

CHICAGO POST.

WILLIAM C. MILNER,
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VOL. 7.-NO. 15.

SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1876.

WHOLE NO. 317.

LITERATURE.

THE TANNENHOLZ-BLUMENTHAL DISPUTE.

THE GALLANT HUSBAND'S TROUBLES
AND ROW WITH HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW.

(From Montreal Witness.)

The story of the marriage of Miss Blumenthal to Mr. Moses Tannenholz of this city, in the State of New Jersey, and the subsequent successful attempts of the parents and friends to prevent the newly-wedded couple living together, is fresh in the minds of our readers. Very naturally Mr. Tannenholz feels deeply the cloud which has passed over his prospective happiness. Friday evening, as he was walking along St. Catherine street, he noticed his wife on the other side of the street walking in company with Mr. Isaac Rozand, a merchant tailor of St. Lawrence Main street. He decidedly objected to the company she was keeping, and followed them down to Mr. Rozand's shop, where they went inside and he followed them. Mr. Rozand obliged him by not going with his wife any more. Mr. Rozand ordered him out, and thereupon some very warm words ensued. A witness reported passed at the time, and the scene was truly picturesque. Inside sat the young wife, pale and frightened; and Mr. Rozand, a stout gentleman, was at the door with his clerks, as if to repel an attack, while outside stood the unfortunate husband, disclaiming against the way he was treated by his wife's friends. Eventually a policeman, who had been sent for by Mr. Rozand, took Mr. Tannenholz in charge on a charge of obstructing and disturbing the peace, and he gave bail at the Ontario street station.

On Saturday he was tried before the recorder. Mr. Rozand and two clerks testified that he had come there and acted in an insulting and very threatening manner, and that he, Rozand, was brother-in-law to the young lady, and had a perfect right to walk with her.

A. E. Coleman, reporter for the Witness, testified that shortly after nine o'clock, as he was walking up Main street, he passed Mr. Rozand's door, and saw Mr. Tannenholz and Mr. Rozand in excited conversation. Mr. Tannenholz said he was a dangerous man for his wife to walk with, as he was poisoning her mind against him, Tannenholz. This closed the evidence, and

His Honor said he could not see any sufficient reason why defendant should object to have his wife walk down from her mother's house with her brother-in-law. The young lady's declaration states that she was forced into some kind of union with Mr. Tannenholz, and that afterwards she voluntarily left him and returned to her father's house. The only offence that was charged against her was, that she was walking publicly in the company of a relative, and one could scarcely imagine a more innocent act, and even if she did enter the store with him the place was open and the clerks were inside, and he severely characterized Mr. Tannenholz's feelings as an insane jealousy of influence of Mr. Rozand.

Mr. TANNENHOLZ—Your Honor will you allow me to give my case to the Court?

His HONOR—Yes, you can proceed. TANNENHOLZ—Well, your Honor, as to the statement that my wife was forced into the marriage, I will state that it is false; I was legally engaged to her in this city, and in the presence of its most respectable citizens. I came here an entire stranger and was employed in Mr. Horowitz's establishment on McGill street; while there I fell in love with Miss Blumenthal—now my wife.

His HONOR—There is no need to go into a long story.

Mr. TANNENHOLZ—I claim her as my wife before all the whole world. Her family encouraged me to court her (laughter), and assured me that they wanted me to marry her. I told them that my circumstances did not allow me to marry immediately, but that I hoped soon to be able to wed her. She was

as my mother-in-law said, to get credit for \$10,000 and—

His HONOR—This has nothing to do with the case now before the Court.

Mr. TANNENHOLZ—Yes, it has, your Honor. She wanted me to get credit for \$10,000, and run back here, as they did, from Poughkeepsie.

His HONOR—This is altogether irrelevant.

Mr. TANNENHOLZ—Well, after I had gone to Chicago, her parents sent her to Patterson, N. J., and she wrote me affectionate letters, and said that her mother and brother-in-law were telling her that I should come down; I can show you the letters. I loved her very, very much, and respected her, so I left my business and went down there and asked her would she

MARRY ME,

and she said in her upright way that she would; "Yes," said she, "I will marry you, Moses, because I dearly love you" (great laughter). So we went to the ex-Mayor of Patterson and had a legal marriage performed, and she knew perfectly what was being done. After we had been together for about two weeks, and had gone to New York to visit my friends, she came home to Montreal and just as soon as she got here,

HER MIND WAS POISONED

by her mother and brother-in-law—perfectly poisoned against me. They tried everything in the world in the hope of separating us. Her mother had another man in view, and so has tried to upset our marriage, but it can not be done. Between six and seven last evening, I saw Rozand walking with my wife and followed them. I followed them because I believed him to be a dangerous man for her to be with, so I said to Mr. Rozand: "You will oblige me by not walking with her; I'll allow her father, mother, sisters and brothers to walk with her, but not you," and then he came up and said: "Pshaw, pshaw; get out of here, get out of here." I went out of her store, but being high-spirited and not allowing a man to tread on my honor, I said: "Rozand, if you are a gentleman, we'll settle this outside," he didn't come out and I said, "I warn you not to walk with her or I'll take the law against you."

His HONOR, in rendering judgment, said he perfectly understood the feelings on both sides, and defendant had the right to claim his wife, but with her consent, and went on to show that she had the right to a free exercise of her liberties, and was authorized to walk with any respectable person that she pleased; it seemed rather late in the day to poison her mind, and any way he had not the right to walk into her brother-in-law's store, menace him, collect a crowd and obstruct business. His proper mode was to appeal to his wife first, and then, if unsuccessful, to the law afterward; His Honor must maintain law, but would deal very leniently with the defendant, and in the future hoped that he would act more wisely. He must fine him \$5.

HAD BEEN TO NIAGARA FALLS.—There was a man at the City Hall market yesterday who had just arrived from Niagara Falls. He lives near Racine, but stopped off here to hunt up some relatives. As he was getting a bite to eat he suddenly remarked to the woman behind the stand:

"You keep away from Niagara Falls."

"Why?" she naturally inquired.

"I was there three days," continued the stranger, "and what do you suppose I saw?"

"Something very grand, I suppose."

"Not by a jug-full, my sweet woman—not by two jug-full. All I saw was a blamed old water-fall, a small town, two bridges, and one or two scrub dog-fights. There wasn't a horse race, no stabbing or shooting, nobody going to be hung, and not one of the landlords would do as much as walk over to Goat Island with you and point out the spots."

He cut a fried sausage in two, sighed heavily, and finished:

"You stay right to home. You'll see more black eyes here in one day than you can there in a month."

How he Came to See the Centennial.

From the Philadelphia Press.

While I was sitting in the Centennial grounds the other day there sauntered into the room a little boy poorly but 'neatly' dressed, whose bright face attracted me.

"Do you know," said I, "what picture that is?"

"That's the old Liberty Bell."

"And that?" pointing to another.

"That's the old Independence Hall."

I got him to write his name in the visitors' book in a neat, childish hand—"Willie Ferguson, Memphis, Tenn."

I exclaimed, "what! are you all the way from Tennessee? How did you come on?"

"A man brought me on, but when we got to Pittsburgh he left me, and I came over by myself."

"Did your papa mamma come too?"

Sadly he said, "I have no father and mother."

"Had you any money?"

"No; I told the conductors I wanted to see the Centennial, and they brought me on."

"Well, what are you doing now, and where do you live?"

"I live in a big boarding-house on Belmont avenue, over there, and I wash dishes, scour knives, and do chores."

"How did you get into the Centennial?" said I.

"Why, I paid my fifty cents like anybody else."

"How are you going to get home?"

"Why, just the way I came on, with a bright twinkling of his clear blue eye."

"Two years old, and I came to see the Centennial."

And all the time he was standing with one little brown hand on the back of the chair, the other in his pocket, with a broad-brimmed hat stuck right on the back of his curly head. With a few more questions on my part, to which he answered that he hoped to be a watchmaker when he grew to be a man, he bade us good-by and started off again.

Scaring away his Sister's Young Man.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

A young man, born of poor but honest parents, went to see his sweetheart on Thursday night. Her little brother, during the "priming interval," entertained the beau as follows:

"Sis says she's got 'er shake you, she is!"

"Ah," said the astonished young man.

"Yes, she is; she's got you down on the slate for a gran' bounce, she has!"

The Bahama Mystery.

(From the Resident Correspondent of the N. Y. World.)

LONDON, July 13.—The second enquiry into the cause of the death of Mr. Bravo—the affair known as the "Bahama Mystery"—began on Tuesday morning, before the Coroner for East Surrey, and so strangely are comedy and tragedy mixed up in this case, that yesterday morning, when the day's proceedings appeared in the papers, all the newspaper reading people in London, except those who read only the Times, enjoyed a jolly laugh.

Mr. Bravo, you remember, was a young barrister, who had married a rich and pretty widow. He died suddenly, and under very suspicious circumstances.

A post mortem made it clear that he had been poisoned, but the coroner's inquest was hurried, and a verdict of "unexplained" was returned.

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Hanged Without Warrant.

(From the Sacramento Bee.)

In the olden time in Plumas county a man was arrested for murder, tried and convicted and sentenced to be hanged. The case was taken to the Supreme Court on appeal. Finally a decision was filed affirming the judgment of the court below, and directing that the defendant be re-sentenced to death.

In those days the Sacramento Union was about the only paper circulating in that remote country, and whatever appeared in its columns was taken as being undoubtedly the fact. The number containing the Supreme Court decision, and the sheriff saw it, and concluded that the matter was settled finally.

So he walked into the jail and addressed the defendant with, "Well the Supreme Court has affirmed the judgment in your case, it's printed in the Sacramento Union."

"It is?" said the prisoner; "that's rough, but I guess I have to stand it."

"Well," said the sheriff, "I have got to hang you, you have been here a good while, and an expense to the County, and the sooner the thing is over the better."

"There is no use being in a hurry," said the prisoner; "give a fellow a chance to get ready."

How will the first of next week suit you? asked the sheriff.

"Oh, what's the use of all that hurry, call it the last of the week."

"Well, we will split the difference and call it Wednesday afternoon, said the officer."

The case was acquiesced in by the party interested, and at the appointed time he was taken out and hanged.

At the opening of the district court at the following term, Judge R. H. Taylor, now of Virginia City, who was then on the bench, inquired of the clerk if the remitter had been sent down, and being advised in the affirmative, said—"I guess we had better have the prisoner brought up this morning and re-sentenced."

He was rather surprised when the sheriff innocently informed him that the law already had been fully satisfied, and that the criminal had been sent before a court whence there could be no appeal.

How People will be Swindled.

"Address with postage stamps," etc. This simple form of words is the advertisement that are printed nowadays. It has become one of the grand formulae of the modern epoch. Sometimes it is varied with "Send stamps for circular," but the desire for the stamps is always expressed.

There is always a certain amount of spare credulity in the world, over and above what is needed for the ordinary transactions of life, that can remain latent. It has got to find vent somewhere. In the years gone by it spent itself in religious superstition, but now it goes into postage stamps, forwarded for pamphlets and circulars which tell how to get rich, how one may take his future into his own hands, how to renew one's youth, how to escape the terrible results of youthful indiscretion, etc. All these things may be very desirable to know, and what is the loss of a few cents in postage stamps anyway?

Not long ago three French journalists were discussing on human credulity in a cafe, and the question, "Where is its limit?" was raised. One of the three maintained that human credulity had no limit. It was finally agreed that each of the trio should insert in the newspapers' advertisements the most eccentric, improbable and absurd that it was possible to devise—each advertisement was to be accompanied with a demand for the stamps, and watch the result. The first of the trio published the following extraordinary announcement:—

THE HAND IN THE HAIR.—Send one franc and continue in postage stamps for the theory of an entirely new sensation. Gives love and freshness. Address A. B. post-office.

The second conspirator, taking the advantage of an old and familiar superstition, advertised as follows:—

PROMISE NOTHING.—I engage to perform nothing. But send one franc fifty centimes in postage stamps. Perhaps there is a little surprise in store for you. Who knows? Address C. D. post-office.

These advertisements produced a result far greater than any of the conspirators had hoped for. Postage stamps ran for several days, and the people found that they were not receiving their *quid pro quo*, they sent on more postage stamps. And the most successful of the three advertisements was the last. Finally the three journalists turned over the ill-gotten gains to a charitable society and told their story in a newspaper, in order that the dupes might know what had become of their stamps. They had satisfied themselves that human credulity had indeed no limit.

The claim recently made in Parliament that the Sioux were British subjects and entitled to British protection was probably due to an impression that Sitting Bull was John's brother.

The Turks haven't murdered 25,000 Christians during the last six months.

JERSEY POMEROY, the Boston fiend, is getting fat, learning fast, and he remarks that he isn't afraid of being hung for several years yet.

The Woodmill is getting a divorce from Col. Wood, her husband. She says he tweaked her nose.

The claim recently made in Parliament that the Sioux were British subjects and entitled to British protection was probably due to an impression that Sitting Bull was John's brother.

Business Cards.

L. B. BOTSFORD, M. D.

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

Residence: - - - at Mr. Robert Bell's, Sackville, July 20, 1876.—6m

H. S. & T. W. BELL, Soap Manufacturers, - - - Sackville, N. B.

JOS. HOWE DICKSON, Attorney-at-Law, CONVEYANCER, &c.

Office:—Over the Sackville Drug Store, SACKVILLE, N. B.

CHRIS. W. COLE, AUCTIONEER, SACKVILLE, - - - N. B.

A. E. OULTON, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.

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

REMOVAL NOTICE.

W. D. KNAPP, M. D. Physician & Accoucheur.

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

T. W. KNAPP, M. D. Graduate at the University of Edinburgh.

THANKS his friends and the public for the patronage they have given him during the last twenty-five years. He may be consulted at his residence, near Bridge Street, Sackville.

COLONIAL BOOK STORE, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Musical Instruments, Paper Hangings, School Books, Stationery, Periodicals.

THOMAS H. HALL.

G. F. THOMPSON & SONS, White Lead, Zinc, Paint, and Color Works.

Office and Sample Rooms 73 Princess st. - St. John, N. B.

Oils, Turpentine, &c., &c.

L. WESTERGAARD & CO., Ship Agents & Ship Brokers.

(Consulate of the Netherlands, Consulate of Austria and Hungary.)

No. 127 WALNUT STREET, L. WESTERGAARD & CO., Philadelphia.

JOHN A. TOWNSHEND.

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.

Dr. J. R. McLEAN, Physician & Surgeon.

Gives exclusive attention to Diseases of the EYE and EAR.

Can be consulted professionally at R. McLean's, Amherst, from the 7th August next to 1st September.

Amherst, July 10th, 1876.

George Nixon, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in PAPER HANGING.

Brushes and Window Glass. KING ST. - - - ST. JOHN, N. B.

Marble & Freestone Works.

P. HAGAN, (Successor to H. J. MacGowan) DORCHESTER, N. B.

All kinds of Monumental Work, Executed at the most reasonable prices.

VICTORIA STEAM COFFEYONARY WORKS. Waterloo st. St. John, N. B.

We call the attention of Wholesale dealers and others to our Stock of Pure Confections. Wholesale only.

J. R. WOODBURN & CO., Victoria Steam Confectionery Works.

J. R. WOODBURN, H. P. KEEL.

PETITCODIAC Furniture Factory!

The Subscriber is prepared to furnish Doors, Sashes, & Flooring, House, Office & School Furniture.

As he has fine facilities for making up all descriptions of Wood-Work, he believes he can give satisfaction both in the Quality of the Work and in the Prices!

Orders solicited! Oct. 16. T. J. MURPHY

SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising.

\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Quilt and terms free. TRUE & CO. Augusta, Maine.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples sent free to the post office. Geo. Foreland, Maine.

Business Cards.

MACLELLAN & Co., BANKERS & BROKERS.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

EVERY kind of legitimate Banking done, and all the facilities of an incorporated Bank offered to Depositors and Customers. June 12, 76.

ALEX. NEAL, Merchant Tailor, MONCTON, N. B.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF Fashionable Cloths.

ON HAND.

PERFECT FIT in every case guaranteed. aug1

G. H. VENNING, Clock and Watch Maker.

I BEG respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Sackville and vicinity that I have taken the shop opposite Mr. Robert Bell's, where I will be happy to attend to any customers in my line of business, and can promise strict attention and reasonable despatch. Jewellery neatly repaired. ap26 G. H. V.

NEW BRUNSWICK PARLOR & VESTRY Organ Manufactory.

PETITCODIAC, N. B.

CABINET ORGANS of all descriptions on hand, and manufactured to order. Piano Stools, Covers, always on hand. All Instruments of my manufacture warranted to give satisfaction. A liberal discount made to churches. may 13

WM. MURPHY, Proprietor.

GEO. CONNERS, Manufacturer & Builder.

Petitcodiac, N. B.

Estimates made of Buildings

Doors, Sashes, and Coffins Furnished.

All kinds of planing and sawing executed at the shortest notice.

The facilities for filling orders cheaply and promptly are unsurpassed. oct20

SAWS! SAWS! ALEXANDRA WORKS.

Saw Factory,

Corner of North and George's Streets, St. John.

J. F. LAWTON, Proprietor.

PIANOFORTES.

CABINET ORGANS, &c.

G. FLOOD,

75 Prince William Street, St. John

KEEPS constantly on hand PIANOFORTES and ORGANS from the leading manufacturers in the United States

FOR SALE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Catalogues forwarded, and all other information on application.

Instruments sold payable by instalments or exchanged.

Orders for Tuning and Re-pairing attended to with despatch. 17-july8

MARBLE AND FREESTONE WORKS.

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

Parties desirous of erecting Monuments or Tomb Stones, will find at our establishment, a superior Stock of American & Italian Marbles.

We have also had quarried specially for us, at the Dorchester Freestone Quarry, a number of Freestone Monuments, which we will sell cheaply. ap17

CARD.</

Chignecto Post.

SACKVILLE, N. B., AUG. 17, 1876.

THE GRIT PRESS.

The Moncton Times says:—

The Freeman says that the Telegraph plagiarizes its editorial on European affairs, the Globe says that the same paper is in-moderate in claiming credit for reforms which were effected before it referred to them, the Telegraph says that the Globe lies, the News says that the Freeman is a Jesuit, that the Globe is wishy-washy, &c., &c.

These papers are all clear Grits, some new and some old, but all pure and unadulterated Grits, and with the Freeman's seal of sanctity and duty consecrated and set apart for the work of elevating the standard and reforming the corrupt-politics of the country.

The modesty of the Times prevented any reference to itself and we hasten to supply the omission.

When Sir John went down and the Telegraph cleared the fence at one bound and fell into the green fields and pastures near the Grits—where was the Times? It had fled Sir John's Government and fled it freely. It had pocketed advertising and printing to the amount of hundreds of dollars per month, and did it show any gratitude to Sir John for these favors—did it stand by him and go down with him coils flying? By no means. That was not the Times' way of doing business—and the Times had a very distinct idea of business about that time.

Did it act with even the circumspection of the News, which after Sir John was routed and its Government fodder had been all devoured often went up to the fence, and looked longingly on the other side, where its late confederate the Telegraph was virtuously browsing and it occasionally got on the fence to have a better view of the Government corn fields, but finally had to go to Ottawa to become convinced, and there became duly convinced and converted and reconstructed, and returning, it quietly stepped through the bars, and has since been nibbling—only nibbling for the Freeman has the Post-Office printing, and the Globe has the bulk of the advertising!

Did the Times do the act regretfully and sorrowfully and after being convinced like the News? Not at all. It cleared the fence close at the heels of the Telegraph; the race was almost neck and neck between them. It exhibited the most indecent haste, and became as rabid in its denunciations of Sir John as if it had been born in the Grit fold and suckled and weaned and trained as a champion to strike down the Goliath of Conservatism. In those days the Grits were in the eyes of the Times lovely—almost Cherubs and Seraphims. The Times was never weary in proclaiming their glory. But those were days when the Times still held the seals of office—and something more substantial than seals: Those were the days when the Times refused in advertising and printing gallop.

But a change has come over the spirit of its dreams. It became whispered about that the Times must lose its office. It became noised about that the prices of printing had been cut down by that ruthless Goliath, Brydges. The Times hears these rumors. It becomes convinced they are alas! too true. About the time that the Times learned that the economical principles of the new Government would set like a summer's drought on the streams of patronage that flowed into the Times' office, the opinion of the Editor as to the character of the Reform Government was suddenly changed! The Times suddenly became convinced that the Grit pack is rotten to the core. They are composed of hypocrites and robbers, who while affecting to elevate the standard of public morality, are in reality debauching constituencies in the effort to perpetrate their reign of jobbery and snobbery and robbery!

The Times is now found again under the banner of Sir John forgetting all it has said about the "deep damnable infamy" of Sir John selling the Pacific Charter.

Truly, the Times is just the paper to denounce the Gritism of the St. John press.

Consistency.

The Christian Visitor wants a Baptist appointed to the vacant Senatorship. The Christian Visitor, at the last Election declared against allowing sectarian or religious matters to interfere with politics and was violent in its attacks on the Roman Catholic priesthood for their attempts to rule in secular affairs. It was most vigorous in its denunciations of the union of Church and State. It has stated a hundred times that the state must know the people as citizens only, and not recognize any sect or creed—and yet the Visitor turns about and wants a Baptist appointed Senator!

Shocking accounts of Turkish barbarities in Bosnia are published. Whole villages are empty of their inhabitants, having been slaughtered and hundreds of dead bodies are floating down the Ura.

Smuggling.

To the Editor of the Chignecto Post.

Sir.—The Customs Department appears to be blind to what is known to every business man in the place, viz.: that the smuggling is carried on systematically along our shores from Rockport to Dorchester and from Rockport to Sackville. Banners are almost constantly visiting Sackville selling American goods, at less than they can be imported. I was not long ago offered dress goods at such low rates that my suspicions were aroused. This purchase provided the party would produce a Customs Certificate that the goods were duty paid. It is hardly necessary to say the party withdrew the goods at once. I have been offered American paraffin oil at 15 cts per gal, while that article was at the same time quoted at 32 cts at St. John. Cottons I have understood have been sold here at surprisingly low rates—surprising to all but the initiated.

This matter has been represented by the Collector, to Mr. Cudlip Inspector but nothing is done to correct the evil.

Is it fair to the regular trader who wishes to do a legitimate trade and uphold the law? I need not refer to the abominable rascality of those heartless scoundrels before referred to in your columns, who coast up and down our shores and make use of the Sabbath day to violate the law, and distribute to the fathers and sons and brothers of our families, whom they can on that day entice to their vessel.

MERCANTILE.

To the Editor of the Post.

Sir.—I could ye of the maliciously and I interview wid Tim an' the widdy above at the Bind. Although knocked speechless an' the skin pulled off the nose iv him, wid the tip into the strait, Tim came to his senses in the bist iv spirals, plazed wid himself an' his frind Mick. But Tim is a rare jewel an' whither he murders a frind or gits murdered himself in a row, he is equally plazed, so he told the big table in her murderous haste to belabor meself. Tim's generosity would take him to pretend it was his own toes that were smashed to save the widdy the inconvenience!

I knew that Tim would be right in the end, but the widdy O, murder! I felt I was done at the Bind for a time, at last; so I jumped on the cars as soon as convenient, an' was left in York Point in the city, where I riated me weary bones wid a nap on the cold sofa at me frind Jim Kostagons.

When I'd got me nap an' me bitter an' sich a breakfast as Jen can sit ferntest ye, I slipped out wid Pat for a walk an' a sniff iv fresh air. Pat lid off to the ind iv Mr. Fairweather's par. A quare phash, siz I, for a sniff iv fresh air—paraphrase! Ooh, murder! what a smell iv paraphrase. Paraphrase, siz Pat, faith, you're right about the paraphrase, but I can't be a telling ye! And what'll the paraphrase do till ye? siz I. It's not this paraphrase, ye divil, but the Government above at Ottawa, siz he. Faith then, I know they snilt bad enough, but ye don't see the crates are so olfensive, siz I. I'm not saying they snilt so bad altogether, but I'm afraid the hens might hear me, and put me in the court for divulging the secrets, siz Pat. What secrets? siz I. The Government secrets, siz he! To be sure, and what's that? siz I. Sure the dollars and cents and how to realize them for his frinds, siz he. Musha Pat sure that's no secret; ivery famale, and baby wid a tooth in his bid clare in that. Thin I might tell ye about the paraphrase. Do ye see Mr. Robason's warehouse there? siz Pat. Faith I do say enough, siz I. Will thin that's 500 barrels of Government paraphrase stored there, barring what's latest out and run through the floor and wharf into the sea, siz Pat. And what put it there? and what's it for? siz I. The Minister of Marine bought it last March to supply the lighthouse wid next October, siz Pat. And the barrels are lacking? siz I. Faith they are, siz he, and can ye see it floating on the water? there'll be a quarter ov the sea before the paraphrase, and they'll have what's left, if the place don't take fire wid it and burn up intirely. And what did the Government want of the oil nine months ahead? siz I. Ye see the friends, of the Government have great oil works entirely, above at Sarnia, and a dale of paraphrase on hand that they don't nade, so the Government just buys it up and stores it, so as to be sure of having plenty when it's naded. And where does they get all the money? siz I. From the Province above at Ottawa, siz Pat. And does they kape all the towns supplied wid the oil? siz I. Faith, I suppose they does, siz Pat. To be sure, it takes into the sea, but don't ye perase it gives employment to min? Your right there, siz I, and 'would make a power of work for min, if the city should take fire wid this magazine of paraphrase, and the Minister of Marine would nade another supply of the oil for the lighthouse. You're right, siz Pat, and all for the good of trade, a lighted match from a half-drown creature's pipe might set the town in a blaze quick enough thin.

Is the Mayor ov' your City a famale? siz I. Niver a bit, siz Pat, and what's thin in crazy him? Faith I thought she might be busy wid her pull-back and not mind or realize the danger of the paraphrase. Your Obedient Servant, MICK FINNEN.

Aug. 7, 1876.

The Rev. I. E. Bill lectures next Thursday evening at Bethel Chapel on Moody and Sankey, in aid of the Sabbath School.

Language.

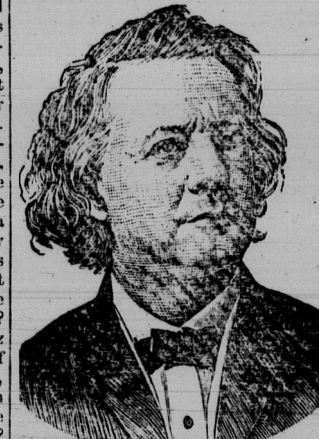
For the Chignecto Post.

Language is the art of expressing thought. Gestures, signs, articulated sounds and written characters are some of means used in conveying information. Barbarians, uncivilized races, use gestures, signs and articulated sounds, people that are cultivated use written characters. Spoken language is common to all nations, and even the bird possesses this power of giving utterance to certain intelligible sounds. The Indians of North America are remarkable for their power of gesticulating; the Africans are remarkable for their power of gesticulating; the Chinaman for written characters. The difference in the faces is evidence of this fact for the mouth utters the thought, nose and cheek bone give motion, while the pen is directed by the eye. The African is full in the mouth region, the Indian in the nose and cheek, but the Chinaman is possessed with superior abilities in imitating with the eye. The mouth is the organ of speech, the eye of sight, the nose of motion, the Chinaman in any one gives power.

The animal conveys information through its strength of organs, for we see the chirping bird, crowing cock, roaring lion, convey to each of their kind information, but the running deer, the flying eagle, the racing horse, gives warning of danger. The dog will follow a track that the lion will follow a trail for miles by the marks as well as scent. We could enumerate others but suffice to say that information is conveyed with those organs that are strongest and ready at hand. So with man, if we want him and see one with the full mouth, talking high nose, wide cheek bone moving around with arm and head, but the eyebrow that is wide and full, will direct the hand to point to the thing he is talking of. The fact that information is transmitted through various channels and strongest faculties. Written characters require time, patience, study, and sedentary confinement, to acquire. Therefore it is less the other powers so that their deficiency is quite noticeable in a small mouth, contracted cheek and large head which are evidences of a good writer, and inclined to penning thought, instead of speaking or gesticulating the same. The best proof that we have that the mouth is the organ of speech is the lion and parrot, the latter with a large bill and tongue can talk, but the lion with its large throat and small lips and tongue can only roar.

Compare Daniel Webster and Sir Walter Scott. Webster the Cicero of the American Senate could control thousands through his throat but millions are captivated with Sir Walter's words. Webster's mouth and throat was large and full, but Scott's was contracted and small, possessing a hesitancy in speech which gave him very decided objections to occupying the position of a few minutes. Webster, in delineating his characteristic: first pliability of texture or softness of fibre is requisite to give readiness; a strong and full lips and pointing to give force; honesty of speech, a square jaw and straight mouth. Earnestness, the seal of eloquence, is seen in the large throat, strong jaw and rolling lips, but the contracted tongue is superior to all the other qualifications.

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H. W. Beecher, illustrated, large spoken language, and he gestured with considerable when speaking, also a good writer, combining these essential factors for success in the pulpit or rostrum.

Ezra Heard From.

Mr. Editor.—In your issue of the 10th, I am reported as having been up before his honor for interfering with an officer in the discharge of his duty. The facts of the case are: on Sunday evening the 6th inst., a gentleman from a distance was walking a rather lonely road when he was "arrested" by Alex. Bateman, who represented himself to be assistant marshal of the Town. The gentleman asked what the charge was; and was told desecration of the Sabbath day but if he the gentleman would turn up \$20.00 it would settle the whole thing. The gentleman had only 5.00 in his possession which he gave up at once, not satisfied with all the game down. A. M., followed the gentleman to get the other \$15.00. I got wind of what was going on, and thought it best to stop such high handed robbery, made the A. M., give up the plunder. He, to get square with me, drove my father's cow from the door yard to impound her; I saw and stopped him in his mad career, in taking the cow from him; I accidentally struck him on the hand with a straw or some such deadly weapon inflicting a dangerous wound for which I had to pay his Honor the sum of \$12.30. These are a synopsis of the facts of case which I think the public should see to know whether I am as bad as your correspondent represented me to be.

I thank you for your space and insertion, I am, Yours, &c., EZRA P. Moncton, Aug. 15, 1875.

Fiji.

FIFTEEN YEARS IN FIJI.—THE ISLANDS AND THE NATIVE.—POLITICAL DISTURBANCES.—SIR ARTHUR GORDON.

The Fiji Islands are kept in regular communication with the outside world by the steamships of the Australian and American Mail S. S. Company, which call there monthly on their voyages to and from San Francisco. They are situated 4,800 miles or 20 days' sail from San Francisco, and eight days' sail from Honolulu, Sandwich Islands. New Zealand is situated 1100 miles south. The islands are of volcanic origin, or are perhaps mountain peaks of a great submerged continent. The group number 200. They are clustered together closely, occupying a breadth of sea room of not more than 200 miles.

The two largest islands are Viti Levu and Vanua Levu; the former is 100 miles long and 70 miles broad, the latter is 100 miles long and 30 miles broad. The islands are all surrounded by coral reefs, extending from a quarter of a mile to 15 miles from the shores. Inside the reefs the water is smooth and limpid as in a pond; outside the sea rolls in and breaks over the reefs with terrific fury. The water is beautifully clear and reveals the minutest objects to a considerable depth. These waters contain a great variety of fish, of a species totally unknown in temperate zones. The variety of their color is peculiar. Yellow, black, red and gold, and ultramarine are common colors for the finny tribe. Great sea turtles, sea urchins, sharks, etc., are found inside the coral reef breakwaters.

The natives are expert fishermen; the sea furnishes them their almost only article of animal food. When the islands were first visited by Europeans, they found neither beast nor dangerous reptile here.

Approaching these islands from the sea, they present a striking, to say an alluring impression on the traveler, whose eyes have long been wearied with a horizon of waters day after day. From the barriers of surf and foam about their base, they rise up thousands of feet into the air, in the obscure depths of which cannibalism still lingers; the side hills and shores being covered with palms and pine, and all the luxuriant vegetation of the tropics.

The Eastern parts of the islands are covered with dense and heavy forests of New Zealand pine (cedar) on the leeward side, with heavy grass. There are besides, forests of orange-pine, apple, lemon and banana. Wild figs grow with tropical luxuriance.

All the islands are inhabited. The native population numbers 150,000. It was formerly much larger, but they are dying out in the face of the white man. No less than 40,000 died last March from measles. This calamitous disease was introduced as follows:—Sir Hercules Russell took off King Cakabau, pronounced "Thakombu" (Australia for a visit. On returning, measles broke out in the war ship. After they arrived, the ex-king was taken down with it, but not until a great number of old chiefs had visited him to congratulate him on his safe return and became infected with the disease. They returned to their own people carrying the fatal poison, and the disease was spread far and wide.

Old Cakabau himself is a very good sample of the civilizing effect of Europeans. He was formerly a cannibal and is credited with being of a most ferocious and epicurean taste, but his photograph reveals only the features of a benevolent old man, whose diet has always been of the mildest kind. He is said to have been fond of braining children, and once he is said to have cut out the tongue of a captive and ate it before the poor wretch's face! Cannibalism is now done, but it is seen in some places. On one of the islands a place named where those who have been killed. It consists of a lot of upright stones over which the poor victim was run with force, as to dash out his brains.

The native population is said by some to be of Malay extraction; others pretend to have observed some evidences of Indian origin. They are of a most peaceable disposition, are honest, high-minded and virtuous. They are inclined to be industrious. The climate is so remarkably fine, that very little exertion is required to secure food. The natives go almost naked, the thermometer the whole year around ranging between 75° and 95°. Women are adorned by their own beauty, with the exception of a necklace of coral or shell (white) and shell bracelets. They are graceful and often pretty. Banana leaves as dress, skirt waist, mantle and bonnet complete the toilet a la mode there. The natives are sober and not like too large a proportion of their European neighbors, given over to the seductions of Rum. They are remarkably free from the vices of civilization. When visited first by Europeans, they worshipped snakes and images; but Wesleyan missions have to educate them in the ways of civilization. Besides natives and about 100 half-castes the rest of the population consists of about 1000 Europeans, who are planters, traders and adventurers of all kinds.

Natives do not salute each other by hand-shaking, or with a gentle occupation, or with a nod as amongst Europeans. When they wish to say "good day," they give a sniff, as if they had a cold in the head. Fiji houses are a novelty to Europeans. They are made of reeds, thatch, and of various shapes. Other they are conical like a haystack on the Tantarum marshes, often square or oblong. Sentit is worked in with the reeds occasionally, making quite a beautiful and airy structure. The ridge pole projects two or three feet and is ornamented with shells and ferns. The furniture consists of bamboo pillows, gourd, fans, an old sea-chest, &c., &c.

The history of the islands for the past fifteen years, which is as yet unwritten, is full of stirring and very remarkable events. Revolution has succeeded revolution. The suppression of one revolt is followed by another uprising; warfare, open and secret; open battles or secret murder has shaken the island from end to end. Bloodshed and pillage are the horrors of the transition period previous to the final adoption of the country as a British colony. In 1871 a constitutional Government was formed with Cakabau as King. There was a House of Assembly, an Upper House, composed of chiefs, and all paraphernalia of a civilized nation, even to the functions of levying taxes and borrowing money! Between '71 and '74 nearly £100,000 stg., was spent in reducing the Heglanders, who had been in revolt, into proper subjection. The Legislature had such a good time of it, borrowing and spending money, that it refused to be prorogued to make way for the election of their successors. This was rather bad, considering the Legislature was composed chiefly of men who were the champions of a strictly constitutional Government. Still they only emulated the love of official loaves and fishes that is sometimes found in more enlightened communities.

The result of the violation of the constitution was, that an agitation was commenced to have the islands ceded to Great Britain; and in 1874, this was accomplished. It is now a Crown colony, and ruled by a council composed of the Governor, the Chief Justice, Secretary, Chief Land Commissioner and Auditor General. The Governor is Sir Arthur Gordon, who has succeeded in making himself as obnoxious there as he did in New Brunswick and Mauritius. He gets the credit of being a good chief of the stock and the pig. He has succeeded in spending in two years nearly half a million of dollars borrowed money on salaries, and in otherwise keeping up his own dignity. The Europeans almost to a man dislike him.

It is pleasing to note that the ubiquitous press is not unknown in Fiji. The Government organ, the Times, and the Opposition, Argus, have almost a world-wide circulation; and like two rival political papers, go on much in the "raw head and bloody bones" style.

Levuka is the capital, and is quite a flourishing place, though none of the villages have a population over 300 or 400 people. The great amount of foliage about the houses and their gardens and lawns make them very pleasant.

The occupation of Europeans here is raising cotton, sugar shipbuilding, trading, etc. Many Europeans going there, finding the restraint of civilization somewhat novel, plunge at once into dissipation. Those who are sober and industrious generally do well. The culture of Sea Island cotton started at the time the American war stopped the production in the Southern States, has of late much declined. It was worth at one time \$1.25 per lb. in the Liverpool market, but has now fallen to \$0.25. The production of sugar is now the most promising occupation. The cane there has a greater density than any other known cane; i. e., it possesses more sucrose in it. There is a great want of mills there for crushing sugar, only four running at present. Mills cost \$25,000 there, and people who go into them literally coin money.

The export of cotton amounted to 1,000,000 lbs. annually ten years ago. It is greatly reduced. The exports of coconuts, cotton, sugar, oil, tortoise shell, bananas, oranges, maize, etc., now amounts to \$700,000.

The above sketch of Fiji, was furnished by our Reporter after "interviewing" Mr. Silas Page of Amherst, who has lately returned home for a visit. He has been living 15 years in that country. Mr. Page is enthusiastic in his praise of it. When he first landed there it was totally uncivilized, and contained only something like 40 Europeans. Since then, despite political disturbances, it has progressed. Mr. Page followed the general business of the islands. He was planter, trader, built vessels and acted as stevedore, in all of which he appears to have been successful. A volume might well be written from Mr. Page's graphic and racy description of the islands.)

CONCORD.—The Amherst Sentinel asserts it is an error to assume it puts the proposition in form of a query: "Why is it like an eagle?" If a conundrum was intended by our contemporary, we may as well confess our stupidity at once—and give it up! That the conundrum may be answered, and the readers of the Sentinel relieved of their suspense, we offer a

REWARD OF 25 CTS. for the solution. Answers received to be published next week, with the name of the winner.

On Dit that the Editorial chair of the Amherst Sentinel has been accepted by Prof. J. H. Smith, the renowned Assyrian scholar. The readers of that valuable paper will no doubt be favored with disquisitions on the "sacred enigma," as well as on Assyrian antiquities and curiosities, in place of the brilliant leaders in Hammar's curacies that have heretofore been shooting meteor-like athwart the literary heavens.

THE FISHERIES.—Several vessels which arrived on Saturday and yesterday, from North Bay and the Grand Banks, report codfish very scarce. Most of the vessels in the North Bay return with hardly half a cargo. This was nearly a year ago. A great many more vessels than usual have been fitted out for the fisheries this season, and the fleet in North Bay was augmented by many vessels, which were making poor fares on the Grand Banks and Western Banks, and proceeded to the Bay.—Halifax Chronicle.

A Constantinople despatch says the Porte disavows any intention of interfering in the election of a ruler to occupy the throne of Servia, but a heavy indemnity will be demanded from Servia, with guarantees against further hostilities.

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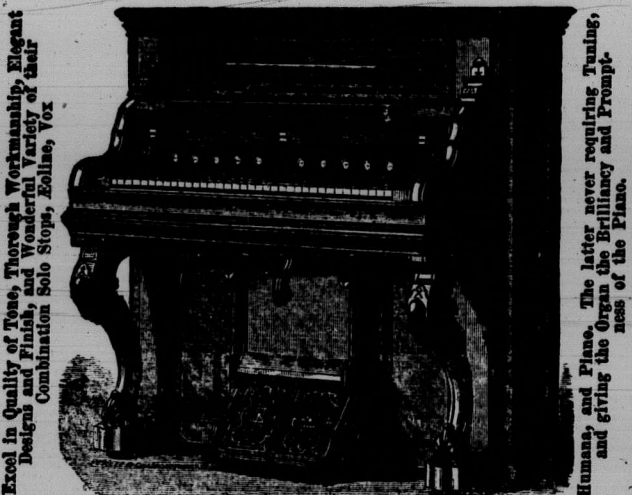
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Navy Blue, Seal Brown and Black Cambrics,

Wool Fringes, Leather Belts, Ladies' and

Children's Fancy Hosiery, Grey

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HARDWARE.

Per Setia:-

8 BUNDLES SAND RIDGES;

3 cases Chain;

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1 case Shoe Thread;

2 cases "Butchers" Files;

-ALSO-

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Wholesale Warehouse,

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5 cases New Style Tweeds.

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J. L. Black, Clerk Wanted.
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do, Dry Goods.
Logan, Lindsay & Co., Tea, Sugar, &c.
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D. Magee & Co., Straw Hats.
Blair Botsford, Notice.
C. & E. Everett, Straw Hats.
Geo. S. DeForest, Pressed Hops.
Thomas Pickard, Tea and Sugar.
Edward Cogswell, Grass Sale.
Tenders for Sidewalk.

Lands, &c., for Sale.

ADVERTISED IN THE CHIGNECTO POST.
Farm-G. H. Wells-private sale.
Farm-V. Wilkinson-14th Sept. auction.
Farm-A. Ogden, et al.-18th Aug. do.

Here and Hereabouts.

CLERK WANTED BY J. L. Black.
See advt.

P. E. ISLAND Elections take place
to-day.

THE POTATOE BLIGHT has appeared
in Upper Sackville.

RELIGIOUS.-Rev. Stanley Boyd
has been appointed Rector of the
lower Ecclesiastical parish, Shediac.

FIRE IN ROCKLAND.-The forest
fires the past few days have de-
stroyed a lot of valuable timber.

THE Mount Allison Institutions
open to-day. A large number of
Students have arrived and are arriv-
ing.

A vessel of about 100 tons for
coasting purposes is about to be put
on the stocks by Mr. J. Cook, Hope-
well Cape.

SHIP SHOOTING at Cole's Point
and Grand Ance is above the aver-
age and local sportsmen are bagging
them by the hundred.

A HOUSE AND BARN belonging to
Mr. Frank Vantour, Aboussagan,
Shediac, were burned down on Sat-
urday night last. Insurance \$800.

A REQUISITION is circulating in
Moncton requesting Hon. Dr. Pupper
to address the people there on the
political complexion of the times.

LOBSTERS.-Last week Mr. Robert
N. Noble shipped from Richibucto
to Liverpool four hundred and fifty
boxes of lobsters, valued at \$2,700.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.-Last week
at Barachois, Shediac, a barn be-
longing to a man named Leger was
struck by lightning and burned to the
ground.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT.-Mr. C. W.
Smith of this place while fencing on
the marsh on Tuesday cut himself
severely with an axe. Dr. Botsford
was called.

SHERIFF BOTSFORD intends taking
a trip to Europe for the benefit of
his health. E. A. Charters, Esq.,
Memramcook is appointed his Deputy,
and will make an excellent officer.

WANTED.-Copies of the CHIGNECTO
Post of the following numbers for
which the cash will be paid, viz:-
16th July, 1875; 25th November,
1875; 16th December, 1875; 3rd
February, 1876.

It is said that much valuable lum-
ber land has been destroyed by fire
at Grand Bay. A farmer named Sou-
enville has lost his crops, barn, etc.
A large quantity of railway sleepers
have been destroyed near St. Mar-
tin's.

On Thursday at St. John while a
seaman named Thomas Kennedy
belonging to the barque "Eblana"
was at work on the fortification
yard, he missed his hold of the rig-
ging and fell to the deck a distance
of fully 80 feet. His injuries proved
fatal in a short.

BOATING.-Mr. H. L. Mitchell
has commenced building a sail boat
for Morice's Pond. The boat will be
for hire for boating purposes, and
will add much to the attractions of
that beautiful sheet of water, about
the shores and inlets of which, there
are many delightful spots for pic-
nic parties and pleasure seekers.

THE REFRESHMENT TABLE spread
on the old Parsonage grounds,
Westbrook, on Tuesday afternoon,
the proceeds of which are to be de-
voted to repairing the Cemetery at
that place, proved very successful.
The sum realized was something
over \$50. The ladies deserve credit
for their generous efforts in this
good work.

THE STEAM HAY PRESS at Riverside
is doing good service. It cuts a ton
an hour, working easily. Its cost
complete was about \$1200. Its de-
sign has been before fully de-
scribed in the Post.

Mr. S. J. Calhoun has shipped
over 500 tons of hay to the West
Indies and will ship another cargo
in a few days.

TWO MEN KILLED AT ST. GEORGE.
N. B., Aug. 11.-Another accident
occurred on the Grand Southern
Railroad. Two men named Friel
and McKean, from Fredericton,
were fatally injured by a blast on
Hallett & Cliff's work.

The men were tamping when the
explosion occurred.

ACCIDENT.-On Sunday last a
serious accident occurred at Wood
Point. During the absence of
Mr. Wm. Barnes' family, some
youngsters who had been left at
home got down the gun and a boy
named Atkinson proposed to fire it
off. In doing so, the charge struck
one of Mr. Barnes boys who was
standing about ten feet distant, in-
flicting serious wound, tearing away
the scalp and hair above the eyes.
Had the charge struck half an inch
lower down the boy would have been
killed. Dr. LeBaron Botsford was
called in and under his care the lad
is doing well. Another warning.

Dorchester Items.

COUNTY COURT opens on Tuesday
20th inst.

DORCHESTER is to have a drug store.
Mr. Beatty of Albert County is the
man.

THE large and handsome houses
being erected by Geo. W. Chandler
and P. A. Landry, Esqrs., are nearing
completion and will be ornaments to
the town.

Rev. J. D. H. BROWN who has
been troubled with weakness of the
throat for some time past has taken
a trip to Halifax by the advice of his
physician.

HUMPHREY GILBERT, Esq., Attor-
ney-at-Law, of Shediac, son of the
late R. K. Gilbert, Esq., is about to
establish himself in the profession at
Dorchester.

R. A. CHAPMAN, Esq., of Rockland,
will launch his new barque next
Saturday. She is copper-plated to
the water line, thoroughly built and
of about 300 tons register.

THE New Store of Jos. Hickman,
Esq., Dorchester, is completed and
is now occupied by him. It is quite
a handsome structure inside and out,
and affords abundant room for Mr.
Hickman's large business.

MR. FRANK HUBERT, of the "Huber
Family," who has been practicing for
a few weeks at the Weldon House,
one day during last week accidentally
swallowed about a wine glass of liquid
ammonia, mistaking it for ginger pop.
He was immediately seized with
spasms, and the most excruciating
pains; and at one time, his life was
despaired, but under the care of Drs.
Wilson and Chandler he is likely to
recover.

THE movement made by the Epis-
copal people for the erection of a
parsonage for the parishes of Sack-
ville and Dorchester is likely to
prove successful. Dr. Wilson is at-
tending to it, and at one time, his
usual liberality has given the site and
stones. Hons. E. B. Chandler and A. J.
Smith have donated \$400 each. The
ladies of Dorchester have raised about
\$600 and many of the gentlemen have
subscribed liberally. Ground is about
being broken and it will probably be
completed this season.

Salisbury Items.

The weather for the last week has
been excessively hot; hotter contin-
uously than has been known for years
past. The following is the Ther-
mometer record:- Monday, 90°;
Tuesday, 94°; Wednesday 92°;
Thursday, 93°; Friday, 89°; Sat-
urday, 90°.

We notice a correspondent of the
News from St. Stephen gives the rat-
ing of the heat there at 100° in the
shade. This must be an optical illu-
sion, or else the party must have had
his thumb on the bulb and was forcing
things a little.

Crops are suffering here for want
of rain, and if there is such a thing
as too good hay weather we are hav-
ing it now. Lots of the hay (which
by the way is a short crop here) has
been so thoroughly dried as to become
bleached.

The Albert Railway over the Pet-
ticoctie River is getting on nicely, two
spans being now in place, and one
should judge from the manner in
which the work is done, that Mr. A.
E. Killam's part does not lie alto-
gether in the Government span
bridges; but that he can build a
Howe Truss bridge as well.

The foundation for the turntable
here is excavated and part of the
frame for the engine house in place,
and taking everything together Mr.
Killam is making a very respectable
exhibit for the Albert Railway Co. at
this end of the line.

Our new School House is getting
on finely. Mr. Dewey the contractor
has the building all closed in. There
is just enough done to give an idea
of the fine proportions of the build-
ing.

We were favored here last
evening by a lecture from Edward
Carwell - the John B. Gough of
Canada.

The lecture was given in the new
Methodist church under the auspices
of Crystal Stream Division and was
well attended.

After the Lecture had been intro-
duced by Rev. Mr. Betts in a very
pleasant manner, he gave us one of
his usually brilliant talks lasting
about an hour. The singing, under
the leadership of Mrs. McMurray,
was particularly good. There was
one noticeable feature in the lecture,
and that was the way in which the
audience, nor was it moved as an
amendment to the amendment that
the chairman vacate the chair for the
purpose of allowing some one else
to amend something that didn't want
amending, that he the chairman might
get his thanks as well.

-August 16th, 1876. X.

THE ALBERT RAILWAY.-One
thousand six hundred tons of rails
have been shipped from England and
are daily expected at Shediac. The
bridge across the Petticoctie at
Salisbury will be completed within
three weeks. More than half the
superstructure (Howe Truss) is up;
the foundation was completed some
time ago. As soon as the rails
arrive, track laying and ballasting
will commence from Salisbury to
Hillsboro'. The divergence of the
line into the village of Hillsboro'
from Foley Hill, a distance of about
3 miles is now being pushed forward
vigorously, and will be ready with-
in three weeks. It is intended to
open the branch to obtain ballast at
Gray's Island in the bank of the
Petiticoctie, in front of Hillsboro'.
The prospect seems fair that the
Railway will be ready for traffic as
far as Hillsboro' by the middle of
October.

On the Lower end of the Road,
beginning at Hopewell Corner, and
extending two miles beyond the
Albert Mines, a distance of about
30 miles the road is all graded, with
the exception of a few gaps, where
bridges culverts and abutments are
being put in.

Religious.

EPISCOPAL.-No Services next
Sunday at St. Paul's Church.

BOONCHIE'S Service on Sunday
next at Sackville at 11 A. M.; Upper
Sackville at 3 P. M.; Cookville at
10.30 A. M. Fairfield at 7 P. M.

Post Office Embezzlement.

S. L. T. Rankine, the P. O. clerk
detected in opening letters confessed
to the crime and was on Tuesday
sentenced to five years in the Pen-
itentiary. The Chief Justice in
sentencing him read the following
letter from the prisoner:-

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

To His Honor the Chief Justice:

Before receiving my sentence I
would wish that Your Honor would
read in open Court the following
statement:-

I was brought up in life by the
best of parents, who always gave
me good advice and example, and
if I had only lived as they advised
me I would not have been before
Your Honor to-day. I do not
blame any one but myself, and I
think God for putting the hand of
affliction on me. But I cannot call
it an affliction to myself, but it is a
hard affliction to my poor father and
mother, sisters and brothers, and
I do pray that the public will not
blame them, for God knows if I
had taken their advice I would not
have been here to-day. God help
them all in their hour of trouble.

I want to say a few words to my
companions: Give up your evil ways,
read your Bible and look to God for
comfort, where I have found it. God
has given me power to suffer for
what I have done and I am willing
to suffer for it. But before ending I
would again ask the people of St.
John and elsewhere not to point the
finger of scorn upon the family and
say if they had given him more
advice he would not have been here.
May God bless and keep my poor
father, mother, sisters and brothers
through the time that I am
imprisoned, and when I come out I
hope to be a comfort to them in their
old age. I will now thank all my
friends for doing what they did for
me and may God bless them for it;
and I would ask them to do all they
can to comfort my father and mother
in this hour of affliction.

(Signed) LENORE RANKIN

The American Ditcher.

We are in receipt from Mr. Mc-
Lean of late copies of the *Eau Claire*
(Wis.) *Free Press*, and it is pleasant
to acknowledge these courtesies from
our distant patrons.

In looking over the number for the
13th of July, we saw an article, headed
The American Ditcher, giving an
account of the performances of a
new patent ditcher which had recently
been exhibited there. It cut over 40
rods in an hour making a complete
and neat ditch where the land was so
fertile that it could not be walked on,
and where the ditch immediately filled
with water; it raised the dirt out of
the ditch in one solid unbroken piece
with the grass side up so that the
material is already sowed over; thus
preventing the dirt from washing back
into the ditch. It is so arranged that
it will lay the slope of earth on either
side of the ditch, and eight or twelve
inches from it, and will cut from one
to three hundred rods a day.

It states its durability, simplicity
of construction, ease and perfection
of work, and no liability of getting
out of repair, make it a money-making
as well as a labor-saving machine.

SCENE AT DORCHESTER CAPE.-A
correspondent informs us that on
Sunday he witnessed a most dis-
graceful scene at Dorchester Cape.
He observed quite a number of men
and boys gathered about a small
coaster laid up on the shore. They
were exercising and fighting and
behaving in a most beastly manner
generally. On closer inspection, he
discovered the cause. The crew of
the vessel were engaged in the laud-
able work of vending rum whole-
sale and retail to the people. There
was a most lively manner throughout
the scene, no temperance men to
enter a protest against the lawless
and unchristian display; no Custom
House officer to interfere with the
open violation of the law. The
consequence was the worst work
in a most lively manner throughout
the Sabbath, making the day hideous
with profanity and rioting.

BEHAVIOR.-The Directors had a
meeting last Thursday at Moncton
and decided to abandon the work of
sinking a shaft for the present, and
commenced boring. This step has
been taken on the recommendation
of Prof. Ellis of the Geological Survey
who was making an examination of
the Albertine formation. Mr.
Ellis' opinion is, that a thorough test
can be made at a cost not exceeding
\$6000 (which would include the cost
of the borer) and the work will be
done within a comparatively short
time. By boring, the formation can
be tested to a depth of 700 feet,
whereas the company did not con-
template sinking over 500 feet, and
then drifting. The Company will
probably ask for tenders for the work.

We regret to learn of the death of
Miss Fanny Botsford daughter of
Geo. Botsford, Esq., of this city.
Miss Botsford was a most virtuous
and amiable young lady, and was
suddenly taken from us by a
family and social circles.-Freder-
icton Farmer.

Is health worth having? If it is
lost it is a jewel as easily lost as virtue,
and in many cases as difficult to recover.
In this climate, and more particularly at
this season of the year, people are very
apt to take cold and suffer from sore
throat, coughs, spitting of blood and
pulmonary complaints, which if not
checked immediately lead to serious
consequences. The question arises-
which is the best and most effective
remedy? Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers have
been before the public for twenty years,
and have given entire satisfaction, and
invariably effect permanent cures
when taken in season. Sold by all medi-
cine dealers and country stores generally
throughout the Province, at 50c per box.

READ THIS TWICE.-Five to thirty drops

of THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL, cures common
coughs, colds, and whooping cough, in
forty-eight hours. One bottle has cured
Boonachie of eight years standing; recent
cases are cured in three to six days. It
has restored the voice where the person
had not spoken above a whisper in five
years. As an curative application in all
cases of pain or lameness, nothing like it
has ever been known. One bottle will
cure any case of Lame Back or Crick in
the Back. For diseases of the Spine and
Contracture of the Muscles it is unequalled.
In Rheumatic, or any other pain the first
application does you good. It stops Ear
ache and the pain of a Burn in three
minutes, and is altogether the best and
cheapest medicine ever offered to the
people-the cheapest, because it takes so
little to do you good. It is composed of
six of the best oils known, and nothing but
oils. It is worth its weight in gold. Why
not buy it to-day? -A. B. Des Rochers,
assistant postmaster, Arthursville, P. Q.
writes:-Thirteen years ago I was
seized by a severe attack of rheumatism
in the neck, from which I have nearly
constantly suffered. After having used
"Thomas' Electric Oil" for nine days, bath-
ing the forehead, I have been completely
cured, and have only used half a bottle.
This I can certify under oath if you wish."
-Rev. J. MALLORY, of Wyoming, N. Y.,
writes:-"Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil cured
me of Bronchitis in one week. Dealers
all over the country say, "We have never
sold a medicine that has given such com-
plete satisfaction as this." Sold by all
medicine dealers. Price, 25 cents.
S. M. Thomas, Proprietor, 25 N. Nor-
thrup & Lyman, Toronto, Ontario, sole
Agents for the Dominion.
None Electric.-Selected and Electro-
lized. For sale at the Sackville Drug Store.

HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES, a positive
cure for Constipation, Dyspepsia, Piles,
Oppression after eating, Headache, Dis-
tension, or any Indigestion or Biliousness.
This preparation differs from the usual
remedies for these complaints, not only in
form, but in their operation and effect, in
that they are mild, laxative, and tonic,
and designed to act naturally, and not as
a strong purgative. Agreeable to the
palate, cause no pain, prompt in operation,
and never weaken the stomach like all
pills. Travellers and the Lozenges are
most convenient remedy to have by them
as they are so compact and inodorous that
they may be carried in the vest pocket.
For sale at the Sackville Drug Store.
H. BERTON ALLISON, General Agent for
the Dominion.

LOSS OF APPETITE IN HORSES.-Horses
lose their appetite from various causes,
most frequently by the approach of
some disease, this circumstance ought not
to be overlooked by those who own horses,
but should be immediately attended to as by
the loss of the disease may be checked, and
the life of the horse saved. To do which
we are positive there is nothing equal to
Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian
Heave Remedy. It purifies the blood,
corrects all derangements of the digestive
organs, and as a necessary consequence
the appetite is restored, the skin becomes
soft, and the coat assumes a soft and
shining appearance. Remember the name,
and see that the signature of Hurd & Co.
is on each package. Northrup & Lyman,
Toronto, Ont., proprietors for Canada.
Sold by all medicine dealers.

THE WAKEFIELD EARTH CLOSET, the
advertisement of which will be found in
another column, is without doubt, the
most ingeniously constructed contrivance
for the most of Dry Earth yet offered to
the public. Every family in the land
should have an Earth Closet. Besides the
comfort and convenience which they af-
ford, they are a continual source of profit
to every cultivator of the soil. It is im-
possible to describe here the peculiarities
of the earth closet, but to every one
interested the company will send one of
their elegantly illustrated pamphlets, on
application. Be sure and write to them.-
The Phenological Journal.

If you have Dyspepsia, Headache, Dis-
tension, Constipation, Piles, Oppression
after Eating, Sour Rising, or any Indiges-
tion or Biliousness, if you do not thank us
after using Harrison's Peristaltic Lozenges,
we will forfeit the price of the box.
Sold at 1 Tremont Temple Boston, and
everywhere.

DECIDEDLY the best remedy that has
ever been discovered for rheumatism,
swollen or stiff joints, flesh wounds,
cuts, bruises, cuts and burns, is John-
son's Anodyne Liniment. Use it and
always recommend it to your friends.

WE should not hesitate to recommend to
any friend of ours, *Parsons' Purgative
Pills*; they are scientifically prepared,
and are adapted to all the purposes of a
good purgative medicine.

MARRIED.

On 8th inst., at Parrsboro' by the Rev. R.
A. Daniel, Mr. Joseph Shidmore of New
Canada and Miss Rebecca Bently of
Boston.

On 8th inst., at the pastor's residence,
by Rev. S. D. Yates, of the Reformed
Presbyterian Church, Mr. Smith Baxter,
of Antigonish, and Miss Sarah A. Finley
of the same place.

On 3rd inst., by the same, at the resi-
dence of J. Z. Ellis, Esq., Mr. Joseph
Porter of River Hebert, to Miss George-
anna Porter, of the same place.

On 3rd inst., by the same, at Amherst,
Point, Mr. Samuel Wilson to Miss Ellen
Roberts, both of Amherst.

At Harvey, on the 31st ult., by the Rev.
W. T. Corey, Captain Alden J. West, of
the barque "Josephine," to Orpat A.
daughter of W. J. Reid, Esq., Collector
of Customs, all of Harvey, A. C.

DEATHS.

At Lawford Place, Manning-Tree,
Essex, England, on the 3rd inst., of gastric
fever, the Rev. John Robertson, late of
St. John, in the 78th year of his age.
At Hillsboro', on 5th inst., of consump-
tion, Rosilla, aged 25 years, daughter of
Lewis S. Steeves, of Hillsboro'.

SHIPPING NEWS.

SAILED.

From Vale Verte, 8th inst, barque Isabel,
Finlayson, for Queenstown; brig Lady
Morton, McKay, for Queenstown; brig-
antine Lillian, Clow, for Queenstown;
schr Morning Star, for Charlottetown;
schr Nicholas, 12th inst, brig Daisy
Boynton, Appleby, for Gloucester; brig
Stella, Kay, for Liverpool.

From Antigua, 7th inst, brig Matilda, for
New York.

From this port, 13th inst, schr America,
Bullerwell, for Harvey.

At North Sydney 14th inst, brig Martha
A. Palmer, Mathias, from Genoa-78
days.

At this port, 10th inst, schr America,
Bullerwell, from Boston, with flour for
M Wood & Sons

NEW BRUNSWICK
PARLOR & VESTRY

Organ Manufactory.

PETITCOCTIE, N. B.

CABINET ORGANS of all descriptions
on hand, and manufactured to order.
Piano Stairs, Covers, &c., always on hand.
All instruments of my manufacture war-
ranted to give satisfaction. A liberal dis-
count made to churches.

W. M. MURPHY,
Proprietor

may 15

Accommodation Stage.

THE Subscriber will continue to drive
a daily

Accommodation Stage

Between the "Mountain House," West-
minsterland, and Port Elgin.

Leaving Au Lac Station immediately after
the arrival there of the mid-day Express
Train, returning from Port Elgin in time
for the trains next day. Not being com-
pelled to call at the different Way Offices
on the route

