary.

For the Post.

Your Committee on the death of Sister Ava Smith, of Warren, Cumberland Co., N. S., beg have to report the following preamble and resolution, with the recommendation that the same be adopted by this Lodge, be inserted in the minutes, and that a copy be sent to the Editors of the Amherst Gazette and Chignecto Post for publication:

Whereas, God in his providential dealings has seen fit to suddenly remove from our midst by a sudden and severe sickness our deeply beloved and respected Sister, Ava Smith, of Warren, N. S., member of Mayflower Lodge I. O. G. T.; and

Whereas, Sister Smith was acknowledged a conscientious and unswerving worker of the Temperance and Good Templars; and

Whereas, Her early death has been brought about by a very severe bodily and mental affliction; yet her soul had reached its zenith; and

Whereas, Our beloved Sister was united in marriage to our worthy brother, Abel Smith, of the 6th of Nov. last, and thus in some six weeks became a bride, a wife, and a corpse, her bridal attire becoming the robe of death; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Lodge here place on record a sense of their deep sorrow and of the great loss our Lodge has sustained;

Resolved, That we will ever cherish as sacred her memory, emulate her virtues, and to the utmost carry on the good work for which she so nobly labored;

Resolved, That our heartfelt sympathies and condolence be extended to our respected Bro. Smith and G. Atkinson, Esq., and his lady, parents of the deceased, who are thus by one stroke so suddenly bereft, and we earnestly pray the Almighty Father and Saviour to graciously sustain them in this affliction, guide them through life and ultimately present them without spot or blemish before the Father's throne in bliss where they will join her only one before.

Respectfully submitted in F. H. & C., on behalf of Committee,

E. B. PEARSON,
Amherst, Feb. 12th, 1878.

The Identity of the Anglo-Saxon Race with the Israelites of Israel was vigorously combated by Rev. Mr. Herdman, at Picton last month. He said:

The error of Hine's theory, was the distinction therein made between Israelites and Jews. Not Israel, but Judah, crucified our Lord; and not from Judah, but from the tribe of Benjamin, came the Messiah.

Israel, were the apostles chosen. This, the keystone of the Identity, was a great fallacy. The House of Israel was originally composed of twelve tribes. A division occurred, when Judah and Benjamin became a separate nation. But yet all the minor prophecies and in the New Testament both are spoken of as one people. The terms were convertible, just as Londoner might be an Englishman, a Canadian or a Welshman at the same time. Thus Paul the Apostle calls himself an Israelite, as well as a Jew. Hine was under necessity of separating the two peoples in order to relieve the House of Israel from the responsibility of crucifying their Lord. He also had tried to make it appear that the members of the House of Israel (distinct from Judah) were more prone to obedience and were the Lord's peculiar servants, and would for their faithfulness be the primary inheritors of future blessings, drawing his proof in part at least from the sixteenth chapter of Isaiah; but the sixteenth chapter of the same prophecy upheld the reverse of Mr. Hine's conclusions. "I stretched out my hands all day to a disobedient and gain-saying people" was spoken in respect to Israel. Israel was to be without a king, altar or sacrifice, and so we find Judah, at present, being preserved in that state as a drop of oil on water. Because the Anglo Saxons came from the vicinity of the places whither the ten tribes were driven, it is maintained that they are identical. But the national peculiarities of the Israelites have prevented them from falling into the idolatrous practices of the countries with whose inhabitants they had to mingle; whereas our ancestors were Gentile idolaters. The ten tribes spoke their own language; the Anglo-Saxons spoke a mixed language, largely diluted with Low German. Other points of dissimilarity between what the ten tribes should be and should have been, and what England is and has been, were cited; but it would take more space than we can now afford to make such points sufficiently clear.

The municipality of Rome has voted \$250,000 toward a grand bronze column to be erected on the Termini square, near the Baths of Diocletian. The other cities of the peninsula have subscribed liberally to the same project, as also private individuals at home and abroad; so that there will be no lack of funds. The monument is to be after the style of Trajan's column, and is to record in twining bas relief the royal deeds in behalf of the unification of Italy. On the assembling of Parliament, on Feb. 15, a bill is to be passed unanimously to pay the King's debts, amounting to \$6,000,000.

A Horrible Crime.

An Old Woman of Three-Score-and-Ten Murdered Near the City.

From the St. John News.

A terrible tragedy—one in which a woman not her life in a most shocking manner—was enacted a few miles from the city, yesterday afternoon, (13th inst.)

THE VICTIM was a widow of upwards of seventy years of age. Her name was Mary Quinn. It is impossible to state who the foul murderer was, and this fact that the case of such a sad case as to baffle the skill of our detectives.

THE SCENE OF THE OCCURRENCE Was a house about a mile beyond the Penitentiary, on the left hand side of the road—left hand side going out. The house is a one-story building, situated at the foot of the hill, on the top of which hill sits a larger house. The entrance to the house in which the murder took place is on the upper side of the house.

MRS. QUINN ALONE. Since August Mrs. Quinn has been housekeeper for John Crowley, who is the employer of Mr. Davidson. He is a widower, and as far as any one living in the neighborhood knows he and Mrs. Quinn got along well together. Yesterday morning between seven and eight o'clock, Mr. Crowley started to the woods to attend to some work for Mr. Davidson. Then Mrs. Quinn was in good health and excellent spirits.

It is not known when the murder occurred. Crowley, as stated before, left home between seven and eight o'clock in the morning. He had to walk a good distance to his work and therefore took his dinner with him to save a walk at noon-time. He did not return to his house again until 5.30 p. m. Passing along the side of the house until he reached the door, he entered into the larger room. This might be called the kitchen, and Mrs. Quinn was generally in that room, though now she was nowhere to be seen. Neither was there any sign of any one having been there, and she knew he was to be back about the time he had come. What was up? They had not quarrelled, and he did not imagine for a moment that she had cleared out. Perhaps she was in the other room, although he did not expect to find her there. He opens the door which separates one apartment from the other—and horror of horrors! the woman is lying on the floor, dead!

"Great God," he exclaims, as though talking to somebody. "What has happened here! A dead woman! I may not be quite dead, but examining the scene proves that she is, and her appearance and the surroundings all indicate that she has been murdered. He tries to think who could be the murderer, and what could have prompted such a deed, but cannot come to any conclusion, and hurries off to inform Mr. Davidson of his sad discovery.

THE CHAMBER OF DEATH. As mentioned before, the room is 15x21 feet. It contained one bed, a table, a wooden chest, a few baskets and butter firkin. The body lay face upwards, with the feet towards the door, and the head against the chest in a straight line with the feet. The position of the body little doubt that the woman had been attacked from the outside—or rather in the larger room; and that she had made her escape into the smaller room and tried to save her life by closing the door; that she was followed to the door by the fiend who, pushing the door partially open, struck her with an axe a blow that caused death or made the work of murder quite easy. It is evident, however, that the poor woman was struck at least once on the head, and that she was lying on the floor just on the left side of the face; there were small streams of blood near her head.

A HORRIBLE SIGHT. The victim presented a horrible appearance. The head was cut from the left side of the top of the head—the wound extending along the forehead, down the right cheek, and across under the nose to the left cheek. The mouth was gathered up very much, as though the poor unfortunate had suffered most terribly. There was nothing in the appearance of the wounds, however, to show exactly what the instrument of death had been. The face was more battered than cut.

VISITED BY A CAT. There seems to be no doubt that, after the woman had been murdered, the body was visited by a cat, and that the animal ate some of the flesh off the face, from either side of the nose, which added to the horrible appearance of the murdered woman. One of the eyes of the deceased seemed to have been knocked out. The dead body was attired in a gray tweed dress, calico apron, two pairs dark woolen stockings. On the head was a widow's cap.

KILLED WITH AN AXE. Close to where the body lay was an axe. It was of the narrow axe make, and was about as long as a foot and three and a half broad. The front of the axe was covered with blood, and there was blood on the handle.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD is a great joker as well as a great tactician. Mr. Young, of Waterloo, takes much interest in beet sugar, made from beet root. Sir John said that at the next election the hon. gentleman would find himself a dead beat.

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Chignecto Post.

Sackville, N. B., February 21, 1878.
The Capes vs. "Northern Light."

It is with great reluctance that constituencies throw aside the chance of being represented by an important and able public man, especially if he be a Cabinet Minister. Self-interest prompts electors to further the personal interests of any man having the power to so direct the public policy as to aid in local public works and institutions. When, however, a man having purchased his seat in Parliament, considers he has a right to enjoy his own way what he has paid for, or when he becomes imbued with the idea that he is a priceless appendage to his constituency, and the electors are determined to retain him at any price or at any sacrifice, then it is that such a representative, tho' he is greater than a Pitt, spurred by no necessity to serve the people, works to serve his own purposes and becomes an obstructive and fossil. If any stranger had been told the Dominion Government was bound to provide communication winter and summer to P. E. Island, that from time immemorial the only practicable winter route had been through the constituency of the Minister of the Crown, whose duty it was to provide such communication, would it not at once occur to such a man, that an splendid opportunity was thus afforded a Minister to benefit his constituents in the performance of a public duty? Would such a supposition be unreasonable?

When Hon. Mr. Smith became empowered to spend \$100,000 of the people's money in securing better communication to P. E. Island, did he spend it in endeavoring to improve the old route—which all experienced men declared to be the only practical one? No! His constituents did not see a cent of it. He spent it in an effort to create a rival route, a route which if definitely established according to Mr. Smith's plan, would stop all travel once and forever by the Capes and destroy all hope of ever obtaining the Cape Tormentine Route. Thus, as the man, that a splendid opportunity was thus afforded a Minister to benefit his constituents in the performance of a public duty? Would such a supposition be unreasonable?

It is no doubt with a feeling of malicious delight that his constituents learn that his pet scheme—the "Northern Light," built at such great cost, repaired at a cost of \$20,000, pronounced invulnerable, heralded as having solved the winter route question, &c., is now by papers on both sides of politics pronounced a failure. If this failure results in the re-establishment of travel by the Capes and the construction of the Railway, we do not know that Mr. Smith will be deserving of any thanks.

The Local Legislature.

The New Brunswick Legislature meets on 26th inst. The next will be the last session of the present assembly. We do not know that any important measures will come up. Maritime Union, owing to the state of Nova Scotia finances, seems to be laid on the shelf for the present. Consolidation of the Statutes, Common Law Procedure Act, Attachment Act, Free School Act, &c., have left little public legislation to be done. There will no doubt be the usual fight over Public Accounts and Crown Lands. York County will make its annual offering—resolutions for new Parliamentary buildings at Fredericton, which we hope will be sternly voted down. The claims of certain sections for railway connection will stir up matters somewhat. The members generally will boil over with patriotic sentiments duly mixed with Retrenchment and Reform vapors to do service at the summer elections. After the dissolution, some important changes in the personnel of the Government are on the carpet. Hon. Attorney-General King retires. The following is hinted at as the probable make-up of the next Government:

Mr. FRASER, Attorney-General.
Mr. ELDER, Provincial Secretary.
Mr. KELLY, Board of Works.
Mr. STREVENSON, Crown Lands.
With five foreclosures members. Mr. ELDER is a very able man and will be a real acquisition. Mr. McQUEEN's friends had hoped that a portfolio would have been given him. His long services in the House and to Messrs. FRASER and KELLY, his valuing his claim to the speakership in order to remove Mr. WEDDERBURN from active participation and his subsequent surrender of the Agricultural Commissionership salary in Mr. FRASER's interest, have already entitled him to some consideration of gratitude, but we fear the Local Government has no soul. Mr. McQUEEN appears Jacobine to have served his seven years, but without Jacob's recompense.

Westmorland, as in the past, stands with three men, viz.: SMITH, POKKAND and HUMPHREY, pledged to support the Government in good measures, and to put them out if they can obtain better men. When the confidence and respect that the leaders of her Majesty's Loyal Opposition feel for themselves can be extended to the independent members, then we may expect a new regime.

The Forests of Canada.

If an appendix to the report of the Minister of Agriculture for 1877, we have a "Report on Forests and Forestry in Canada," by Mr. H. G. Joly, of the Dominion Council of Agriculture. Mr. Joly discusses the state of our forests and causes of their impoverishment and proposed remedies. After entering into the former subject at some length, he sums up: "I must conclude that (the state of the forests) is very far from satisfactory and leaves much room for improvement." The causes of impoverishment, he says, are fire, depredation and waste. The opinion of competent persons is that more pine timber has been destroyed by fire than has been cut down and taken out by lumbermen. The carelessness of the settlers, lumbermen, fishermen, hunters, and others, leads to the origin of fires whose ravages are only stayed after the destruction of many thousands of dollars worth of timber covering an area of hundreds of square miles. Life considers in applicable here those means of stopping the spread of fires adopted in other countries where the area of forests is comparatively small, and believes the only cure for destruction of forests by fire is prevention.

Depredation on Crown lands Mr. Joly would deal with as criminal acts and mete out punishment accordingly. The waste from overproduction, from felling under-sized trees, from making square timber and from manufacturing hemlock bark for tanning. Overproduction has been pretty fully discussed the past two or three years. The only Province in the Dominion which limits the minimum size of timber to be cut is Quebec, which prohibits the cutting of pines less than twelve inches in diameter. In making square timber the waste is estimated at one fourth, which would be saved if the trees were sawn into deals or boards. Add to this the many trees cut down and allowed to rot, being unfit for square timber because of defect at the heart, and the waste is much increased. Mr. Joly says this square timber is at once sawn up on reaching the Old World market, and he recommends its sawing be done here instead of there, thereby avoiding the necessity of squaring it as is now done.

The quantity of timber destroyed in the manufacture of hemlock bark is not inconsiderable. In 1868, about 2,300 barrels of the extract were exported. It was then estimated that about 10,000 acres of the best hemlock land was stripped for the purpose of supplying this demand. In 1876, nearly 29,000 barrels were exported, and it may be presumed the waste was proportionately large.

Mr. Joly also suggests the general adoption of the condition binding on licensees in New Brunswick, the removal from the forest of the timber from which the bark is taken. It is customary to strip the bark and leave to rot the timber which ought to be manufactured and profitably disposed of, thus reducing the waste in this way to a minimum.

The planting of trees is earnestly recommended, and government encouragement is suggested in the way of prizes for the successful setting out of a definite number. The climatic effect of this in the Western prairies it is claimed would be highly beneficial. Care must be taken to plant such only as would be valuable and adapted to the climate, soil, &c., of the district planted.

Mr. Joly recommends the setting out, where practicable, of sugar maples. He claims that the seedlings may be set out, and by cultivation, their growth much hastened without destroying their strength. His suggestions on this as on other subjects are worthy of consideration. The report concludes by recommending a more careful study of forestry. Mr. Joly says "we can never expect to see our old forests properly managed and new forests started on our prairies, and wherever their want is felt in other parts of the Dominion without experienced foresters to take charge of the work. I think no money could be more profitably spent, and having larger returns, than establishing a Dominion School of Forestry."

Liberty of Opinion Respecting Hell.

This age possesses liberty of opinion. An open Bible and the right of private judgement, are the most precious and glorious heritages of the Anglo-Saxon Race. England's conquests and trophies, pale in lustre beside those grander victories won by the spirit of Liberty, commencing at Runnymede, and ending when Catholic emancipation was proclaimed.

The spirit of the age is exhibited perhaps in no more remarkable form than the freedom with which English speaking people are discussing the doctrinal question as to the eternity of future punishment. In the dark ages when unflinching cruelty was exacted of man, disbelief of a favorite dogma was treated as a crime, and the thumb screws and rack, dungeon and stake became the portion of those who dared to have convictions of their own differing from their ecclesiastical superiors. The bare recital of persecutions on account of religious belief are enough to make the blood run cold with horror. St. Augustine, copying probably from the Levitical code, which pronounced idolatry to be not simply an error, but a crime, and a crime that must be expiated in blood himself extended it was useful to punish heretics even by death, if this could

Dominion Parliament.

Debate on the Address.

THURSDAY, Feb. 14.
Mr. McCallum condemned the Government for extravagance and corruption.
Mr. James Young claimed that the Government had reduced the public expenditure \$1,000,000. In four years the expenditure had increased only \$270,000.
Mr. W. H. Gibbs asserted that the Government was largely responsible for the depression, and that the true policy was one of moderate Protection.
Mr. Patterson stated that depression had been caused by too many manufactures established in the same line had overdone the business. He thought the Grits were entitled to the name—Party of Purty.
Mr. Farrow quoted Mr. Cartwright's English circular of 1875, showing the splendid condition of Canadian finances, against his picture speeches, in which he alleged the Tories had bankrupted the country, to show that the Grits merited the title of "Organized hypocrisy."
Mr. Pope (P. E. I.) said the management of public works in his Province was shameful, instancing the carrying away of the Souris breakwater at a loss of \$40,000, and the failure of the "Northern Light."

He assured the Government, however unpleasant the fact might be to them, that his Island would at the next election return six members opposed to the Administration.
Mr. Caron claimed that Quebec was with the Opposition.
Mr. Yeo said that the Government did not spend sufficient money on the Public Works in P. E. I., and that the mail arrangements were very defective. He denied Mr. Pope's estimate of the result of the next general election in P. E. I.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, Feb. 18.
The great preliminary battle ended without bloodshed and without exciting very much bad feeling. So terrible an arraignment has seldom been the fate of a Cabinet. The misdeeds of four years of bad Government, the official records of four years of corrupt practices, elections, and the verdicts of the people at the polls in almost every constituency that has been opened since the last general election, were used as whips of scorpions over the Ministerial ranks. Sir John had lightly over the events of the past few years to show the disintegration of the Rouge party, and caustically discussed the conflicting claims of Lafamme and Laurier to the leadership.

After Langevin, Mosseau and Plumb attacked, in the House, the Temperance Bill which the Government had forwarded. The Dundas Act, wherever in force, simply meant free trade in rum. Permissive prohibition was not, in the opinion of the Opposition, a step towards the great duty man, showed how ruinous the policy had proved to the agricultural interests.

A WEAK DEFENSE.
The replies which members of the Government and their followers made were singularly weak and unsatisfactory. The Premier could only defend the emptiness of his speech by the assertion that Sir John Macdonald had often submitted speeches fully as bare of promises—rather a poor plea. Laurier, the new Minister of Inland Revenue, tried to get out of the dilemma in which he placed himself by becoming successor in the Cabinet of a man he had assailed bitterly—Cauchon—by saying he had been too sensitive about associating with that gentleman. This was all he had to say in reply to the point that, although he had not considered Cauchon a fit man to sit beside in the Council, he had assumed, by entering the Government, the responsibility of placing him in a position where he is the representative of the Crown. Huntington made a feeble flourish, with hackneyed quotations, praising himself and colleagues as patriots, and such like. He accused nothing in his speech but bombastic boasts and unsupported assertions. Mr. Young, who was the only speaker in defence of the culprits at the bar who really made any points, gained the applause of both sides.

His claim that the Intercolonial Railway had been managed more economically under the present Government than under the former was received with very ironical cries. He praised the Government as though he expected the vacant portfolio, and there is, perhaps, no other man who would better help to bolster up the tottering concern.
NOVA SCOTIA'S AT WAR.
Nova Scotia's proverbial political bitterness broke out during the debate with more than the customary violence. Dr. Tupper began it by a damaging speech on Jones. He pointed to Jones's disloyal language at Halifax, to his speech of last session in favor of repudiating the Pacific Railway obligations of the Dominion, and to his speeches in favor of protecting sugar refiners, and said that he would be the first to hold him when the British flag was pulled down, because then he would be free to fight Canada, could he be a member of the Cabinet of a British Province; how a man who had urged the abandonment of the Pacific Railway, a work of national importance, a work involving an expenditure so great as to affect the financial policy of the country, could decently take a seat in a Government pledged to its construction. Jones's reply was like that of a bad rehearsal of the Halifax Chronicle's well worn Pictou Railway, Spring Hill Mine, and Hollis St. House Editorials. He read from the

speeches of the Leader of the Opposition of the day, criticising the action of Dr. Tupper's Government in letting the Pictou Railway, and, in the boyish manner which serves well enough for admiring partisans, declared that he had proved his charge. The speech of a Nova Scotia Leader of Opposition, offered as evidence of the wrong-doing of the Government of the day, is some thing to make gods and men laugh. Yet Jones had the hardihood to rest his case on a basis of this tender nature, and his backers cheered him on and told him he had got the best of the fight. Jones believed them and stood the wine and cigars.

A NIGHT FIELD.
Friday night was a stormy one. The debate which had come in like a mowing kitten went on like a furious cat, crazed by disappointed love, and furious to slay a hated rival. Sir John rose at four o'clock, after the debate had degenerated into a free and easy fight, and threw himself into the *arène* with unrivalled coolness. He fairly revelled in the conflict. Like a huge overcharged battery he electrified his followers and the chamber soon rang with cries of approval and howls of dissent. At 5 o'clock the address was allowed to pass.

Political.

In Parliament on Thursday, Mr. Young intimated that the coat of arms presented to Sir John at Galt last summer, was done with a sharp eye to business, by a firm that desired to be extensively advertised. Sir John, however, had not long to wait for the answer, for Mr. Young proceeded to assert that the workmen's testimonials to Sir John were bogus, that the country generally did not want protection, and the cry was only an electioneering dodge, &c. When Sir John, rather disconcerted, said he was asking if he (Mr. Y.) wished to state he (Sir John) was advocating an unpopular cry in order to carry the next elections?

Mr. Jones said on Friday he had received from the county of Cumberland an address signed by a large and influential body of the electors of that county, congratulating him on his accession to the Government. (Prolonged cheers.) That address had been signed by an immense number of the leading men of the county, merchants, barristers, and others, and he ventured to make the prediction—and he asked the House to remember it—that when the election came around the gentlemen who now misrepresented the public sentiment of that county (hearty) would find ample employment at home without seeking work elsewhere; and possibly he might find the war carried into Africa. (Laughter and cheers.) The truth was the hon. gentleman was beginning to be understood there, and he (Mr. Jones) was rapidly forming that he would not much longer, as he had said before, misrepresent the electors of his county. (The immense number was nearly a hundred.—Ho.)

The War.

Lord Derby's protest against Russia for temporary aid for Orthodox Christians, published. It is very decidedly worded. It demonstrates that the entry of the Russian troops would be a violation of the armistice, and might provoke disorders, causing very great dangers to Christians, which the Government cannot acknowledge that the despatch of British ships to Constantinople has any bearing on the entry of the Russian troops into the city, which latter measures they are called for by any circumstances of military or other necessity, and the consequences of which must be disastrous to the whole population of the city.

WHAT GERMANY SAYS.
Bismarck in his speech before the Reichstag, on 19th, showed that Germany's interests were not affected in such a manner as to oblige her to deviate from her previous attitude. He described the apprehensions respecting the Danubian as not justified by the actual situation. He did not believe in a European war, as the Powers who opposed Russia would have to assume the responsibility of the legacy left by Turkey. The Government will meet within the first fortnight of March.

WHAT AUSTRIA SAYS.
The President of the Austrian Council of Ministers, on 19th, said the Government has declared it did not consider binding any arrangement between the belligerents affecting the interests of the monarchy, so long as such arrangements were not agreed to by the Powers. It cannot regard some of the peace propositions as consonant with the interests of the monarchy. This does not apply to the amelioration of the Christians, but to provision involving the alteration of the balance of power in the East to the detriment of Austria.

Seventy Millions Starving.
LONDON, Feb. 19th.—The Times says: "It is stated on unquestionable authority that seventy millions of human beings are now starving in the famine stricken provinces of North China. We cannot doubt that if the Chinese have found their way to America from comparatively prosperous eastern provinces in thousands they will pour forth in myriads from famine stricken districts in the North as soon as the way is opened for them. The Chinese difficulty may speedily become a greater menace to the future of the United States than the negro difficulty was at its worst. Negro emigration is never stopping, and ceased with the abolition of the slave trade, while, if the Chinese tide once begins to flow in force, it is difficult to see when it will stop."

Advertisements This Day.

FLOUR

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.
J. L. Black.

NEW GOODS!

New Goods in all Lines
CONSTANTLY RECEIVED.
In order to keep our Stock Complete in all Departments.
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 Thickness 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 \$22 to \$40.
—ALSO—
CANE AND WOOD-SEAT CHAIRS.
J. L. Black.

Advertisements This Day.

C. A. BOWSER

IS SELLING
FAR UNDER
COST!
\$800 WORTH
NEW FURNITURE
—AT—
AUCTION

Saturday 9th Mch. 1878.

WHICH CONSISTS OF
1 Walnut Parlor Suit, Upholstered in Hair Cloth;
2 Walnut Easy Chairs, " "
3 Walnut Sofa, " "
1 Centre Table, Marble Top;
2 Ladies' Nurse and Sewing Chairs, in Rep and Hair Cloth;
1 Walnut Secretary;
1 Pair Walnut Ottomans;
1 Pair Walnut Footstools (round);
1 Lounge;
1 Ash Bedroom Suit Trim'd with Walnut;
2 Elegantly Painted Bedroom Suits;
2 Bureaus; 1 Sink;
18 Bedsteads—variety of styles;
3 Extension Tables; 2 Centre Tables;
3 Fall-Leaf Tables;
6 Toilet Tables and Stands;
1 Dozen Children's High Chairs;
2 " " Rockers;
2 " " Wood Seat Chairs;
1 " " Cane Seat Chair;
2 Office Chairs;
12 Dozen Framed Pictures, Motocoes and Wax Flowers worth from 50c. to \$10;
1 Dozen Mirror Frames;
1 Parlor Brackets, What-Not, Gent's Toilets, Book Shelves, &c.;
1 Portable Folding Book-Case and What-Not Combined;
Also, his LIBRARY, consisting of about 200 Vols., principally Theological and Classical Books;
Also, one large Grey team Horse, 6 years.

Any of the above articles will be sold in the meantime at extremely low prices for cash.

Terms—All sums under \$5 cash, over \$5 and under \$20 three months, over \$20 and under \$50 six months, with interest after three months; amounts of \$100 and over, nine months, with interest after three months.

J. W. DOULL.

Sackville, Feb. 19th, 1878.

W. F. COLLEMAN, M. D., M. R. C. S. ENG.

FORMERLY Surgeon to Toronto Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Practice limited to diseases of the Eye and Ear.

OFFICE—32 GERMAL STREET, corner North Market Street.

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

Hours: 11 to 1, and 2 to 5.

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.

ELAIR ESTABROOKS.

CIRCULAR!

THE UNDERSIGNED in returning sincere thanks to his friends for their liberal patronage in the past, respectfully solicits a continuance of the same for the new firm of Prescott & Harper.

F. C. HARPER.

Bay Verte, Feb. 1st, 1878.

Buffalo Robes

AT LESS THAN

Auction Prices.

C. & E. EVERETT,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

Hay for Sale!

20 TONS ENGLISH HAY for sale

in one lot, or quantities to suit purchasers. Good quality.

E. A. WELCH.

Botsford, Feb. 8th, 1878.

Store to Let.

THE STORE recently occupied by S. F. Black, Esq., may be leased by application to

J. L. BLACK.

Advertisements This Day.

IMPORTANT

ANNOUNCEMENT!

BARGAINS!

Large Discounts & Cash

OR APPROVED PAPER.

Seeing is Believing!

Come and Decide for Yourself!

WHOLE STOCK OF

FANCY & STAPLE GOODS. READY

MADE CLOTHING. BOOTS, SHOES,

FELT BOOTS, OVER-SHOES & SLIP-

PERS, FURS, &c., &c.

At Extremely Low Prices.

WHOLE STOCK OF DRESS GOODS,

At Less Than Cost.

HANDSOME Mink Muff and Box for

\$10.00, worth \$15.00.

Handsome African Muff and Box for

\$6.50, worth \$10.00.

Handsome African Muff for \$1.75,

worth \$2.75.

Men's Seal Caps for 75c., worth \$1.30.

Shawls, All-Wool and New, for \$2.00,

worth \$3.00.

Men's Gaudy Buck Gloves and Mitts

for 75c., worth \$1.50.

Ladies' Best Quality Colored Kid Gloves

for 25c., worth \$1.00.

Men's Under-Shirts and Drawers for

60c., worth 75c.

Men's Oil-Tanned Moccasins for \$1.00

per pair.

Very Bright Sugar at 9c. per pound.

Choice Tea at 40c. per pound.

Buffalo Robes at \$7. worth \$10.50.

Fur and Vests at Greatly Reduced

Prices.

GEO. E. FORD.

Golden Syrup.

JUST RECEIVED:

1 Barrel Choice Golden Syrup,

FOR SALE LOW.

GEO. E. FORD.

For Sale or to Let.

POSSESSION AT ONCE.

THE HOUSE and PREMISES formerly

owned by Charles Bowser, near the

Railway Station; all new, and furnished,

and very convenient, and suitable for

private family or boarding house. Apply

at once to

GEO. E. FORD.

VALENTINES!

IN GREAT VARIETY, AT

GEO. E. FORD'S.

New Goods. New Goods.

CONSTANTLY ARRIVING.

NEW WHITE & GREY COTTONS;

New Prints;

New White & Cold St Handkerchiefs;

New Scarfs;

New Standing and Turn-down Linen

Collars;

New Linen Cuffs;

New Fillings;

Gent's and Ladies' White and Lavender

Kid Gloves;

Ladies' Black and Colored One and

Two Buttons Kid Gloves;

Spotted and Plain Nests;

White and Black Russell Nests;

White and Black Silk Illusions;

Black and Colored Silk Ribbons;

Black Silk Velvet Ribbons, &c.

For Sale Very Low!

GEO. E. FORD.

Buffalo Robes

—AT—

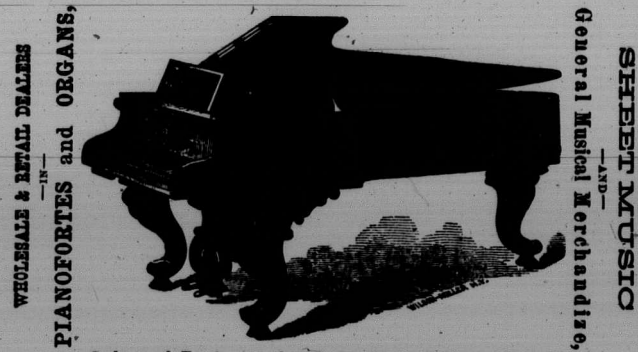
COST!

STOCK OF

BUFFALO ROBES

C. FLOOD,

87 King Street, - - - St. John, N. B.

Sole and Exclusive Agent for New Brunswick for
STEINWAY & SONS, CHICKERING & SONS, WM. BOURNE, HALLET
CUMSTON, HAINES BROS., PIANOFORTES; MASON &
HAMILTON and THE SMITH AMERICAN CO.'S ORGANS.Catalogues and Price List supplied Free on Application to
dec19 77

NEW GROCERY INDUCEMENTS!!

THE Subscriber having retired from the
Wine and Liquor Trade, has com-
menced a General GROCERY and PRO-
VISION Business in "Chignecto Hall"
building, where he intends keeping con-
stantly on hand a full stock of first-class
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS
Suited to the requirements of the country,
and he trusts by selling at the Lowest Cash
Rates to merit a share of public patronage.
dec5 BLAIR ESTABROOKS.

Flour, Corn-Meal, &c.

Just Received and for Sale Low.
100 boxes Dyer's Herring;
Backhouse Meal;
Molasses, Teas, Sugars;
Fresh Ground Coffee, Tobacco;
Spices, in full variety;
Coffin, Pollock, Bay Herring;
No. 1 Labrador Herring;
Coarse and Table Salt;
Paraffine Oils—American & Canadian;
Apples, Oranges, Lemons;
Raisins, Onions, etc., etc.
—ALSO—
100 bags Liverpool Salt;
100 boxes Dyer's Herring;
Dry Smoked Halibut (very nice);
A General Assortment Confectionery.
dec5 BLAIR ESTABROOKS.

COALS.

SPRING HILL COALS constantly
kept on hand, and for sale by Retail;
also, for sale by the ton.
dec5 Blair Estabrooks.

GEO. WOODS & CO.

WOULD RESPECTFULLY invite the
attention of all to their

NEW STYLES OF

Parlor Organs,

Which they have recently placed upon
the Market. Their COMBINATION SOLO STOPS
are still unequalled and the combined

PIPE and REED ORGAN

Is the best Instrument for
Church & Vestry
USE EVER MANUFACTURED.Send for Circulars and Music which
will be sent free of charge.

GEO. WOODS & CO.,

Cambridgeport, Mass.

CHICAGO, ILL. n28

WORTMAN & SPENCER,

Paradise Row, - - St. John, N. B.

HAVE IN STOCK:

500 DOZ. CASTOR OIL, 2 & 4
6 & 8
200 doz. Spencer's Violet, Black and
Crimson Ink;
200 doz. Spencer's Vaseline Liniment;
8 doz. Spencer's Elixir of Wild Cherry
800 doz. Spencer's Aniline Dyes;
50 doz. Spencer's Glycerine;
50 doz. Bay Rum;
200 doz. Hair Oils, assorted;
75 doz. Pomades, assorted;
50 doz. Glycerine;
100 doz. Perfumes, assorted;
200 doz. Flavoring Extracts, assorted;
75 doz. Sweet Oil;
50 doz. Olive Oil;
25 doz. Sassafras Bitters;
1000 gross Taper and Candles.
TO ARRIVE—
1000 gross Corks, No. 10 to 20.

We sell these Corks 10 per cent. cheaper
than they can be imported, being Agents
for one of the largest Cork manufacturing
houses in America.
All of our Goods are first class and are
sold at very low prices to wholesale dealers
and the trade generally. feb12

New Books!

Robertson's 15 Editions of
THAT Husband of Mine, That Wife of
Mine Dolly, That Horrid Girl Mildred,
That Wife, That School Master.

Silent and True, May A. Fleming. 80 cts.
Home Cook Book. 1.00
His Own Master. 1.00
Bound in Honor. 1.00
Just His. 1.00
Good Old Times. 1.00
Books for Boys.

A Splendid Assortment of DIARIES
for 1878.
J. ERNEST SMITH,
New Book Store,
Main St., Montreal.
jan30

The Boss Devil of America,

Paper, 20 cents; Cloth, 60 cents.

—AND—
That Young Man,
Paper, 50 cents; Cloth, 75 cents.FOR SALE AT
New Book Store.
J. ERNEST SMITH,
Main St., Montreal.
jan30

GREAT SALE

—OF—

CARPETS!

THE Subscriber being about to remove
his business to larger and better
adapted premises, will offer for sale,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
the balance of his last Spring's importa-
tions. This Sale will continue for one
month from date, and parties in need of
CARPETS

for the Spring will do well to attend, as
such a chance is not likely to occur again.
As this Sale will include the Stock saved by
Messrs. Sheraton & Skinner

from the Fire, GREAT BARGAINS may
be looked for.

BRUSSELS.

Best 5 frame body Brussels at \$1.40
\$1.45 and \$1.50.
FORMER PRICE.....\$1.65.
Short lengths of same Goods, \$1 to \$1.35.

TAPESTRIES.

Sixty pieces of New and Good Tap-
estries at 70c. and 75c. per yard.
Lengths of from 17 to 25 yards at from
50c. to 70c. per yard. Former prices, 90c.
95c. and \$1.

WOVE CARPETS,

10 Per Cent Discount.

Union Carpets,

10 Per Cent Discount.

STAIR CARPETS,

And Other Goods in Same Proportion.
This Sale will include.

100 Pairs of Lace Curtains,

Which will be sold at a small ad-
vance on the cost.An Inspection is respectfully solicited.
Sale to Commence this Day.

A. B. SHERATON,

Market Hall,
GERMAIN STREET, - - ST. JOHN, N. B.
feb7

Local and other Matters.

CARNIVAL at Tanager Rink next
Thursday night.The late Alex. Jardine's Estate
(St. John) is valued at \$132,000.WM. WILSON, Esq., the great St.
John shipbuilder, died at Liverpool
on 17th inst.SERVICES will (D. V.) be held at
Westcott Church on Sunday next at
7 p. m., by Rev. Donald Bliss.A LARGE driving party from
Mount Allison, took yesterday of
the capital sleighing venture after-
noon.A FRATERNAL visit was paid by
True Reform Lodge to Chignecto
Lodge, Westmoreland Point, on
Saturday night.DIPHTHERIA.—Mr. Ansley Atkin-
son has lost three children by
this disease, since Sunday morning,
and the fourth is in a dangerous con-
dition.RELIGIOUS.—Preaching on Sabbath
at Westcott Hill at 11 a. m., Grand
Avenue at 2 p. m.; Rockport at 6 p. m.,
Fairfield, 2 p. m., Westcott, 6 p. m.THE Gift enterprise of Messrs. B.
Estabrooks and J. H. Prescott,
comes off on 1st March. The tickets
have been selling so rapidly that no
postponement is necessary.DENTAL NOTICE.—C. A. Anderson,
Dentist, will be absent three or
four weeks longer. After that time
he will resume his practice in Sac-
kville. Due notice will be given.—3i.FOX HUNTING has of late become
quite a successful sport in this
vicinity. Capt. Elijah Chase has
within a few days shot three foxes,
one of them a valuable silver grey.REFORM meeting took place at
the Basement of Methodist Church
on Monday. Excellent speeches
were delivered by Mr. W. A. True-
man, Mr. H. A. Powell and Mr. Thos.
Pickard.THE Liquor QUESTION is the latest
sensation in Amherst. No licenses
are granted, and the hotels still keep
their bars open. Mr. Lamy was the
first attacked for violation of the law.
The Court met on Monday, and the
Justices were served with a cer-
torari.LIQUOR CASE.—Mr. Eugene Bowser,
special constable to carry out the
provisions of the License law, re-
ceived an anonymous letter the other
day, giving him full information re-
specting Jerome Gillis, and threaten-
ing him with the \$500 penalty un-
less he proceeded against Gillis. The
trial came off on Tuesday, before
Justices Cahill and Fawcett. Mr.
Powell appeared for the complainant,
Mr. Burton Cahill for the defence.
(Mr. W. A. Trueman having refused a
fee). Austin, the chief witness
was brought in on a warrant, having
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of Temperance is flourishing, how-
ever, together with the Choral and
Literary Society. The latter has
provided several lectures, which have
been well received.

Nominal Proprietor vs. M. Thibault.

For the Post.

One could almost imagine that the
age of personalities, acrimony and
calumny had passed away, so mild and
calm were the Liberal as they stood
trembling and shivering with fear
before the Halifax election. A trifling
majority gained them the victory,
and that by the most depraved and
unprincipled course that any body of
politicians could descend, the fanning
out of a religious frenzy between
Protestants and Catholics, and now
the trumpets are blowing far and
wide, the starry crest of the Big Bugles
(such as the Halifax Chronicle and
the Toronto Globe) being feebly imi-
tated by the Sackville penny whistle.
In that journal the Nominal Propri-
etor undertakes to lecture M. Thibault,
and repeats in a cowardly
and unprincipled manner the infa-
mous Lie, circulated by the Halifax
Chronicle during the contest there, to
the effect that M. Thibault had gone
to Digby and told the electors of that
County, that he had come, specially
appointed by the Pope, to tell them
how to vote, that he had in his pocket
a rosary or string of beads, which
had been specially blessed for the
occasion, etc., and a lot of other
unmitigated trash. This Lie M.
Thibault nailed completely when in
Halifax, and so thoroughly that no
other respectable Liberal journal in
Nova Scotia cared to repeat it, yet
we find the N. P. reproducing the
falseness and attempting to play
on the credulity of the people of
Westmoreland. We imagine, how-
ever, that the Editor of the Halifax
Chronicle during the contest there, he
brought his pigs to the wrong mar-
ket this time, and the scouring he
has received at the hands of M. Thi-
bault should teach him to be more
careful in future in producing state-
ments in the Penny Whistle which he
knows to be untrue. Why, then, does
the Editor of the Minister's
organ stoop to such low depths to
make a point against the "pack of
yelping Tories" he is so fond of
talking about. Does he by authority
of the Minister of Marine, or his own
cool, unblinking impudence, under-
take to rule the county of Westmore-
land? Has he, by birth-right, citi-
zenship and electoral rights of long
standing, been justified in taking
charge of the County? Has he been
so thoroughly the ruler over the
county "backwoodsmen" and French
electors of this County, that he may
dictate to them who shall or who
shall not address them? If the
French people of Shelburne desired to
hear M. Thibault, by what right does
he impose a ban of silence upon
the "backwoodsmen" and French
electors of this County, that he may
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BRUSSELS.

Best 5 frame body Brussels at \$1.40
\$1.45 and \$1.50.
FORMER PRICE.....\$1.65.
Short lengths of same Goods, \$1 to \$1.35.

TAPESTRIES.

Sixty pieces of New and Good Tap-
estries at 70c. and 75c. per yard.
Lengths of from 17 to 25 yards at from
50c. to 70c. per yard. Former prices, 90c.
95c. and \$1.

WOVE CARPETS,

10 Per Cent Discount.

Union Carpets,

10 Per Cent Discount.

STAIR CARPETS,

And Other Goods in Same Proportion.
This Sale will include.

100 Pairs of Lace Curtains,

Which will be sold at a small ad-
vance on the cost.An Inspection is respectfully solicited.
Sale to Commence this Day.

A. B. SHERATON,

Market Hall,
GERMAIN STREET, - - ST. JOHN, N. B.
feb7

Local and other Matters.

CARNIVAL at Tanager Rink next
Thursday night.The late Alex. Jardine's Estate
(St. John) is valued at \$132,000.WM. WILSON, Esq., the great St.
John shipbuilder, died at Liverpool
on 17th inst.SERVICES will (D. V.) be held at
Westcott Church on Sunday next at
7 p. m., by Rev. Donald Bliss.A LARGE driving party from
Mount Allison, took yesterday of
the capital sleighing venture after-
noon.A FRATERNAL visit was paid by
True Reform Lodge to Chignecto
Lodge, Westmoreland Point, on
Saturday night.DIPHTHERIA.—Mr. Ansley Atkin-
son has lost three children by
this disease, since Sunday morning,
and the fourth is in a dangerous con-
dition.RELIGIOUS.—Preaching on Sabbath
at Westcott Hill at 11 a. m., Grand
Avenue at 2 p. m.; Rockport at 6 p. m.,
Fairfield, 2 p. m., Westcott, 6 p. m.THE Gift enterprise of Messrs. B.
Estabrooks and J. H. Prescott,
comes off on 1st March. The tickets
have been selling so rapidly that no
postponement is necessary.DENTAL NOTICE.—C. A. Anderson,
Dentist, will be absent three or
four weeks longer. After that time
he will resume his practice in Sac-
kville. Due notice will be given.—3i.FOX HUNTING has of late become
quite a successful sport in this
vicinity. Capt. Elijah Chase has
within a few days shot three foxes,
one of them a valuable silver grey.REFORM meeting took place at
the Basement of Methodist Church
on Monday. Excellent speeches
were delivered by Mr. W. A. True-
man, Mr. H. A. Powell and Mr. Thos.
Pickard.THE Liquor QUESTION is the latest
sensation in Amherst. No licenses
are granted, and the hotels still keep
their bars open. Mr. Lamy was the
first attacked for violation of the law.
The Court met on Monday, and the
Justices were served with a cer-
torari.LIQUOR CASE.—Mr. Eugene Bowser,
special constable to carry out the
provisions of the License law, re-
ceived an anonymous letter the other
day, giving him full information re-
specting Jerome Gillis, and threaten-
ing him with the \$500 penalty un-
less he proceeded against Gillis. The
trial came off on Tuesday, before
Justices Cahill and Fawcett. Mr.
Powell appeared for the complainant,
Mr. Burton Cahill for the defence.
(Mr. W. A. Trueman having refused a
fee). Austin, the chief witness
was brought in on a warrant, having
refused to obey the subpoena. Gillis
was fined \$20 and \$5 costs.PARSONS' ITEMS.—A foot of
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ever, together with the Choral and
Literary Society. The latter has
provided several lectures, which have
been well received.

Mr. Smith by opposing Mr. Dom-

ville in his election for King's Coun-

ty. Upon the vacancy occurring in
the office of the President of the
Bank of New Brunswick,
known only as the manager of a
successful banking institution, was
appointed to it, in direct violation of
the pledges he had given to the
gentlemen who named. The Hon.
Albert J. Smith had fooled these
gentlemen, who considered the pro-
mise of the Minister of the Marine
was the pledge of a man of high
personal integrity. These pledges he
had no intention of fulfilling, and
these pledges having "served his
own ends" for the time being, he
threw them aside, and trod them
under foot. He will not in the same
way hesitate to serve any voter who
trusts to his electioneering pledges.
I shall follow you, with some
further illustrations.

A TOTALIST.

Dorchester, Feb. 19, 1878.

From Harvey, A. C.

The adjourned Railway Meeting
referred to, in our last, came off as
announced and was a great success.
The meeting was large and enthusi-
astic, and embraced nearly all the
leading spirits (without respect to
political community). Our
local representatives were on hand,
and pledged their support to the un-
der-taking. Mr. Killam was also
present, and in a few well timed re-
marks, stated "that three-fourths
more, of all the traffic on the
Halifax Road this side of Albert
Mines was from Harvey," and
showed by convincing arguments of
this kind the necessity for a Branch
to Bank, where most of this business
was done, and where so excellent a
man as the terminus. C. A.
Peck, Esq., also made a neat speech
on the occasion, contending that the
Provincial Government was indebted
to Albert County for interest on the
Lobster Act bonus, and that if she
should even subsidize an extension
to Alma, she would barely get out
own, after crediting them with Elgin
Branch subsidy, etc. Messrs. Bock,
Gray, and other prominent Railway
men were also present. Several
resolutions were unanimously passed,
and the preliminary steps con-
sidered necessary having been taken,
the meeting adjourned sine die.
The utmost good feeling prevailed
throughout the meeting. A pre-
liminary survey of this Branch
will be made at an early day, and
probably a survey to Alma will be
made during the winter.

A public meeting for the purpose

of organizing a Temperance Reform
Club was held last Tuesday evening,
and after some stirring speeches,
and the reading of the constitution,
when the officers will be appointed
and other steps taken to complete
the organization.Rev. T. Beattie is to deliver
the second Lecture of the course on
Friday evening. Subject: "Lessons
from the Life of Daniel." C. A. Peck,
Esq., is expected to deliver the 3rd.
Subject: "The River Euphrates."

Criminal Investigation.

A charge of larceny, preferred by
a young woman named Curtis, against
Mr. and Mrs. Shaw and two of their
sons, is now under investigation be-
fore Wm. George and Jessie L. Bent,
Esqs. The prosecutrix and several
witnesses were examined yesterday
and the proceedings were resumed
this morning. The facts already
elicited are that Mr. Shaw kept a
boarding house at which several men
and the prosecutrix boarded, and on
5th January last the prosecutrix left
the house. Her trunk, &c., which
had a large number, were taken
away, and as she supposed, among
them a small work box, in which she
saw, was nearly eighty dollars in
money, various articles in jewelry
and a hair's worth. The box which
she saw, was a small one, and the
contents were a watch, which she
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INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1877-8 WINTER ARRANGEMENT 1877-8

ON and after MONDAY, 15th OCT., Trains will leave Sackville Station as follows:

Express for Halifax, and Way Stations, at 1.32 a. m., 7.21 a. m., and 1.50 p. m.
Express for St. John, Point du Chene, and Way Stations, at 2.40 p. m., and for St. John, and Way Stations, at 12.15 a. m.
Express for Moncton, Riviere du Loup, and Way Stations, at 7.24 p. m.

C. J. BRYDGES,
Gen. Supt. Govt. Railways.
Railway Office, Moncton,
Oct. 15th, 1877.

Albert Railway.

ON and after MONDAY, the 10th of December, Trains will leave Hopewell Corner for Salisbury at 6.30 a. m., arriving there in time to connect with the morning accommodation from Shediac for St. John.

Returning, will leave Salisbury for Hopewell and Hopewell Corner at 11.30 a. m., after the arrival of No. 2 Express from St. John.

A. E. KILLAM,
MANAGER.
Railway Office,
Hopewell, Nov. 15th, 1877.

STEPHENS & FIGGERS

Have in Stock and are receiving by late arrivals:

430 CHESTS and 1/2-chests Superior Kainow Congou Tea;
110 boxes Choice Tea, for family use;
20 sacks Java and Ceylon Coffee;
75 boxes Tobacco, smoking & chewing;
550 boxes Raisins, Layers, &c.;
1000 boxes New Figs, 1 lb. & 5 lb. boxes;
30 barrels Currants;
55 bags Nuts, Filberts, Walnuts, Almonds, &c.;
450 boxes Candied Peel, Citron, Lemon and Oranges;
19 casks Scotch Refined Sugar;
30 barrels Refined Sugar;
80 boxes Confectionery;
40 casks Washing Soda;
75 kegs Baking Soda;
60 barrels Pickles;
48 cases Coleman's Mustard, in tins;
80 cases Baso Brick;
Rice, Pipes, Blacking, Cream Tartar;
Bed Cords, Brooms, Tails, Soap;
Candles, Castor Oil, Liqueur;
Spices of all kinds;
Vinegar, Salsa, Senna, Twine;
Paper Bags, Wrapping Paper;
Canned Goods, &c., &c.

All of which are offered very low for cash or approved paper.

DOCK STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

A. D. 1878.

New Goods!

BLACK SILK VELVETS, all prices;
Myrtle Green Silk Velvets, at \$1.
\$1.50 and \$2;
Myrtle Green Velveteens;
Linen Damask Napkins;
Fringed Tea Doilies;
Symmetrical Corsets;
Fiddle Back Corsets;
Black Tulle Corsets;
Working Canvas, New Styles;
Black Beaver Cloth Mantles;
Embroidered Cloth Table Covers;
Cotton Diapers;
Skirt Brails;
Clark's Paisley Reels;
Hamburg Embroideries;
Gentlemen's Scotch Wool Shirts and Drawers, all sizes;
Ladies' Merino Underwear, in all qualities and sizes.

MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON & ALLISON.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

Received Ex Peruvian.

VIA PORTLAND:

9 Packages New Goods

CONTAINING:-

HEMP CLOTHS; Roll Cambrics;
Table Oil Cloths;
Silk Handkerchiefs; Cheap Wineys;
Homed Cambric Handkerchiefs;
Mohair Button - all sizes;
Pearl Wrappers - all sizes;
Bricklayers' Leather Gloves;

And a General Assortment of Haberdashery.

T. R. JONES & CO.

Canterbury Street, St. John, N. B.

FULLING MILLS

THE Subscribers announce to the public that their FULLING MILL is now in operation, and can guarantee satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.

TERMS:

Drying, Fulling and Pressing, 20c. per yd.
Fulling and Pressing, 12 1/2 "

Hon. A. McQueen, Agent, Point du Bute;
J. L. Black, Sackville;
Dunlop Bros., Amherst.

Cash on Delivery of Goods.

JOHN READ & SON.

Port Elgin, Sept. 8th, 1877.

NOTICE!

ALL PERSONS having legal demands against the Estate of DR. T. WILLIAM KNAPP, late of Sackville, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, to the subscriber, within three months of the date hereof, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

ELIZA B. KNAPP,
Sackville, Nov. 20th, 1877.

Customs Department.

OTTAWA, Sept. 21, 1877.

AUTHORIZED discount on American Invoices until further notice, 5 per cent.

J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs.

GOODS

RECEIVED AT THE

Sackville Drug Store.

2 GROSS THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL;

1 gross Johnson's Liniment;

1 gross Robinson's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil;

1 gross Syrup of Phosphates (Chemical Food);

1 gross Fellow's Hypophosphites;

1 gross Shoshone's Remedy;

1 gross Vanhook's Sore Throat;

1 gross Campbell's Quinine Wine;

1 gross Gator's Hair Vigor;

1 gross Green's August Flower;

1 gross Boschee's German Syrup;

1 dozen Gray's Specific Medicine;

1 dozen Chester's Cure;

1 dozen Constitutional Catarrh Remedy;

1 dozen Truham's Sarsaparilla;

1 dozen Burnett's Cough Cure;

1 dozen Campbell's Norway Cod Liver Oil;

1 dozen Allen's Lung Balm;

1 dozen Truham's Sarsaparilla;

1 dozen Burnett's Cough Cure;

1 dozen Campbell's Norway Cod Liver Oil;

1 dozen Allen's Lung Balm;

1 dozen Truham's Sarsaparilla;

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1 dozen Campbell's Norway Cod Liver Oil;

1 dozen Allen's Lung Balm;

1 dozen Truham's Sarsaparilla;

1 dozen Burnett's Cough Cure;

1 dozen Campbell's Norway Cod Liver Oil;

1 dozen Allen's Lung Balm;

1 dozen Truham's Sarsaparilla;

1 dozen Burnett's Cough Cure;

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1 dozen Allen's Lung Balm;

1 dozen Truham's Sarsaparilla;

1 dozen Burnett's Cough Cure;

New Stove and Tin Shop.

THE Subscriber would intimate to the people of Sackville and vicinity that he has arranged with the Proprietors of the Colonial Foundry for the

RETAIL TRADE OF THEIR

STOVES,

And has now removed to his new Store, near Alex. Gray's house, Sackville, where he is prepared to furnish Stoves of nearly all description. Also,

STOVE PIPE and TIN WARE

OF ALL KINDS.

Persons wanting anything in this line, it will be to their advantage to call and inspect my samples before purchasing elsewhere.

All JOB WORK will be promptly attended to, and charges moderate.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Stoves and work, for which the highest prices will be paid.

HARVEY PHINNEY.
Sackville, Jan. 8th, 1878.

HARDWARE

Just Received:

5 BLS. TURPENTINE,
8 ANVILS,
8 BELLOWS,
75 bbls. GLASS TUBES,
60 rolls LEAD PIPE,
5 cases AXE HANDLES,
20 bbls. TAR,
100 lbs. HOSKINS,
1 case WHIPS.

W. H. THORNE & CO.
ST. JOHN, N. B.

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 Verte, Feb. 6th, 1878.—31

Important to Farmers.

IF YOU require good serviceable implements get Collier's Flexible Iron Horse Hoe. These implements are extensively used and have given continuous and general satisfaction. For strength, efficiency and durability they cannot be surpassed. The Harrows can be made to cut any width of ground and of any size of iron required. Many objects to them because they are too heavy. They need not do so. I am now manufacturing Harrows suitable for any soil, from 100 lbs. in weight and less up to any weight they may want. The harrow teeth are all steel pointed. Circulars sent free on application. Agents wanted. GEO. GILLES, Manufacturer, Gananoque, Ontario.

A FARM AND HOME OF YOUR OWN.

Now Is The Time To Secure It.

ONLY FIVE DOLLARS FOR AN ACRE

OF the best Land in America; 2,000,000 Acres in Eastern Nebraska, on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad now for sale. 10 years lease, at a rate of only 6 per cent. These are the only lands for sale on the line of this Great Railroad, the World's Highway. Send for Tax Map "Promissory," the best paper for those seeking new homes ever published. Full information, with maps, sent free. O. P. DAVIS, Land Agent, U. P. R. Co., Omaha, Neb.

BROWN'S COUGH, COLD

OR SORE THROAT

REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

A continuation for any length of time causes irritation of the Lungs, or some chronic throat affection. Neglect of Bronchitis results in some incurable Lung disease.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES have proved their efficacy by a test of many years, and will almost invariably cure the most obstinate cases of COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT.

A FAVORITE WINTER RESORT, JAMAICA.

SIX to seven days' voyage from New York by the Atlas Company's steamers, will convey you to the finest climate in the world, where there is a change of temperature and the most beautiful scenery, amid Mountains, Valleys, and Winding Rivers. The climate is dry and warm, highly recommended by physicians as being specially adapted for invalids, and also a favorite resort for tourists.

The Atlas Company's British built, first class Iron Steamers, carrying the British Colonial and United States Mail, leave New York twice a month.

Para (Saloon), \$45 Am. Gold.
D. BATTERSBY, Agent, 188 St. James St., Montreal; MESS. MORGAN & CO., 87 Yonge Street, Toronto; PIM, FORT WOOD & CO., General Agents, 56 Wall Street, New York.

WORK FOR ALL

In their own localities, canvassing for the Favorite Visitor, (enlarged) Weekly and Monthly. Largest paper in the world, with Mammoth Chromes Free. Big Commission to Agents. Terms: Cash. Office: 400, P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Me.

40 EXTRA Fine Mixed Cards, with name, 10c. post-paid. L. JONES & CO., Newark, N. Y.

PIANOS PARLOPHONE, price \$250. Samples worth \$350 sent free. W.A. COMPANY, Boston, Mass.

A DAY TO AGENTS. 1000 Samples worth \$350 sent free. W.A. COMPANY, Boston, Mass.

CATALOGUE of Magic Tricks and Novelties. Sent free. Address: C. E. SHANAHAN, New York.

44 To \$45 a week at home. Outfit worth \$5. Free. C. D. PIKE & CO., Augusta, Me.

250 MARYLAND FARMS.—Book and Map free. Address: C. E. SHANAHAN, New York.

How Peter Bennett Won His Case.

A correspondent of the New York World has the following respecting one of A. H. Stephens' experiences as a lawyer in Georgia in the anti-slavery days:

A doctor named Royston had sued Peter Bennett for his bill, long overdue. For attending the wife of the latter. Alex. H. Stephens was on the Bennett side, and Robt. Toombs, then Senator of the United States, was on the Royston side. The doctor proved the number of his visits and their value according to local custom, and his own authority to do medical practice. Mr. Stephens then told his client that Dr. Royston had made out his case, and as there was nothing wherewith to rebut or offset the claim, the only thing to do was to pay it.

"No," said Peter, "I hired you to speak my case, and now speak."

Mr. Stephens told him there was nothing to say; he had looked on to see that a very grave case, and that had, as he thought, little chance of recovery even if he could get the nourishment her illness required. As he was about to leave, the question was put, "When should we send for again, doctor?" "Wait," was the reply, as he looked at the poor woman and her wretched surroundings, "I do not think you need send for me again. She cannot possibly get better; and to save you further trouble, I will just write out a certificate of her burial." And he did. After the doctor departed the woman recovered. She is now in good health and goes about carrying her burial certificate with her. At least, so says the Sheffield Telegraph.

The following trick has often been played with success at English horse fairs. A good, sound and showy horse is sold at a reasonable price, which has been somewhat educated to "roar" on the approach of certain persons, and so soon as the buyer leads it to a stall, pending his departure, one of a swindling gang comes up, and the horse begins. "By Jove, sir, you've been let in for a roarer; says the fellow, sympathetically. The purchaser is horrified. Then the man knows some one he saw just now who might perhaps take it, and his hands at half price, and the trick is played. A sharp farmer who knew this dodge wasn't to be gammed, and actually had to be protected on his road home, so furious were the bitten buyers.

In Mississippi a patent has been obtained for method of collecting taxes upon drinks which is far better than the Mottet or Clarke register. Books of coupons are sold by the State Auditor at all liquor dealers.

"If the drink is sold the consumer receives a coupon, which entitles him to receive from the State, in payment of his taxes, one cent. If two drinks are to be paid for he receives an orange-colored coupon good for two cents. If five drinks, a blue paper coupon worth five cents. Not only does the state enjoy an income from the tax on drinks, but the consumer has a reasonable chance of paying off his taxes with the orange and blue coupons. The saloons are crowded at all times with men making out their taxes.

The great accumulation of capital in Great Britain has been attracting the attention of the London Statistical Society. In the course of an address on the subject recently, Mr. R. Griffen, an authority on such matters, estimated that in the last ten years the increase of the national income has not been less than £240,000,000 per annum. The capital value of the income of the country in 1875, he estimated to be £250,000,000, in comparison to which the national debt was a mere fleabite. Mr. Griffen further maintained that the nation is not now spending its capital, but continues saving. The gross annual of the income tax assessments of 1875 was £271,000,000.

What Bismarck wants is Holland. He means, by the absorption of the Low Countries, to double the trade of Germany, to treble its seafaring population, to supplement Hamburg and Bremen with the great ports of Amsterdam and Rotterdam, to make the re-entrusted and aggrandized German Empire what Holland once was, a single handed, a redoubtable rival of England on the sea. This is likely to be the edifying sequel of the pretended crusade to which Gladstone and so many sentimentalists on both sides of the Atlantic have been wailing Godsend. What will Englishmen say to the ultimate fruits of a quadruple alliance, whose existence is now but an open secret, which is beginning with the cynical partition of the Ottoman dominions, which contemplates the abandonment of the Roman Church to the hands of its nearest enemies, and which is very probable to culminate in the forcible extinction of a peaceful Protestant State? Whatever they may say or do, it will behoove them to show more vigor and promptitude than they have lately evinced, if they would not see the German Chancellor seize the Low Countries as swiftly and decisively as the French Republic seized them less than a century ago.

AN ENGLISH ROMANCE: Beautiful young woman runs off with handsome actor. They are sought for by her sorrowing ma and sympathetic young cousin. After three weeks have elapsed they are found. Beautiful young woman doesn't faint, but philosophically bids the young actor adieu, saying that her duty to the sympathetic young cousin, whom she had married secretly a month before the elopement, compels her to return to her rightful lord. The ma faints.

KENTVILLE has taken steps to form a joint stock company for running a woolen factory. The capital will be \$250,000 in 1,000 shares of \$25 each, the company to go into operation as soon as \$20,000 have been subscribed. About half the amount has been subscribed already.

The following obituary appeared in a Memphis paper on a man killed by a circular saw: "He was an up-right Christian, a good citizen and an ardent patriot, but of limited information with regard to circular saws."

Two Hearts.

Iprithie send me back my heart Since I cannot have thee; For if from you will not part, Why, then, shouldst thou have mine?

Yet now I think on't, let it lie; And if it were in vain, For thou'st a thief in either eye Would steal it back again.

Why should two hearts in one breast lie, And yet not lodge together? O Love! where's thy sympathy, If thus our breasts thou seest?

But love's such a mystery, I cannot find it out; For when I think I'm best resolved I then am in most doubt.

Then farewell care, and farewell woe. I will no longer pine; For I'll believe I have her heart As much as she has mine.

A POOR WOMAN lay very ill in her scantily-furnished home in Sheffield, England. The doctor was sent for and came. He at once saw that there was a very grave case, and that she had, as he thought, little chance of recovery even if she could get the nourishment her illness required. As he was about to leave, the question was put, "When should we send for again, doctor?" "Wait," was the reply, as he looked at the poor woman and her wretched surroundings, "I do not think you need send for me again. She cannot possibly get better; and to save you further trouble, I will just write out a certificate of her burial." And he did. After the doctor departed the woman recovered. She is now in good health and goes about carrying her burial certificate with her. At least, so says the Sheffield Telegraph.

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