

Board of Work

{ Terms : \$1.50 per Annum, Postage
{ prepaid. If paid in advance \$1.25.

WHOLE NO. 336.

Hotels, &c.

WELDON HOUSE.

[Opposite the Railway Station.]

SHEDIAU, N. B.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally that he has newly fur-

...nated the above Hotel through
out in first-class style, and it is now open
for the accommodation of the travelling
public.
WM. J. WELDON,
Proprietor.
Coaches leave daily for North shore
on arrival of trains.

HARNESES

A SPLENDID STOCK OF
HARNESES
May be seen at the Subscriber's, which
will be sold
LOWER than can be Bought Else-
where for CASH.

The Subscriber is constantly manu-
facturing harnesses, which for quality
of stock used and superiority of work-
manship are unsurpassed in the vicinity.
Orders promptly attended to at reasonable
prices.

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Sackville, }
Nov. 24, 1875. } **STEPHEN AYER.**

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has this day associated
his son, **JOHN MILTON BAIRD**, with
him in his general business as Merchant.

THOMAS BAIRD.
Sackville, May 26th, 1876.

CARD

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And we respectfully solicit a continuance
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NORTHWESTERN
Mutual Life Ins. Co'y.
—OF—
MILWAUKEE, WIS.
Assets over \$16,000,000.

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Assets over \$16,000,000.

EDWARD F. DUNN,
General Agent for New Brunswick.

FLEMING & MOORE,
Medical Advisers, Sackville.

LUMBER.

THE PETITCODIAC LUMBER CO.,
having unsurpassed facilities for manufacturing

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LUMBER.

THE PETITCODIAC LUMBER CO.,
having unsurpassed facilities for manufacturing

lumber during the winter, is
 prepared to fill orders for early spring
 delivery.

Ship Plank, Frame Stuff,
 Enclosing Flooring and Finishing Boards,
 Scantling of all sizes, 1½ 2 and 3 in.
 Dry Pine Plank, Hemlock Boards
 Plank and Timber, Spruce
 Pine and Cedar Shingles
 of any quantity.

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 constantly on hand.

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S. Cheap Boards in 10 ft. lengths for snow fences and in 16 ft. lengths for snow sheds

P. O. Address :

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CABINET ORGANS !

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Their General Agent for the Maritime Provinces
FOR THESE
Beautiful Instruments,
Respectfully calls attention of intending
purchasers to their superiority of tone,
power and finish over any Organ yet intro-
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EX "HIBERNIAN,"
VIA HALIFAX.

17 PACKAGES,
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Chignecto Post.

SACKVILLE, N. B., DEC. 28, 1876.

The Old Year and the New.

On Monday next, the year 1876 will be dead and buried and laid away with the things that are past. The year stands out in no way prominent from other years. The Centennial Exhibition and a Presidential Election in the United States, the most destructive cyclone in modern times in East India, rebellion in Turkey with mutinies of a general European war, comprise the great events of the year.

The year 1877 commences with a very good prospect of war between Turkey and Russia, with a very unsettled political outlook in the United States, and with a great depression in all departments of trade and commerce, resulting in great want and destitution amongst the working classes, a large percentage of whom are unemployed.

Let us trust that this dismal outlook for the incoming year, may be brightened by some hopeful gleams of sunshine.

The year is dying in the night; Ring out old bells and let him die.
Ring out old shapes of foul disease;
Ring out the narrowness of old times;
Ring out the thousand wars of old;
Ring out the darkness of the land;
Ring in the Christ that is to be.

Winter Communication with P. E. I.

The Cape Tormentine Railway.

By the terms of Union between the Dominion of Canada and P. E. Island it is provided that:

"Efficient steam service for the conveyance of mails and passengers, to be established and maintained between the Island and the Dominion, summer and winter, thus placing the Island in continuous communication with the Intercolonial Railway, and the railway system of the Dominion." (See Sessional Papers, No. 68, for 1875.)

In accordance with that stipulation the Government in 1874 entered into a contract with the proprietors of the Steamer "Albert," to perform that service, during the winter of '74-'75. That vessel on her first voyage was frozen in the harbor of Georgetown, P. E. I., where she remained till Spring. That effort having failed, the Government granted a large subsidy to Mr. Sewell of Quebec (who has had some experience in winter navigation on the River St. Lawrence) for the purpose of building a vessel especially fitted for the service. On her second trip that vessel, the Northern Light, has proved a failure. No sane person, having any knowledge of the vast masses of ice floating through the straits in winter, could imagine for a moment any other result.

What will be the next step of the Dominion Government to carry out the terms of Union in respect to Steam Service. There are two courses open. They can either spend more money in useless experimenting upon iron vessels, or they can improve the present means of communication. From a date whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, passengers have been carried to and from between Capes Tormentine and Traverse in winter with a surprising degree of promptness and safety, while all other routes were stopped. This has been owing in a great measure to the skill and courage of the ice boat crew; still the distance, nine miles, offers no insuperable difficulties to almost daily communication. Between no other points is the distance less or the passage affected with greater ease or safety. Under these circumstances would it not seem wise in our Ottawa Rulers to cease spending thousands of dollars in impracticable schemes, and adopt the policy of making the present route as effective as possible? Does it not seem to be carrying out the terms of Union to run branch railways to the Capes, and to perfect the Boat Service, thereby rendering communication between C. B. and the I. C. R. as speedy and regular as possible? Does any one doubt that the obligations of the Government point to any other course?

It has already been stated in our columns that the Hon. A. J. Smith stated to the Directors of the N. B. and P. E. I. Railway Company, that in the event of the failure of the Northern Light, the Dominion Government would at once proceed with the construction of the Cape Tormentine Railway. We do not believe that the Hon. Mr. Smith would have made such a pledge, or that we would not repudiate a pledge, or that the performance of which, the growth and prosperity of this constituency so greatly depends, and we shall be disappointed if he does not at once meet the just expectations of the people.

We understand it is proposed to call a meeting of electors at Sackville and another one at Bay Verte in order to exhibit how strong and unanimous the public feeling is, in favor of immediate action with respect to this line of Railway.

The press and politicians of P. E. Island would perhaps be consulting their own interests, were they to abandon the impossible winter boat scheme, and agitate for the Dominion Government to make the old route efficient as possible, that passengers and mails may be transported with the greatest regularity and speed.

Presidential Election.

A Committee of fourteen Members of Congress have been appointed a Committee to "report a method of examining" electoral votes. They have until 14th February to deliberate and agree upon a measure; it is then the votes are counted.

The Democrats appear to be alarmed at the prospect that the Republicans holding the executive authority may put Hayes in and keep him in by force. The *Sun* says: Holding the executive power in their hands, it is competent for the violent leaders of the Republican party to attempt to enforce, at the first, almost any coercive and repressive measures through the means of the army.

It is a totally new experience in this country that our ordinary elections are to be decided by the sword. It is a shame to the Republican managers of the country, now sitting in their seats of power at Washington, that they have not, before this, indignantly rebuked the suggestion, more especially when coming from the mouth of the President. We warn them that they are making history and forming precedents of this direction altogether too fast.

Mr. CONKLING's repeated suggestion that if things are allowed to go on in their present way a little while longer Senators might be obliged to have their own tickets punched by a military officer before being permitted to take their seats, hits the nail on the head. If the tactics put in operation in Louisiana in 1874, and in South Carolina in 1876, are right for those States, they are right for these States, they are right for Congress.

Nova Scotia Politics.—Mr. P. C. Hill, Conservative Leader, went into a Liberal Government and justified this desertion of his friends on the ground that he wished to sever Local from Dominion politics, and render the Local Government entirely free from Dominion influence. He proposes now to give a practical proof of his sincerity. He wants an Attorney General. What means does he take to secure one? His principles will not allow him to have anything to do with the Dominion Government, but at this important crisis, a series of remarkable coincidences (?) transpire. The vacant Senatorship (Mr. Komyns) is predicted to fall to Mr. Power, M. P. for Halifax. Mr. Power's seat in the Commons is to be filled (it is predicted) by Dr. Farrell, M. P. for Dr. Farrell's seat in the Assembly is to be filled by the forthcoming Attorney General, some Halifax lawyer perhaps. Of course Mr. Hill has nothing to do with these series of events! Of course the Local and Dominion Governments will not unite their forces to carry the constitution!

S. and W. Agricultural Society.

The Annual Meeting of the Sackville and Westmorland Agricultural Society was held at Bow's Hall on Tuesday afternoon, Martin Trueman, Esq., in the chair. Mr. J. T. Carter, read the Secretary's Report, and James Dixon, Esq., read the Treasurer's. The latter is as follows:

The Society in account.
With the Treasurer, Dr.
To expenses for seeds, 82 50
" prizes awarded, 290 00
" salaries, 25 00
" incidental expenses, 84 80
" balance on hand, 55 95
\$840 75
Cr.
By balance, \$133 01
" Government grant, 35 00
" do next year, 124 00
" seeds and subscriptions, 294 00
" sale of tickets, 50 40
" rents of grounds, 23 50
\$840 75

Liabilities (drawing interest).
James Clark, \$145 00
Mrs. Lyons, 800 00
M. Trueman, 236 40
J. E. Black, 100 00
M. Wood & Sons, 122 50
A. & W. Ogden, 100 00
\$1,323 90

On motion, resolved, that prize money be paid to Mr. E. Bowser's sons.
J. L. Black, Esq., on behalf of Committee appointed to arrange a claim against the Society, asked for further time. Granted.

The following officers were then elected:—
Harmon Humphrey, President;
Howard Trueman, Vice Pres.;
John T. Carter, Secretary;
J. F. Allison, Treasurer;
Executive Committee: Ed. Trueman, Albert Fawcett, J. L. Black, for Sackville; Samuel Sharp, Albert Carter, for Westmorland;
Deputies: Albert Trueman, J. L. Black, for Sackville; J. F. Allison, for Westmorland.

J. L. Black, Esq., moved a vote of thanks to the retiring Treasurer, J. D. Dixon, Esq., who for many years has occupied the most onerous and difficult position in the Society. Carried.

Mr. Dixon in thanking the Society regretted that his health did not permit him to retain office longer. He hoped, however, to be able to continue to serve the Society in the future as in the past.

The vacancies in the Senate of the University of Halifax, caused by Rev. Dr. Crawley and Rev. Dr. Sawyer, declining to accept, have been filled by the appointment of Judge Johnston of the Halifax County Court, and Rev. Alexander Macgregor, Congregationalist, of Yarmouth.

Capt. Sewell, of Quebec, denies that his vessel, the "Northern Light," is a failure. He attributes her ill-fortune solely to the mismanagement of the crew and officers, and offers to command her himself.

The Chairman pointed out the anomalous state of the law with respect to certain marsh ruled over by the Westmorland Board, the Sackville Board and the Board appointed by the Governor in Council.

It was moved by C. Milner, Esq., seconded by John Fawcett, Esq., and carried that a committee be appointed to take into consideration the Sewer law for this parish, and report to a future meeting of proprietors. Thereupon the following Committee was appointed:

John Fawcett,
Nathaniel Lovetson,
Albert Fawcett,
Josiah Anderson,
C. Milner,
Josiah Wood,
E. H. Hicks,
Ed. Robertson,
Hon. Senator Botsford,
Amos Ogden.

The Committee meets at the office of C. Milner, Esq., to-morrow, Friday, at 1.30 p. m.

St. John Correspondence.

New Year Resolves.—Tilton—Politics.

Now Hades is being repaired, for is not the season prolific with good intentions? From this day we may as well admit, while many to the handshakes of Satan; we turn over a new leaf in the book of life. We abjure every kind of folly (for we are too old to enjoy it); we will stay out no more late nights (for we have the rheumatism); we will be regular at church (for it's very tiresome stopping at home, and a drive on the road has lost its charms); we will be model men and women (for we have no temptation to be otherwise). So, many turn from their evil ways, and the world applauds, while many to whom the brumage of folly yet has the glitter of pure gold, return to their evil courses, and the world condemns.

Notwithstanding the hard times, Christmas was observed here with all the liberality and display of St. John's last festive days. Shopkeepers have reaped a rich harvest of shillings, and the most persistent bill collector might have ransacked the houses without discovering even a nickel. So the world wags, and so we learn some of the lessons of this life.

Theodore Tilton's lecture, Friday evening, on the "Problem of Life," was a masterly effort, but his audience was small, being less than expected. Beecher was a lion here—Laura Fair or Irene House would be a lioness in many localities. Human nature is very peculiar. Tilton lectured in Fredericton Saturday evening, and is now in Springfield, Mass.

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Christianity got on the rampage the other day, when Deacon Fowler, of the firm of Campbell & Fowler, entered the apartments of one of their tenants, and kicked a large box-stove to pieces because he thought it didn't correspond with its surroundings. The lawyers smile when they heard of it.

It is rumored that C. H. Wright, who figured conspicuously in a recent bigamy suit, has taken Mr. Greeley's advice and gone West. Business or pleasure may be the occasion of his absence.

Notman has on exhibition at his show rooms some remarkably fine specimens of his work. In his line of art he seems determined to excel himself, which is to excel the world. His portraits in oil and India ink would attract attention anywhere, and it is no wonder that he wishes the holidays came in July, when the days are longer and two weeks' work can be crowded into one.

The news gets off a good joke on Bro. Stevens, of the I. C. R. It says that Mr. Tilton when he registered that his engagements wouldn't allow him to see the *Monoton* boys. Then the question is asked, "Who could have told him about Stevens?"

Now that Governor Hayes is undeniably elected President of the United States, the sober judgment of the country recognizes its fortunate escape from a great peril. I have, from reliable authority in different sections of the Northern States, the assurance that a large majority of the Democratic voters in those States now realize for the first time the true character of the division. In the light of the result, it stands out clear and sharp—practically the patriotic States on the one side against those States on the other, the latter being the material fact with the situation thus revealed, the issue whether the Government should be controlled by those who saved it, or by those who sought to destroy it is seen to be no mere campaign cry, but a most vital question, towards the wrong side of which our neighbors have run dangerously near.

Doodles.

Political Jottings.

Ottawa Dec. 22, 1876.

Mr. E. Burton.—For the past ten days the weather has been as cold and boisterous as the Autumn was lovely. The cold and storm appear to have visited the entire country, destruction of property and loss of life are reported from all parts. In Ottawa the wind blew down one of the sheds on the Exhibition grounds, crushing in its fall several live cattle which had been placed there for the winter; causing a loss to their owners of about \$3,000. The thermometer registered during the storm from 80° to 20° below zero which was half an hour was a sheet of snow, with the gale may be considered to represent cold weather. Some good hearted person probably thinking a little heat amid so much cold would not be amiss, set fire to one of the county market buildings; in a moment it was a sheet of flame, and in half an hour was a heap of smouldering ruins. It is more than probable the fire did not heat up the city in the way its originator intended, while it occasioned the loss of \$35,000. The structure was new, but has long been a source of contention. At last the vexed question between the

County of Westmorland.

Expenditure for 1876.

Blair Botsford, \$ 688.85
Alex. Robb, 68.08
McGowen Bros., Carpenters, 248.75
Jos. Hickman, Constable, 22.47
Ichabod Lewis, Constable, 35.00
M. S. Keith, 5.40
Hewitson, Dorchester, 14.00
" Shediac, 14.00
" Moncton, 12.00
" Bedford, 12.00
" Westmorland, 12.80
J. E. Roberts, 40.00
Geo. E. Ford, 20.00
E. V. Tait, Jailer, 67.70
Jos. Warren, Constable, 12.00
B. Morris, 114.60
B. Morris, 4.10
J. W. Chapman, \$20.50, \$24.40
C. J. Dobson, J. Allan, inquest, 17.20
D. Robertson, 20.00
J. Wetmore, Coroner, 10.00
F. Robideau, printing, 75.50
Alex. Tait, 4.00
Geo. Kinnear, Constable, 12.85
C. W. Smith, Coroner, 67.00
Clement Botsford, Coroner, 61.70
G. Dobson, J. Allan, inquest, 17.20
J. Riley & J. Allan, 17.21
T. Herriot, Justice, 5.70
T. Blacklock, Constable, 6.00
W. Casey, Constable, 6.00
W. Babinoue, Books, 48.90
N. O. Price, Coroner, 42.40
J. A. Boves, Printing, 29.87
B. Edmonds, Constable, 4.20
J. Warren, Constable, 11.22
W. C. Milner, Printing, 45.00
J. A. Ward, Constable, 6.00
H. T. Stevens, Printing, 124.50
Ichabod Lewis, 5.00
Fleming & Moore, inquest, 8.00
Ed. Kinnear, witness, 18.00
Robt. Bell, Coroner, 45.30
W. Lawrence, Constable 3.70
Chas. Thompson, 2.00
Benj. Boyce, 8.30
Jonas Cutler, 7.60
A. J. Constantine, 4.00
J. O. Phalen, 3.25
C. W. Howson, 3.80
W. W. Brown, 2.50
S. Siddall, Justice, 11.20
J. E. Steadman, Constable, 11.50
W. McFee, Constable, 7.00
E. P. Cook, 6.50
B. Botsford, expense printers, 77.50
C. E. Knapp, Account, \$96, \$44, \$125, 250.00
D. Hanington, Court House, 17.08
Committee, 1259.53
Assessors, Moncton, 1875, 81.83
" 1876, 81.83
Jos. Warren, Constable, 11.22
M. Holliman, Collector, 25.00
J. L. Black, Auditor, 10.00
T. Herriot, Committee, 102.00
Assessors, Moncton, 1876, 81.83
" Sackville, 106.55
" Shediac, 61.80
" Dorchester, 165.65
" Salisbury, 75.20
" Westmorland, 62.50
Schools, 8600.00
Interest on Debentures, 600.00

The Sewers Law.

MEETING OF MARSH PROPRIETORS.

A meeting of proprietors of Marshes took place at Upper Sackville on Saturday afternoon, Titus Hicks, Esq., in the chair, and J. J. Anderson, Esq., Secretary.

C. Milner, Esq., said that he had for some time past been dissatisfied with the present Sewers Law, as applicable to Sackville; it was cumbersome and expensive and inefficient. He said that at present a majority of the whole Commissioners, if not the whole of them, were necessary to be called in to perform the most trivial work, and at times the Commissioners' charges amounted to more than the work performed, and the system of more paying for labour until after assessment had been made, was ruinous; that the principal wealth of Sackville and Westmorland was their extensive marshes, and that the means should be adopted to secure the best and cheapest method of managing; that a small percentage per acre saved, would amount to a large sum; that as the expenses of managing the marshes were diminished, so would the rates be increased, and he could not imagine why the marshes of Westmorland and Sackville were under separate Sewers, when these marshes formed one great body, and it was an absurdity making the Parish line a division between the Districts. He believed that the Districts should be divided with reference to their physical boundaries, and not by Parish or other arbitrary lines, that the Sewer should be Commissioner only of the District, and that the Commissioners should have all the authority now vested on the whole Commissioners; and that when two or more Districts were interested in any work, the Commissioners of such Districts should form a Board; that in addition to their present power the Commissioners should be authorized when called on to dig line ditches, that appeal should be had from the decision of the Commissioners by calling in disinterested proprietors, and that there should be one clerk with whom all papers should be deposited. He believed that for a proper management of the marshes, a geological map showing the creeks, phloids and dykes, and colored so as to show at a glance the different qualities of marshes, should be got up.

W. K. Kinnear, Esq., was opposed to appointing Commissioners on the Committee.

JOHN FAWCETT, Esq., considered the Board altogether too unwieldy, but it might not do to reduce it to one Commissioner for each District, as it would oblige him with too much power and responsibility.

W. CAMILL, Esq., approved of a change in the law in the direction pointed out by Mr. Milner. He would empower Commissioners the same as fence viewers, to make line ditches in certain cases.

Mr. H. HUMPHREY, favored appointing a Committee to consider the whole matter.

MR. S. ALBERT FAWCETT did not consider a reduction of districts necessary, as they are now well known and are definite and exact. The obliteration of parish lines with respect to Sewers between Westmorland and Sackville as had been suggested, he did not think desirable. The Sackville River has access to the tide, and has not; here at once diverse interests exist, and are better apart. He would not object to line ditches, provided the provisions were carefully guarded. He rather approved of cheapening Sewers work by prompt pay.

The Chairman pointed out the anomalous state of the law with re-

Government and the Water Commissioners.

As to the price of the supply of water to the Government building has been settled, the price being fixed at \$7,000 per annum instead of \$10,000, seconded by John Fawcett, Esq., and carried that a committee be appointed to take into consideration the Sewer law for this parish, and report to a future meeting of proprietors. Thereupon the following Committee was appointed:

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Now that Governor Hayes is undeniably elected President of the United States, the sober judgment of the country recognizes its fortunate escape from a great peril. I have, from reliable authority in different sections of the Northern States, the assurance that a large majority of the Democratic voters in those States now realize for the first time the true character of the division. In the light of the result, it stands out clear and sharp—practically the patriotic States on the one side against those States on the other, the latter being the material fact with the situation thus revealed, the issue whether the Government should be controlled by those who saved it, or by those who sought to destroy it is seen to be no mere campaign cry, but a most vital question, towards the wrong side of which our neighbors have run dangerously near.

Doodles.

Political Jottings.

Ottawa Dec. 22, 1876.

Mr. E. Burton.—For the past ten days the weather has been as cold and boisterous as the Autumn was lovely. The cold and storm appear to have visited the entire country, destruction of property and loss of life are reported from all parts. In Ottawa the wind blew down one of the sheds on the Exhibition grounds, crushing in its fall several live cattle which had been placed there for the winter; causing a loss to their owners of about \$3,000. The thermometer registered during the storm from 80° to 20° below zero which was half an hour was a sheet of snow, with the gale may be considered to represent cold weather. Some good hearted person probably thinking a little heat amid so much cold would not be amiss, set fire to one of the county market buildings; in a moment it was a sheet of flame, and in half an hour was a heap of smouldering ruins. It is more than probable the fire did not heat up the city in the way its originator intended, while it occasioned the loss of \$35,000. The structure was new, but has long been a source of contention. At last the vexed question between the

Government and the Water Commissioners as to the price of the supply of water to the Government building has been settled, the price being fixed at \$7,000 per annum instead of \$10,000, seconded by John Fawcett, Esq., and carried that a committee be appointed to take into consideration the Sewer law for this parish, and report to a future meeting of proprietors. Thereupon the following Committee was appointed:

John Fawcett,
Nathaniel Lovetson,
Albert Fawcett,
Josiah Anderson,
C. Milner,
Josiah Wood,
E. H. Hicks,
Ed. Robertson,
Hon. Senator Botsford,
Amos Ogden.

The Committee meets at the office of C. Milner, Esq., to-morrow, Friday, at 1.30 p. m.

St. John Correspondence.

New Year Resolves.—Tilton—Politics.

Now Hades is being repaired, for is not the season prolific with good intentions? From this day we may as well admit, while many to the handshakes of Satan; we turn over a new leaf in the book of life. We abjure every kind of folly (for we are too old to enjoy it); we will stay out no more late nights (for we have the rheumatism); we will be regular at church (for it's very tiresome stopping at home, and a drive on the road has lost its charms); we will be model men and women (for we have no temptation to be otherwise). So, many turn from their evil ways, and the world applauds, while many to whom the brumage of folly yet has the glitter of pure gold, return to their evil courses, and the world condemns.

Notwithstanding the hard times, Christmas was observed here with all the liberality and display of St. John's last festive days. Shopkeepers have reaped a rich harvest of shillings, and the most persistent bill collector might have ransacked the houses without discovering even a nickel. So the world wags, and so we learn some of the lessons of this life.

Theodore Tilton's lecture, Friday evening, on the "Problem of Life," was a masterly effort, but his audience was small, being less than expected. Beecher was a lion here—Laura Fair or Irene House would be a lioness in many localities. Human nature is very peculiar. Tilton lectured in Fredericton Saturday evening, and is now in Springfield, Mass.

Recent failures here foot up to about \$125,000, the creditors will receive 30 per cent. on an average, some of the insolvents paying more and some less.

Christianity got on the rampage the other day, when Deacon Fowler, of the firm of Campbell & Fowler, entered the apartments of one of their tenants, and kicked a large box-stove to pieces because he thought it didn't correspond with its surroundings. The lawyers smile when they heard of it.

It is rumored that C. H. Wright, who figured conspicuously in a recent bigamy suit, has taken Mr. Greeley's advice and gone West. Business or pleasure may be the occasion of his absence.

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The news gets off a

SAINT JOHN Slate Mantel MARBLEIZING WORKS.

THE Subscribers have entered into partnership under the name, style and firm of **WILSON, GILMORE & CO.** For the purpose of manufacturing MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTLES, TABLE TOPS and WASH STAND TOPS, &c., of the best quality and newest designs. In addition to Marbleized Mantels, our stock will embrace first-class STOVES of latest patterns from the best manufacturers. We would call special attention to the selections.

Medallion Portable Range, It is unsurpassed by any in the trade. Reference of anti-rustification can be given.

SALESMAN—PRINCE WH. STREET two doors south of New Post Office and next to Bank of New Brunswick. Also, Hulse Brick Building, Charlotte Street, ST. JOHN, N. B.

ALEXANDER WILSON, THOMAS GILMORE, ecit

TIME IS MONEY.

Persons indebted to me
WILL PLEASE

Call & Pay!

The prices I charge for Boots and Shoes does not allow a Margin for time spent in collecting.

ADNER SMITH.
Sackville, June 12, 1876.

P. S.—My name is on the sole of all my Boots and Shoes. Enquire for them, June 12, 1876.

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED:
SOME NEW & ELEGANT DESIGNS—

SILVERWARE,

Triple Plate,
Cake Baskets,
Fruit Dishes,
Butter Dishes,
Casters, &c. &c.
Forks and Spoons.

Another lot of those Solid Steel Handle Silver-Plated Dessert & Dinner KNIVES—the best in the market. I don't require any Patent Knife-Separator to keep them clean.

D. R. McELMON,
AMHERST & MONCTON.

G. & E. EVERETT, FURRIERS.

Would call the attention of Ladies and Gents to their Large and Choice Stock of FINE FURS.

SOUTH SEA SEAL SCAQUES, Plain; South Sea Seal SCAQUES, Other Trimmings; South Sea Seal SCAQUES, Mink Trimmings; South Sea Seal SCAQUES, Hudson Bay Seal Trimmings.

South Sea Seal Muffs, Boas, Caps, Gloves; Other Muffs, Boas and Caps; Trimmed Muffs, Boas and Caps; Ermine Muffs, Boas and Caps; Seal Muffs, Boas and Caps; Alaska Muffs and Ties; Musquash Muffs and Boas; Beaver and Seal Coats; Bear, Raccoon, Lynx and Wolf Robes; Chinquilly, Otter, Mink and Seal Trimmings; Black Lynx, Raccoon, Ermine and Coney Trimmings; Also, every description Fashionable Furs.

19 KING ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.

Sleigh Bells!

Now in Stock—

250 STRAPS COMMON NECK BELLS;
150 Straps Fancy Neck Bells;
150 Straps Fancy Back Bells;
30 Straps Fancy Body Bells;
100 Pairs Shaft Straps;
10 Pairs Back Saddle Bells;
20 dozen Open Bells (hoose.)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

ON and after MONDAY, November 20th, 1876, Trains will pass Sackville as follows:—

Express for Halifax and Way Stations, at 1:50 p. m.; 1:32 a. m. and 7:21 a. m.

Express for St. John, Point du Chene and Way Stations, at 2:40 p. m. and 12:10 a. m.

Express for River du Loup and Way Stations, at 7:24 p. m.

C. J. BRYDGES,
Gen. Supt. Govt. Railways,
Railway Office, Moncton,
Nov. 23rd, 1876.

STEPHENS & FIGGURES

Are Landing from Malaga—

400 BOXES London Layer and Loose RAISINS;

And from Liverpool—

200 boxes Valencia Raisins;
6 cases New Figs;
20 cases Washing Soda;
50 kegs Bi-Carb Soda;
40 bls. Whiting;
19 cases Scotch Reddied Sugar.

For sale at their usual low prices.

nov 1 24 & 26 Dock St., St. John.

Monumental Marble.

75 tons of Monumental Marble.

Of the very best qualities (American and Italian) just received by

H. J. McGRATH,
DORCHESTER.

Flour, Meal & Raisins.

Landing ex "Nellie Clark" from N. Y.:

400 BBLs. Minnesota FLOUR;
200 BBLs. E. D. McCormick;
500 boxes New Layer Raisins.

For sale by

GEO. S. DEFOREST,
11 South Wharf, St. John.

D. R. McELMON & CO., Watchmakers & Jewellers, MONCTON, N. B.

HAVING commenced business in the Shop lately occupied by B. J. Lewis, Esq., we are now prepared to execute

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRS ON

Watches & Jewellery.

On hand, the Finest Stock of JEWELLERY ever offered in Moncton, comprising:

Gold and Silver Watches; Elgin Watches; English Watches; Waltham Watches; Silver Watches of every description; Clocks; Timepieces; a very large assortment.

Fine Gold Jewellery

Of Every Description.

Spectacles and Eye-Glasses, all kinds and prices.

AGENTS FOR
Lazarus & Morris' Spectacles.
June 7. D. R. McE. & CO

What Pays?

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, Merchant, Mechanic, Inventor, Farmer, or Professional man, to keep informed on all the improvements of the age.

It pays the head of every family to introduce into his household a newspaper that is instructive, one that fosters a taste for investigation, and promotes thought and encourages discussion among the members.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN which has been published weekly for the last thirty-one years, does this, to an extent beyond that of any other publication; in fact, it is the only weekly paper published in the United States, devoted to Manufacturers, Mechanics, Inventors and New Discoveries in the Arts and Sciences.

Every number is profusely illustrated and its contents embrace the latest and most interesting information pertaining to the Industrial, Mechanical, and Scientific Progress of the world.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN has been the foremost of all industrial publications for the past thirty-one years. It is the oldest, largest, cheapest, and the best weekly illustrated paper devoted to Engineering, Mechanics, Chemistry, New Inventions, Science and Industrial Progress, published in the world.

The practical Receipts are well worth ten times the subscription price, and for the shop and house will save many times the cost of subscription.

Merchants, Farmers, Mechanics, Engineers, Inventors, Manufacturers, Chemists, Lovers of Science, and people of all Professions, will find the *Scientific American* useful to them. It should have a place in every Family Library, Study Office and Counting Room; in every Reading Room, College and School. A new volume commences January 1st, 1877.

A year's numbers contain 52 pages and several Hundred Engravings. Thousands of volumes are preserved for binding and reference. Terms, \$3.20 a year by mail, including postage. Discount to Clubs, special circulars, giving Club rates, and Single copies mailed on receipt of 10 cents. May be had of all News Dealers.

PATENTS. In connection with the *Scientific American*, Messrs. Munroe & Co. are Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, and have the largest establishment in the world. More than fifty thousand applications have been made for patents through their agency.

Patents are obtained on the terms, Models of New Inventions and sketches examined, and advice free. A special notice is made in the *Scientific American* of all Inventions Patented through this Agency, with the name and residence of the Patentee. Patents are often sold in part or whole, to persons attracted to the invention by such notice. A Pamphlet, containing full directions for obtaining Patents, sent free. The *Scientific American* Reference Book, a volume bound in cloth and gilt, containing the Patent Laws, Customs of the U. S., 142 Engravings of mechanical movements. Price 25 Cents. Address for the Paper, or concerning Patents, **MUNROE & CO.,** 37 Park Row, New York. Branch Office, Cor. E. & 7th Sts., Washington, D. C.

Harper's Magazine

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press:

The Magazine has attained in its quarter century and more of existence to that point where it may be said of it, in the words of Dr. Johnson, "It is vain to blame and useless to praise." The lustre of its long-ago attained reputation has increased as the years have passed, and its future seems as bright if not brighter than at any time since the golden hue of prosperity first shone upon it in later and better years.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Harper's Monthly is marked by the same characteristics which gave it circulation from the first, with the better class of readers. It combines reading matter with illustrations in a way to make clear and vivid the facts presented. Pictures merely designed to catch the eye of the ignorant are never inserted.—*Chicago Journal.*

TERMS:
Postage Free to all Subscribers in U. S. \$4.00 includes prepayment of U. S. postage by the publishers. Subscriptions to *Harper's Magazine*, *Harper's Bazar*, or to one address for one year, \$10.00; or two addresses for one year, \$20.00; postage free. An Extra Copy of either the *Magazine*, *Weekly*, or *Bazar* will be supplied gratis for every Club of five Subscribers at \$4.00 each, in one remittance; or six Copies for \$20.00, without extra copy; postage free. Back numbers can be supplied at any time. The Volume of the *Magazine* commences with the Numbers for June and December of each year. Subscriptions may commence with any number. When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to begin with the first number of the current volume, and back numbers will be sent accordingly. A Complete Set of *Harper's Magazine*, now comprising 55 Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for \$2.25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid \$3.00. A Complete and up-to-date Index to the first Fifty Volumes of *Harper's Magazine* has just been published, rendering available for reference the vast and varied wealth of information which constitutes this periodical a perfect illustrated literary encyclopedia. 8vo. Cloth, \$5.00; Half calf, \$5.25. Sent postage prepaid.

Address **HARPER & BROTHERS,** New York.

Bricks! Bricks!

NOW ON HAND.

Ready for delivery at Railway Station.

J. E. PAGE,
NOTICE.

MR. THOS. W. BROOKS is no longer acting as my agent in the County of Albert.

P. R. MOORE, M. D.
Sackville, Oct. 31, 1876.

NEW GOODS.

Received per Steamer from Glasgow:

Dress Goods,

In all the latest Shades.

LUSTRES,
COBURGS,
SHAWLS,
FLANNELS,

Wineys, (Twilled and Plain); Mantles, Corsets, Scarfs, Grey and White Cotton, &c., &c., &c.

COATINGS,

In Blue, Black and Brown Beavers; Black-Cloths and Napp-Cloths.

The above goods will be disposed of very low for cash or its equivalent. Purchasers will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Dickson & Patterson

nov 2

Ahead of All Rivals!

AT THE CENTENNIAL

MASON & HANLIN

ORGANS

HAVE AGAIN BEEN VICTORIOUS!

CARRYING OFF THE

FIRST PRIZE

From all Competitors.

THE Port of the Judges states that this instrument takes the "FIRST PRIZE" in the several requisites of instruments of the class, viz.: smoothness and equal distribution of tone, scope of expression, resonance and singing quality, freedom and quickness in action of keys and bellows, with thoroughness of workmanship combined with simplicity of action.

Signature of Chairman of Judges of Musical Instruments.

H. K. OLIVER.

Approval of Group Judges:

J. Schrodinger, Sir Wm. Thompson, E. Levasseur, Jas. C. Watson, Geo. F. Heitor, F. A. P. Barnan, J. E. Hild, Joseph Henry, F. P. Kupka, Ed. Favre Penet.

The Subscribers have made a PERSONAL SELECTION OF ORGANS from Messrs. Mason & Hanlin's Warehouses, Boston, and feel confident they can supply those needing ORGANS with an article that will give SATISFACTION both in regard to Quality and Price.

I invite an inspection of my Organs.

C. C. FAWCETT,
Sackville, N. B.,
Nov. 25, 1876.

New Dry Goods

Just Received per Mail Steamer:

BLACK BRILLIANT ALPACA;
Black Persian Cash;
Black Paramatta;
Fancy Dress Goods;
Black Lustre Ribbons;
Cardinal Ribbons, all widths;
Navy Blue Ribbons;
New Plain Silk Ribbons, very cheap;
New Neck Petticoats;
French Colored Kid Gloves;
Black and Colored Berlin Woole;
Shetland and Andalusian Woole—new shades;
Tassels for Sofa Pillows;
New Shapes in Felt Hats;
White Tartans;
Hair Cord Vestings;
Black Lining Muslins, &c.

Manchester,
Robertson & Allison,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

CHRONOS.

The largest and finest stock in the world, embracing over 3,000,000 Chronos, Paintings and Clocks. Prints, at our enlarged Art Rooms. All the new and popular subjects at rock-bottom prices. The Falls of the Rhine, 420 ft. in height, 200 ft. in width, 100 ft. in depth. A Swiss chalet, a charming scene in Northern Italy, companion to the preceding; on a light, a beautiful marine, size 14x20, in great demand; Old Oak Bucket, White Mountains, Niagara Falls, New York, Saratoga, Gathering Priests, the Sea Shore, Publicly in difficulty. Also Virginia Vesta, Snow Storm, American Fruit, and other 24x30 subjects. Floral Business Cards, Sunday School Cards, Statues, Motives, Black ground Panels, &c. Also the finest and most complete assortment of 24x11 Chronos, both on white mounts, blue line, and black mounts, gold line. Our stock embraces everything desirable for Dealers, Agents or Premium purpose and all should test our price and quality of work. The right parties can realize an independence in every 1 c. by taking an agency for our stretched and framed Chronos. Particulars free. Illustrated Catalogue on receipt of stamp Send for \$5 or \$5 out.

J. LATHAM & CO.,
419 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Barber and Hair Dresser.

Hair Shaving, Cutting, Dyeing, Shampooing, &c., &c.

Special attention paid to Hair that is weak and falling out.

Tuesday Afternoon is for Ladies.

Razors honed. Wigs made to order.

C. L. MEALEY.
Opposite Brunswick House.

PARASOLS and Umbrellas repaired at **C. L. MEALEY'S,** ecit Opposite Brunswick House.

CAUTION.

ALL PERSONS are hereby cautioned against purchasing advantageously on a Note I made to C. W. Richardson, Sackville, and payable at the Office of (Greenfield) Ross, Amherst, as I have not received value for the same.

R. B. HURSTES,
Wallace, N. S., Nov. 21, 1876.

Boots & Shoes.

I AM prepared to repair Boots and Shoes with neatness and dispatch.

A. McELNISH.
Sackville, April 20, '76.

The Power of Habit.

For the Chignecto Post.

That Use is Second Nature, is a truth so clearly demonstrated by the experience of all ages, that no observation is more trite and familiar. It is a maxim so established, that it is in every one's mouth; and like a self-evident proposition, is assented to by old and young, learned and ignorant. It may serve therefore, like a text of Scripture for a Sermon. And the friends of morality and of mankind will not condemn me as an arrogant invader of the preacher's province, if, with the same benevolent view, I attempt to improve the one, as he would the other, for the promotion of Virtue, and the discouragement of Vice. For the illustration and support of this truth, I might produce all the naked Indians in the Northern climate, and all the clothed Spaniards in the Southern; all the petty lappers among the ladies, and all the profane wags among the present gentlemen; all the teetotal and non-drinkers in town and country; and all the smokers, chewers and snuffers of tobacco, among gentle and simple. Though nothing is more easily possessed, remembered and believed, than vulgar saying, yet like many other acknowledged truths, its collateral truths, and branching inferences, are not sufficiently attended to, and applied for the regulation of the mind and manners of youth.

What is there, I had almost said, in the natural as well as in the moral world, that does not show the force of Habit, or that Use is Second Nature? Yes, how few are there who take suitable pains to form in themselves or their offspring, the early habits of Virtue, and to prevent or eradicate those of Vice! How true soever it may be, that men are born with propensities to evil, yet no man is born a thief, a liar, a drunkard, or a swearer. These characters are acquired and fixed by acts frequently repeated. Some may feel and discover, an earlier and stronger inclination to a particular Vice than others, and should the inclination be indulged, the vicious act will necessarily follow, and the vicious habit be confirmed. But should the inclination be seasonably and perseveringly checked and restrained, a habit indeed would be formed, but it would be a habit of self-government, and not of criminal indulgence. It is by no means true, that every person, who goes to great lengths in wickedness had an invincible propensity thereto, at his first setting out. A greater propensity, than that of the majority, may be indulged, until what was usual became natural. Many in the classes of profane swearers, drunkards, &c. will readily own, that they were not, in early life, peculiarly addicted to these Vices; but by some particular way of living, or the company they frequented, or perhaps by mere accident, they knew not how, they were drawn over the line, and by little and little, became fixed in the shameful course. No vicious person ever began at the superlative degree, but rose gradually, step by step, until he reached infamy, or the gulf, and no villain that ever dropped from the gallows into eternity, but set out first with some degree of moderation, and by a succession of villainous practices, established himself in idleness. To whatever mode of behavior persons have accustomed themselves, and of which they have acquired strong habits, from that they find it very difficult to refrain; and if it be a sinful habit, they find it an inveterate enemy, which it is extremely hard to obtain the cure. It is wrought by indulgence into their very constitution, feelings and affections; and they pursue it as easily, as naturally, and as imperceptibly, as if prompted to it by original nature. I remember to have heard a story of this effect. A common soldier in the British army, after some years service unexpected by became heir to a large estate, the possession of which made him a gentleman of an independent fortune. While a soldier, as is too often the case with men of that denomination, he was addicted to stealing. And the habit of it had gotten such hold of him, and stuck so close, that he could not put it off with his external respectability. After he was settled in the midst of splendor and abundance, he found that use was second nature. He not only felt an inclination to this mean Vice, but indulged it; he stole a trifle, was detected and hanged. The same observations are applicable to customary swearers, drinkers, drunkards, gamblers, horse-jockies, and the whole train of the vices of society. With regard to the persons of the opposite characters, it is maintained by many, that Vice, and not Virtue, is the native growth of the human breast; that Vice is indigenous, but Virtue not exotic. However this may be, it is the happy experience of thousands, that Virtue is the certain effect of human endeavors, when excited and aided by the Heavenly Agent, as sincere and persevering endeavor always are. Such endeavors exerted in behalf of children and youth, and by persons themselves, have been, and will be successful in the formation of virtuous, honorable and useful characters. The heights of Virtue, though of difficult access, are nevertheless attainable. The ascent is steep and slippery; and very often, they who are toiling up the hill make a mistep, slide back, and lose ground. But by resolution and perseverance, they recover, and make progress, until, by being long accustomed to walk in the straight path, it is not easy for them to stop, or deviate.

AFRICA is supposed to contain over 100,000,000 inhabitants, or more than double that of our own country.

The O'Keefe Millions.

The O'Keefes are in great luck, says the *St. Louis Republican*. There's millions in it. They are poor, died all except one, and he's dead. Died in Allegheny, Ind., possessed of \$24,000,000 and no blooded heirs about him to claim shares or divide the spoils of grim mortality. Charles Robert O'Keefe was a Londoner by birth. He had one brother and one sister, both of whom died young. His father and mother both died before he grew up. So the direct line of his ancestors and stock is disposed of. There couldn't be any more brothers and sisters. Charles Robert was imprudent to a trade, and not liking it he ran away from his master in 1842, went to India, became a soldier and finally engaged in mercantile pursuits. The opium trade between India and China made him rich. He died last February, aged fifty-two, and left a fortune estimated at the above magnificent figures. The East Indian O'Keefe never was married and had no children, and not expecting to die so young he left no will or any mention of his family. In fact, as he wandered off, so other branches of his family scattered, he new not where. There was a colossal pile of savings to be disposed of, and no claimants near. O'Keefe's fortune in Allegheny advertised for heirs. The advertisement found its way into the *Irish World*, of New York. Now, American heirs to big figures over the sea are about the easiest thing in the world to find. They never fail to turn up. Every body in Europe, Asia and Africa seems to have an heir in America. America is the heir of all the ages and all the peoples. The Charles Robert O'Keefe's India millions stirred up the American O'Keefe in Danville and Georgetown, Kentucky. They are now getting ready to rake in their wealth.

This is the way it came to light among the O'Keefes in Kentucky: Michael Geary is of the Georgetown gas-works. His mother-in-law is Mrs. Morrisey, who is a sister of P. J. O'Keefe, and all live in Georgetown. Some time ago Geary, who takes the *Irish World*, was reading that paper by his humble candle-light, and was attracted by the title of a man and his associated millions. He read out the item. His mother-in-law, Mrs. Morrisey, exclaimed, "That's my cousin! Charles Robert O'Keefe is my cousin, who ran off to India when a boy." Then she explained, and left no doubt about the matter. Michael Geary, a one man who may reap the benefits of keeping a mother-in-law in his family. There were only four of them—brothers and sisters—and they were only cousins of Charles Robert and heirs of his millions. Two of them live in Georgetown, as above stated, one, a brother in Danville, and one, a sister, never left England, and she hasn't been heard from in eighteen years. She is supposed to be long dead and not troubling herself about earthly treasures. The Danville brother is now in Missouri somewhere, making preliminary arrangements to visit England and Ireland for the purpose of establishing his claims to the fortune. A pleasant prospect is that P. J. O'Keefe, who received a letter from the priest who married him in England, corroborating the death of his rich India cousin, and also referring to the great fortune he left. The people of the two Kentucky towns are deeply interested in the fortune of the O'Keefes, but never thought them much worth cultivating for their foreign, far off cousin died so grandly.

The prosecution of the seal fishery off the coast of Newfoundland involves more danger and hard-ship than is generally known. A few weeks after leaving port the seals are "struck," and are frequently found in such numbers as to blacken the ice for miles around. The seal hunters leave their vessel in punts or by directly jumping on to the ice, and according to the position. Their dress usually consists of a heavy "Guernsey frock," flat-peaked caps, and woollen, heavy pilot-coat trousers, and oil-proof overalls stuffed into long sea boots. Their arms are a scalping-knife, a long pole with a gaff at the end, and a "whip." The seal is easily despatched by a slight blow of this rude weapon on the skull. With the scalping knife the glistening, oil-laden seal is removed from the carcass, and is left on the ice. The cry of the seal when approached by its human enemy is most piteous, and bluff and hardy hunters have often been known to hesitate before wounding the fatal blow, especially if the pleading seal is quivering in the snow. In that bleak Arctic atmosphere, and when the body of the seals is a long distance from the vessel, the hunters are often heightened when storms arise and open a channel in the ice that separates them from their craft. Sometimes the vessel has to bear away for safety, and many of the crew perish from cold and hunger unless luckily picked up by some other vessel. At other times, when the ice grows weak, they remain for hours together immured to the knees, or perhaps to the middle of the body, on frail cakes of ice. If they should survive this dreadful torture and be rescued, the evil of frost burn awaits them, and at the close of the homeward voyage their limbs are at the mercy of the surgeon's knife.

This whipping system for criminals cannot be cured by imprisonment, being tried in Newfoundland, and last week three prisoners, Melendee, Andy Kearney, and J. Bondy, were privately whipped in St. John's the two first named receiving twenty lashes each, and the other twenty.

The prime cost of tea in China is twenty cents per pound. Labor is very cheap.

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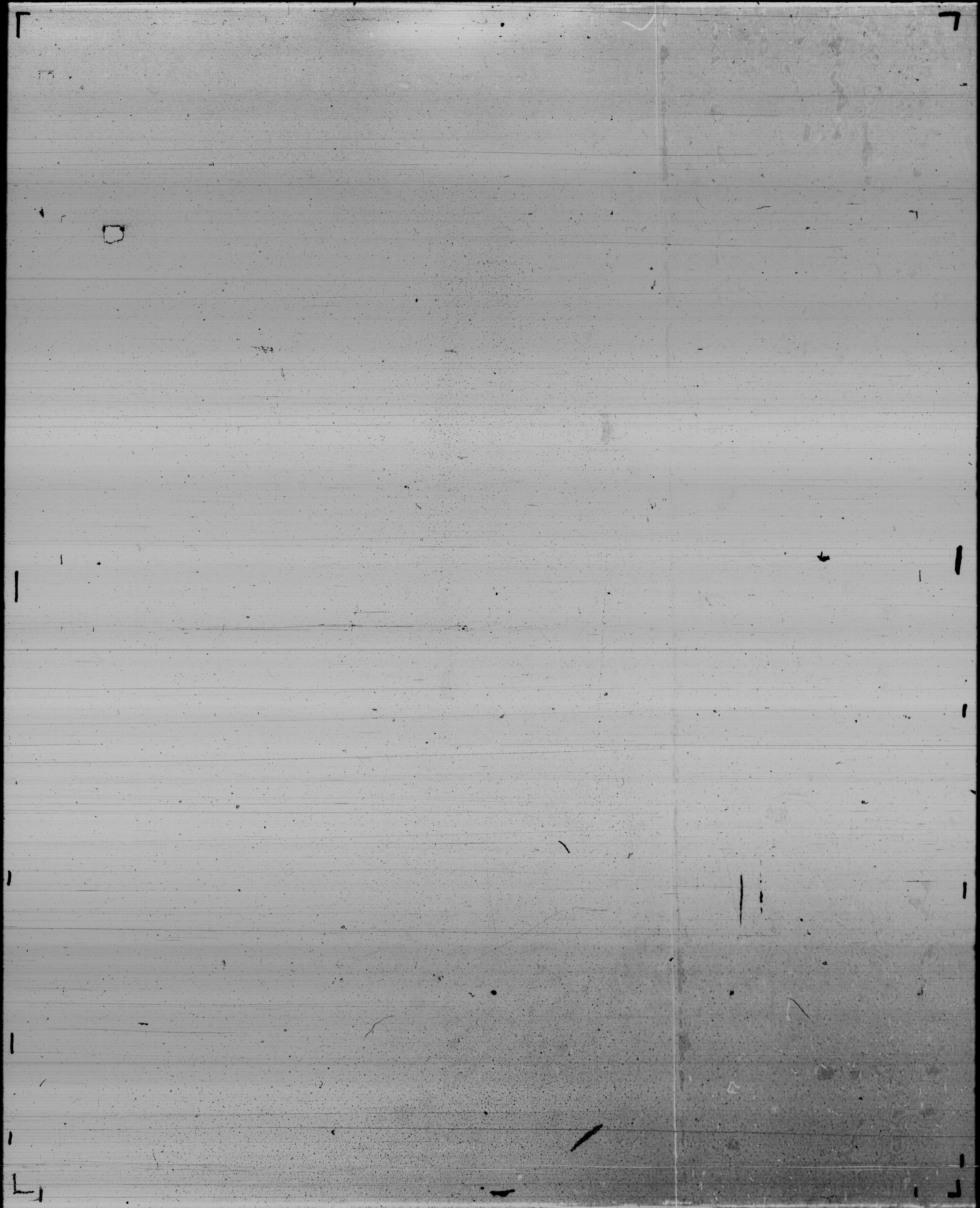
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