

MAY

CHICAGO POST.

WILLIAM C. MILLER,
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VOL. 8.—NO. 52.

SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1878.

WHOLE NO. 416.

LITERATURE.

Love, Luck & Horsemanship

Or, My First Steeple-Chase.

(FROM AN OLD MAGAZINE.)

It was the first week in July, when, having taken the honors of a graduate after a five years' sojourn within the classical courts of old Alma Mater, I strolled into the repository of Mr. Stephen Green to bid adieu to old H—, who for thirty years had housed us of Trinity. It was a sad day, and a blank one, too; the world was out of town. There were few to sell, and fewer yet to buy. A back not worth a hay-band was kept for sale by an aspiring linen-draper, who said he wanted something smart whereon to dust himself occasionally. I saw him regularly jockeyed with infinite satisfaction, as he had once dunned me, even unto payment, for a beggarly account of gloves, once in a while. Although he did not invite me to be of the multitude of his counselors, as I had broken his windows upon the evening I had paid his bill, that did not prevent me from pointing out certain beauties in the quadruped then beneath the auctioneer's hammer. Indeed, to my showing, the cardinal virtues of horseflesh were entirely concentrated in that matchless and beautiful animal. Yet human judgment is fallible, and the steed did not reach the qualifications ascribed to him by the puffer and myself, for, as the Evening Post soon afterwards announced, Mr. Lawrence Lutescent was run away with upon a rocky road and the excited courier, not content with demolishing sundry ribs of the unfortunate cavalier, had, from an infirmity of vision, come in contact with a loaded jaunting car, and the concussion was so awful that the company were deposited in a wet ditch, and the vehicle rendered hors de combat.

I was about to leave the yard, when old Phil, prime minister to the old story, jogged me on the arm. "Stop a minute; it's worth while, sir. For there's a queer one coming out; he's the devil, to be sure. Oh, if he had but temper; but here he is!" While he spoke, a rattling, high-bred, dark-bay horse issued from the stable door, and before the animal had made the third turn down the road I had come to a similar conclusion.

The groom stopped when he had gained the vantage ground. "There, gentlemen," said the auctioneer, "is what I call youth and beauty; there's the maker of a fortune, and no mistake. The lady who could refuse anything to a man with such a nice daisy out under him would be hard to please. Run him down, Lanty; that's action and elegance; come, sir; to a tall, raw-boned young grocer, that horse was fitted for you; a gentleman your figure should never cross anything but pure blood—this is a horse in young Selim; he's own brother to Mouse-Catcher; cousin to Morgiana, and up to fourteen stone with any fox hounds in the kingdom," but Selim appeared to profit little by his respectable relationship; he had a red look, a blemished knee, was fired behind and had killed a man into the bargain; for he had run off with a drunken helper and broke the rider's neck on the frame work of the stable door. Now in company of sober old, who required "steady riders," and "useful family horses," Selim found little favor, and the young grocer, even to become a lady killer, would not bid a cent.

"Gentlemen, I will put him up at fifty," said he of the hammer. "No reserve in this case; none upon my honor; owner goes to the Peninsula, and orders for sale absolute. Selim is a beautiful charger; steady with arms, and here he addressed a corpulent personage who, as it seemed, was in the yeomanry; "he would carry you upon parade delightfully; his courage is only equalled by his training; his master could drive him to a battery." A battery—may heaven forgive him! Selim had never seen a corporal guard relieved in his life; a cracker would raise him sky-high and a squib send him across the broadest part of Sackville Street. Still not a murmur from the company and the auctioneer proceeded: "We must sacrifice him, gentlemen—my orders are peremptory; say forty for the beautiful and gentle animal," "Gentle," ejaculated the grocer, "and that after he has killed a man, too." This was indeed a home hit; the auctioneer coughed—"hem, ah, rather unfortunate, but mere accident; after all, say thirty, gentlemen; twenty, ten; do give me a bid." "Five," roared a single owner; "Ten," said Archy; "Fifteen," shouted the puffer; "Twenty," cried L. The hammer fell and Selim was mine.

Now, I verily believe that the whole history of Selim was untrue, except the solitary fact of his having finished a stable-boy. In one thing, however, Archy and I were agreed—that to a herring dealer he was worth the money, provided he would carry the baskets. We brought him

to the country—bled, fed, blistered and physicked him *secundum artem*, turned him out upon a fine marsh and left him.

At this memorable period of my life the North of Ireland was justly celebrated for its sporting societies. The Boyne, the Dagh, and the New-tombreda hunts were all in full force, and few of the larger towns wanted their own particular club. Many private gentlemen were also masters of hounds and kept their establishments nobly. Then the glory of the Rangers was in its zenith; their country and members were alike extensive, and no gentleman attached to field sports within thirty miles, whose rank and fortune would authorize his ambition, but was enrolled in this celebrated club. The members met annually in the county town attended by a pack of hounds, and "a gallant following." They lived like "Irish Kings," played high, drank deep, seldom went to bed, gave deeply into the stables, and in a country in a blaze weeks before and months afterwards. Alas! all this is over; the club is no more, the pack is scattered, the kennel a ruin,—"The Rangers fill their narrow house."

"The Rangers" I had been recently admitted; their meeting was fixed for the middle of October, and the cup and other valuable plate was then to be contested. The cup had excited unusual interest and had been challenged by a dozen members, good men and true, and each having or believing he had an excellent chance of winning it. The race was three miles, over Hibernia, a sporting Anglice, a breakneck country; the weights thirteen stones. There were already eight candidates in full preparation; six had depended on their own horses, and one on a horse which he had bought from a dealer, but two had gone to considerable expense and secured at a "large figure" two celebrated racing hunters "for the nonce."

"What will not young ambition?" In spite of this mighty array I boldly added my name to the list of notable challengers. I had a slashing four-year-old mare whose stride and action were extraordinary. As there was no allowance for age or sex, the weights were certainly against her; but I was not the one to despair, and when I saw her in the match was an honor more than worth the entrance money.

August came; Miranda was in a beautiful condition, and Archy had exhausted upon her training all the artifice of the racing stable and the aid of the most famous trainers of the day. I had a slashing four-year-old mare whose stride and action were extraordinary. As there was no allowance for age or sex, the weights were certainly against her; but I was not the one to despair, and when I saw her in the match was an honor more than worth the entrance money.

August passed, and I would most willingly have continued absent. To witness the downfall of my ambition as Miranda was incurably lame was indeed very disheartening to me. Other feelings were paramount; to me and my master of the horse this was a deep and disappointing blow. I looked myself to ground-shooting, and my man Archy to religion and whiskey. Poor Archy in the hours of business was indifferent Catholic, as the priest declared that from the hour a horse was put in training he never entered a church door.

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For my own part I could hardly believe my eyes, and examined poor Selim carefully to assure myself of his identity. Every scratch upon his knee had disappeared, and the blemish on his knee was scarcely visible; he was now a sporting horse and, as Archy swore, better than he looked. Time flew and everything increased my confidence in the great cousin of Morgiana. His speed was easily ascertained, but of his qualities for fencing we knew nothing. Anything we took him at he executed well, and intricate leaps were for obvious reasons avoided. I had secured a young gentleman to ride for me who in steeple-chasing had covered himself

with glory, and with reasonable hope awaited the result. And yet I never caused my competitors a thought. With the lameness of Miranda it had pleased them to conclude my racing history. They heard accidentally that I had bought a horse from the town, and all they knew of him was that he had killed a man and been bought for a song. With this information they rested satisfied and decided that myself and "man-killer" were of no consideration. I kept my own counsel, and when it was necessary to remove to the vicinity of the race-ground, I procured accommodation for my establishment at an obscure farm-house, and our incognito was as perfect as if we had never left our stables.

But there was one to whom my proceedings were not indifferent, and that was my gentle Rosa. With all a woman's tenderness, she had sympathized in my disappointment—she knew my secret—for our young hearts, and what agitated one heart could not but interest the other.

The evening before the eventful day I stole from the club-room, to exchange the jargon of the field for a late-a-tete with my pretty mistress. "Hot with the Tuscan grape," I urged my passion with more than common ardor, and Rosa listened. Just then her maid disturbed us, and brought me a letter that had been forwarded by express. I broke the seal—death to my hopes! My rider had been thrown from a coach and lay with a broken arm at a country inn some ten miles distant. Rosa remarked my agitation.

"Is there anything wrong, Arthur?"

"Yes, dearest, I am indeed a luckless cavalier. K— has been with an accident, and Selim is consequently without a rider."

"And will he not run?"

"Half a minute determines, frequently, as well as the consideration of half a year, and in that brief space I had formed my resolution. 'He will run, Rosa; but with me upon his back what chance can he have with the best riders in the kingdom opposed?'"

"But the danger, dear Arthur—"

"Is not greater than for hunters encountered by the stars and planets. 'And is there really no more?'"

I assured her there was not, and shortly afterwards bade her good night. This trifling occurrence elicited more from Rosa than all my studied efforts; and when I left her, for the first time I kissed her on my bosom, and heard her murmur a prayer for my safety.

Whether it was that unforeseen event which forth the latent energies of the mind, or the consciousness that I was beloved by her for whom I would sacrifice the world, the roughest of my spirit, I knew not, but I entered the crowded club with buoyant and excited feelings. The accident to my rider had transpired, and from some I received sincere, from others ironical condolence.

"I hope, notwithstanding, that the 'homicide' will run," said the President.

My tone and manner were not unmarked; and while some were recommending me to effect a life insurance, I was coolly booking heavy odds, and so confident of success, I, being, according to my parlance, "very like a lad who would make a spoon or spoil a horn." Having banished my book, I borrowed an old blue jacket from the butman, left the club, visited the stable and went quietly to rest, to be ready for the morrow.

My morning came and I felt rather queer. I began to discover that it is no joke for nervous gentlemen to ride steeple-chase for the first time under the critical examination of 30,000 spectators. But an incident restored my hardiness. At breakfast a sealed parcel was handed me by the waiter; it contained a beautiful pink and yellow jacket. No note accompanied it, but to the cap a scroll was attached, bearing in a female hand the motto, "May this be the foremost!" Whose might the fairy favor be? My heart whispered the name, and I was not mistaken.

The ground selected for the race was chosen with excellent judgment, as it afforded to the mighty multitude an unintermitted view of the race from its commencement to its close. From a circular valley the surface undulated gently, and the course, nearly elliptical, stretched across the rising ground. In the same field the starting and winning posts were placed. This was the favorite stand. A long line of curvatures of every description occupied it. Ladies were there "thick as leaves in Valombrosa," for everything *distingue* and beautiful for counties round were on the ground.

At 12 o'clock a warning bugle was heard, and from their respective commentaries the horses slowly approached the same point. Each as he entered the field was scrutinized by a crowd of horsemen who were assembled for that purpose at the gate. With short intervals a gray, a brown and two bays passed review. They had their respective admirers, but caused no great sensation, and expectation "was still on tiptoe." Presently a buzz was heard, a horse approached, and Firebrand, a noted

rearing hunter from Roscommon, appeared. He looked to be in capital condition, and from having won four cups already his character was deservedly first-rate. "But louder yet the clamor grew," as the poet of the day, the far-famed English horse, Comet, appeared. He was a splendid thoroughbred chestnut, full sixteen hands high, and looking every inch a racer. I felt my cheek blanch as I examined him; he was indeed a formidable opponent, and as his late owner, Captain M—, reputedly to be the best field horseman in the kingdom, was to ride him, no wonder that I began to dread the contest.

He was led off, and my fervent charger was quickly expected before the first minutes which elapsed before his entire I and my man-killer were subjected to many a sporting jest. At length the brother of Mouse-Catcher appeared, and on he came with a careless toss of the head, as if he had never finished a day of boy; closely sheeted as he was, his appearance was very different from what had been anticipated: the knowing ones looked more knowing; and Jenny Jove exclaimed with a grin that he seemed "mighty like a 'she'!"

While the horses were leading to the starting-post I galloped up to a hill to the place my pretty mistress occupied in an open carriage. "To me, pray you," said her cousin, "what spell is over Rosa; know you her secret? rob her of her roses?" "Shall I restore them?" I replied; and unclosing my top-coat, and displaying my handsome jacket. When it met her eyes her cheeks were dyed with blushes, and left me at no loss to conjecture whence my fancy again the bugle sounded; Comet and Firebrand occupied the attention of the crowd, while Selim was stripped and saddled behind a large marquee. To assume my gay cap and doff my coat was the business of the minute; my competitors were already covered up; the green cap I impatiently called for, when from behind the tent a dashing horse and gallant rider issued. Our appearance elicited a murmur of applause. The owners of Comet and Firebrand looked blank enough, and felt that they had been deceived.

"As we drew up in line I thought the English race appeared not to be in full force; but the determined countenance of the inevitable jockey, dressed in his black and buff stripes, looked alarming; nor was Firebrand without his share of the green cap. As we were forced fully against everything but Comet; as to me, people seemed afraid to back or to bet against me, and those who had laid the odds last night pretty heavily were hedging now as fast as they could meet with customers."

Off we went in a bunch: the bays, brown and gray, making the running. I saw at once that the pace, though severe for them, was nothing to Comet, Firebrand and my friend, the man-killer. After a mile we laid them off and had the race to ourselves.

One motley of the ground was broken into tillage-felds and enclosures; the other was open meadow and stunted excellent galloping, and interspersed with high fences. Here we cleared the paddocks, and increased the speed, and came out at a killing pace.

On entering the grass lands, I found that my rivals could not conveniently go any faster, and that I was up to it well; the race was indeed beautiful; for the next mile a female hand the motto, "May this be the foremost!" Whose might the fairy favor be? My heart whispered the name, and I was not mistaken.

The ground selected for the race was chosen with excellent judgment, as it afforded to the mighty multitude an unintermitted view of the race from its commencement to its close. From a circular valley the surface undulated gently, and the course, nearly elliptical, stretched across the rising ground. In the same field the starting and winning posts were placed. This was the favorite stand. A long line of curvatures of every description occupied it. Ladies were there "thick as leaves in Valombrosa," for everything *distingue* and beautiful for counties round were on the ground.

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Business Cards.
HANINGTON & WELLS,
Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Notaries Public, &c.
DORCHESTER, N. B.

PUGSLEY, CRAWFORD & PUGSLEY,
Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law,
90 PRINCE WM. ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.

DICKSON & TRUEMAN,
Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c.
Dorchester and Sackville, N. B.

OFFICES: Over the Post Office, Dorchester; Opposite M. Wood & Sons' Office, Sackville.

A. E. OULTON,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR,
Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.
Office: - A. L. Palmer's Building,
Dorchester, N. B.

CHARLES R. SMITH,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law,
Solicitor, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.
AMHERST, - - - - - N. S.

Prompt attention paid to the collection of debts and transaction of business generally.

W. F. COLEMAN, M. D., M. R. C. S. ENG.
Formerly Surgeon to Toronto Eye and Ear Infirmary.
Practice limited to diseases of the Eye and Ear.

STIMPSON, WALLACE & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
Improved New Dominion
ORGANS.

This is the most popular Organ manufactured in Canada.
Sales have doubled in six months.
Manufacture six per week.

Send for Circular and Price List.

DRESS-MAKING
AND
MILLINERY

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to intimate to the ladies of Sackville and vicinity, that he has added to his business a Dress-making and Millinery Department, each branch of which is under the supervision of a competent person, having had experience in first-class establishments in St. John. A good stock of DRESS GOODS and MILLINERY will be kept, which will be made up in fashionable styles and at reasonable prices.

Patrons respectfully solicited.
J. F. ALLISON.
June 26

MARBLE
AND
FREESTONE
WORKS.

H. J. McGRATH,
Dorchester, N. B.

HAVING purchased the entire Stock in Trade of Mr. PETER HAGAN, and with his previously large Stock of

ITALIAN, SOUTHERN FALLS, AND RUTLAND MARBLES.

The subscriber has now one of the largest and best selected stock of Monumental Marbles to be found in the country. All Stock is guaranteed.

Prices twenty per cent. lower than any other Establishment in the Province.

AMHERST FOUNDRY
—AND—
MACHINE SHOP,

MANUFACTORY OF
Mill & other Machinery,
Ship's Castings, Stoves,

HOLLOW WARE, TIN WARE,
PLOUGH, &c.

AMHERST, - - - NOVA SCOTIA.
Andrews' Marble Works,

Amherst and Wallace, N. S.

THE Subscriber having a large amount of superior ITALIAN and AMHERST CAN MARBLE on hand, is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices. He has also a large amount of MARBLE and first quality FREESTONE at extremely low prices. Also, Italian Marble Table and Counter Tops.

Business Cards.
HICKMAN & EMMERSON,
Attorneys-at-Law, &c.,
DORCHESTER, N. B.

A. J. HICKMAN,
H. R. EMMERSON.

Park Hotel,
DORCHESTER, N. B.

UNION HOTEL.
GEORGE W. SHAW, Proprietor.

Hopewell Corner, A. C.
T. W. BELL & Co.
Soap Manufacturers, - - - - - Sackville, N. B.

The best and cheapest Soap in the Market.

BLAKSLIE & WHITENEGT,
DEALERS IN
Paper Hangings, White Lead, Oils, Varnishes, &c.
22 GERMANTOWN ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.

T. S. SIMMS & CO.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of Brushes and Corn Brooms,
No. 206 UNION STREET,
June 14 ST. JOHN, N. B.

George Nixon,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
PAPER HANGING,
Brushes and Window Glass.
KING ST. - - - ST. JOHN, N. B.

New Harness Shop.
THE subscriber has opened a Harness Shop opposite the Lawrence House, where he intends to

Manufacture Harnesses and do general repairing, at moderate rates.
NATHAN G. BULMER.
Sackville, Sept. 9th, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP BUSINESS which existed between the Subscriber and his late father, THOMAS BAIRD, Esq., is now continued by the Subscriber JOHN MILTON BAIRD alone under the old style of Firm of

THOMAS BAIRD & SONS,
Pursuant to the provision of his father's Will.
JOHN MILTON BAIRD.
Sackville, Oct. 22nd, 1877.

NEW HARNESS SHOP
I HAVE OPENED, in connection with the old stand, a

Retail and Repair Shop.
In CHICHESTER HALL, Lower Sackville, where all my customers will be attended to promptly and at cheap rates.—Mr. O. H. ESTABROOK in charge.

STEPHEN AYER.
HARNESSES at either establishment will be sold for prompt pay or cash at three months, *Cheaper* than at any other establishment in the Province. Call and obtain prices. S. A.

U. S. Piano Co.
\$290.

YOU ask WHY we can sell First-class 7 1/2-Octave Rosewood Pianos for \$290. Our answer is, that it costs less than \$300 to make any \$600 Piano sold through Agents, all of whom make 100 per cent. profit. We have no Agents, but sell direct to Families at Factory prices, and warrant five years. We send our Pianos everywhere for trial, and require no payment unless they are found satisfactory. Send for Illustrated Circular, which gives full particulars, and contains the names of over 1500 Bankers, Merchants and Families that are using our Pianos in every State of the Union. Please state where you saw this notice.

ADDRESS:
U. S. PIANO CO., 810 BROADWAY
New York.

GEO. WOODS & CO.
WOULD RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of all to their

NEW STYLES OF
Parlor Organs,

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

PIPE and REED ORGAN
Is the best Instrument for

Church & Vestry
USE EVER MANUFACTURED.

Send for Circulars and Music which will be sent free of charge.

GEO. WOODS & CO.,
Cambridgeport, Mass.
CHICAGO, ILL.

Business Cards.
CO-PARTNERSHIP CARD.
I HAVE this day associated Mr. H. R. Emerson with me in professional Co-Partnership, and the business hereafter will be conducted under the name, style and firm of

HICKMAN & EMMERSON.
Dorchester, N. B. } A. J. HICKMAN.
Nov. 2nd, 1877. }

L. WESTERGAARD & CO.,
Ship Agents & Ship Brokers,
(Consulate of the Netherlands.)
(Consulate of Austria and Hungary.)
No. 127 WALNUT STREET,
Philadelphia.
O. S. TOWNSEND, } July 24

Notice of Removal.

G. H. VENNING,
Clock and Watch Maker.

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Sackville and vicinity that he has removed his Shop to Mr. John Bolly's NEW BUILDING, where he will be happy to attend to his old customers and as many new ones will favor him with their patronage. He can promise strict attention and reasonable despatch. Plain Gold Rings made to order. Jewellery neatly repaired. sep28 G. H. V.

Wilson, Gilmour & Co.,
204 UNION ST.,
Capt. McLean's Brick Building

ST. JOHN, N. B.

Marbled Mantles and Grates,
PORTABLE RANGES,
STOVES,
Tinware, etc., etc.,
REFRIGERATORS,
GRANITE IRON WARE

July 19 W., G. & CO.

THE STANDARD
Life Assurance Comp'y.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

Head Office: EDINBURGH and MONTREAL.
W. M. RAMSAY, Manager for Canada.

Invested Funds,.....\$25,000,000
Annual Income,.....3,750,0

Chignecto Post.

Sackville, N. B., May 2, 1878.

Local Politics.

In St. John, for the city we notice that Messrs. Everett, Wedderburn and Marshall have published their cards. Mr. Everett's chances are said to be excellent. Our public affairs will be better administered if a few more honest, capable men of his stamp were in the Legislature. For the county, Messrs. Willis, J. Alfred Clarke and D. McLellan have announced themselves as candidates. Mr. Willis' friends are very confident of success.

In Westmorland County, a number of candidates are talked of. Besides the former representatives, Messrs. McQueen, Smith, Pickard and Humphrey, the following names, some of whom have been taking liberties with, viz.: Messrs. Landry, Hanington, Killam, J. L. Black, D. S. Harper, Josiah Wood, R. A. Chapman, John McKenzie, &c., &c. What combinations will be made it is impossible even to surmise. We do not think that the most enthusiastic friend of the Government imagines that a Government ticket would stand a ghost of a chance in the coming contest.

Judging from the present state of political feeling in this county, it would be next to impossible to even obtain three influential men to unite with Hon. Mr. McQueen to champion the Government cause at the polls, and there is scarcely a doubt that this constituency will return three, if not four Oppositionists.

After all, the men whom the people elect, provided they are efficient and honorable, ought not to be considered personally so much as the principles and policy they represent. Economy in the public expenditure is a prime requisite. Honesty in public policy is quite as essential. The present Government has shamefully trifled with the people in several ways, and particularly in its Railway policy. It undertook the policy of subsidizing a number of local lines of Railway. Its honor was pledged to this policy. It actually did grant money to two lines; two years after it reversed its policy and refused subsidies to any other of the proposed lines. Playing fast and loose with the people in this manner shows neither statesmanship nor honor. Either the subsidy act was an improper one, or the refusal of the Government to carry it out was improper.

The next Government must adopt some well defined, permanent railway scheme as the basis on which all coming local railway enterprises will rest. The next Government ought to be pledged to carry out the scheme of Maritime Union, as no doubt the present inequality in revenue between the two Provinces can be arranged, and thus the only objection to the project obviated.

The abolition of the Legislative Council is a very necessary reform, that will save in ten years say \$130,000. The extension of the franchise to farmers' sons living at home, would be a wise and progressive measure. A complete revolution in our present road system is necessary. The present system is inefficient, irresponsible and extravagant. Money is spent that never reaches the roads. The work is systematically slighted. The statute labour system offers a premium to dishonesty; the man most capable of shirking comes off the best. Work is often half done. New roads want opening; back settlements roads have not improved or late; future want more attention and more money. The road system, we propose discussing in a further number. These and other matters, the Coming Men will have to discuss at the polls.

I. C. R.—In the Commons, Tuesday, on the Intercolonial item of one million six hundred thousand dollars Tupper made a long speech, condemning the management as unskillful and extravagant, as compared with Carvell's. Brydges indicted a most severe blow on the revenue of the road by increasing the tariff, and after losing a hundred thousand dollars had gone back to the rates established by Carvell; but the trade that was driven away had not yet been recovered. He condemned the change of plan for Halifax terminus as the frittering away of seven hundred thousand dollars without reaching deep water, and the taking away from the Windsor & Annapolis R'y. of running rights over the Windsor Branch, which they were entitled to by Act of Parliament, and act which brought obloquy upon the Canadian name in England.

Mackenzie said the expenditure was immensely less in proportion to length of road than it was four years ago. When he took charge of the Department the total cost per mile was \$3,829, and now it is \$3,327 or \$500 less. The cost of running trains per mile had been lessened 20 per cent.

PARLIAMENTARY.—\$13000 is to be spent in geological surveys in New Brunswick this year.—The Mounted Police in the Far West is to be quartered in Forts.—One McKay, a Cape Breton Jackass, moved for 75 cents protection on coal. It was negatively 135 to 27.—The Mounted Police numbering 880 men, cost \$380,000.

Highways Act.

The following is a table of the days statute labor in respect to real or personal property of a male inhabitant of a district:

Up to	Days.
400	1 day.
1,000	2 days.
2,000	3 days.
3,000	4 days.
4,000	5 days.
5,000	6 days.
6,000	7 days.
7,000	8 days.
8,000	9 days.
9,000	10 days.
10,000	11 days.
11,000	12 days.
12,000	13 days.
13,000	14 days.
14,000	15 days.
15,000	16 days.
16,000	17 days.
17,000	18 days.
18,000	19 days.
19,000	20 days.
20,000	21 days.
21,000	22 days.
22,000	23 days.
23,000	24 days.
24,000	25 days.
25,000	26 days.
26,000	27 days.
27,000	28 days.
28,000	29 days.
29,000	30 days.

In addition to the above all male inhabitants between twenty-one and sixty are liable to do three days labor, excepting ministers of the Gospel, licensed school teachers and emigrants within a year. Estates of females, minors, and non-residents are assessed the same as residents.

COMMISSIONERS.—The Commissioners of roads prepare a list of inhabitants with days works assessed, which is advertised in one of the best public places in the district. (See 37.) They divide the parish into sub-districts, which they record with the Parish Clerk, and furnish Surveyors with lists, and instruct the Surveyors where labor is to be performed. (See 38.)

The Commissioners shall file a list of those liable to do statute labor on or before the 10th May with County Secretary. On or before 15th of September, they shall deliver to the County Secretary their returns and vouchers. Any balances in their hands shall be paid to the County Treasurer, to be appropriated by the County Council for the roads and bridges of the parish. Any person thinking himself over-rated may, after notice in writing to the Commissioners, appeal to the County Council, which has power to make an order in the premises.

SURVEYORS.—The surveyors may, between 1st May and 1st of August, receive fifty cents per day in lieu of labor, which shall be paid out by them in the district up to 1st September, letting such work as is done to the lowest bidder, after giving six days public notice. (See 31.) When directed by the Commissioner, the Surveyor shall, between 1st May and 1st of August, summon inhabitants by giving six days notice, by personal service, or leaving the notice at his place of residence or by posting the same in three of the most public places in the district. (See 31.)

Parties neglecting or refusing to work shall pay 80 cents per day, the same to be collected by a justice on complaint of the Commissioner, who shall hand the proceeds over to the Surveyor of the sub-district where such default is made, who shall expend the same. Surveyors shall, before 1st of August, make his statute labor returns to the Commissioner under oath, who shall proceed against such delinquents.

SURVEYORS shall, before the 1st of November, make returns on oath to Commissioners of money received by them and how laid out, with vouchers for the same. Between periods of statute labor, Surveyors can summon inhabitants to remove trees and windfalls, repair bridges or parts of roads and furnish materials therefor. In winter he can summon them to shovel snow and break roads, not exceeding four days, which are not deducted from statute labor.

Quebec Election News.

A Man Killed on Monday.

MONTREAL, April 30.—There was tremendous excitement all day over the party fight and murder which took place late last night, after a covert given by Hackett. O. Y. B. Lodge. A body of men passing across Wellington Bridge, was attacked by another party in ambush. Over two hundred shots were fired. One man, John Collingier, was killed. A woman named Mehan was wounded, with two men.

The Ottawa Citizen charges Mr. Cartwright with having looted the bank of Ville Marie \$300,000 from the view of utilizing the Bank in the elections. Also that he loaned the Bank of St. Hyacinthe \$25,000 at 4 per cent, with the same object. By the first loan a Conservative M. P. F. was "influenced." By the second Mr. Barchand, Mr. Joly's Provincial Treasurer was assisted. Let Party prevail and the standard be elevated.

BET SUGAR AND PROTECTION.—The American Agriculturalist for May says:—"Farmers who consider the subject of beet sugar, must learn in mind that the sugar takes nothing from the soil—is no tax upon the land, the residue, or pulp, after the expression of the juice, being returned to the farm for feeding stock. In this way a much larger stock of cattle is maintained, much more manure produced and the farm benefited by the crop. Deep tillage, high tillage, clean tillage, as enforced conditions, and wherever they are practised it is done profitably. The owners of a few reclaimed swamps in Louisiana, and of a few acres of sugar bush in Vermont should not be the only ones benefited by the duty on sugar, when a large proportion of the farmers through the best parts of the Middle and Western States might enjoy the protection, and share the advantages of the higher price of sugar."

RUSSIAN UPRISEINGS have occurred in Moscow and other places in the Russian Empire and troops have been sent to check them.

The Out-Look in the East.

Bombay Forces Embarking.—Native Enthusiasm.—John Bright speaks.—Volunteers from Bhopal.—The Issue now.

LONDON, April 26th.—The Indian expeditionary force will embark from Bombay. Two divisions leave to day, consisting of two batteries of Royal Artillery, 13th and 31st regiments, 2nd Gorkhas and two Companies of Sappers and Miners. The next will embark as soon as possible. It will consist of the 9th Cavalry, 1st Bombay Dragoons, and 9th and 26th Bombay Infantry, and two companies of Sappers and Miners. Shipping arrangement comprise steamers and sailing vessels. The latter will be towed by steamers—water will be provided for 30 and coal for 26 days. At Bombay dockyard work is being prosecuted day and night in fitting ships for troops and horses. As an experiment of state policy the despatch of native troops to Europe has proved successful beyond the hopes of the most ardent advocate of the measure. The native soldiers seem completely captivated by the prospect of being engaged in military service in Europe. They volunteer to cross the seas with enthusiasm. They are pressing forward in whole regiments at a time. Troops who returned from Burmah only six weeks ago, and who were three years in that country, are said to be delighted that they are going to some place near England to fight the Russians. In one regiment every man has signed a petition that he may be sent with the expedition to Europe.

John Bright spoke at a large meeting in Manchester on 30th ult. He declared that the cause could be no faith in a cabinet which had no truth, and that he was not a member of the Government.

The Vienna Political Correspondent says negotiations between the Russian headquarters and the Admiral Hornby for simultaneous withdrawal have remained at a complete standstill the last few days, and it is reported that General Todleben has brought fresh instructions, so the resumption of these negotiations will possibly be attempted.

A Bombay despatch says the Begum of Bhopal, a state of Hindustan, tributary to the British, has offered England her whole available force for service abroad.

The Times' leading editorial says, concerning this: "Russia appears to be ready to make numerous concessions, provided she can substitute for common European interests in Turkey a set of isolated and conflicting interests, and can thus emancipate herself, no less than Turkey, from direct obligations to Europe. It is this disposition against which we must persistently protest; and if Russia really seeks a peaceful issue to the present contest, she must recognize the conditions she has acknowledged on former occasions. Let her only do that, and concessions even less than she offers might in some respects satisfy our claims. The point at issue is, whether Russia will recognize that the rights of the Great Powers, as established by the treaties of 1856 and 1871, take precedence of the claims of the Treaty of San Stefano."

Sir Albert.

How the Good News was Received at Dorchester.

By LITTLE BO-PPEE.

Sir Albert J. Smith has received a communication from the leading people of Dorchester, N. B., congratulating him on the mark of distinction bestowed on him by Her Majesty.—*Optima despatch.*

The leading people of Dorchester, stirred by a common impulse to acknowledge suitably their sovereign's favor, met en masse in Willard's front room, where the congratulatory despatch was prepared and sent, with strict injunctions to Wells not to delay the reply, as they would wait for it.

"Guess he can't get out o' sending word to break a basket of champagne after that," remarked one who appeared to be the most leading citizen, proceeding to light his pipe. "That will fetch him, sure," said a second.

"Don't know," doubtfully intimated a third, "he has been at a dinner last night, and he must have saved up a little 'gin in a rainy day. The St. John fire alone cost him a whole \$100.00."

"And he gave \$20 to Sprague, who was burnt out, and \$20 to the Fairfield Meeting House," said another.

aplay-footed, weak-backed critters, never failed to get down. Smith is a master-hand at that, he is. Look at the I. C. R. Cashiership. When the Cashier ran away with \$16,000 and a pretty widow, Brydges just put in his own man, Thompson, and sent old man McAllister off with a flea in his ear. However, to make matters right between him and Smith, he created a new office with a big salary for McAllister. Afterwards Smith happened up at Salisbury, and a crowd collected and called for him, and he came out on Early's piazza and made a big speech and tells the whole—

"Don't you think Wells has heard of this time," interrupted a leading citizen whose mouth had assumed a very dry appearance. "I'll send up and see," said Willard.

He gathered his coat-tails in his hand behind him to show off the big L that nature assisted by art had built out in front of him, and delivered one of his big speeches and told them all about it. Here it is: ("Pulls out a paper and reads.") "I recommended my friend, Mr. McAllister, for the office, but will you believe it, gentlemen, he actually put one of his railway men in it, utterly disregarding my dignity and authority as a Minister of the Crown, and through me insulting you (Groans and hisses.) But drawing my justly excited wrath, he created an office for McAllister, for which, you gentlemen, you were to pay the salary. (More groans.) When I heard it, I went to the Premier, gentlemen, I felt indignant; I felt that your rights had been ruthlessly trampled upon by this railway magnate, whose journeys through the land were marked by special trains and palace cars, while I, gentlemen, a Minister of the Crown, would travel in a common train, in common cars, seated beside my honored countrymen. (Tremendous cheering.) I knew the taxpayers of this country had enough to pay for the railway, without paying the salary of a useless office created as a makeshift. I felt I would be recreant to my interests and my country's interests were I to allow this brazen injury to be consummated, and I told Mr. Mackenzie so. Mr. Mackenzie at once saw the propriety of my protest, and at once ordered that the new office be abolished and my friend McAllister made cashier, a position he now holds, while the country through my efforts has been saved a large and needless salary. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I deserve no thanks, because I felt I would no longer have been worthy of the high trust that for twenty-five years you have honored me, did I for one moment consent to so infamous a proceeding as to allow my feelings of sacred duty to you, my constituents, to dictate, I got this gross and infamous wrong corrected. Gentlemen, your welfare and your interests are above all other things nearest my heart and closest to my conscience. It is my delight to work for my fellow-countrymen. I never was an office seeker; I never sought for power; I care not who has the offices and salaries; I do not want your aristocratic honors and distinctions, (cheers and cries of no,) I want to be the pride and joy of continuing the humble servant of the people!" (Tremendous cheering.)

And the crowd, headed by Early, retired to the shop, and Early was kept so busy he had not time to tally the drinks, and so they say that Smith paid him by the head, so much a head for half drinks, and so much a head for dead drinks.

"But," says one of the interested listeners to this recital, "doesn't McAllister draw big pay for his office of auditor, and isn't Brydges' man, Charles Thompson, Cashier?" "Ah, that's just it," was the reply; "that's where Smith shined. That's where he was so good darned smart. Brydges afterwards went up to Ottawa, and said to Mackenzie, 'Smith is a d—, ignorant and meddlesome nuisance, and I won't stand his nonsense. My man must be Cashier or no one. You can make an office for McAllister, if you like—call him Auditor.'"

"And Mackenzie said: 'If I do that, Smith will retire.' Brydges said: 'Well, let him go.' Mackenzie meditated, and said: 'Well, Brydges, you're right; it shall be done,' and it was done forthwith. Now, most men would have got insulted and left. Some men object to having dirt choked down their throats, and then being kicked for swallowing it, but Sir Albert has had no false pride. He is too smart for that. He just saved his face."

(ENTER WILLARD.)—"Wells says there ain't anything on the wires that sounds like an order for the champagne." (Groans and dry coughs.)

"No doubt," said another leading citizen, "the order will come. And Willard had better bring it in anyway. We're wasting valuable time, Eh, Willard?"

"Guess not," said Willard; "I've been fooled that way before. We'll wait for the order."

"Well," said another, with his weather eye on Willard, "as a leading citizen of Dorchester, I feel we are not doing justice to this great and auspicious occasion. Let us have champagne, and let us have it. Smith does not pay for it or we will." (General applause at this generous sentiment.)

Willard shaking his head sadly: "Time is hard. Can't afford to leave away my lickens that way. (More groans and signs of general dissatisfaction.)

"I'll tell you what I will do, though," said Willard; "just pay up old scores, and I'll treat to champagne myself. (Loud groans and murmurs of discontent.) Oligarchie I am afraid you have to go to be beastly sober."

"And," said the speaker of the evening, resuming after this digression, "there was the Bay Verte Canal case in, then there will be a Cape Breton Railway case in soon; but his greatest oze in was on

Sir John. Smith has probably bought more votes than he ought to have in Canada, spending thousands and thousands of pounds, and yet when Sir John got some of old Allan's money to help along the elections of a lot of his old friends, Smith turns up his eyes and says: "It's there not home chosen crowd. Some hidden thunder in the stores of heaven."

Red with uncommon wrath To blast the man who owes his greatness to his country's ruin!" That was his master oze in because he caved into an \$8,000 office, and—

WELLS, (putting his head inside the door) "I am going to bed. No answer from Ottawa." (General commotion and exclamations of disgust, and the crowd leaves.)

DESSANA, (looking down at the leading people moving off disconsolately) "say, you fellows, probably he has caved in on you."

Does the Exportation of Hay Pay? To the Editor of Chignecto Post.

Sir,—The above is the heading of an article in your paper of 11th ult. This question is, I suppose, addressed especially to the farmers of Westmorland and Cumberland.

Three Counties have large marshes in the Marston lands, that produce hay spontaneously—land which requires no manure. Therefore they are differently situated in reference to this question from communities where there are no marshes. A very large portion of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia farmers have to till and manure all their lands, as well for grass as other crops, yet they can make farming pay. How far it might answer for these farmers to sell hay might be a question, and yet I cannot see why hay should not be sold, as well as any other crop from the soil. Hay, it is true, makes large quantities of manure, but it is of very inferior quality when compared with manure from cattle fed with roots and grain.

Farmers must sell the product of their farms, and which crop should be sold is, I conceive, a matter for each individual farmer, as what would do for one farm would perhaps not do for another. What I propose to speak of particularly is of the hay raised on our marshes.

If farmers that have no marshes can make farming pay, the question is, what reason can marsh farmers have to hesitate about selling hay? It is quite certain that uplands are self-sustaining and capable, with the proper expenditure of labor, of producing crops of their utmost capacity without the aid of spontaneous grass-producing meadows.

This being a fact, there must be something wrong in expending the hay of the marshes directly to the manuring of the uplands, else the uplands of the marsh farmers would be vastly more productive than uplands not so assisted. This does not appear to be the case to any great extent. Great marsh farmers still complain of the want of manure. This, however, may be attributable, in some measure, to a very self-complacent many of them possess of compling of poor crops and hard times, while the liquid manure dribbles down ditches and sewers to the sea.

I cannot but think that there is more anxiety among farmers about the producing of manure than in the economy of it, and in the necessary labor to turn their large quantities to account.

Men to keep their land up, one would suppose that all the hay raised on the marshes might be sold without fear of detriment to the uplands. I submit that, at least, all the English hay of the marshes should be sold for cash for the benefit of labor, which is a much greater want among our marsh farmers than manure, if they would practise economy in manure, and that they cannot be successful without the labor.

The sale of the English hay would very soon enable farmers to erect buildings and make other preparations for saving the liquid manure with the soluble portions that are constantly wasting, when exposed to the weather. The plan would give money to the upland fields with skill, that are now suffering more from the want of skillful management than the want of manure. The English hay of the marshes of the Counties of Westmorland and Cumberland should give money enough to pay for labor to make good use of all the upland farms lying on their borders. But, says the marsh farmer, where will we get hay to feed beef? I answer, clear up, with the money from the hay, the miserable, starved sheep pasture that disgrace many of the front fields of many of the large farms, and put them into grass.

Do as farmers do who have no marshes and who are obliged to put their uplands in order without spontaneous hay-producing marshes. Go and learn the secret from the upland farmers. That there is a secret the most skeptical marsh farmers must acknowledge, and the secret is that the farmers have so long revelled in the abundance of manure from their marshes, that they have become careless and negligent about it. Like all or many other articles easily obtained, it is not estimated at anything like its value, hence thoughtlessness and wrong and unskillful applications of it to the soil. If this is not the secret the upland farmers will be able to tell what it is. Yours, etc., 22nd April, 1878. C. C.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—It has always been supposed that both of the workings at the Spring Hill Mines were on the same level foot seam. But some time ago the Engineer made the gratifying discovery that the workings from the West slope had passed the workings on the East slope, establishing the fact that two seams existed, each level feet, where the company had calculated on only one. Last month a stone tunnel was driven through from seam to seam, a distance of 170 feet.

Advertisements This Day.

Tobacco. Tobacco.

JUST RECEIVED:
73 Boxes and Caddies
CHOICE HIGH GRADE
TOBACCO

For sale by the Box lower than can be laid down from any market.
J. L. Black.

Garden Seeds!
Full Stock Garden Seeds,
FOR SALE CHEAP.

J. L. Black.

White Lead and Paints.

JUST RECEIVED:
1 Ton WHITE LEAD;
1200 Lbs. COLORED PAINTS;
FOR SALE VERY LOW.

J. L. Black.

Per "Scandinavian"
FROM LONDON.

73 PACKAGES CHOICE TEA;
2 Cases COLEMAN'S MUSTARD;
5 Cases COLEMAN'S STARCH;
5 Cases BOILED LINSEED OIL;
5 Cases RAW DO. Do.;
31 Cans MANILLA ROPE.

We offer rare bargains in Tea of choice quality.
J. L. Black.

Cheap Seeds!

We have just received, and offer at very low prices:
250 BUSH ONTARIO TIMOTHY SEED (45 lbs. per bush);
60 Bush. N. B. TIMOTHY SEED;
30 Bush. NORTH'N RED CLOVER;
2 Bush. ALSKA CLOVER;
100 Bush. WHITE DULCH CLOVER.

We will sell this Seed cheaper than can be laid down from any market. Inquire price before buying.
J. L. Black.

SPRING CLOTHING!

\$1,500 VALUE!

Superior Quality and Style.

GENT'S OVER-COATS
& RUBBER COATS;
BODY COATS;
PANTS & VESTS;
Suits for YOUTHS,
& Suits for BOYS.

Handsome, Good and Cheap.
J. L. Black.

Wood Screws.

800 GROSS,
AT REMARKABLY LOW RATES.

All who use these Goods should have our prices.
J. L. Black.

Shelf Hardware!

JUST RECEIVED:
TABLE and POCKET CUTLERY;
FORKS and SPOONS;
SCISSORS, RAZORS, &c., &c.

FOR SALE LOW.
J. L. Black.

Farmers' Implements.

JUST RECEIVED:
6 DOZEN SHOVELS;
4 Dozen MANURE FORKS;
2 Dozen SPADES;
1 Dozen Ship Carpenters' BROAD AXES.

J. L. Black.

Iron and Steel.

JUST RECEIVED:
20 Tons Iron and Steel,
Including Full Assortment and Sizes required for Carriage Builders, and for general use.

Lowmoor, Norway & Swede Iron.
BEST AMERICAN TYRE STEEL;
SPRING STEEL;
BLISTER STEEL;
CAST STEEL.

J. L. Black.

Advertisements This Day.

Auction Sale!

To be sold at Auction, at the PARK HOTEL, at DORCHESTER, on

Saturday, 18th May, 1878:
2 Horses, 2 Sets Double Harness, 3 Sets Single Harness, 1 three-seat Passenger Wagon with Top, 1 two-seat do., 3 Single Driving do., 1 Buggy with pole, 1 three-seat Passenger Sleigh, 1 two-seat do., 8 Single do., 2 Double do., 4 Buffalo Robes, 1 Hay Cutter.

Terms easy. Made known at sale.
T. W. BELL,
Auctioneer,
Dorchester, May 1st, 1878. 8i

Barbadoes Molasses

Just Arrived per Schr. "Lena."
100 Casks Barbadoes Molasses
Will be sold Low while Landing.
may1 M. WOOD & SONS.

Paints & Teas.

IN STORE:
5 TONS Brandname's Best White and Colored PAINTS, in 100 lb. 50 lb. and 25 lb. Kegs. 36 Chests, 30 HZ-Chests and 100 Cads FINE CONGOU TEAS.

FOR SALE LOW BY
may1 M. WOOD & SONS.

Copy of Testimonial Just Received.

98 St. Francois Xavier Street,
Montreal, 8th April, 1878.
To the Proprietors of "Phosphozone,"
Montreal.

Gentlemen,
I have been using your PHOSPHOZONE for the last two months, and I have thus derived very great benefit from it in the cure of a Disordered Liver and of Indigestion, and I can therefore most cordially recommend it to all suffering from any of these ailments.

(Signed) JOHN POPHAM.

"Phosphozone" can be had from every Chemist and Druggist throughout the Dominion. Price, \$1.00 per Bottle.

Valuable Homestead

THE HOMESTEAD belonging to the Estate of the late Rev. John Snowball, situated in Sackville—in immediate vicinity of the Sackville Academy—is for sale, and may be purchased on reasonable terms by private negotiation; and if not sold before the first day of August next, will on that day at 3 o'clock in the afternoon be sold at Auction.

Sale to take place on the premises. Apply to
J. B. SNOWBALL,
Chapman, N. B.
J. L. BLACK,
Sackville, N. B.
Respectfully to the Estate.

Sackville, April 24, 1878. 8m

For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers his HOUSE, 1 SHED and BARN together with seven acres of LAND for sale at reasonable rates.
C. W. SMITH,
Sackville, April 17, 1878.

To Lease!

The Proprietor of the PARK HOTEL, intending to change his business, will lease the same, with furniture and fixtures, to suit parties. Possession given 1st of June next.

T. W. BELL,
Dorchester, April 26, 1878.

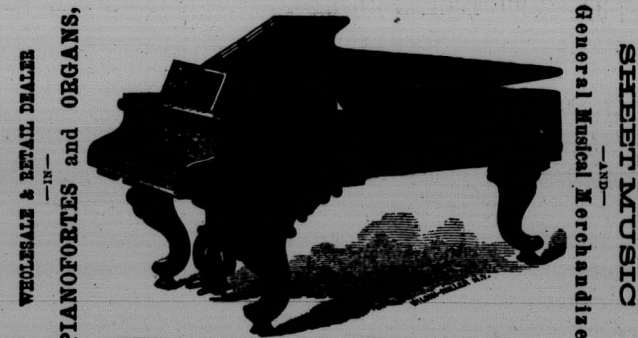
\$200.00 REWARD!

THE subscriber offers \$200 for information of the late Rev. John Snowball, situated in Sackville—in immediate vicinity of the Sackville Academy—is for sale, and may be purchased on reasonable terms by private negotiation; and if not sold before the first day of August next, will on that day at 3 o'clock in the afternoon be sold at Auction.

Sale to take place on

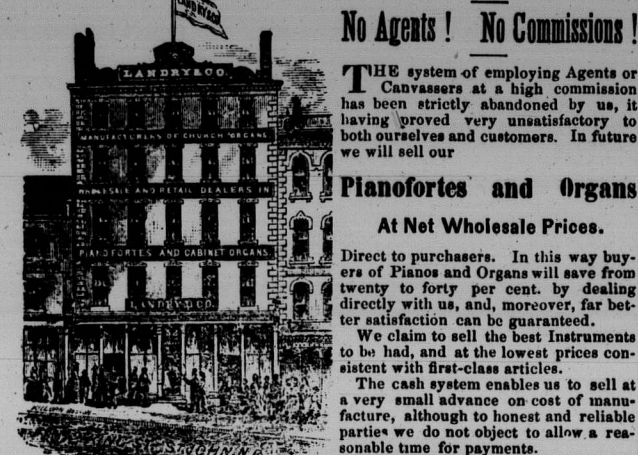
C. FLOOD,

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



General Musical Merchandise,
Sole and Exclusive Agent for New Brunswick for
STEINWAY & SONS, CHICKERING & SONS, WM. BOURNE, HALL &
CUMSTON, HAINES BROS., PIANOFORTES, MASON &
HAMLIN and the SMITH AMERICAN CO.'S ORGANS.

Catalogues and Price List supplied Free on Application to
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THE CELEBRATED
Estey Organs!
New and Beautiful Styles.
Catalogues Free.

THE AMHERST WAREHOUSE CO.

Prices to Suit the Times??

FOR THE NEXT SIX WEEKS, PREVIOUS TO TAKING STOCK, WE
WILL SELL GOODS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

AT REDUCED PRICES!

For Cash or Approved Paper.

With a Stock so large and varied as ours, it is impossible to enumerate, but we
direct attention to the following lines, in which we are making Special Reductions.

DRESS GOODS—
FRENCH MERINOS, WOOL SERGES, WOOL SATIN CLOTHS, WINCIES,
BLACK & COLORED LUSTRES, MOURNING GOODS, &c.

FANCY DRESS GOODS—of various Materials, including a
Lot suitable for Early Spring Wear.

Prices of all Dress Goods Largely Reduced!

Shawls—Plain and Fancy.

CLOTHS, TWEEDS and FANCY COATINGS,

A GOOD RELIABLE ARTICLE.

FUR GOODS, of all kinds, still further Reduced in Price!

PRICES OF ALL DRY GOODS REDUCED!

Tapestry Carpets,
Wool Carpets,
Hemp Carpets,
Remnants Carpets,

VARIOUS LENGTHS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

FURNITURE—
CENTRE TABLES, SOFAS, LOUNGES, CHAMBER SUITS, &c.

A GOOD CHAMBER SUIT FOR \$25!

BOOTS & SHOES!—No reasonable offer refused for anything
in this line that we have on hand.

In Carriage Hardware,
Harness Mounting and
Building Material, &c.

We have Full Lines and offer Special Terms and Prices to anyone buying a quantity.

Don't Miss Reductions in Prices Right Through the House, and one of the
Largest and Best Assorted Stocks of Goods to be found in any Country Town.

Amherst, N. S., Feb. 20th, 1878.

A. CHRISTIE & Co., - - Planing and Moulding Mill,
Manufacture of Doors, Sashes, Window Frames, Blinds, Shutters, Door Frames,
Turnings, Dig Sawing, Carving, Planing, &c. Sawing, Variety Mouldings, Balusters,
Newel Posts, Pine Mouldings, Walnut Moulding, Door & Window Finish, &c.
Having our establishment fitted up with first class Machinery and a large Dry House
on the most improved method, we are prepared to deliver lumber for all who will be kind
enough to give us a call. All stock got at our establishment will be manufactured out
of kiln-dried material.

A. CHRISTIE & CO., St. John, N. B.

THE ONLY WAY

TO GET VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY
is to buy Good Goods; not
the finest quality in all cases. But always
buy from the most reliable Manufacturers.
Poor Goods are dear at any price.

Boots and Shoes,
Of good Quality and Style, kept constantly
on hand, both at my Manufacture and
at my Store, in Blair's Building, opposite
the Brunswick House.
My Goods are not sold warm. They
are not made nor sold for better Stock
than they are. It will cost fifty per cent
less to show your family with my Goods
than it will with imported ones. So con-
vinced am I of their Superior excellence
that I have my name and place of man-
ufacture printed on the bottom of each pair.

ABNER SMITH,
Sackville, N. B., Feb. 26, 1878 -ly

GREAT SALE

CARPETS!

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

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

Messrs. Sheraton & Skinner
from the Fire, GREAT BARGAINS may
be looked for.

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

TAPESTRIES.
Sixty pieces of New and Good Pat-
terns at 70c. and 75c. per yard.
Lengths of from 17 to 25 yards at
50c. to 70c. per yard. Former prices, 80c.
95c. and \$1.

WOVE CARPETS,
10 Per Cent Discount.

Union Carpets,
10 Per Cent Discount!

STAIR CARPETS,
And Other Goods in Same Proportion.

This Sale will include

100 Pairs of Lace Curtains,
Which will be sold at a small ad-
vance on the cost.

An Inspection is respectfully solicited.

Sale to Commence this Day.

A. B. SHERATON,
Market Hall,

GERMAIN STREET, - - ST. JOHN, N. B.

Local and other Matters.

Anonymous Communications not
noticed.

The drawing of the St. John
lottery is now fixed for May 6th.

TEMPERANCE MEETING at the
Methodist Church on Friday evening.

At Stratford, D. I. K. Rise was
declared not guilty by the jury, after
three hours' consideration.

The Rev. Richard Simonds will
hold morning and evening service at
Trinity Church, at Dunchester, on
Sunday next.

Rev. Mr. Taylor, Presbyterian
Minister, Bass River, Kent Co., was
entering the door of his Church on
Sunday last, when he dropped dead.

On the broad expanse of the
Tantam marsh, not one haystack
is to be seen—a circumstance unpar-
alleled in the experience of the
oldest inhabitant.

THOMAS HUTCHING, Esq., P. W.
G. P. of the Grand Division of
Nova Scotia speaks at the Methodist
Church on Friday evening. The
chair will be taken at 7.30.

PERSONAL.—Rev. Richard Simonds,
the newly-elected Rector of Dorches-
ter, will be inducted this week.—The
Rev. Mr. Unacke of Stewiacke will
remove to this parish on 1st July.

THE ROBERT'S QUARRY, at Wood
Point, is getting out a lot of fine
stone. Mr. G. B. Parrott, the Man-
ager, has a cargo ready for shipment
to Boston. The wharf has been
extended out already 50 feet. The
facilities for shipment are most
excellent.

THE NEW MEMORANDUM BRIDGE.—
Mr. J. A. Killam has a large force
of men at work. The plan for the
superstructure is now being sawn at
Crandall's mill. The cedar for the
pier tops is on the site. The con-
tractor expects to have the piers
completed in three weeks, and the
whole structure ready for traffic in
July.

Mr. S. E. WHITTON, Ex-Principal
of the Commercial College of Mount
Allison, left Sackville on Saturday
for Halifax. His very successful
labors as a commercial teacher make
his departure from Mount Allison
generally regretted, while he leaves
many friends in the com-
munity at large, who will be rejoiced to
hear of his continued prosperity and
success.

BUSINESS CHANGES.—Mr. A. E.
Cogswell, the obliging and popular
cashier of the Bank here, retired on
1st of May, to take a position in the
office of the Colonial Foundry. Mr.
C. B. Trueman is his successor.—
Mr. I. N. Chappell, late of Chappell
& Elliot, has commenced a general
store business in the stand formerly
occupied by the late S. E. Crane,
Esq., Bay Verte.

BUILDING OPERATIONS.—Charles
Fawcett, Esq., is commencing two
large tenement houses on Poultry
Street for eight families.—At Point
de Bute Messrs. Trueman & Snow-
den, carriage manufacturers, are
ereciting a large house. Mr. Hiram
Trenholm and Mr. Smith Carter are
each starting residences for them-
selves. Mr. Gilbert Carter and Mr.
Hazen Gooden have each commenced
cottages.

LEMBERING AT SHERIDIAN.—Messrs.
Smith & Baras have 5,000,000 feet
of logs in the streams at Cocaline
and Sheridan. E. J. Smith, Esq., has
4,000,000 ft.; W. J. M. Hamilton,
Esq., has 6,000,000 ft.; Thomas
Dowling has 500,000 ft.; Marcus
Bateman has 1,000,000 ft.; Geo.
Bateman has nearly 1,000,000 ft. This
is all stream-driven and ready
for cutting. The mills are all at
work.

GROceries & PROVISIONS
Suited to the requirements of the country,
and trusts for strict attention to busi-
ness, and by selling at the Lowest Cash
Rates to merit a share of public patronage.
dcs BLAIR ESTABROOKS.

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

Local and other Matters.

THE Paris Exhibition was to have
opened yesterday.

CIVIC ELECTIONS in Picton next
Tuesday.

REAL ESTATE has fallen 50 p. c. in
San Francisco.

THE Parliament is expected to
prorogue next Wednesday.

THE Parrishboro' Railway will be
open for traffic on 1st June.

The handsome building in St.
John is the new Bank of Nova
Scotia.

GASPERAUX struck in last week.
A woman at Upper Sackville got 13
at a single scoop.

THE ballasting of Parrishboro' Rail-
way will be recommenced next
Tuesday by Mr. J. A. Killam.

A herd of Devons belonging to
Col. Laurie, will be sold at Oakfield,
N. S., on Wednesday next.

Geo. STEWART, Jr., St. John, has
commenced a history of Canada dur-
ing Lord Dufferin's Administration.

PRINCE ARTHUR is to be betrothed
on 9th May to the Princess Louise,
third daughter of Prince Frederick
Charles of Prussia.

MONTEBELL SUBSCRIBERS will find
their accounts at J. Ernest Smith's
Book Store, to which their attention
is respectfully directed.

ASSAULT.—William Cook was fined
\$5 yesterday by Justice Cahill on
complaint of James Snowdon, whom
he had assaulted with rocks.

A PRIZE FIGHT took place at
Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sunday, 21st
ult., between Joe Horn and Tom
Haverley. Horn will probably die
from his injuries.

PREACHING at Westcott Hill next
Sabbath at 11 a. m., Grand Avenue,
2 1/2 p. m., Rockport, 2 1/2 p. m., Wood-
point Sabbath School at 2, preaching
at 8 p. m., Westcott, 1/2 p. m.

DIPHTHERIA AT BAY VERTE.—On
Sunday last, Mr. W. C. Silliker lost
his second daughter Annie, aged
15, from this scourge. Mrs. Silliker
is seriously ill with the same disease.

The Steamer "Cimbric," chartered
by the Russian Government, having
on board 600 Finnish sailors, sailed
from the Baltic on the 13th ult., arriv-
ing off S. W. Harbor, Me., on Sunday.
She is under secret orders.

A PUBLIC INSTALLATION AND TEM-
perance Meeting will be held, under
the auspices of True Reform Lodge,
I.O.G.T., on the evening of 7th inst.,
in Chignecto Hall. Doors open to
the public at 8 o'clock.

E. P. McLEAN, D. D. S., Office in
Post Office Building, Amherst, N. S.
Dr. McLean has made the Filling of
Teeth a specialty during the last five
years. He has just returned from
Philadelphia, and Boston with the
latest improvements.—If

A SAD OCCURRENCE.—A young
woman named Smith, with her six
year old child in her arms, threw
herself into the St. John River, near
the Guisguist, on Thursday of last
week, and mother and child were
both drowned.

SUTHERLAND, the North West
trader, with whom the Government
Purveyor, Nixon, had some myster-
ious transactions, refused to answer
a summons to Ottawa as a witness,
and Parliament does not now exactly
know how to punish his contumacy.

ALBERT RAILWAY.—The summer
arrangement took effect on Monday.
Trains leave Hallowell at 5 1/2 a. m.,
and Salisbury at 11 a. m. During
the summer an additional train runs
to Hillsboro', leaving Salisbury at 6
p. m., and Hillsboro' at 12 30 p. m.,
to connect with the eastern train.

THE MILKERY DEPARTMENT OF
Geo. E. Ford is in operation, under
the supervision of a lady who has
had much experience in the business.
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and Salisbury at 11 a. m. During
the summer an additional train runs
to Hillsboro', leaving Salisbury at 6
p. m., and Hillsboro' at 12 30 p. m.,
to connect with the eastern train.

LEGAL.—Trueman vs. Dixon, was
a suit brought by the survivor and
administrator of the late R. M. Dixon
against Isabella Dixon, for goods
belonging to the estate sold and
delivered to her, and claimed to be
paid for by turning a debt owing her
to the executor, the late
Leonard Dixon, in which a verdict
was given for the defendant. On
appeal to the Supreme Court, the
case was dismissed with costs. C.
H. Macdonnell for plaintiff, C.
Milner for defendant.—Wilbur vs.
Ford, decided by Justice Gilbert,
Dorchester, on Tuesday, was an in-
teresting case. Wilbur was induced
to purchase a schooner "Lyra," of which Charles
Estabrooks was master. Estabrooks
in receiving pay for a freight paid
up \$400 of a debt he owed Ford.
Estabrooks had left the schooner "Lyra"
Wilbur sued Ford for the \$400.
Verdict for plaintiff. An appeal will
be taken.

To the Editor of the Post.
Sir,—As my name appeared in a
late issue of your paper, in connec-
tion with what some, no doubt, would
term a gambling transaction, I would
just state for the benefit of those
who seem to be so interested above it,
that I am no more in favor of that
and kindred institutions, than I am
of Sabbath desecration by the ring-
ing of bells, blowing of bellows, and
playing on organs. By inserting the
above you will oblige,
Yours,
JOHN HARRIS,
Sackville, April 30, 1878.

SHERIDIAN BREVITIES.—May 2nd.—
Several schooner arrivals here—one
from St. Michaels and another from
Buctouche.—The harbor is clear of
ice.—The Island steamers run daily
between Picton and Charlottetown,
and will probably run here next week.

Z. RING, Esq., a very successful
and honorable merchant of St. John,
died at Liverpool, England, on last
Thursday, where he had gone for the
benefit of his health.

Sore Legs, Varicose Veins, Erysipelas,
Milk Legs, are all cured by "Giles' Lin-
iment," which is a simple, safe, and
effective remedy, and is sold by all
druggists, and, in fact, all kinds of skin
diseases, a cure is guaranteed.

Latest by Telegraph.

QUEBEC ELECTIONS!

PARTIAL RETURNS:
Government Probably Condemned!

Special to Chignecto Post.

MONTEBELL, May 2.
Montreal West and Centre gone
Joly. Montreal East not heard
from.

At Rimouski, Cheveau (Rouge)
has a majority. Tarte was elected
at Bonaventure by over 400. Four
Rouges, Shehyn, Rinfret, Murphy
and Ross have been elected in Que-
bec. Also Joly by a majority of
300. Other constituencies have also
been heard from, making 25 Govern-
ment and 22 Opposition to date with
18 constituencies to hear from.
When all the returns are in, it is ex-
pected that Joly will be in a minority.

Canadian Cattle & Horses in England
The English correspondent of the
Toronto Globe thus analyzes a return
in regard to the trans-Atlantic cattle
and horse trade with England. He
writes:—

In 1873, 62 cattle were imported
into United Kingdom from Canada,
and 362 cattle and 1 sheep from 1
Canada and the United States; 1875,
212 cattle from the Dominion, and
209 from the States; in 1876, 2,655
cattle and 1,865 sheep from Canada,
and 392 cattle from the States; and
in 1877, 7,649 cattle and 10,275 sheep
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In



INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1877-8 WINTER ARRANGEMENT 1877-8

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

Express for Halifax, and Way Stations, at 1.30 a. m., 7.21 a. m., and 1.00 p. m.

Express for St. John, Point du Chene, and Way Stations, at 2.40 p. m., and for St. John, and Way Stations, at 12.15 a. m.

Express for Moncton, Riviere du Loup, and Way Stations, at 7.24 p. m.

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



Albert Railway.

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

Returning, will leave Sackville for Hillsboro' and Hopedale Corner at 11.30 a. m., after the arrival of No. 2 Express from St. John.

A. E. KILLAM,
MANAGER,
Railway Office,
Hillsboro', Nov. 10th, 1877.

STEPHENS & FIGURES

Have in Stock and are receiving by late arrivals:

- 430 CHESTS and 14-chests Super-ior for Kainor Congon Tea;
110 boxes Choice Tea, for family use;
25 boxes Java and Ceylon Coffee;
75 boxes Tobacco, smoking and chewing;
350 boxes Lardine, Lard, &c.;
1000 boxes New Eggs, 1 lb. & 2 lb. boxes;
30 barrels Currants;
55 bags Nuts, Filberts, Walnuts, Almonds, &c.;
50 boxes Candied Peel, Citron, Lemon and Oranges;
19 cases Scotch and Irish Sugar;
30 barrels Refined Sugar;
80 boxes Confectionery;
40 cases Washing Soda;
75 kegs Baking Soda;
40 barrels Pickles;
48 cases Coleman's Starch;
8 cases Coleman's Mustard, in tins;
80 cases Balo Brine;
Rice, Peas, Blacking, Cream Tartar, Bed Cord, Broome, Rais, Soap, Candles, Castor Oil, Lard, &c.;
Spices of all kinds;
Vinegar, Salsa, Senna, Tonic, Paper Bags, Wrapping Paper, Canned Goods, &c., &c.

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

DOCK STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

WORTMAN & SPENCER,

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

HAVE IN STOCK:

500 DOZ. CASTOR OIL, 2, 4 and 6 oz.

- 600 doz. Spencer's Violet, Black and Crimson Oil;
200 doz. Spencer's Vaseline Liniment;
300 doz. Spencer's Elixir of Wild Cherry;
300 doz. Spencer's Eucalypti;
50 doz. Spencer's Glycerine;
50 doz. Bay Rum;
200 doz. Hair Oil, assorted;
70 doz. Pomades, assorted;
100 doz. Glycerine;
100 doz. Perfumes, assorted;
200 doz. Flavoring Extracts, assorted;
75 doz. Sweet Oil;
50 doz. Olive Oil;
25 doz. Slaughter Butters;
1000 gross "Tape and Wine Corks.

TO ARRIVE:-

1000 gross Corks, No. 0 to 20.

We sell these Corks 10 per cent. cheaper than they can be imported, being Agents for one of the largest Cork manufacturing houses in America.

All of our Goods are first class and are sold at very low prices to wholesale dealers and the trade generally. feb12



Intercolonial Railway!

IMMIGRATION TO

Manitoba and the Northwest.

THROUGH TICKETS for MANITOBA and the NORTHWEST can be obtained through C. J. BRYDGES, Agent for household effects and for live stock, at reduced rates.

Parties desiring to immigrate should make early application to the Agent, as the Agent for rates, stating by which route they prefer to go—whether by steamer from Sarnia or by rail via Chicago.

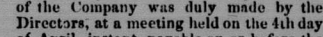
C. J. BRYDGES,
Gen. Supt. Government Railways,
Moncton, N.B., April 9, 1878. 41

The Bellevue Albertine and Oil Co.

A FURTHER CALL of two and one-half per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company was duly made by the Directors, at a meeting held on the 14th day of April, instant, payable on or before the 10th day of MAY next, to the Treasurer, or at the Bank of Montreal, in Montreal, St. John, or to William Patrick, Manager.

E. B. CHANDLER, Jr.,
Treasurer.

Pellicolae, April 5, 1878.-51



Dental Notice.

DR. ANDERSON, Dentist,

Will return to Sackville about the 4th of April. Persons wishing Dentistry done are requested to call early. Having had occasions during my absence to do the work of other Dentists (some of whom were recently in Sackville) over again, I shall be happy to attend similar cases in Sackville.

Nitrous Oxide Gas administered.—17

Seythes & Seythes

Must be Sold,

12 Doz. Seythes

FOR SALE CHEAP BY

W. C. MILNER.

april 24



GOODS

RECEIVED AT THE

Sackville Drug Store.

2 GROSS THOMAS' ELECTRIC

- 1 gross Johnson's Liniment;
1 gross Robinson's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil;
1 gross Syrup of Phosphate (Chemical Food);
1 gross Fallow's Hypophosphites;
1 gross Shoshone's Kidney;
1 gross Vanbasakir's Sordoid;
1 gross Campbell's Quinine Wine;
1 gross Gator's Bitters and Syrup;
1 gross Ayer's Hair Vigor;
1 gross Hall's Hair Renewer;
1 gross Crockett's August Elixir;
1 gross Roschke's German Syrup;
1 dozen Gray's Specific Medicine;
1 dozen Chester's Cure;
1 dozen Constitutional Catarrh Remedy;
1 dozen Wine of Beef and Iron;
1 dozen Margeson's Calumina;
1 dozen Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry;
1 dozen Allen's Lung Balsam;
1 dozen Urquhart's Sarsaparilla;
1 dozen Canadian Hair Day;
1 dozen Leeming's Essence;
1 dozen Fowler's File and Humor Cure;
1 dozen Ladies and Gents' Shoulder Braces;
1 dozen Thermometers;
1 dozen Wire Hair Brushes;
10 gallons Olive Oil;
10 gallons Castor Oil;
10 gallons Neats Foot Oil;
10 gallons Alcohol;
10 gallons Turpentine.

ALSO ON HAND:

Our usual Stock of Cough Mixtures, Pain Killers, Liniments, Pills, Ointments, &c., &c.

ALSO JUST RECEIVED:

- 100 lbs. Dulce, very nice and fresh;
1 doz. Castile Soap;
6 dozen Potash, for soap making, &c.;
1 gross Aniline Dyes;
1 gross Mitchell's Porous Plasters;
12 dozen Assorted Toilet Soap;
A good Stock Brushes, Combs, Hair Oils, Perfumes, &c., Drugs and Druggists' Sundries, Stationery and Confectionery, Apples, Oranges, &c.

Prescriptions carefully filled.

nov8 A. DIXON.

Ayer's

Cherry Pectoral

For Diseases of the

Throat and Lungs,

such as Coughs, Colds,

Whooping Cough,

and Consumption.

The reputation it has attained, in consequence of the marvellous cures it has produced during the last half century, is a sufficient assurance to the public that it will continue to realize the happiest results that can be desired. In almost every section of country there are persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. All who have tried it acknowledge its superiority, and where its virtues are known, no one hesitates as to what medicine to employ to relieve the distress and suffering peculiar to pulmonary affections. CHERRY PECTORAL always affords instant relief, and performs rapid cures of the most obstinate and dangerous diseases, as well as the more formidable diseases of the lungs.

As a safeguard to children, and the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of Childhood, it is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued and restored to health.

This medicine gains friends at every trial, as the cure it constantly produces are too remarkable to be forgotten. No family should be without it, and those who have once used it never will.

Resistant Physicians throughout the country, and the most eminent of our country, all recommend it from their knowledge of its effects.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

AN IMPORTANT

INVENTION,

WORTHY OF THE ATTENTION OF

Lumber Dealers & Manufacturers,

IS THE NEW PROCESS FOR

Drying Lumber, &c.

INVENTED BY

GEORGE WOODS,

THE WELL KNOWN

Organ Manufacturer.

The material is dried in one fourth of the time and much more thoroughly than by any other method.

The Stock is not warped or checked in Drying!!!

For particulars enquire of

Geo. Woods & Co.,

CAMBRIDGEPORT, MASS.

Where they are now opening, and to arrive within a few days, over

400 CASES

Silk, Felt and Straw Hats,

containing all the latest London and New York Styles.

Wholesale buyers are specially requested to examine our Goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Nov. 11 King Street, St. John,

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Nov. 11 King Street, St. John,

New Stove and Tin Shop.

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

RETAIL TRADE OF THEIR

STOVES,

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

STOVE PIPE and TIN WARE

OF ALL KINDS.

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

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

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

HARVEY PHINNEY.

Sackville, Jan. 8th, 1878.

New Goods!

March 11th, 1878.

LOW PRICES.

WE HAVE RE-STOCKED ALL OUR

RETAIL DEPARTMENT

WITH A LARGE STOCK OF

New Spring Goods,

—

British and Foreign Manufacture.

Personally selected by Mr. M. Allison, and have much pleasure in offering them to our friends and the general public at Extra Good Value.

All Goods marked and sold at Lowest Cash Prices.

NO DISCOUNT, NO SECOND PRICE.

MANCHESTER,

ROBERTSON & ALLISON.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

New Spring Goods.

EX "NOVA SCOTIAN."

17 PACKAGES,

CONTAINING:

22, 26 and 28 doz. Worsted Coat

ings, New Patterns;

Scotch Tweeds;

Fancy Dress Goods;

Black Brilliantines;

Fancy Prints, Spring Styles;

Regatta Shirtings, Spring Styles;

Scotch Yarns; Rumia Crabs;

Alumina and Honeycomb Quilts.

Also, 4 Packages containing a large Assortment of Buttons, Coat Binding, Hercules Braids, Combs, Needles, &c.

FOR SALE LOW.

T. R. JONES & CO.

Canterbury Street, St. John, N. B.

Artistic Recreation!

INSTRUCTIONS which will enable any able man, to paint and draw

oil portraits of any friends sent by mail on receipt of \$1.

G. HUTCHINSON, Artist,

PARRISBORO, N. S.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY

1878.

384 pages. Price 50 cents. Free by mail.

Contains the names and circulations of all newspapers, and a Gazetteer of the towns in which they are published. Address

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,

11 Spruce Street, New York.

Before Buying or Renting a

Cabinet or Parlor Organ

Be sure to send for our Latest Catalogue and Circular with New Styles, Reduced Prices and much information. Sent free.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., Boston, New York or Chicago.

FOWLER & FULTON,

General Agents for the United States Cartridge Co. Manufacture of Cartridges.

Head, Retaining, Military and Sporting, Central Fire.

CARTRIDGES!

Also Rifle Ammunition for Pistols and Revolvers. Cartridges, Bagged and Packed in Bulk, for Sale.

Patched Bullets, Primers, Re-loading Tools, &c. Send for Illustrated Catalogue. 500 Broadway, New York City.

The Co-Operative Newspapers

IT has been asserted that one-half of the money paid by New York advertisers for advertising outside of that city goes to the Co-Operative Newspapers.

If this statement is true there is no occasion for surprise that prominent papers which are still charging war prices for advertising feel called upon to advise a rival with which they find themselves unable to maintain a competition.

Full particulars about the Co-Operative Newspapers, together with catalogues, advertising rates mailed free on application to BEALS & FOSTER, General Agents American Newspaper Union, 10 Spruce Street, New York.

MIXED CARDS, with name, 10c. Agents' cards 10c. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

ORGANS retail price \$280 only \$65. Good quality. Great bargains. BEATY, Washington, N. J.

25 Fancy Cards, Snowflake, Damask. Assorted in 25 styles, with name, 10c. Nassau Card Co., Nassau, N. Y.

25 Cardinal, Navy Blue, Seal Brown and Bottle Green Cards, with name in gold, 20c. 25 Fancy Cards, plain or gold, 10c. 150 styles. Agents' card 10c. Good cards, good work, fair dealing. TRY us. Canada money and P. O. stamps taken. HULL & CO., Hudson, N. Y.

JUDGE By sending 25 cents, with your name, height, color of eyes, and hair, you will receive by return mail a correct photograph of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. Address W. FOX, P. O. Drawer 30, Fultonville, N. Y.

40 Perfumed Cards, no two alike, name in gold or Jet, 10c. ELLA WILLIAMS, East Wallingford, Conn.

Heaven Will Receive Her.

Eureka (Nev.) Sentinel.

A Eureka leaverer noted for the affection that he displays for one of the mules in his outfit, the most obstinate and mangy-looking animal in the string, and his tenderness for Nancy, as he calls her, has passed into a proverb. Once being rallied upon his peculiarity by a chum, he discoursed as follows: "I used to have a sweet-heart back in Indiana that I was orful gone on, and this were cussed mule has so many pints in common that my heart just yearns over her. She were as likely a gal as ever run bare-footed in a cornfield but she were too cussed obstinate to enjoy good health. You never knew just how to take her. She'd look you right smiling in the eye, and you'd say that were more sugar in her nor in a New Orleans merlesse hoghead, but if you laid yer hands on her onee she'd kick the back of yer head all to blazes in less than a minute. That's just the way with that mule. I reckon she's cost me nigh onto \$500 for harness, saying nothing about a doctor's bill for a broken leg; but you get into a place where the mule's a lot more on top of the team kerkummed, and call out her assistance, and blast my eyes if she won't pull herself clear out of yer harness to help you out of your fix. That whar the way with Nancy. The summer before I emigrated, I were nighly sick with the ager, and got the mule fever on top of that, and I were pretty nearly raved to cross over Jordan, and she nussed me, helped her old dad all day and sit up with me nights until she were a slinder, but she pulled me through and then she advised me to emigrate to California. I lasted to go away, it were like penning a lungy, and hoss to leave a pal of oars; but that were no use, she were bound to hev her way, and I come. That were fifteen years ago, and I hadn't been in the country a month afore I got nigh to my dying. Poor gal! She overdone herself taking care of my worthless carcass, and I never seen no woman since that time that were worth shucks compared to her."

A Talk About Retribution.

A question on which men divide as partisans,—a question which is decided votes and not by arguments,—a question which ostensibly rests in men's opinions, and is kicked about by the lowest orators and the lowest processes of logic, is the question of retribution, or, in other words, and men who trembled in the prospect of endless suffering as the consequence of sin, cease, at last, to believe in retribution altogether. No greater misfortune could happen to the world than this, for, if there is one thing in which religion, science and experience thoroughly agree, it is in the doctrine that suffering is, and must forever be, the consequence of sin. A man must trample on his own common-sense before he can believe that if he falls asleep in this world, he will wake up in the next, and that the soul is immortal, and that the idea of retribution is to lose the idea that holds the moral world in equilibrium. To make God so tender and loving that without repentance and reformation, He will "clear the guilty," is to degrade him to the level of a human being. It blots out the sense of justice; it transforms crime into a mistake; it makes nothing of that which has filled this world with misery, and that which will fill any world with misery, so long as it may be persisted in. As long as our country is a land of sin, and as long as our people are a people of sin, let retribution follow sin, whether in this world or in the next; and to blot out the belief in retribution in any man's mind is to demoralize and debauch him.

Of the more dignified discussions of the question of retribution, it is proper to say a word. That there is a considerable number of orthodox ministers who have given up, or are giving up, this dogma, is no question. The loosening hold on it has been evident for many years. Endless torment has been meted out to sinners in American and English pulpits for the last decade, and is rarely, except in a general way, presented as a motive to a religious life. The Indian Orchard minister has a multitude of sympathizers among his professional brethren, and the same is true of the rest of the smaller. The change comes partly of a change of views of the character of God, partly of a change of ideas concerning the office of punishment, and partly of new and better interpretations of scripture. Such men as Canon Farrer and Dr. Whiston, eminent alike as orthodox Christians and scholars,—have had a great deal of influence on the professional mind of the day, in determining that phase of the question which scholarship can alone determine, viz., that which depends upon the exact interpretation of all that the sacred writings have to say upon it. Dr. Whiston's little book has made, and is making, a profound impression; and so important is it deemed by some of those who have read it, that money has been freely put into his hand for its distribution.

If there is to be a future life,—and this is the faith of Christendom and heathendom,—it goes without saying that there is to be retribution in it; but, as we have read Dr. Whiston's book, there is no declaration in scripture that the punishment is to be endless,—and no declaration that it is not to be. The book is quite worthy of any man's reading, and we commend it particularly to those whose votes have been canvassed by the reporters. If they will carefully peruse it, they will learn that they voted before they had all the light there was to be had upon the subject.—*Scribner for May.*

It is seriously proposed to introduce a Government monopoly of the sale of tobacco and cigars into Germany, it being estimated that the national treasury would derive from such a source an annual revenue of \$100,000,000. It is worth telling how France came to institute her

present system. One evening in November, 1810, a Court ball was taking place in the Tuilleries, and among the company present was a lady conspicuous, not only by reason of her beauty, but also on account of the brilliancy and size of the diamonds she wore and the general richness of her dress. The Emperor Napoleon, struck by her appearance, inquired who she was. In reply he was told that she was the wife of a merchant who had made an immense fortune by the sale of tobacco. "The business is a profitable one then?" remarked the Emperor, and the result was that on the 29th of December,