

**DEC.**







## Chignecto Post.

Sackville, N. B., December 5, 1878.

Conservatism and Dismissals from Office.

If there is one principle more than another identified with the Liberal-Conservative party, that one is the doctrine of a permanent civil service, no matter what party is in power. The traditions of the party are all against the system adopted by each party in the United States in dismissing the appointments of the opposite party, a system that has done so much to demoralize the public service of that country and fill up important offices with political demagogues, sycophants and public plunderers. It is no empty boast to say that the Liberal-Conservative party has not, with regard to this doctrine, one principle in Opposition and another in office. Fortunately for the claims of the party, the Statute Book of the country gives the complete evidence, that the principles and practices of the party are one with regard to a permanent civil service. That party when last in power placed a law on the Statute Book, providing a system of superannuation and of pensions for long public service, guaranteeing as far as a party could, permanency in office. That policy, carried into law by the party when last in office, advocated by it when in Opposition, will be the policy of the party to-day. It is absurd to suppose that the standards of the party are to be lowered in the presence of victory. To suppose that the party will now inaugurate a reign of dismissals, is to suppose it will betray its cherished principles and drag its party banners in the dust. It would give the lie to its whole history and rob it of the moral support of all good men.

But to argue because the principles and policy of the party are guarantees of a permanent service, that therefore the Government must continue in office men who are incompetent, or men for whom there is no work, or men, who during the late Elections used their position for one of active partisanship in the interests of the Grits, is an absurdity. There never was a time in the history of Canada, when the finances were in a more perilous condition, and when retrenchment and economy were more called for. A million a year deficit of ordinary revenue to meet ordinary expenditure is certainly a most alarming state of affairs, and only the most rigid economy on the part of the administration will keep us free from bankruptcy, or inordinate taxation. It costs the country about \$35,000 more for officials on the I. C. R., in 1878 than it did in 1873, exclusive of the officers necessary on the Northern Division, yet Mr. Byrnes, in 1874, complained of the enormous extravagance under Mr. Carvell and pledged himself to reduce their expenditure. Mr. Byrnes and his \$12,000 a year are two of the luxuries that the country cannot at present afford. Not only does the Government owe it to the country to reduce expenses wherever possible, but it owes it to its party to dismiss those officials who carried on a political warfare during the late campaign. To suppose members of Government can hold confidential relations with their political enemies, with men who lectured in public against them, or who edited newspapers against them, or who publicly denounced them, or who acted as electioneering agents for their opponents, or who intrigued against them, is to suppose they possess neither common sense or self respect. It is reasonable to believe an office holder can hold true opinions he pleases and can vote as he pleases, but when he steps beyond that and seeks to influence others, he must be prepared to surrender his office. When a man accepts office, he accepts it on the common understanding he is to be non-partisan, and as same as those filling judicial positions. When he violates that understanding, he ought to be ready to surrender his office.

## The Reign of Snobbery.

The personal anxiety, so manifest in the Marquis and his Royal Consort, to make the most pleasant and favorable impression on the people over whom they were called to rule, has been a Vice-Royal away, argues well for their success, but it is only too apparent that Royalty has many difficulties to encounter in Canada, arising partially from the democratic nature of our institutions and partially from the snobbery that always obtrudes itself in the presence of rank. All ready the General and Admiral are at variance on the great question of precedence and a Grit paper raises a howl because Messrs. Mason, Baby and O'Connor were not invited to the General's dinner at Halifax. The spectacle of a population buying itself about such trivialities, is pitiful. The New York Nation has a few sensible remarks as follows:

"The mind of the Dominion, too, appears to be much absorbed in the mysteries of court etiquette, and we are sorry to learn that in spite of frequent 'parlor rehearsals' the ladies have not learned as yet to look out from the Princess's presence with either dignity or dexterity. There is also much questioning as to whether Her Royal Highness will, when better acquainted with the Canadian climate, insist on the 'low-neck and short-sleeved' rule as to the style of dress. We ought to add that the excitement is not confined to the Dominion. Some of our papers give as much prominence to the Governor-General's history and progress, and discuss both with as much fervor of language, as they could possibly accord to the most striking events of modern history. It is hardly possible, in fact, in view of all to avoid regarding the Marquis's appointment, in spite of his virtues and talents, as a misfortune for Canada. A court in the backwoods, where neither the manners nor traditions nor social ideas have made a place for it, must of necessity be a good deal of sham, and the loyalty which will call for such a court necessarily and expression in mere imitation of form borrowed from another country and a wholly different society. A court to be a court, too, must have a 'court circle'—or, in other words, 'draw the line somewhere' as to the people it reaches. It must in motion a thousand mean jealousies and passions and competitions, which are only tolerable in England because time has given them an air of fitness and dignity, and created a climate that suits them. Transferred to a community like Canada they are likely to ravage it with vulgar pretense and coarse humbug, and destroy the simplicity which was or ought to have been its best possession."

It is but just to the Dominion press to say that all the fine writing done, and all the gush and "highfalutin" indulged in were confined to the United States papers, our own narrating the simple truth. Social extravagance is one of the features of Ottawa life under ordinary circumstances. The temptation to excessive expenditure becomes stronger in a society presided over by royalty, and the administration would naturally enough be hurried into habits for which the people at large receive no return. It is fortunate for the tax-payers that the Liberal-Conservative party is in power to keep a hand on the purse strings. The late Conservative Government kept down Rideau Hall expenditure to its lowest level, and even then the Grits growled at Sir John's extravagance. But when the Grit party came in power, notwithstanding the yearly deficits of a million, Mr. MacKenzie found \$50,000 for a hall room and enormous sums extra were spent every year. We believe Sir John's Government will adopt a different rule, and, by keeping a firm check on Rideau Hall contingencies, will help to solve the problem of making social existence here as simple and unostentatious as possible.

Col. Littleton published an advertisement in Montreal ordering all ladies attending reception to appear in low cut dresses, unless they presented a doctor's certificate. The Montreal points out the difference of the climate and circumstances in London, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa and Winnipeg, ridicules the order and says Canadian women are not prepared to take the first step to immodesty by showing their bare shoulders in drawing rooms. The article concludes: "We are a loyal people, favorable to monarchical institutions, but far removed from St. James' court etiquette can take no root in a soil where the echo of the axe and logging chain of the back woods rings with no uncertain sound through the streets of our commercial or political metropolis. We have not the elements to constitute a real court—a mock one would be a deplorable burlesque—from which the good sense of all concerned will, we feel sure, happily deliver us."

## The Afghan War.

Some days ago, one of the hill tribes broke the English line of communication at the Khyber Pass, but it has since been restored. London, Dec. 4.—A Peshawar despatch dated Tuesday, says the second division under General Maude arrived there on that day. A despatch from Lahore says General Roberts, finding the enemy concentrated in sufficient strength to justify the hope of inflicting a crushing defeat on the Amers' forces, delayed the attack until the arrival of supplies and transport so as to be able to follow up any advantage gained.

The Afghans are at the top of Peshawar Pass and are known to have two batteries of horse artillery. The Governor Letellier de St. Just of Quebec, will, it is not unlikely, be decapitated, the *Minerve*, Montreal *Gazette* backed by a large party in Quebec are agitating for his removal on account of his unconstitutional act in dismissing the provincial administration when the Governor General, finding the threat of a majority of twenty in the House of Assembly, Quebec, other journals protest against it on the ground of its unconstitutionality and quote Sir John's saying that a Lieutenant Governor represents the province to the same degree as the Governor General, that the threat can do no wrong; and that a removal of a Lieutenant Governor is strictly analogous to a change of dynasty in the Mother Country.

The WESTMINSTER ELECTION PETITION CASE.—The Chief Justice will probably set down a day in this month for the argument of the preliminary objections raised by Sir A. J. Smith. A rumor has prevailed that the latter will resign. Under the provisions of the Election Law he cannot resign. Objections were raised to his resignation by Sir A. J. Smith were argued before Chief Justice Wilmson and Justices Gwynne and Galt, Common Pleas, Toronto, last week. Judgment was reserved, but two of the Judges indicated they thought them futile.

The December Number of *Rosebud Canadian Monthly* contains the opening chapters of the *Payne's* great story, "Under one Roof," a very masterly and pertinent paper, a review of Mr. Stewart's "Canada Under the Administration of the Earl of Dufferin," by Wm. J. Spencer, an idol by *Fidelis*, &c. The subscription of this splendid publication is open to all. Orders for it received at this office.

"THE OLD FOLKS' CONCERT" at Chignecto Hall next Wednesday is expected to be one of the most successful of the season. The choir of St. Paul's Church—one of the best in the Province—has been in practice some time for it. The programme embraces not only the sacred melodies popular in the days of our "daddies," but also a "worldly mix," of an agreeable character. A limited number of seats will be reserved.

P. E. INLAND shipments of potatoes this autumn will exceed a million bushels, which will give the farmers about \$500,000 cash.

## The McCarthy Murder.

## The Proceedings of the Week.

DORCHESTER, Nov. 28.—Amelia Porrell finished in a few minutes. Mr. Palmer then demanded the name of the witnesses for the Crown, and His Honor thought the defence should know their names.

James Cornick, of Moncton, was then called. He had charge of the Osbornes after arrested, and had a conversation with Eliza the same week in the house where they were kept. She read in the *Times* about a body found up North, and asked if that could be McCarthy. Witness said no, it did not answer the description. She said "If the body is found with these things all on can do any thing with us?" Witness said "No." Witness had another conversation with Mrs. Osborne the day before they went to search for blood. Mrs. Osborne asked if they were going to search for blood. Witness said "If there is any they will find it." Mrs. Osborne said "No; because Annie took a horse and rode off with it." Witness said "I believe she swore to that."

Cross-examined.—I was in Moncton during the examination and inquest. Q. And you never told this to any one? A. Yes, I told it to Mr. Foster and Mr. Penreath.

To Mr. Palmer.—Think there were some people present; don't know who they were. (Mr. P. remarked he would like to have some of them here.) This is the first time I have given evidence. Heard Foster say he had a theory. Heard him talk to the prisoners, but don't know what he said. Arthur R. Milligan, of P. E. I., gave some evidence as on former trial. Taddy Porrell, Sheriff, sworn: Met his wife toward town; came back; saw dim light in Osborne's front door window, and on the east side of the house. There was a stevedore with him and his wife before they started to come back.

Wm. D. Manfield, hotel keeper, Hillsboro, gave the same evidence as before, also did Dr. Leger. Andrew S. Foster, Moncton, sworn: I was policeman in Moncton. Had prisoners in charge. Cautioned them frequently not to say anything to him as it would be brought against them. To Mr. Palmer.—The first time I told them it was in the room they stopped in. Mrs. Osborne was present; not sure of any one else. John Osborne was present. Next time don't remember. Never told Osborne my theory, nor that I thought he had been killed without their knowledge. Don't know what you mean by "drunk"—define it. Q. Don't you know what being drunk is? A. No.

Q. How long were you on the Moncton police force? A. Nearly a year. Don't know what you may call being drunk.

After dinner Hon. Mr. Hanington proceeded with Foster. He said: Mrs. Osborne told me that Annie Parker's story up to 10 o'clock that night was correct, only the amount of money she said they had paid out for the piano was wrong. She said Annie must have been to the Soudoune as she described it right, and Eliza told her that Annie was there. I had Campbell arrested as a witness, and Osborne said it was to close his mouth, as he was his (Osborne's) wife. Mrs. Osborne said they would have their own way now, but if Campbell had her back they would not get much out of him.

Nov. 29.—D. B. White and Henry Schaffer were examined to-day. There were no developments.

Sarah Aford Stultz, Moncton, deposed that she had a conversation with Mrs. Osborne about the affair, after Parker had given her statement. Mrs. Osborne said they had no borders at the time (12th), and blamed Mrs. McCarthy for trying to find out about her husband. She did not believe that he was dead but away. If he was murdered it was done by Tim's wife and Morris O'Neill. Eliza said one time they could not drag her father into it as he was sick abroad.

Cross-examined.—After Osborne said there was no one at his house but Campbell, Eliza said that she thought the tree men were there. Peter, sworn.—Had a conversation with Eliza in my store the 16th or 17th of January. Eliza said McCarthy was at the Waverley late; he wanted a drink; it was refused, and he would have some in spite of them, and produced a flask. 21st. Smith: Remembers the 12th Oct. was in the bar-room at night with Milligan, and soon after McCarthy came in. Had not seen him before that day. He came in alone. Dr. Leger came in soon after. He (the Dr.) went out, and in a short time McCarthy and I went out, and I opened the door and told Martin (the bar-keeper) not to look up for awhile. I went back and got a half pint flask of brandy at McCarthy's suggestion. We went to the Adams House occupied by the Riley girls. There was a light there. I struck a match in the hall and showed him way to the room. I heard him rap, and a voice answer from inside the room. Went out and back up the Main street. Met no person. Was not in the Waverley that night afterwards. Saw Chas. Hamilton some time that night, but don't know when. Did not see Amelia Porrell that night as I recollect of. I then went home, can't give the time of night. Don't know which way McCarthy went.

Cross-examined.—The Waverley was insured, and we had Hackley tried to watch it and others. McCarthy did not say all right Mrs. Moncton when in the hall of the Adams House. Never spoke to Amelia Porrell. Borrowed \$7 from Mr. Osborne and paid it to Eliza in silver the Friday before Osborne was arrested. I was at Dorchester

and went to Campbellton. John Osborne told me Monday with me the same time. Don't remember being in Osborne's with Nickerson. Have seen the door scrubbed and dirty.

Mrs. Taylor, of Amherst, new witness, testified.—My husband is Ebenezer Taylor, a truckman by trade. I remember the 12th of October. I know Antoine White; he was at our house at 3 or 4 o'clock that day. My husband trucked oysters for him. I have a distinct remembrance of it. I did not see him next day Saturday. The races were to be on the 12th, but on account of the rain they were put off to the 15th and 16th. I know all about those races. My son was witness in them, and I know what he saw. My son rode a horse, Antoine White said he was going to Truro that day (Friday) and wanted to get home next day. Mr. Palmer asked this witness whether she had been drinking, which she considered a "high inebriation" and repelled the insult by vigorously striking the railing of the witness box with her fists.

Ebenezer Taylor, truckman of Amherst, was sworn, and said: I went to the freight room for White's oysters Friday, October 12th. He came for me in the afternoon. Said he came on the train that day and was going to Truro that night. I saw him next day, Saturday, at the Station when the express came in. I did not see him pay any money out. On Friday, October 12th, He came for me in the afternoon. Said he came on the train that day and was going to Truro that night. I saw him next day, Saturday, at the Station when the express came in. I did not see him pay any money out.

Jude Hebert kept bar for Osbornes. Left there on 8th Oct. Saw a hatchet there before he left. Did not see it when he returned. Bar-room door was never nailed shut. He had cut a horse tie from a bed-cord. Sylvain Hebert, was at the Osbornes on 15th Oct. The two men were then there.

Dec. 2.—James E. Linkletter, of Moncton, sworn.—Had a conversation with Osborne at Moncton the Thursday before they were arrested about 8 o'clock in the morning. Mrs. O. said that the *Times* was a great injury to them that fall, and she thought McCarthy had fell over the Soudoune bridge and got drowned, and if found in the Soudoune with money, clothes, etc., all on could do anything with them. I said no; they will think him drowned. Never told John Fitzgerald that I had been talking to Mrs. Osborne and found out nothing. I told Fitzgerald the same story I told here, and I told him I would be a firm of butter against a bottle of brandy that Annie Parker's story was true.

Robert C. Atkinson gave a description of his premises and said: A body being put in the water as a wagon could drive in the water would be left in sight high and dry when the tide fell three feet, and would attract our attention in the field.

E. Moore, station agent, Amherst, testified that Antoine White told him, on the 12th of October, that he had a wagon coming to the 12th of October.

Dec. 3.—P. J. Sweeney described the condition in which he found McCarthy's body. Mrs. Elizabeth Atkinson remembered Oct. 12th. After the meal gone to bed, heard a wagon coming down the lane. Her grand-daughter looked out, expecting Stephen Atkinson, but she saw no one.

Antoine White, oyster man, Buctouche, remembered that he left his wagon at Osborne's and then went to Amherst. Returning, got home before Sunday. He was not sure whether it was Friday or Saturday.

Dec. 4.—Mr. Wood testified to seeing Harry with one rubber shoe on one foot and some other kind of a shoe on the other, in October, 1877, in Shelburne. Couldn't remember any other part of his clothing. James Flakes, Conductor on I. C. R., deposed that he brought Antoine White on his train from Amherst to Paines on Saturday last fall. But didn't remember the date. Madors Cote testified to being with her grandmother, Mrs. Atkinson, at the farmer's on the 12th of October, 1877, and heard the noise of a wagon being pulled the barn. The dogs were shut up in the entry when witness opened the door. The dogs did not bark.

Donald McDonald, Antigonish, said he came to Shediac about 6th Oct., 1877, and stopped at Osborne's. He left his trunk and hired with a Mr. Armstrong. Came back to Osborne's the other Thursday, the 11th, Friday or Saturday and wrote a letter to Tim McDonald, Amherst. Was there an hour, more or less. Saw Harry that night.

Cross-examined: Never saw Harry with a rubber shoe. Frank Gowan testified to finding the stone (in Court) in the Soudoune River on east side of channel, where the Coroner told him to look. His father's house used to stand where the Osborne House now is, and the chimney was built of such stones which has been lying around since the house was removed.

Ellen McCarthy, widow of the deceased, gave an account of her family, her husband's business, and his disappearance, Oct. 12, 77. Saw him that day on the boat at Point du Chene; never saw him again till she saw him dead. (Witness weeps very much.) She had known him to take in over the bar as high as \$80 in one day.

Adjourned at 1. THE PHONOGRAPH EXPLAINED.—A lecture by Prof. Burwash, on SOUND and the PHONOGRAPH, will be given on Friday evening next, 13th inst., in Middle Sackville. The vocal organs and the hearing apparatus of man and animal will be described and compared with the Phonograph. A good Phonograph on exhibition. For full particulars see large posters.

## Philadelphia Freight Returns.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.

Our freight market during the month of November has been fairly active, although rates have not been very remunerative to ship owners. Still, a very large business has been done both in shipment of grain and petroleum. A number of large ships have been fitted to come here from Sandy Hook, Hampton Roads and Southern ports, to load oil, chiefly, at rates ranging from 3.6 to 3.9 for direct ports on the Continent. We have also closed medium sized vessels from out ports to load here for the Mediterranean lower ports at about 25 cts. per case. We quote for the Adriatic and Levant 27.50 cts. per case, and 4 to 4.3, petroleum in bbls. Suez, as to size of vessels. We quote to-day for 38500 quarters, 5.9. Cork orders, usual charter option. Direct ports between Bordeaux and Antwerp, same rate. A few small orders have been executed at 6.8 to 6.6 per quarter for Bay of Biscay route. Some few charters have been made for Marseilles and Cote d'Azur about 5.9. There will be, in all probability, large shipments of both oil and grain during the balance of the year, at about our quotations. The heavy offerings of tonnage which are constantly arriving at the Southern ports, and offering on this market, make rather low rates there for large ships.

West Indian business is quiet; we quote for Windward Islands, about 40 to 45 cts. per bbl. flour, and we hear of \$5.25 to \$5.50 for vessels out to Cuba, port charges paid. It is, however, too early to make very reliable quotations for the latter.

L. WESTERGAARD & CO. For the Chignecto Post.

Mr. Ennon.—We understand that Her Majesty in consulting the Princess Louise on the occasion of her departure for Canada, had her of good cheer as she was going to the land of her friend, Sir Albert Smith. On arriving at Halifax and her husband, the Duke of Edinburgh, she asked him, "Where is Sir Albert?" Of all with whom she became acquainted she enquired, "Where is Sir Albert?" At last she said for you, we believe, as, as one likely to give the much desired information. Your cruel answer that you were not, as she supposed, the Editor of Sir Albert's paper, made her quite disconsolate. The Marquis became alarmed. Dr. Tupper perceived the situation, but in vain. The Princess wrung her hands in despair. "Am I without a friend in this strange land?" she exclaimed; "where, oh! where, is Sir Albert?" In a fitful fever she spent four sleepless nights, and only became convalescent on arriving at Dorchester. Sir Albert went to the car platform and excitedly cried out, "Who can tell me of Sir Albert? Where is his mentor, Mr. Billikman?" Billikman, like George Washington, could not lie. In measured tones he doled out, "His and his Editor is written up Benny Reed."

FRANK BOURGEOIS.

Hamilton manufacturers are shipping to Australia. A representative car embezzler, has been arrested in Lisbon and \$80,000 recovered. The McKillop-Sprague commercial agency is about expiring. Wages in the English iron market have fallen since 1873, 62 1/2 per cent. It is said that 30,000 men have been built in the United States beyond the requirements of the country, and 84 companies, owning 7,721 miles, costing \$416,984,000, were sold under foreclosure in 1876, and 100 more roads with 12,000 miles, representing \$500,000,000 capital, are being sold out in 1877-78. Such is the effect of improvident railway enterprise.

A combination amongst Canadian paper dealers has fixed the price at 7.

The *Journal of Commerce*, Montreal, points out enormous undervaluation in many articles imported. Maltolase, imported in Quebec, valued at 10 cents per gallon; Ontario, 26 cents. English shawls were valued at 10 cents, but in Quebec they were valued at 10 cents, representing \$500,000,000 capital, are being sold out in 1877-78. Such is the effect of improvident railway enterprise.

Trouble in the East. CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 5.—Bashibazouks and the Circassians have defeated the Bulgarian insurgents in Melnik, district of Macedonia, and burned twenty more villages. Only one thousand inhabitants escaped. The basis for the settlement of the Nov Bazar question is probably a joint Austrian and Turkish occupation.

The British Consul at Sofia confirms the reports that the Turkish militia massacred 350 Bulgarians at Cherechitsa, and that the Circassians burned twelve Bulgarian villages in the district of Bressan. Insurgent Bulgarian bands are forming; and Rhodope refugees are descending into Patloga district and murdering and robbing indiscriminately. Turkish troops have been sent to the scene.

BARON DE PALMA's remains were cremated in Pennsylvania some months ago, and the ashes, weighing some four pounds, were one night last week cast to the winds and the waves of the sea in New York Bay by the Theosophical Society, with appropriate ceremonies.

NOVEMBER 21, 1878.

## GREAT &amp; CONTINUOUS SALE!

\$30,000 VALUE!

WE intend making Business Changes next Spring, and wish to reduce our Stock. Buyers for CASH will receive liberal discounts. We will sell very CHEAP for prompt payments. Come and prove our statements.

OUR STOCK IS NOW

## COMPLETE

Fall & Winter Trade

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

Ladies' Hats and Fur Caps, Plumes and Flowers, Ladies' Ulsters and Cloth Jackets, Ladies' Mantles & Jackets in Cloth, Beaver, Ribbed, Seal and Imitation Dog, Black Fur Mantle Trimmings, &c.

Dress Goods, Berlin Goods, Muffs, Mitts, Gloves, Cuffs, Collars, Wool Hosiery, &c., &c.

## Mourning and Black Dress Goods.

A large assortment of Ladies and Children Boots and Over-Shoes.

## 25 Pieces Carpets.

Gentlemen can find in our Stock, Goods equal to best Custom Made, and at half the price, in.

Over-Costs, Redding Jackets, Body Costs, Pants & Vests, Fancy Flannel & White Shirts.

## Standard Household Goods.

We challenge competition in quality and price.

Flour, Corn Meal, Pot Barley, Rice, Buckwheat Meal, Sugar, Molasses, Raisins, Tea, Tobacco, Coffee, Spices, all of best quality.

J. L. Black.

## Sole Leather!

JUST RECEIVED:

50 Sides Sole Leather,

At 25c. per Lb. for Cash.

J. L. Black.

## IRON AND STEEL!

WE have now in Store a full Stock of IRON and STEEL, at the lowest prices in the country.

Shoe Steel for Sledge,

2, 2 1/2, 3, 3 1/2 and 3 inches by 1/4 inch.

Sleigh Shoe Steel,

1 and 1 1/2 by 3/4, 3/8 by 3/4 and 1/2 by 3/4.

J. L. Black.

## Short Link Chain, &amp;c.

JUST RECEIVED:

SHORT LINK CHAIN, of all sizes;

1000 Lbs. HORSE SHOE NAILS;

HORSE TRACES;

HORSE SHOES, best quality.

J. L. Black.

## GLASSWARE, &amp;c.

WE have just opened a large Stock of

LAMPS—extra quality and design;

GLASS AND CHIMNIES;

CHINA TEA SETS;

STONE TEA SETS;

SHIELD HARDWARE;

And a General Assortment of all other Goods in this line.

J. L. Black.

## FLOUR &amp; CHEESE.

JUST RECEIVED:

100 BLS. FLOUR,

Of the following Brands: "Haxall," "Maggie," and "Mazepa."

ALSO IN STORE:

A good Supply of Cheese.

J. L. Black.

## SUGAR &amp; MOLASSES

WE have just received:

30 CANS, BUCKEY, & BIRD, WHITE SUGAR;

3 CANS, MOLASSES;

3 BLS. VINEGAR;

3 CANS, CANADIAN and Am. OIL.

J. L. Black.

NOVEMBER 21, 1878.

## New Advertisements.

DEC. 5, 1878.

PLAIN and SHADED BERLIN YARN and DELUSION; SCOTCH YARN; MISPEC YARN; SHELTON YARN; BERLIN SQUARES; SLIPPER PATTERNS; ZING COVERED TRUNKS; DOLLS and TOYS.

C. A. BOWSER.

## CHRISTMAS TREE

—AND—

## Refreshment Table.

A CHRISTMAS TREE and Refreshment Table will be held by the Ladies of the Sewing Circle, at the

TOWN HALL,

SACKVILLE, N. B.

—OR—

Thursday, 12th Inst.

Doors open at 8 o'clock. p. m. Oyster Supper at 8 o'clock.

Admission 10 cents. Proceeds will be devoted to an Organ Fund.

Sackville, December 4th, 1878.

## SALE OF CATTLE

—AND—

## Farming Implements

THE Subscriber will sell at Public Auction, on THURSDAY, 10th inst., commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the residence of OLIVER WRY:

Oxen, Cows,

Young Cattle,

Sheep, &c.

Together with a variety of

## Farming Implements.

A liberal credit will be given on good joint notes. Terms made at sale.







