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VOL. 7.-NO. 29.

SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1876.

WHOLE NO. 331.

## POETRY.

### Sonnet.

WHEN BOWEN'S BOUND.

A beacon-light gleams o'er the slum's ring,  
The low waves tinge to gold and fade to blue,  
As their thin crests the far light flashes through.  
Black clouds are gathering close on our deck,  
And, 'mid their dark, the lightning vividly  
Gleams out a moment, then a deeper hue  
Of shadow falls upon them, bright yet few.  
The stars that seem our heavenly guides to be,  
The sea is God's, we, held within his hand,  
Go onward 'toward the homes we love and prize;  
We see dim visions of a nearing land,  
Though darkness shrouds us there comes to our eyes  
Hope's light and joy, which he will understand  
Whose love makes home for us in Paradise.

### MEETING AND PARTING.

We meet and part. It is of life the way,—  
We clasp each other's hands and say good-bye;  
One wanders 'neath a glowing western sky,  
One o'er the earth all restlessly may stray,  
One tells unceasingly from day to day,  
One in his hidden depths doth mope and sigh,  
And shall we meet again, oh if we try?  
Ah! who among us all can truly say:  
But this we know, there comes a by-and-bye.  
When in a home that is both far and nigh,  
The light of greeting in our eyes will play,—  
December's chill give place to warmth of May;  
Ah! how much joy must in that meeting lie,  
Dear friend, and it will come to us some day.

THOMAS S. COLLIER.

## LITERATURE.

### THE MARTINEZ-DEL VALLE SUIT.

From N. Y. Herald, 16th Nov.

The trial of the suit brought by Miss Eugenie Martinez against Juan Del Valle, for \$50,000 damages for alleged seduction and breach of marriage, was resumed yesterday before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Circuit. The publicity given to the case had served to fill the court room to its utmost capacity. Miss Martinez came into the court room with her mother and a younger sister, and they took seats behind her counsel, Messrs. William A. Beach and Augustus C. Brown. Her great personal beauty, together with the many points of interest introduced in the case, very naturally made her the cynosure of every eye. Diagonally opposite to her, seated at the end of the table occupied by the counsel, sat Mr. Del Valle, whose gray hair and whiskers were in striking contrast with the raven tresses of the young plaintiff. He was evidently nervous, while Miss Martinez displayed entire self-possession. He occupied a seat in close proximity to Mr. Joseph H. Choate, his counsel.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MISS MARTINEZ.  
Directly on the calling of the Court to order Miss Martinez was again called to the witness stand and her cross-examination resumed. Although subjected to a prolonged and keenly scrutinizing examination, she did not lose for a moment her perfect self-possession, but bore herself bravely against the fierce fusillade of interrogatories hurled at her by the cross-examiner. To a considerable extent the testimony elicited was a repetition of that given in her direct testimony.

"Did you bring this suit for money?" was one of the questions asked.

"It is not money I want," she replied, with an intensity of feminine earnestness that must have won the sympathy of all present, and then added, lowering her voice, but speaking slowly, "I want simple justice."

THE DEJEUNERS AT SOLARI'S.  
"How many times did you visit with Mr. Del Valle the place kept by Mr. Solari?" pursued the counsel.

"I can't tell you, but not very many times," she answered.

"Was Mr. Del Valle's demeanor toward you the same there as at your mother's house, or at matinees, where you were in the habit of going?"

"He did not kiss me at matinees," (Laughter.)

"Then he kissed you at Solari's?"

"Certainly."

"You did not object to the kissing?"

"Not at all" (Renewed laughter.)

to improve his knowledge of the English language."

"He improved, of course?"

"Of course."

MR. DEL VALLE'S GOVERNNESS.

"During the period of your engagement with Mr. Del Valle were you introduced to any of his friends?"

"On one or two occasions I was."

"Were you ever introduced as his intended wife?"

"Never."

"While you were living at his house in Poughkeepsie were you not introduced as the governess of his children?"

"I was, because he did not wish our engagement known."

"Did any of your friends know of your engagement?"

"All my personal friends did."

"Do you remember, while at Poughkeepsie, showing to Mr. Del Valle a New York personal advertisement for a governess?"

"No, sir."

"Did you not consult Mr. Del Valle about taking such situation elsewhere?"

"Never."

"Did you ever give any pictures of yourself to Mr. Del Valle?"

"I gave three to him: one while we were engaged, a second one two days after, upon his calling at our house, and a third one which I had just had taken."

DIRECT EXAMINATION RESUMED.

The above closed the cross-examination, when Mr. Brown resumed the direct examination. She stated in answer to his first question that in writing letters to Mr. Del Valle she first made a draft with a pencil and then copied them in ink, and that she never changed the letters from the original drafts; she gave the date of the accident to herself, on which occasion she first became acquainted with Mr. Del Valle, entirely from memory; she knew very positively that she had been to Dr. Breckenburg, her sister's dentist, to make an engagement for her. Some few additional questions were put on the further cross-examination by Mr. Choate, but they elicited nothing of importance.

THE EXAMINATION OF ADELE MARTINEZ.

Miss Adele Martinez, the younger sister of the plaintiff, was next called to the witness stand. She possesses the same brunette style of beauty, and evinced an equal degree of self-possession. She testified that she was at her mother's house when Eugenie was brought home in a carriage after the spraining of her ankle, on which occasion Mr. Del Valle was admitted into the house; Mr. Del Valle came to the house afterward about two weeks; she was present when Mr. Del Valle gave her sister an engagement ring; her mother asked Mr. Del Valle if that was Eugenie's engagement ring and he answered, "Yes, and all that remains now is to fix the time of marriage;" while her sister was at the "Hotel Royal" she called on her almost daily and took lunch with her; her sister remained at that hotel from April 21st until the 1st of June; she visited Mr. Del Valle's house at Poughkeepsie while her sister was there and sometimes stayed two or three days.

The witness was then subjected to a long and searching cross-examination by Mr. Choate, but no few facts of special interest were developed. She stated that she was four years younger than Eugenie; that she went to the Twelfth street school until she was twelve years of age, but had never been to any school since; that she had lived all her life with her mother, and during the last year had given music lessons; the conduct of Mr. Del Valle toward her sister was always kind and loving and no approach to impropriety; she first saw the engagement ring on her sister's finger while they lived in Fifty-sixth street; this was about the middle of February of last year; when she visited her sister at Mr. Del Valle's house, in Poughkeepsie, she seemed happy; she did not suspect that at that time her sister was suffering from deep-seated unhappiness.

ADELE'S TO EUGENIE.

Two letters of the witness to the plaintiff while the latter was living at Poughkeepsie were read by Mr. Choate. A portion of one of the letters upon which defendant's counsel evidently laid great stress was as follows:—

"... If it was not for you I don't know what we should do. Ma says she would die. It is no doubt a real terrible existence to think that every few months he (meaning her stepfather) is out of work, besides living on your money. But it must not always be so, please God; but

nevertheless we thank God, with all our hearts, for the help you give us, and we will never forget your kindness."

"How long did your family live on her money?" asked Mr. Choate after reading the letter.

"For some time," answered the witness. Then she went on to explain how her stepfather, who was a book-keeper, lost various situations. She then testified that after her sister returned from Poughkeepsie she went for her sister to the Hotel Brunswick to see Mr. Del Valle and get some money. On one occasion her father went with her. She sent up a card once on which was written, "Will you send me down car fare; have not a cent." In the course of her further testimony witness stated that Eugenie, while living at Poughkeepsie, once came to the city and paid them a visit, on which occasion their talk was pleasant, and Eugenie seemed to be contented and happy.

THE PLAINTIFF RECALLED.

After Adele Martinez had left the witness stand the plaintiff was called again, when she gave in detail the names of all the various mercantile houses for whom her father was engaged as book-keeper and correspondent. At one place she said he had remained book-keeper for nine years. She then stated the various places where they had lived during the last three or four years. She was not cross-examined on any of the points. After she had taken her seat Mr. Beach announced that this closed the testimony for the plaintiff.

OPENING FOR THE DEFENSE.

Mr. Choate began his opening for the defense, but had not proceeded before, the hour of adjournment having arrived, he was compelled to suspend his remarks. He said, in commencing, that there were but few men who would not shrink from such an ordeal as that through which the defendant was called upon to pass. The occasion was one which would bring an eager, curious crowd together, for no good purpose, and in nine cases out of ten the defendant would feel as if every lustful and indecent eye in the community was fastened on him. There was not one present in court but would prefer to pay and settle the case rather than stand up and assert his rights in a court of justice. When Mr. Del Valle received on the 3rd of October a threatening letter giving him express notice that if he did not pay money a suit would be instituted against him, it was his discretion to pay then and so prevent litigation, but he preferred to stand on his rights and manhood and his character. He answered like a man that he would not be intimidated by threats and would pay no money. Not many could be as brave and manly, but would surrender before standing up and facing the music as did Mr. Del Valle. Counsel expected to prove the entire innocence of Mr. Del Valle, both of any promise of marriage to the plaintiff and of her seduction, which had been thrown in as an aggravation of damages. Mr. Del Valle stood there not surrounded by supporters others would have, but alone and a stranger, comparatively, in a strange city. The defendant was a Spaniard, living at Havana formerly, but for the past two years had been living in the United States, having previously spent his summers there. He was a widower, having four daughters, from five to fourteen years of age. When he formed the acquaintance of the plaintiff he had two of these daughters living with him, in Twenty-eighth street, while the other two were being educated in Manhattanville.

According to the plaintiff's statement he was a man most singularly dignified in a matrimonial point of view. His wife at the time of her death was possessed of a considerable estate, which was the property of his children. His own means were limited, and in 1875 he could scarcely speak English intelligibly. It was stated by the plaintiff that she formed his acquaintance on the 14th of January, 1875. Dates were very important in this suit, as would be shown before its termination. An air of romantic interest had been thrown around their first acquaintance. He was reported as having just alighted from an omnibus when he saw the plaintiff disabled from a sprained ankle by a fall upon the sidewalk, and that thereupon, in a spirit of gallantry, he called a carriage and took her to her home. Three weeks after, having been entranced by her charms, he asked her to marry him and gave her an engagement ring. It so happened that she was not so much disabled but that she walked; that they exchanged cards after walking a short distance and made an appointment to meet her the next day on Broadway, at one o'clock, opposite Stewart's store; that the appointment was kept; that they went to Solari's

restaurant in University place and took lunch, and that on the next day the ring was purchased. Would any body believe this glittering ring a marriage token, that this glittering ring was a magic charm to bind a man and a woman together? They did not meet then for ten days; she wanted something better: the ring had been left to be made smaller. On the day the ring was to be completed she went and got it and left a card, making an engagement with Mr. Del Valle for the next Friday. On that Friday there was a tremor, done storm and she wrote again and made another appointment for the following Tuesday. She tells him, if he wrote to her, to address her as Miss Howard. The next meeting was at Solari's restaurant, and they went there every day for a considerable period; he was there to perfect himself in English. There was no suggestion of sensuality or love on either side. He was to the house of the plaintiff's restaurant, on the 1st of March, and there was no allusion to the ring. After a while the plaintiff, one day at Solari's, handed her a letter, not to be opened until after they had separated.

Mr. Choate will resume his opening this morning.

Assassination.

A MAN INVITES A FRIEND TO DRIVE, AND THEN DELIBERATELY KILLS HIM.

From the Denver Tribune.

The citizens of Monument, a station on the Rio Grand Railroad, and just beyond the "divide," were treated to a very serious sensation yesterday in the afternoon near 5 o'clock. A man named Brown was shot and killed by a man named Davidson, both of whose first names are unknown to the Tribune's informant.

Both the men were stock growers, and report came to the ears of Davidson that Brown had accused him of cattle stealing. This, in the eyes of Western stock men, is a very serious charge, and Mr. Davidson seemed to have armed himself on hearing the report, and to have started out to hunt his assailant. Brown lives near Monument, and Davidson resides in the mountains, no great distance away.

Davidson went to Monument some time yesterday afternoon, and seemed to be in quite a lively mood. He found Brown with half a dozen others standing around the place, and it is said he treated him as he did all the others. He invited all and Davidson took a deliberate aim, though with great rapidity, at Brown's heart. His bullet reached its mark, and Brown fell to the floor, dying, if not dead.

Before the bystanders could hardly recover from their surprise or take any steps to do anything, Davidson fired another shot at the fallen man and fled. This shot also struck the heart and made assurance doubly sure. Davidson rushed out of the saloon in which he had committed the murder, for such it was, and mounted his horse and rode away with the speed of the wind. The horse had been hitched very near the place, and was in readiness for the ride, which had most certainly been planned beforehand.

From the meagre evidence which could be gathered last evening, there is very little doubt that the killing was nothing less than cold-blooded murder, done with malice and planned deliberately. The preparation which Davidson made for his escape, and the inveigling of Brown into the saloon, the double-shooting and the subsequent flight, are facts which compel this conclusion. There exists great excitement and much indignation in Monument and vicinity, though no steps have been taken to arrest the flight of or to capture the fugitive, when the Denver-bound train passed the place yesterday.

Davidson has a family. Both the parties had been highly regarded before this occurred.

Atrocities of Bulgarians.

The Cologne Gazette observes that Bulgaria has on several occasions figured in history as the scene of "atrocities" no less horrible than those lately committed by the Baschi-Bazouks. The Greek Emperor Basilus II. was nicknamed "Bulgarioktonos" because he ordered 15,000 Bulgarian prisoners to have their eyes put out, a few only being left with one eye in order that they might guide their fellow-prisoners back to their homes. Even more atrocious was the massacre of the Gothic settlers in Bulgaria. The much-praised Emperor Claudius II. gives the following account of this massacre in a letter cited by the historian Trebellius Pollio:—Claudius to Proculus: We have destroyed 320,000 Goths and sunk 2,000 ships. The rivers are covered with shields, their banks with spears and pikes, and the fields with bones; no road is free from the blood; the huge barricade of weapons is deserted; and we have captured so many women that each one of our brave conquering soldiers can take two or three for his share.

The girl who carries the biggest basket in Buffalo. She has to send back a brakeman to flag pedestrians on a busy day.

Would Buy a Ticket.

From the Boston Gazette.

They glided into a bookstore and advanced towards a young man who sat facing the back of his chair. There were three of them. One was a blonde, with a peach-blossom face and an \$80 watch chain. The next was also a blonde, but she wasn't so blooming as the other, and her watch chain wasn't worth so much by \$40. She wore a diamond ring, over the finger of a lavender glove, which was worth three or four watch chains. The third one was the queen bee. She was a brunette, with melting brown eyes, and as regarded jewelry, was far superior to the other two. The brunette asked the young man to buy a ticket to the church social.

"How much do these here tickets?" asked the young man.

"Seventy-five cents," said the brunette.

"Are they going to have a raffle?"

"Yes," she said.

"What are they going to raffle for?"

"For a cake with a gold ring in it," said the brunette.

"Are they going to have a grabbing bag and a beauty's bower, where the girls will sell ice cream?"

"Will the minister and all the old folks go home early?"

"Yes."

"Can the fellow that gets the ring kiss the prettiest girl in the room?"

"Give me a ticket," said he, as he drew some change from his pocket. She laid a ticket on the counter and reached for the money.

"I'll take my kiss first."

The blondes laughed; the brunette laughed. The first blonde said, "O, what a joke!" The second blonde said, "How amusing!" The brunette said, "O, you have not got the ring yet!"

"Never mind," said the young man, "I'll get it."

"Just for the joke of the thing," said the brunette.

"There's no one here," said one blonde.

"Oh, do sell the ticket," said the other.

"Then I will," said the brunette. The young man saw his opportunity, and did a smart thing. He took three kisses. They all smiled, and the blondes looked anxious.

"How much did you say?" asked the young man.

"Seventy-five cents."

"Isn't that pretty dear?"

"Seventy-five cents is not dear," said the brunette.

"Too much," said he; "I might not get the ring."

"Then you don't want a ticket?" said the brunette almost crying.

"No, I guess not," said he; wait till you have another."

"I guess we had better go," said one blonde.

"Yes," said the other quietly.

"I have forgotten what he took that ticket for or not," said the brunette. And they glided out.

NELSON AND BENJAMIN WEST.—A curious anecdote is related by Mr. Ticknor in reference to Benj. West's picture of the "Death of Nelson."

Just before Nelson went to sea for the last time, West sat next to the great captain at an entertainment given in his honor, and in the course of dinner Nelson expressed his regret to Sir William Hamilton that he had little taste or discrimination for art.

"But," said he, turning to West, "there is one picture whose power I do feel. I never pass a print shop where your 'Death of Wolfe' is in the window without being stopped by it."

West, of course, made very suitable acknowledgments, and Nelson went on to ask why he had painted no more of them like it.

"Because, my Lord, there are no more subjects."

"D— it!" said the sailor, "I did not think of that," and asked him to take a glass of Champagne.

"But, my Lord, I fear that your intemperance will yet furnish me such another scene, and if it should, I will most certainly avail myself of the opportunity."

"Will you?" said Nelson, pouring out bumpers, and touching his glass violently against West's. "Will you Mr. West? Then I hope I shall die in the next battle."

We all know how the painter fulfilled his promise in the "Death of Nelson."—Harper's Magazine.

It is a mighty serious matter for Bench and Bar Society in London that Mr. William Lock, of Melbourne, Australia, has telegraphed to Mr. Onslow in London, that the real "Arthur Orton" is discovered in an asylum in Australia, and also that a survivor of the "Bella," has also come to light. An offered reward of £2,500 would however tempt some one to peroration. If the news is bona fide, and the real Roger Tichborne is in prison, what a shock will be given to the Lord Chief Justice, to the bar, and to Society in England. No romance has ever dared to frame any plot so wildly improbable, and yet the English papers contain the telegram and the letters announcing the discovery.

According to a statistical table published by the New York Herald the amount of money expended annually in the government of the city of New York exceeds three and a half million of dollars. It is an enormous drain upon the resources of the people.

## Business Cards.

L. B. BOTSFORD, M. D.

Office: In the Store lately occupied by M. Wood & Sons.

Residence: - - - at Mr. Robert Bell's.

Sackville, July 20, 1876.—6m

H. S. & T. W. BELL,

Soap Manufacturers, - - - Shediac, N. B.

The best and cheapest Soap in the Market.

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Attorney at Law, Conveyancer, &c.

Office: - - - in the building of H. B. Allison, Esq., opposite the Bank of Nova Scotia.

Sackville, - - - N. B.

CHRIS. W. COLE,

AUCTIONEER,

Sackville, - - - N. B.

A. E. OULTON,

BARRISTER AT LAW, SOLICITOR,

Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.

Office: - - - A. L. Palmer's Building, Dorchester, N. B.

HENRY OLDRIGHT,

BARRISTER AT LAW, SOLICITOR,

Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.

Office formerly occupied by Judge W. A. D. Morse, AMHERST, N. S.

CARD.

D. C. ALLEN, M. D.

OFFICE: - - - AT THE DRUG STORE.

RESIDENCE: - - - AT HON. A. McQUEEN'S.

POINT DE BUTE, N. B.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

W. D. KNAPP, M. D.

Physician & Acoucheur.

May be consulted at the residence situated opposite the store of Mr. John Bell, Sackville.

COLONIAL BOOK STORE,

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Musical Instruments,

Paper Hangings, School Books, Stationery, Periodicals.

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G. B. Pugsley, J. H. Crawford, W. Pugsley, Jr.

aug 30 '76

Dental Notice.

Dr. Anderson, Dentist,

Will return to Sackville next week, where he expects to remain permanently, from date. His life guarantees satisfaction, at moderate charges.

Sackville, Sept. 28th, 1876.—1f

L. WESTERGAARD & CO.,

Ship Agents & Ship Brokers,

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O. S. TOWNSHEND, July 3d

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All kinds of Monumental Work,

Executed at the most reasonable prices.

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Call the attention of Wholesale dealers and others to our Stock of Peas Confections. Wholesale only.

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Victoria Steam Confectionery Works.

J. E. WOODBURN, H. E. KERR.

SEND 25c. to G. F. HOWELL & CO.,

New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages,



## Chignecto Post.

SACKVILLE, N. B., NOV. 23, 1876.

## We Apologize.

We have ruthlessly aimed the envenomed arrow of slander at the Editor of the Moncton Times, and we call for a retraction of our foul aspersions.

The paragraph that contains the cowardly and malicious "slander" on our respected neighbor is as follows:

"We have more confidence in the later's skill in making the items of a printing bill against the Railway full large enough than in his mental strength to grapple with legal problems."

The Times calls upon us to prove or retract the charge, and in order to retract it, generously places at our disposal the archives of all the departmental offices at Ottawa. We, of course have not the slightest objection to waiting through the Public Accounts of Canada for the past ten years, sifting out the half-million or so of printers' bills and analyzing them to prove that our Moncton friend's prices for job work were cheap—dirt cheap—done at prices charged by a conscience animated by the purest patriotism. It would be a real pleasure for us to devote a year or two, to so delightful an occupation.

But perhaps instead of this, the Times would prefer us to retract and apologize?

Now if there is one thing more than another we like, it is to apologize. Newspaper men as a rule enjoy apologizing next to the excruciating delight of being kicked and pounded. Now the Editor of the Times is a noted man in the "Ring." The Banca Boy could never lift up an opponent by the hair of the head, spin him round and "souse" him in the street half as cleverly as his Moncton contemporary. Mrs. Maxwell at the Centennial with her thirteen stuffed Thomas Cats was not half the man he is. Now the Editor of the Times, to do him justice, does not threaten us, he does not alarm us into apologizing by an intimation he may visit Sackville shortly on an errand of blood, so our readers need not think our apology is dictated to any fear of the skill of our neighbor in the many art.

No! We respect our journalistic confrere; we respect him as a man and a brother; we almost love him for that sweet simplicity of him; that confidence "childlike and bland," that waits for us to prove or retract. It would be base indeed for us to deceive such innocence—hence our apology.

We have heretofore placed the legal ability of our contemporary below his skill in making up accounts against the Government, and with deep sorrow we now confess our mistake.

We now assert that his knowledge of law and his legal acumen place him on a far higher pedestal in the temple of Fame than his skill in making up accounts against the Government, and with a manner that he would lose anything. We will go even further and assert, that as an authority in jurisprudence we consider him rather better than Lord Mansfield and that Sir William Follett was a fool beside him.

To make our apology as complete and ample as possible we now publish this our retraction of the "slanderous" paragraph in question by asserting

"We have NOT more confidence in the later's skill in making the items of a printing bill against the Railway full large enough than in his mental strength to grapple with legal problems."

## What Next?

The public is waiting with a little impatience to see the next move in the little game of cross purposes between Mr. King and Mr. Willis. Mr. King has obtained a victory, but he has cost him dearly, as all can see who will compare the returns of Saturday with those of two years ago.

Mr. Willis' position in the Government—a member in the forerunner—is not a very important one—and his leaving it will probably be as little loss to him as it will be to the country—but the question is he will leave it? Will Willis resign? He has already said that he will neither go out or be kicked out. Will the Attorney General as leader of the Government go to the Lieutenant-Governor and demand his dismissal, as Mr. Hill did of Mr. Weeks? Will the Lieutenant-Governor accede to his demands? Will Willis go back to his first love and become a shining light in the Opposition heaven? Will he take anybody with him? These are questions that hinge on the pivotal question: who can remove an Executive Councilor? By the 64th section of the B.N.A. Act the Constitution of the Executive authority in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick was continued as it existed at the time of confederation, subject to the provisions of that Act. Before Confederation the power was vested in the Queen; the Governor might, as we understand the law, suspend an Executive Councilor now report his reasons to the Queen (the Colonial office) for his action; now however the Lieutenant-Governor is appointed by the Governor-General, and not being commissioned by Her Majesty is not responsible to her. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot now report his reasons to the Queen, and there appears to be no provision for him to refer to the Gov-General. The Executive Council cannot remove one of themselves; each member has equal rights in the eyes of the law. If the Lieutenant-Governor's authority is still confined to the power of suspension to whom can he refer the matter? The leader of the Government can

resign, and his resignation of course includes his colleagues. This resignation would, however, entail a new election for departmental offices. Perhaps Hon. Mr. King will take the bold course of assuming that the Council has full power in the matter and then passing a resolution in the Council asking the Governor to dismiss Mr. Willis, which his Honor with the Nova Scotia precedent before him would probably do.

## Tilden or Hayes?

The decisions of the Returning Boards of Florida and Louisiana will not be in for some days yet; in the meantime the people of the United States are kept from day to day in a state of suspense.

The decisions of the Returning Board of Louisiana are final; no executive or judicial power of the State can reverse them. This Board according to the N. Y. World not only counts the votes, but has power to say what constitutes intimidation or a tumult in respect to the poll and voting. There is no appeal from its judgment. Thus it will be seen how important it is, that the Board should be composed of men of undoubted honesty and honor. It is unfortunate that the Board is composed of Republican partisans, who are capable of committing any fraud to attain their ends, and there is too much reason for suspecting they mean fraud. The Democrats furnish the figures parish by parish in the State showing Tilden has a clear majority of over 8,000 votes. If he loses, it is not because he is not strong, but because the Republicans confound their enemies by exhibiting the true figures? If Hayes has a majority as they claim, why not publish the figures in detail, showing where his votes are? The absence of figures is not very strongly as if the Republicans hope to gain through the craft and fraud of the Board what they have lost at the polls.

What will be the effect of a President elected by fraud going into the White House next March? What would be the action of the Senate, or of the House of Representatives? Can the Senate prevent the President who is elected in due form of law from exercising his independent functions?

We believe not. It can refuse to ratify his nominations, and the House of Representatives can refuse to vote money, but can do nothing further. There perhaps never was a more critical time in the history of Republican institutions than the present, and one that demands that partisanship be laid aside that right and justice may triumph.

The South Carolina Returning Board has declared in favor of Hayes. The Democrats protest, and the matter will be tested in the Supreme Court.

Alarming rumors of plots and insurrections have been in circulation, and a concentration of troops at Washington has taken place. Probably it is all for political effect.

## Prospects of War.

Confidence continues to be expressed that the coming conference of the powers will result in measures that will guarantee peace; but it must be confessed that the attitude of Russia throughout is anything but assuring. It must be remembered that for two hundred years it has been the dream of Russia to plant her eagles on the banks of the Bosphorus, and year by year she has been steadily pushing her way, always advancing, seldom repulsed until the cordon of her lines have become a sort of hereditary menace to Turkey. It was Russia that planned and supported the rebellions in the Christian Provinces a year ago. Serbia declared war last spring at the instance of Russia; Russia's volunteers swelled her army, and Russian equipments were supplied to her soldiers. Russia rejected a six months armistice. Why? because she was for peace. No, because she believed the time had come for her to strike the decisive blow to gain Constantinople, and a six months armistice would disarrange her plans. Look her Railway extensions (since she received that check in the Crimea twenty odd years ago), enabling her to pour down her troops to the Black Sea by two independent lines of Railway, her new iron clads; her newly built chains of fortresses; her great army developments, and we may well ask, what do all these preparations mean, if not war? If they mean anything, they mean war; they mean to make the East lurid with conflagration and massacre.

What is of interest to us, is the stand England will take? Will England be embroiled in the contest? We fear she will. Russia is not much better than the United States in keeping her treaty obligations. She violated the treaty of Paris of 1856 respecting navigation in the Black Sea, and will she have any more hesitation in violating the clause abolishing privateering? If Russia were to issue letters of Marque, in the Alabama style, the British Commerce would be swept from the sea. Our vessels would all have to seek the American flag for protection. Besides that, England though able to cope with combined Europe at sea is powerless against the great land forces that Russia could hurl down on the Turkish provinces. England could blockade her ports and destroy her navy, and still not materially interfere with her operations against the Turk. The position of Germany also gives uneasiness. What league binds her equal rights in the eyes of the law. If the Lieutenant-Governor's authority is still confined to the power of suspension to whom can he refer the matter? The leader of the Government can

resign, and his resignation of course includes his colleagues. This resignation would, however, entail a new election for departmental offices. Perhaps Hon. Mr. King will take the bold course of assuming that the Council has full power in the matter and then passing a resolution in the Council asking the Governor to dismiss Mr. Willis, which his Honor with the Nova Scotia precedent before him would probably do.

## Agricultural Statistics.

We cannot congratulate the Government on any particular display of ability in administering the agricultural affairs of this Province. A change in the regime, the public had been led to expect, would lead to a change in policy; to a well-defined, vigorous and liberal policy, leading to some practical results.

Whether the reasonable expectations of the public have been met, or whether the kicking out of the old Board, and the creation of the new, merely meant the diversion of the patronage from Mr. Charles Lugin to Mr. Julius L. Inches, we leave our readers to judge.

The old board, nick-named the "Agricultural Parliament," served for a long time as the butt of good-natured ridicule, because of its combined pretension and impotence, but in what respect the new order of things is any better, we fail to know. What was heralded at the time as a great and beneficent change made in the interest of the farmers, is now suspected to be a political ploy to cover a transfer of patronage "placing it where it will do the most good."

In our remarks we do not wish to reflect on our friend McQueen, who, though nominally chairman of the department, is not really chargeable with its unfortunate shortcomings, as he is as innocent of its management as a newborn babe.

One of the most important matters that could engage the attention of agriculturists, is statistics relating to weather, crops, wages, prices, and a hundred other things, about which our farmers ought to be informed. Perhaps the most valuable contribution that the great State of Massachusetts made to the Continent was her magnificent display of charts, exhibiting the vegetable conditions and resources of the country, the proportions of forest and arable land, and of various kinds of crops, and the price of labor.

From these tables, we learn that the average farmer in that State has an income of \$809.50. That he pays for labor \$148.38. That he saves and deposits in the Savings Bank \$32.51. Balance—cost of living \$330.61. On the other hand the income of the average skilled laborer is \$683.00. Earnings of his family \$132.02. Total \$815.02. Cost of living \$784.63. Surplus \$30.39.

So that, notwithstanding the greatness of Massachusetts with her immense cotton, wool and shoe, and other industries, her chief prosperity exists in her farming population, whose average family adds \$300.32 more to the wealth of the State than the family of the average-skilled laborer.

There are charts showing the respective rates of farm-labor in different places, charts showing in five degrees of color, the comparative value of farm-lands; in three degrees the distribution of textile fabrics; a chart showing fruit areas in cultivated ground; the relation of the farm to education; the value per acre of Indian corn and maize; the average corn crop in the State; premiums at fairs; nativity and longevity within the State limits; production and consumption of wheat, etc.

In fact, there appears to be no branch of agriculture that is not illustrated and made plain to the commonest understanding by these charts. Until our farmers wake up and demand similar advantages and avenues of information, the Saginay Tabernacle is now fairly under way, and will be completed, ready for the grand onslaught to be made by these gentlemen on the great unwashed of Boston about the first of the ensuing year. It has been reported however, that the Saginay Tabernacle is now fairly under way, and will be completed, ready for the grand onslaught to be made by these gentlemen on the great unwashed of Boston about the first of the ensuing year. It has been reported however, that the Saginay Tabernacle is now fairly under way, and will be completed, ready for the grand onslaught to be made by these gentlemen on the great unwashed of Boston about the first of the ensuing year.

The Moncton Times challenges a comparison between the prices charged by us to the Railway and its prices. We do not object. The Moncton Times has done thousands of dollars of job printing for the Railway; we have never been favored with a dollar's worth. So much for that. With respect to what little advertising we occasionally do, we charge in accordance with a scale of rates furnished to the Railway, and which the authorities have never even hinted were otherwise than moderate. In respect to passes, we can also remove the anxiety of the Times, simply starch, dried apples, red herring, and other delicacies to stuff the people; while the latter drug them, both are well patronized. Two bakeries are also in course of erection, one of which from the length and breadth of the foundation is to be of gigantic dimensions. Bar rooms flourish; one man has offered the Town Council \$100 per month to allow him to run a wholesale and retail liquor store, billiard hall, &c., day and night the year round (Sundays excepted); he also offers bonds that the best of order shall be preserved.—The Acadia Dramatic Club gave two performances in Dunlop's Hall last week. Your correspondent had the pleasure of attending one. The play was "Blow for Blow," a difficult piece for Amateurs. Each character was well taken, but Messrs. Griggs, Woodman and Payer deserve more than a passing notice for Amateurs, played well to hard to beat. The club was well patronized, both evenings, but they did not get the support from Monctonians that they deserve. It is their intention to give plays during the winter.—Mud is improving.

## St. John Election.

The Returns are as follows:—  
Marshall.....1550  
Everett.....1162  
Majority.....388  
The News states that a large sum of money was spent in securing Mr. Marshall's returns, and the report is that the Election will be contested by Mr. Everett on the ground of bribery and corruption.

WINTER PORT QUESTION SETTLED.—An Ottawa dispatch says: The Post Master General has made necessary arrangements with the Allan Steamship Company to carry the Canadian mails sent via the Intercolonial Railway from Halifax to Europe during the winter, the Dominion Government being determined to make Halifax the winter port for this country if possible.

Tax "Northern Light," the winter boat for the Straits, made a trial trip to Quebec a few days ago of 54 miles in 4 hours and 5 minutes. She works well and will it is expected attain a much higher speed.

## Our Boston Letter.

BOSTON, Nov. 20, 1876.

DEAR POST.—As you may suppose the great excitement in this country just now, is the election. The present situation is to be deplored and any ill advised action by the general government may lead to terrible consequences. The great and glorious constitution of the United States is now showing some very weak points. How the present state of affairs will end, is a question. The case is briefly this: Tilden wants a single vote of the electoral college to give him a majority. There are three doubtful States to hear from, and in two out of the three he probably has a majority if the votes are fairly counted. There does not seem to be any actual violence in any of these States, any fear of such a thing, but notwithstanding, President Grant has taken it upon himself to send large bodies of soldiers to each of these States. He does this professing an intention to have an honest count. What that means, no one knows but himself. If he means that the votes cast are to be counted, all of them and no others, and returns made accordingly, no one can object; but if, as a great many say, the object is to declare Hayes and Wheeler elected at all hazards, and to have the troops on hand to get down any outbreak which would likely follow such an outrage, there is no knowing what the consequences will be. It must be remembered the so-called Federal Government, with its army, undertakes to trample under foot the rights of the majority. There is no need of any comment upon a constitution and government which makes such a state of things as now exists here, possible for one minute. The Republican party with such a man as Lincoln at its head deserved and commanded the respect even of its enemies, now "none so poor as to do it honor." President Grant may be an honest man. He certainly deserves well of his friends (and relatives!) as he never flinches in his support of them, through thick and thin, but he has been singularly unfortunate in his selection of the men to be his associates. He has selected the worst of the nation at his disposal (and relatives!) as he never flinches in his support of them, through thick and thin, but he has been singularly unfortunate in his selection of the men to be his associates. He has selected the worst of the nation at his disposal (and relatives!) as he never flinches in his support of them, through thick and thin, but he has been singularly unfortunate in his selection of the men to be his associates.

Cumberland is a county town. I am writing you this morning viewing the place, I returned to my lodgings, where I found Mr. Peck (brother-in-law of my brother) who waiting for the wind to change or fall as it then blew very fresh from the South-west, which made it impossible to get down the bay to Shepody River, where he lived and where I was bound. In the evening I received an invitation from Mr. Winslow to sleep with him, which I accepted. At ten I retired to my lodgings again and went to bed, but the wind fell, and Mr. Peck awakened me and told me he was sorry to disturb me in a time when he supposed I wanted rest so much, but it was a favorable time to set out, and he thought it was best to take. He told me also that the Rev. John Eagleton, who was to go with us was ready, whereupon I got up. We started out and went to a creek some distance from the town, where the canoe lay; and the tide having turned and the hands not willing to send her off she was left aground. After some time, however, we got her off. About 9 o'clock in the morning we arrived at Shepody River, distance I suppose some 8 or 9 leagues. As it was flood tide and a strong current we soon got down to my brother's, about two leagues from the mouth of the river. To my great satisfaction I found him and his family well, which together with my safe arrival, God be praised. Shepody contains a vast tract of fine marsh, clear and level, about 7 or 8 miles in length, and 2 to 4 miles wide, through which the River Shepody runs in a serpentine form. This River is from 50 to 150 yards broad; the banks are steep and generally muddy, its general course is from West to East; several creeks and gulches fall into it from the marsh; most of these are on the North side. Near the mouth of the River the tide generally rises to the height of 85 ft., so that twice in twenty four hours it overflows its banks and as often disappears under the small but rapid channels. On each side of this marsh are beautiful rising grounds, mostly cleared where the French houses formerly stood. A great part of the marsh had been dyked and drained. Upon the North side two or three miles from the marsh there runs a chain of high mountains near parallel with the marsh, which appears to be a screen from the cold winds, and makes the situation warm and pleasant. The navigation will scarcely answer for small boats, but may do for sloops and schooners, &c.—flat built to lie on the ground at low water. Upon this River is Hopewell Township, owned by Adam Hoops, claimed at the first settling of it. They laid out Germantown upon a rising land, about two leagues up the River, and left the management of the Settlement to my brother, which did not succeed according to their wishes, occasioned by their sending a number of worthless settlers, some of whom had been brought up in the army, others had lived in Philadelphia, and had never been used to farming, but thought they were coming to get land, which produce over necessary spontaneous, without cultivation. But being landed here in the fall, and their allowance of provisions which Mr. Hoop ordered them being given to them, they lived so extravagantly that by the 28th of December several of them ran out of provisions, and though my brother gave them all he possibly could spare, (it being a time when he could go to any place in order to get a supply) yet it wouldn't satisfy them, but they gathered in a company and demanded more, saying they would have it, or lose their lives. To be continued.

Mr. BRECHER lectured and preached to over-flowing houses in St. John. The Globe thinks John Boyd is his equal as a lecturer. If so, the people who could not see score seats are to be congratulated.

The Montreal Star says that John R. Middlemiss, who was connected with the tanneries land swap is one of the heirs to an estate in England worth about \$5 millions. The estate had been accumulating for over a hundred years.

## Early Records of Chignecto.

ARRIVAL AT THE TOWN OF CUMBERLAND AND IMPRESSIONS OF SHEPODY. CONTINUED.

At about a mile distance we fell in with the Channel of Pisgat River. Neither of them there being above two rods wide, and I was informed, for the first time, that the depth of water, but many places being dangerous by reason of quick sands. But to return to our situation; we were not lying in a very bad place but just by a King's vessel from which an Officer immediately boarded us and demanded the Captain's papers which he readily produced and the Officer returned without making any more disturbance. The Captain then went ashore and entered without any further difficulty. I took lodgings at Mr. Martin's, who kept the only tavern in the place. After shifting and refilling myself I took a walk round the town to view the situation, the beauty of which cannot well be described. It is situated about three-fourths of a mile from the Bay of the same name, upon a lofty eminence, on the highest part of the Bay had been a good fort, though now it was nothing but a pile of ruins. To the South-west Cumberland Bay, about a league broad and running straight till it opens into the Great Bay of Fundy. The River A Bear (Heberts) comes in from the South, which forms a bay some two miles wide, joining Cumberland Bay, between which is a neck of land. Interspersed with woods and plains to the southward is a large tract of marsh, clear and level for many miles, in the middle of which is a rising ground about two miles distant, formerly stood Fort Lawrence, which has been demolished; however, there are still some good buildings to be seen. Away to the North-west is still a much larger tract of marsh, clear and level for several miles, in the middle of which is a rising ground about two miles distant, formerly stood Fort Lawrence, which has been demolished; however, there are still some good buildings to be seen. 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In the World!

PIANOFORTES,

FROM BEST

MAKERS.

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

C. Fawcett, Auctioneer.  
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Notice.  
J. Latham & Co.,  
Chromes.  
C. A. Hallett,  
Manchester, Robertson & Allison,  
New Dry Goods.  
C. J. Bridges,  
International Railway.  
Anna Dixon,  
American Apples.  
T. H. Jones & Co.,  
New Goods.

LANDS, &amp;c., for Sale.

ADVERTISED IN THE CHIGNECTO POST.  
Farm—H. C. Barnes, private sale.  
Farm—Jas. Anderson, private sale.  
Farm—Blair Botsford, auction.  
Farm—Blair Botsford, auction.  
Farm—C. C. Boultonhouse, private sale.

Here and Hereabouts.

TOWN MEETING next Tuesday.

Is Sackville to have a lock-up?

SALE OF VESSELS, at Dorchester, on the 24th.

New Turo paper will be called the Magnet.

The TANTANAR SKATING RINK will be ready next week.

Potatoes are being shipped to the States from Parrsboro.

Mails from the North arrive daily at 7.21 a. m., and are made up daily at 7 p. m.

DIPHTHERIA.—Mr. Baker of Athol has recently lost eight children by this disease.

ELLIS, the Bank thief, has been held to bail at St. John for \$62,400, and is now in jail.

"A WORK ON THE MARITIME PROVINCES" is published by Mr. John Harper, St. John.

New Store.—Mr. C. W. Richardson has opened a new stock of goods near the Male Academy.

THE METHODIST PARSONAGE, Wallace, was destroyed by fire last week. Loss, \$1500. No insurance.

AMHERST BOOK STORE.—Mr. W. C. Harper has retired. Mr. G. Golding-Bird will continue the business.

The Episcopal Church, in course of construction at Five Islands, was blown down by the gale of the 17th ult.

CHALMERS CHURCH CONGREGATION, Halifax, has decided by a majority of seven votes to exclude instrumental music.

ALBERT RAILWAY.—Ralls are being laid from Weldon's Creek to Gray's Island, Hillsboro', to obtain ballast.

DROWNED.—On Tuesday by falling off Black Diamond Wharf, Peter, Calob Rooble, mate of the schooner "J. B. Corkum."

P. E. ISLAND ELECTION.—Our Ch' town despatch this morning states that Pope was elected yesterday, by about 300 majority.

THE TREASURER will be prepared to pay the prizes awarded by the S. W. Agricultural Society on or after Monday, 4th December.

TRAFFIC has already commenced on the Albert Railway. About fifty car loads of lumber have been hauled from Fallett River to Salisbury.

WHAT is the difference between the Church and the Race Course? Give it up? One will make you bet and the other will make you better.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—Late papers received from T. Dunlop, Esq., New York, Mr. A. T. Bowser, Harvard, and G. E. Morton &amp; Co., Halifax. Thanks.

THE PORT HAWKESBURY News of the Week, has been purchased by Mr. John Gay, a late employee in this office. We wish Mr. Gay every success with his enterprise.

THE DEL VALLE breach of promise suit, of which the opening chapter is on our first page, is not yet concluded. The defendant pleads not guilty, and denies the plaintiff's allegations in nearly every material point.

SHIP SALE.—Brig, "Geon," 281 tons register, built by Christopher Boultonhouse, Esq., was sold by the mortgagee, Mr. John Fawcett, at auction at St. John on Thursday for \$7,000 to J. P. Richardson &amp; Son. The mortgagee was for \$5,500.

THE SESSIONS meet on Tuesday week. A number of licenses were granted the past year that were wholly and entirely unnecessary. It is about time that the Town Council were on the alert to prevent their being re-granted. We will refer to this next week. What has become of the Vigilance Committee?

ANOTHER METHODIST CHURCH.—The members of the Upper Sackville Church held a meeting on Monday evening and decided to build a \$2000 house. The sum of \$1400 was subscribed at the time by Messrs. George and Fawcett. The following were appointed a building committee, viz: Messrs. Wm. George and John Fawcett. Preparations to build will be made at once.

ACCIDENT AT WESTMORLAND.—On Friday last while Mr. Nathan Minor of Mount Whately was working in a well, a portion of the wall of the latter fell in, crushing Mr. Minor to the ground, dislocating his hip, severely cutting and lacerating his head and face, spraining his right shoulder, and otherwise seriously injuring him internally. Mr. Henry Carter was in the well at the same time but escaped uninjured. Mr. Minor was conveyed senseless from the well and Dr. Allen immediately summoned who promptly attended to the suffering man who is now doing well, although his life was almost despaired of. Cases of diptheria and measles are reported at this place and at Jollicore.

## General.

Bishop of Montreal charges perjury against Rev. E. Wool.

JOHN HILLMAN, Colorado, owns 40,000 head of cattle.

NEW YORK hotels are reducing their prices \$1 per day.

A new Marine Railway for 2,500 ton ships is laid at Halifax.

The Cyclone at Bengal last month destroyed 215,000 lives.

SCARLET FEVER is quite prevalent in Queensland, York County.

The female population of Massachusetts exceeds the male by 63,146.

ABOUT 8,000 men have been sent to the shanties on the Ottawa this season.

MR. LUNT intends to run the "Rothesay" between Montreal and Quebec next season.

A THOUSAND sheep from P. E. I. to St. John came over in "St. Lawrence" on Tuesday.

THE QUEEN of Madagascar has prohibited the sale of rum in her dominions.

MANY of the "Arctic" explorers, recently arrived in England, have only come home to die.

A SCHOONER was launched at Moose River, Basin of Minas, last month, from Roop's shipyard.

DOMINION Steamship line has taken from Montreal to England this year 995 head of cattle, and 242 horses.

This year there have been 159 liquor licenses granted in St. John, against 221 in 1875, showing a great decrease.

MR. ELLERHOUSE opened a Copper Mine at Bot's Cove, Newfoundland, two years ago and employs 600 miners.

THREE miners were crushed to death at Bot's Cove Mines, Newfoundland, a few days ago by the falling of a rock.

A stone cathedral is being moved in Chicago. Five hundred big jack screws are employed, and not a stone is to be dislocated.

A CONSTABLE at Canning irritated the street with 75 gallons of Irish whiskey; the result of a raid on an unlicensed vendor.

MR. JOHN BALLAM, of Arichat, fell out of his room window on Tuesday night, 14th inst., and was picked up dead next morning.

THE Dominion Steamship Co. will run a fortnightly line between Liverpool, Halifax and Philadelphia, during the ensuing year.

MR. GLADSTONE'S long gartulous letters create surprise in England, and a portion of the public don't hesitate to say his brain is affected.

A MILLION of cattle graze on the prairie lands of Colorado and Wyoming. The best sold last year in these two States brought \$3,500,000.

A giant cauliflower, weighing eleven pounds one ounce, and measuring three feet seven inches in circumference, has been grown in Annapolis.

A Tug Boat went ashore on Monday night, near St. Helena Island, Strait of Mackinac, New York, and five men were killed by the collapse of the steam valve.

A MUTINY occurred in Toronto Central Prison Tuesday; eighty-six prisoners refused to work on account of alleged bad diet. Three of them were flogged and the others then went to work.

J. B. SNOWBALL, Esq., Clitham, has loaded his steam yacht with deals, averaging 500 M. each. On 1st Sept., he had still on hand, on his wharf, four and one half millions.

A strange occurrence took place near Annapolis. The son of Mr. B. Woodland recently died, aged 19. Five hours after he was laid out was found sitting up in bed, and lived for eight hours.

Near Cincinnati, on Saturday night, a wagon containing a wedding party of 36 persons, tumbled over a precipice 25 feet high. Three were mortally, and several others seriously injured.

A MEAN man at Halifax borrowed \$5 from his girl to purchase the license, but did not come to time on the evening for the wedding. The next morning she read his name amongst the passengers for Portland.

MONDAY NIGHT the foundry of Hamilton, King street East, Toronto, covering one square, was burned to the ground, and nothing saved. The loss is some \$300,000, and the insurance only \$28,000 or \$30,000.

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## Personal and Political.

Mr. Goudier, M. P., Windsor, is going to retire from business.

Mr. Jones, M. P., for Halifax, is about to imitate Adam in taking a "vacation."

The Bishop of this Diocese denies in the Guardian he intends to resign his see.

Dov, of the St. Stephen Journal, calls Willis, of the News, a man monkey. Hard words break no bones.

Who will be next Attorney General of Nova Scotia? Hon. Mr. Hill? Hon. Mr. White? Hon. S. L. Shannon?

COMMODORE GRAY, one of the most successful shipmasters of the day, is dead. He was a brother of Hon. J. H. Gray, formerly of St. John.

A SMART lively time is expected at the next meeting of the local Government, when it will be decided who is to step down and out and who will fill the aching void.

SIR HUGH ALLEN opposes making Halifax the winter port at present. He thinks I. C. R. uncertain, besides it will delay mails 6 hours for all points West of Halifax.



