

CHIGNECTO POST.

WILLIAM C. MILNER, Proprietor.

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VOL. 7.—NO. 39.

SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 341.

LITERATURE.

Romance of a Barn-Yard.

We were all sitting on the piazza, except those of us that were swinging in the hammocks among the trees; the sea wind was blowing over us, the birds were darting low here and there, and the bantams and the spring chickens and the big black Cochins were clucking and picking in the grass, watched over by the old King Charles, who redeemed us from vulgarity, as Aunt Helen said. Aunt Helen, by the way, became a very pleasant addition to the comfortable appearance of the scene as she said it. She was just as plump as a woman ought to be when her next birthday is maybe her fortieth. She had a soft flush on her cheek, where the dimple was yet as fresh as when she was a girl, and the flush deepened sometimes into a real damask; her teeth were like rows of seed-corn for whiteness, and her eyes were just as brown as brook water; only her hair—that was quite white. Lovely hair, though, for all that; she parted it evenly over her low level forehead and above the yet black eyebrows; and we all declared, every day of our lives, that Aunt Helen was a beauty. "I used to be," she had replied; "but that's all gone now. I have put my youth behind me."

Perhaps she had. But we young people used to think differently when we saw Mr. Thornton coming up the road, and Aunt Helen's eyes resolutely bent on her work, but her color mounting and mounting, till the reddest rose that ever burned in the sunshine was not so rich. Mr. Thornton saw it too, no doubt, for he always looked and looked intently all the way by. But that was not all. I shall have to tell you all about it if I tell you all about it if I tell you any—that when Aunt Helen was twenty years younger, she and Mr. Thornton were lovers, as they had been lovers ever since they could remember. They had built their house at last, and her wedding dress was made. It was every inch her own, and she was every inch her own. I know he was, because he is to-day—one of the men it does you good to see, who look as if they could hold up the world if need be, and inspire you with confidence in their power. Now what in the world do you suppose that, with their houses furnished, and cake baked, and a dozen years of intimate affection to bind them, Aunt Helen, and Mr. Thornton found to quarrel about? She declared she wouldn't keep hens! And he declared that then he wouldn't keep horses! That was the whole of it, to condense the statement; one word led to another, and led to more, and finally, in a towering passion himself, he told Aunt Helen that she had better learn to control her temper if she did not want to be a vixen entirely, and poor Aunt Helen took the ring off her finger and laid it on the table without a word and sailed out of the room, and refused to see him when he called in the morning, and sent back his letter unopened, and out the wedding cake and portions of it on the tea table and sent the rest to the fair. Perhaps, on the whole, Mr. Thornton might have been right. Exactly one week from that night Mr. Thornton was married to Mary Mayhew, an insignificant little body who would have married any body that asked her, and she went into the house that had been furnished according to Aunt Helen's taste; and immediately afterward a hen house of the most fanciful description of architecture, with gilded vases and scarlet chandeliers bristling all over it, rose on the hill behind his house, full of fancy fowl, and the little lawn was all alive with its overflow, and you couldn't go by the place without meeting a flock of crows, or partridge Cochins, or white Leghorns, or black Spanish, flying up on each separate piece of fence to crow out Mr. Thornton's triumph—reversing the old tradition of the crower, and crying, "No women rule here!"

They say Mr. Thornton grew very old in a few years. His inefficient little thing of a wife turned him to a smart terrapin, who led him to a smart dance. Perhaps she was dissatisfied with her piece of a heart; but then she knew that was all when she took it. He treated her always gently—perhaps feeling he had done her some wrong in marrying her—and gratified her every wish, although, having cared nothing for her in the beginning, it is doubtful if he cared any more for her in the end.

The end came after eighteen years, when Mrs. Thornton was killed in a railroad collision, and her husband was left with four children on his hands, rude, noisy, ill-faring cubs, as all the neighbors said. If Mr. Thornton had ever impatiently chanced to think that his punishment had lasted long enough, he thought now that it was just beginning, when he found himself alone with those children. He wondered that his wife had any temper left at all. He grew more bent, more vexed and worried, every day, and one would hardly have recognized, people said, the dark and splendid Stephen Thornton of his youth in this middle-aged, gray-haired man; and yet, to our eyes, he was still quite a remarkable-looking person—perhaps more so from our associating him with the poetry in Aunt Helen's life, and making him an object of wonder as to whether or not now they would ever come together again.

But there was little chance of that. We had met Mr. Thornton elsewhere, but he had never come across our threshold since the day he went out with his bride's ring. And Aunt Helen's peculiarity was that she never forgot. Could she forget the words he spoke to her in his anger? Could she forget his marrying another woman in less than a week? It had been then that her hair had turned white. She suffered inexpressibly; but she kept up a gay face. She would have suffered longer if it had not been for our growing up around her. She had but very little time to be lonely. It gave her happiness, and kept her comely. And then she was too proud; whenever the thought thrust up its head, she shut the lid down, as you may say, and sat on it.

But one day—after the time when the Doctor had said Harry was a hopeless cripple, and must lie on his back the rest of his life—Aunt Helen brought home a little basket from the country fair, and took from within it two of the cunningest mites of chickens you ever laid your eyes on. "I hate them," said she; "they make me crawl; but they will amuse the dear child. They're African bantams." And so they did amuse him and delight him, as he lay on his lounge in the bay window and watched them growing up, full of business. And that was the way, by the way, that we came to have chickens round the front piazza. One night, a year afterward, when the bantams were quite grown people, somebody threw over the fence a pair of big, black Cochins, that stalked about as if the earth was too good to tread on, or as if they were afraid of crushing a bantam with the next step. Of course we knew where the Cochins came from—for nobody else in town had any—but no one said a word. Only it was sport on the next day to peer round the corner and see Aunt Helen, with a piece of bread in her hand, in doubt whether to have anything to do with those fowls or not, twice extending her hands with the crumbs and stretching it back again, and at last making one bold effort, and throwing the whole thing at them and hurrying into the house. But from that moment the ever-hungry Cochins seemed to regard her as their patron saint. She never could appear but what they would come stalking gingerly along to meet her, and at last one even made so bold as to fly up and perch on the back of her chair on the piazza. Of course he was shooed off with vigor—with a little more vigor perhaps because Mr. Thornton had at that moment been passing, and had seen this woman who could never keep hens presenting this tableau.

It was two or three days after that that Aunt Helen, coming home at twilight from one of her rambles by the river-bank, was observed to be very nervous and flushed, and looked much as if she had been crying.

"It's all right," said our Ned, who came in shortly after her. "I know all about it. I've been setting my net traps; and what do you think—she met old Thornton!"

"She did indeed. And what if you say to that man's cheek? He up and spoke to her!"

"Oh, now, Ned! Before you!"

"Fakt. Before me? no indeed; I lay low," said Ned, with a chuckle.

"But, bless you, they wouldn't have been anything of me if they had stood high."

"For shame, Ned! Oh, how could you!" said Aunt Helen.

"Guess you'd have been no better in my place," said the unscrupulous boy. "Out there, that's all. If I

couldn't listen, of course you can't." "Oh, now, Ned, please!" we all chorused together.

"Well, then. He stood straight before her. 'Helen,' said he, 'have you forgotten me?' and she began to turn white. 'I have had time enough, sir,' said she.

"Oh, you ought not to have staid, Ned!"

"You may find out the rest by your learning," said the offended narrator. "I should like to know how I was going to leave. Only I'll say this, that if Aunt Helen would marry old Thornton to-day—she wouldn't touch him with a walking stick!"

To our amazement, on the very next afternoon who should appear at our gate, with his phaton and pair, but Mr. Thornton; and who, bonneted and gloved and veiled, should issue from the door to be placed into that phaton and drive off with him, but Aunt Helen. Ned chuckled; but the rest of us could do nothing but look and wonder. "Has she gone to be married?" we gasped, and Lilly and Harry began to cry.

"Well, I'll tell you," said Ned in mercy. "He said there'd never been a day since he left her that he hadn't longed for what he threw away."

"Oh, how wicked!"

"She told him so, very quietly and severely—I tell you Aunt Helen can be severe—and to be silent on that point. 'Forever?' said he. 'And ever,' said she. 'It is impossible,' said he. And then he went over, one by one, a dozen different days, scenes when they were young; and ever a fellow felt mean, I was that fellow."

"I should think you would be," we cried, with one accord.

"Now look here," said Ned; "if you want to hear the rest, you must keep that sort of remark to yourself. It was too late for to show myself anyway. And I'll be blamed if I say another word if you don't ever give me one acknowledgment you'd have done just as I did."

"Oh, Ned, do tell the whole, that's a good boy!"

"Well, she just began to cry—I never saw Aunt Helen cry before. And then it seemed as if he would go distracted; and he begged her not to cry, and she cried the more; and he begged her to marry him out of hand, and she shook her head; he implored her, by their old love, he said, and she wiped her eyes and looked at him and gave a laugh—a hateful laugh. 'Our old love!' said she. 'Then,' said he, 'if you will not for my sake, nor for your own sake, nor for the sake of our old love, marry me for the sake of the motherless children who need you more than children ever needed a mother yet, and who—who are driving me crazy?' And then Aunt Helen laughed in earnest, a good, sweet, ringing peal; and the long and the short of it is that she drove up to the Thornton house to-day, to look at the cubs, and see what she thinks of them. May be she'll bring them down here—she's great on missionary workings, you know."

"Well, I declare," was the final chorus. And we sat in silence for a good half hour; and by the time our tongues were running again, Aunt Helen had returned, and Mr. Thornton had come in with her and had set down on the piazza step at her feet, but not at all with the air of an accepted lover—more like a tenant of Mohammed's coffin, we thought. As I began to tell you, we were all sitting and eving there when Aunt Helen exclaimed about its being a scene of domestic comfort. As she sat down, the big Cochins came to meet her, and Aunt Helen threw her a bit of cracker.

"Where's your husband?" said she to the hen.

"There he is," said Ned, "he has been alone in that corner of the grass the whole day, calling and clucking and inviting company; but the rest haven't paid the least attention to him, and are picking down among the cannies."

"He's been down there twice," said Harry, "and tried to whip the little bantam, but it was a drawn battle."

"Well, he ought to have a little vacation, and scratch for himself a while," said Aunt Helen. "He has picked and scratched for his hen in the most faithful way all summer."

"And so's the banty," said Ned.

"It's the best; he's taken as much care of the chickens as the hen has; and never went to roost while his hen was setting, but sat down in the hay beside her every night."

"A model spouse," said Aunt Helen.

"They are almost human," said Mr. Thornton. And so we sat and

talked till the tea bell rang, for Mr. Thornton was going to stay to tea, he boldly told us; and we saw that he meant to get the young people on his side by the way he began to talk to Ned about fishing; but when he got to eel traps, Ned's face was red, and he blessed the tea bell. However, Mr. Thornton might have found that it wasn't so easy to range the young people on his side if he had made a long-continued effort. We enjoyed a romance under our eyes, but we had no sort of notion of his taking Aunt Helen away.

We were just coming out from tea, and were patrolling the sunset a little, which was uncommonly fine, and I thought I had never seen Aunt Helen looking like such a beauty, with that rich light overlaying her like a rosy bloom, when John came hastening up.

"I just want you all to step inside the barn door with me, if you please, me'am," said he. And we went after him to be greeted by the sweet smell of the new-mown hay, and to be gilded by the one great broad sunbeam swimming full of glory of notes from door to door. "Do you see that?" said John. It was a flock of the hens and chickens on their customary roosts. "And now do you see that?" said he; and he turned about and showed us, on the top rail of the pony's manger, the big black Cochins also gone to roost, but separately—and his wife beside him? No, but little Mrs. Bantam!

"That's who he has been clucking and calling to this whole afternoon, the wretch!" cried Ned.

"And now look here," said John; and we followed him into the harness-room, where the chickens chanced to be hatched, and there, in the straw on the floor, sat the disconsolate bantam rooster, all alone, with his wings spread and his feathers puffed out, brooding his four little chickens under his wings—the four little chickens deserted by their mother.

"I declare I declare!" cried Aunt Helen, as we came out into the great motly sunbeam again: "the times are so depraved these days, they have really reached the barn-yard. The poor little banty and his brood! Why, it's as bad as the forsaken merman."

"Only not so poetical," said we.

"Helen," said Mr. Thornton, "it is exactly my condition. Are you going to have pity for that bird, and none for me? Are you going to leave me at my fate?" And in a moment, right before us all, as the star in the great red sunbeam, Mr. Thornton put his arms around Aunt Helen, who, growing rosier, either from the sunbeam or something else, could do nothing at last but hide her face.

"Helen," he said, "you are certainly coming home with me!" And Aunt Helen did not say no.

REMARKABLE WILD BOAR HUNT.—An extraordinary wild boar hunt is reported from the Vosges. A party of amateur Nimrods were out shooting sparrows in the wood of Harreville when they suddenly came across a fine old tusky boar, which they tried to kill with grape-shot, but of course in vain. However, tough as the old fellow was, the wounds he received exasperated him, and he charged the gallant sportsmen, scattering them right and left. He then darted out of the wood, dashed into the river, and paid a visit to the neighboring village, followed by the affrighted Nimrods, who had recovered from their fright, and were now eager for the fray. The good people of the village all turned out with pitchforks and crowbars, and the gentlemen were sent for, but the boar objected to try his conclusions with such a formidable army, and at once jumped right through the window of a cottage, where he smashed all the furniture and then escaped by a back window into another wood, leaving sportsmen, villagers, and gentlemen looking at one another with shame and confusion.

CAPT. JAMES B. RADS, who is about to receive an installment of \$300,000 for his work of opening the mouth of the Mississippi, is in his fifty-seventh year, and a native of Lawrenceburg, Ind. At a very early age he evinced a strong taste for machinery, and at eleven accompanied without any instruction a miniature engine that worked perfectly with steam. He has struggled upward to the possession of a large private fortune, excellent health and thoroughly American taste, passing such grades as apple peddler, clerk, Mississippi riverer, proprietor of the first glass blowing establishment in the West, and builder of twenty-seven iron-clad and mortar boats.

A young woman in Rochester N. Y., has sued for damages a man who kissed her. A man who can't kiss a woman without damaging her ought to pay for his awkwardness.

Hanging a Murderer—a Heinous Scene.

From the London Mail.

CAMBRIDGE, Thursday.—The efforts which have been made for the extension of the prerogative of mercy to the prisoner, Robert Browning, who was sentenced to death for carrying out a girl named Rolfe, having proved futile, the extreme punishment allowed by law was carried out this morning in the county jail. When I arrived at the jail at halfpast seven preparations were being made for carrying out the sentence, two men being occupied in digging a grave in the shrubbery where the prisoner was to be buried, and in making a hole beneath the scaffold to allow for the drop. Marwood was adjusting the fatal rope, and in reply to a question which I put to him, he said it was a new one and had only been used once before. By eight o'clock all was ready, and the bell began to toll. The chaplain then came out from the prison solemnly reading aloud the burial service. He was followed by the curate and some of the prison officials. The prisoner breathed heavily as he ascended the scaffold, and had to be assisted by the officials. His legs were then pinioned by Marwood, and a white linen cap drawn over his face.

The rope was then placed about the culprit's neck. The chaplain continued slowly reading the burial service, and when he came to the words, "In the midst of life we are in death," he repeated them slowly, and immediately afterward the bolt was drawn, and the culprit dropped into the pit, which had been dug for him. The drop was six feet ten inches, and in falling the prisoner's neck was broken, presenting an awful sight to the spectators. The cap came off the face and rendered the scene more ghastly. The criminal did not utter a word, and his death was instantaneous. After the culprit had hung the usual time he was cut down, and an inquest held. He was buried in the shrubbery. Browning made a full confession, in which he admitted his guilt.

Maifair, the new London weekly, the contrasts Gladstone with Disraeli: Lord Beaconsfield has abandoned the few festoons chains, the resplendent waistcoats and the variegated coats with which he was in times past wont to flaunt an astonished onlooker. Gladstone is now in his dress, and at times sports the festive boquet. He has small, white, pump hats which are a great comfort to him at critical epochs, when the political sky is overcast, and Mr. Jenkins is denouncing him from the corner seat below the gangway opposite the Premier's box. His eyes on the white pomposity of his hands, turning them over tenderly from side to side, and feels that all is not lost yet. Mr. Gladstone has a long brown nervous hand as befits a woodman, and he agitates their unvoluntarily from by wearing ornamental gloves a size and a half too large. The right honorable gentleman would certainly admire the beauty of the human hand if displayed in statuary or painting, or possibly, though this conjecture is advanced with diffidence in form by wearing ornamental gloves a size and a half too large. The right honorable gentleman would certainly admire the beauty of the human hand if displayed in statuary or painting, or possibly, though this conjecture is advanced with diffidence in form by wearing ornamental gloves a size and a half too large.

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Business Cards.

L. B. BOTFORD, M. D.
Office: In the Store lately occupied by M. Wood & Sons.
Residence: - - - at Mr. Robert Bell's, Sackville, July 20, 1876.—6m

H. S. & T. W. BELL,
Soap Manufacturers, - - - Shediac, N. B.
The best and cheapest Soap in the Market.

JOS. HOWE DICKSON,
Attorney at Law, Conveyancer, &c.
Office: - - - in the building of H. B. Allison, Esq., opposite the Banking Office of M. Wood & Sons, 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.

COLONIAL BOOK STORE,
ST. JOHN, N. B. - - -
Musical Instruments,
Paper Hangers, School Books, Stationery, Periodicals.

THOMAS H. HALL,
G. H. VENNING,
Clock and Watch Maker.

J. 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.

PUSSLEY, CRAWFORD & PUSSLEY,
Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law,
90 PRINCE W. ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.
G. R. Pugsley, J. E. Crawford, W. Pugsley, Jr.

THOMPSON'S
Steam Power Paint and Color Works,
White Lead, Zinc, Paint, and Colors of all Shades,
Factory, 69—Office and Sample Rooms, 73 Prince Street.

ST. JOHN, N. B.
G. F. THOMPSON & SONS,
Price Lists on Application.

Dental Notice.
Dr. Anderson, Dentist,
WILL return to Sackville next week where he expects to remain permanently. From date of his return he guarantees satisfaction at moderate charges. Sackville, Sept. 28th, 1876.—1f

L. WESTERGAARD & CO.,
Ship Agents & Ship Brokers,
(Consulate of the Netherlands),
127 WALNUT STREET,
L. WESTERGAARD, Philadelphia, Pa.
O. S. TOWNSHEND, July 24

CHARLES R. SMITH,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c. - - - N. B.

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

George Nixon,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
PAPER HANGING,
Brushes and Window Glass,
King St. - - - St. John, N. B.

Barber and Hair Dresser.
Hair Shaving, Cutting, Dyeing, Shampooing, &c., &c.
Special attention paid to Hair that is weak and falling out.
Tuesday Afternoons is for Ladies.
Razors honed. Wigs made to order.

C. L. MEALEY,
Opposite Brunswick House.

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 FACTORY WORKS.
Waterloo St., St. John, N. B.

Call the attention of Wholesale Dealers and others to our Stock of FINE CONFECTIONERS. Wholesale only.

J. R. WOODBURN & Co.,
Victoria Steam Confectionery Works,
J. R. WOODBURN, H. P. KEAR.

JOB WORK,
In all its Branches executed at reasonable rates at this Office.

Business Cards.

PIANOFORTES.
CABINET ORGANS, &c.
G. FLOOD,
(Waverly House) King St., 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 Repairing attended to with despatch. 1f-july3

MARBLE
AND
FREESTONE
WORKS.

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

PARTIES desiring erecting Monuments or Tombstones, 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. 1f-july3

SAWS! SAWS!
ALEXANDRA
WORKS.

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

J. F. LAWTON,
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

NEW BRUNSWICK
PARLOR & VESTRY
Organ Manufactory.

PETITCODIAC, N. B.

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

Clothing, Made and Trimmed
in the Latest Styles, and at the Lowest Living Prices.

Parties desiring their own material will be dealt with on the most liberal terms.

JOHN MEAHAN,
Sackville, Nov. 8th, 1876.

Andres' Marble Works,
Amherst and Wallace, N. S.

THE Subscriber having a large amount of superior ITALIAN and AMERICAN MARBLE on hand, is prepared to sell the same at the lowest prices.

Parties desiring their own material will be dealt with on the most liberal terms. All orders promptly attended to, and finished in a workmanlike manner. Designs sent free when required.

S. B. ANDRES,
Amherst, N. S., Dec. 12, 1876.

D. LUND, Agent for taking orders in Sackville and vicinity.

BLAKSLIE & WHITENEUT,
DEALERS IN
Paper Hangings, White Lead, Oil, Varnishes, &c.
22 Germain St., St. John, N. B.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Sample worth \$1 free. S. B. ANDRES & Co., Portland, Maine.

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

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.

Hotels, &c.

WELDON HOUSE,
(Opposite the Railway Station.)
SHEDIAC, N. B.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally that he has newly finished the above Hotel throughout in first-class style, and it is now open for the accommodation of the travelling public.

WM. J. WELDON, Proprietor.
Coaches leave daily for North shore on arrival of trains.

HARNESSES!
A SPLENDID STOCK OF
HARNESSES

May be seen at the Subscriber's, which will be sold

LOWER than can be Bought Elsewhere for CASH.

The Subscriber is constantly manufacturing Harnesses, which for quality of stock used and expediency of work are unsurpassed in this vicinity. Orders promptly attended to at reasonable rates.

Sackville, }
Nov. 24, 1876. } **STEPHEN AYER.**

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
THE Subscriber has this day associated his son, James Milton Esq., with him in his general business as Merchant.

THOMAS BAIRD.
Sackville, May 26th, 1876.

CARD.
THE Business heretofore conducted by THOMAS BAIRD will hereafter be continued under the name and firm of

THOMAS BAIRD & SONS.
And we respectfully solicit a continuance of public patronage.

T. BAIRD & SONS.
Sackville, May 26th, 1876.

CARD.
NORTHWESTERN
Mutual Life Ins. Co'y.

—OR—
MILWAUKEE, WIS.
Assets over \$16,000,000.

EDWARD F. DUNN,
General Agent for New Brunswick.

FLEMING & MOORE,
Medical Advisers, Sackville.

THE BRUCE & CHARD
CABINET ORGANS!

THE Subscriber having been appointed by Messrs. Bruce & Chard of Boston, Their General Agent for the Maritime Provinces FOR THESE

Beautiful Instruments,
Respectfully calls attention of intending purchasers to their superiority of tone, power and finish over any Organ yet introduced.

Persons requiring Organs for Churches, Halls, Lodges, or for Residences, are invited to correspond with the subscriber at "Lamy's Hotel," Amherst, N. S.

Second hand Organs or Melodions taken in exchange.
Pianos furnished direct from the best makers of Boston at prices lower than any in the market.

The subscriber is also prepared to furnish specifications of

PIPE ORGANS
From the best makers in London and the United States at prices ranging from \$500 to \$10,000.

GEO. G. MELICK,
Amherst, N. S., May 12th, 1876.

NEW GOODS!
JUST RECEIVED:
SOME NEW & ELEGANT DESIGNS
—IN—
SILVERWARE,

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

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

SAINT JOHN

Slate Mantel MARBLEIZING WORKS.

THE Subscribers have entered into partnership under the name, style and firm of WILSON, GILMORE & CO.

Medallion Portable Range, is unsurpassed by any in the trade. Refractory of entire satisfaction can be given.

TIME IS MONEY.

Persons indebted to me WILL PLEASE Call & Pay!

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

ABNER SMITH. Sackville, June 12, 1876.

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

C. & E. EVERETT, FURRIERS.

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

SOUTH SEA SEAL SACQUES, Plain; South Sea Seal Sacques, Outer Trimming; South Sea Seal Sacques, Mink Trimming;

South Sea Seal Sacques, Hudson Bay Seal Trimming; South Sea Seal Muffs, Bos, Caps, Gloves;

Mink Muffs, Bos, Caps and Gloves; Oter Muffs, Bos and Caps;

Fitch Muffs, Bos and Caps; Ermine Muffs, Bos and Caps;

Beaver Seal Muffs, Bos and Caps; Alaska Sable Muffs and Ties;

Musquash Muffs and Bos; Beaver and Seal Cost; Bear, Raccoon, Lynx and Wolf Robes;

Chinchilli, Oter, Mink and Sable Trimming; Black Lynx, Raccoon, Ermine and Coney Trimming;

Also, every description Fashionable Furs. 19 KING ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.

Harper's Bazar.

ILLUSTRATED. TERMS: Postage free to all Subscribers in U. States.

Harper's Bazar, one year, \$4.00. \$4.00 includes preparation of U. S. postage by the publishers.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly and Bazar, to one address for one year, \$4.00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, \$7.00 postpaid.

An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every club of five subscribers at \$4 each in one remittance; or, six copies for \$20, without extra copy postpaid.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time. The Volumes of the Bazar commence with the year. The Annual Volume of Harper's Bazar in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for \$7.00 each. A complete Set, comprising also Volumes sent on receipt of cash at the rate of \$5 25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth cases for each Volume, suitable for binding will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of \$1 each. Indexes to each vol., sent gratis on receipt of stamp.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW YORK.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

ON and after MONDAY, November 20th, 1876, Trains will pass Sackville as follows: Express for Halifax and Way Stations, at 1.50 p. m.; 1.32 a. m. and 7.21 a. m.

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

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

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

Elgin Branch Railway.

Running of Trains. ON and after Wednesday, 8th November, Train will leave Petticoat at 12.30 p. m., and returning will leave Elgin at 3 p. m.

C. A. HALLETT, Petticoat, Nov. 1, 1876. Lessee.

FIRST NEW GOODS FOR 1877.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS; TOWELS, Towelling, Table Damasks, Napkins, Linen Crumb Cloths, Sheetings.

Also—Horrackees Cottons, Prussian Yarns.

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

God Bless Our Home

IS the name of the most elegant French Oil Mosaic Chromo ever issued. The motto is surrounded by one of the most exquisite and richly-colored wreaths of beautiful flowers on dark background, and is perfect in all its details.

We send this motto chromo and the BOSTON WEEKLY GLOBE, a large eight page family, story and newspaper, with agricultural, chess, puzzle, household, and all popular departments, 3 months for only 40 cents. Chromo and paper, 6 months for \$1. A beautiful holiday gift. Agents wanted. Address—WEEKLY GLOBE, 233 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

NEW GOODS.

Received per Steamer from Glasgow: Dress Goods, In all the latest Shades.

LUSTRES, COBURGS, SHAWLS, FLANNELS.

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

COATINGS.

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

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

Dickson & Patterson

nov2 N.E.W. G.O.O.D.S. AT THE Sackville Drug Store.

In Toilet Articles.

SUPERIOR HAIR BRUSHES (at moderate prices), Cloth Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes (a good Stock), Dressing and Fine Combs, Choice Perfumery, Nureary and Toilet Powders, Hair Oil, Hair Dyes, Hair Goggles, &c.

TOILET ARTICLES. Superior Soap (for removing grease spots, &c.) &c.

THE Syrup of Phosphates (a superior Tonic), Campbell's Quinine Wine, Elixir of Beef, Pure Norway Cod Liver Oil and Campbell's Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites (a superior remedy for all consumptive tendencies), &c.

PATENT MEDICINES. CLARK'S World Famed Blood Purifier, Fowler's Hypophosphites, Prussian Syrup, Thomas' Elettetric Oil, Seren's Seals, Gales' Medicine, Shonolines Remedy, Ayer's, Radway's and Channing's Sarsaparilla; Cough Mixtures, Liniments, Pills, Ointments &c., (a variety).

SUNDRIES.

ROYAL FOOD for Infants, Durham's Spice for Horses and Cattle, Condition Powders, Pressed Hops, Castor Oil, Olive Oil, Neat's Foot Oil (in bottles or Oil of Spike, Lancing's Essence, British Oil of Spike, Peppier's Eye Salve, French Dressing (for boots and shoes), Furniture Polish, Nursing Bottles, Enemas, Convent Sponges, Hirsch's Plaster, Porous Plaster, Aniline Eyes, Mucilage, Marking Ink, Alcohol, Turpentine, Bay Rum, Ulycerine, Thermometers, Dominos, &c.

A Good Stock Confectionery. APPLES, ORANGES, LEMONS, &c.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded. A. DIXON, Druggist.

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once a restorative, healthy, and effective for preserving the hair. Feded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color.

With the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a starchy sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

SAVE YOUR HAY!

BY USING THE "Hovey" Hay Cutter.

You can save 35 per cent. in feeding your Cattle or Horses. For sale only by W. H. THORNE & CO., ST. JOHN, N. B.

American Apples.

50 BBLs. American Apples, FOR SALE BY AMASA DIXON.

ODDS AND ENDS.

MR. PARKER, a member of the International Gun and Polo Club, has performed, at Brighton, the extraordinary feat of shooting 100 penny pieces successively in fifty minutes, thereby winning a heavy wager—it is said \$300 to \$15.

The "rigger up" of the coin is an old soldier. The arrangements were that he should stand eight yards from the "booster," and that he should not throw a piece more than three feet above his head.

Among the most recently discovered population of savages, the cannibals of New Zealand, in the South Sea, there is a custom which requires that a chief's daughter shall be kept in a cage within her father's house until her introduction into society. The cage scarcely gives her room to move, and she cannot leave it during any part of the day, though she is allowed to take a stroll with her relatives after nightfall.

COFFIN.—The coffin of the shore of Newfoundland are split, washed, and laid on spruce boughs, when they are assorted into "merchandise," for the best material is "Madrier," for sale as second quality and "dun," or broken fish exported to not countries are packed by screw power in casks. Very large quantities are sent to countries as remote as Greece, Spain and Portugal.

SIR ELKANAH ARMITAGE, the head of one of the largest cotton spinning mills in the world, died recently at his residence, Hull, Manchester, at the age of 83. He was originally a hand loom weaver, and created the business of which he was the principal.

The Japanese Government have followed the suppression of the last insurrection by sentencing twelve leaders to capital punishment, 234 to hard labor for life, and 14 to forfeiture of rank and estate. A large number were pardoned, and 165 committed harr kari.

The Rev. Mr. Talmage preached on Journalism last Sunday. The part where he imitated a reporter stumbling up a fire-escape, and hitting in the chimney in order to overhear a conversation, is said to have been very impressive.—Norwich Bulletin.

As a late professor was one day walking near Aberdeen, he met a well-known "natural." "Pray," said the professor, "how long can a man live without brains?" "I dunna ken," said "Jenny" scratching his head. "But how old are ye yerse?"

FUNERAL FALLS Reporter.—"The time approaches when a fellow boy for his cousin's sister a highly ornamental valentine, the great centre of attraction of which is a picture of the fabled boy who has decidedly more wings than overcoat."

A little boy was much exercised for fear he would not know his father when he got to Heaven, but his mother eased his mind by saying, "All you will have to do is to look for an angel with a red nose."

A letter written by Lord Macaulay in 1857, and now published for the first time in Harper's Monthly contains the following passage: "It is quite plain that your Government will never be able to restrain a distressed and discontented majority. For with you the majority is the Government, and has the rich, who are almost a minority, absolutely at its mercy. The day will come when in the State of New York a multitude of people, none of whom has more than a few acres of land, expects to have more than half a dinner, will choose a Legislature. It is possible to doubt what sort of a Legislature will be chosen? I seriously apprehend that you will see the season of adversity, do things which will prevent prosperity from returning. There will be, I fear, spoliation. The spoliation will produce fresh spoliation. There is nothing to stop you. Your Constitution is all sail and no anchor. As I said before, when a society has entered upon this downward progress either civilization or liberty must perish. Either some Cæsar or Napoleon will seize the reins of government, and your republic will be a fee-folly plundered and laid waste by barbarians in the twentieth century as the Roman Empire was in fifth."

THE Wesleyan drops down on the Rev. J. Keating, curate of the Episcopal Church, at Heretic. The Rev. gentleman, who is a young man, wrote to the Church Chronicle asking for aid for an Episcopal Church, and in his letter, he said that the place had no church, but that the people, from which she slipped, being impaled upon the sharp bed of the post, death resulting.

ALTHOUGH the Sultan is miserably poor for a Sultan, he is spending six or seven thousand francs upon the wedding festivities of two of his sisters.

DURING three months of last year the British railways have killed 264 persons and injured 1,166 others.

SAID a Hindoo—"These Englishmen knock nothing but to spin cotton and conquer the world!"

WORTHY OF NOTE.—An exchange says there is scarcely a day passes that we do not hear, either from persons coming into the office or in some other way, of the success of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment in curing coughs and colds, so prevalent about the town just now.

W. D. B. CARR, Sussex, N. B., writes, Jan. 25, 1876:—"Great relief has been derived from your Vaguet's Liniment, by those in your neighborhood who have used it for rheumatism, etc. We keep a supply on hand, and find it a useful medicinal friend."

DAVID CHALMERS, of Kouchibouguac, testifies that he has found SPENCER'S VEGETIAN LIVERINE invaluable for cracked heels, chapped hands, and other ailments, and other who are much exposed to the weather, cannot do without it.

IF WE CAN BENEFIT the readers of the CHIGNECTO POST any by recommending Person's Purgative Pills to be the best anti-bilious medicine in the country, we are willing to do so. We have had about as good a chance to know as any one.

Our Ottawa Correspondence.

OTTAWA, Jan. 19, 1877.

Since I last wrote the Hon. George Brown for contempt of Court has been dismissed, the court being divided. Justice Harrison for the rule, Justice Morrison against, and Judge Wilson being an interested party not sitting on the case. A cartoon in Grip represents the case as Geo. B. standing in dread of a bombshell which is smoking, then a bombshell brightens as he says, "I am safe once more, it has fizzled."

Word has gone forth that the Times "shall be no more." After a rugged, changeable life it expired for want of cash. Three times in as many years it has changed faith, but I am glad to be able to say it died in the bath.

The appointment of Mr. Powers, Jr., to the Senate is accounted for here by the fears of the Government to open the Halifax constituency. It is generally conceded that Mr. Powers, Jr., is to keep the seat warm for Mr. Powers, Sr., until that gentleman can be put in without risking a seat until after the next General Election.

A strong movement is on foot in Ottawa to remove all exemptions from taxation. The local Government is divided about the question, and are trying to pass it by, but their organ and mentor the Globe is a very strong advocate of the proposed measure, and they will be forced to do something. Growing out of this question is the extension of the franchise for municipal purposes. A bill has been introduced by Mr. Fitch providing for plural votes. The principle of the bill is that every man shall vote as many times as he has qualifications; thus, supposing a voter's qualifications is \$400 income, if he has an income of \$1000 he shall have four votes, and so on.

Lord and Ladyufferin have just returned from Toronto. While there he made two as pitiful speeches as I have read for many a day.

The Dominion Board of Trade is in session in this city at present. In informed circles it is generally admitted that Mr. C. A. P. Pelletier, of Kamoraska, will succeed Hon. Luc D. St. J. as Minister of Agriculture. Mr. P. is a Frenchman of good ability, a lawyer, and a man whose influence will be felt. So far as I know he is honest and upright, and his character to injure his power for good. He has just completed his 40th year, being born Jan. 22, 1837.

There seems to be a difficulty at heat quarters as to who will go into the Hon. Mr. C. A. P. Pelletier. There is no Minister of French extraction now in the Senate. There is no doubt the Ministry would be glad to get rid of Mr. C., as his room is considered immensely preferable to his company. But there is no such good luck for them, Mr. C. is too good of place and power for that; Mr. Cauchon is the progeny of Quebec, a man of ability and some good parts, which however is quite overshadowed by his great gain.

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Early Records of Chignecto.

Mr. Thos. Calhoun's Diary.—Continued.

September 20th, white frost on the ground, wind S. W.; 21st, rain, wind S. W.; 22nd, pleasant, wind S. E. and S. W.; Mr. King, Dep. Road Marshall, came here to attend the Proprietor's effects on my brother's account; 23rd, pleasant, wind S. W.; I with Mr. King, my brother, and appraisers went to Shepody Hill and Germananton, 24th, rain, wind N. E. E. Mr. King finished his attaching cattle, grass lands, &c., to the amount of Five Hundred and Twenty Pounds. Wednesday, 25th Sept., to 9th Oct.; 25th, pleasant, wind W. S. W. Mr. King returned to Cumberland. My brother and I with one of his men went to Grandstone Island. This Island lies at the mouth of Shepody River, and contains about 50 or 60 acres of land; there is good anchor ground all around it, and at the N. E. end there is a cove which forms an excellent harbor against all winds; upon the Island are many excellent griststone quarries; 25th, warm and windy; 27th, cloudy; 28th, rain and windy still; 29th, high winds with some snow; 30th, snow, wind N. E. Oct. 1st, white frost in the morning; pleasant; 2nd, frosty, showers with high winds; 3rd, rainy; 4th, cloudy and rainy; 5th, rain; 6th, clouds and showers of rain; 7th, white frost in morning; 8th, my brother set off for Cumberland; 9th, cloudy and rainy; 10th, moderate wind at S. W. and rain at night, my brother came home from Cumberland; 11th, cloudy and some rain; 12th, high winds, rain and windy; 13th, heavy rain; 14th, very pleasant, wind changed to N. W.; 15th, rain, wind S. W.; 16th, fair and windy; 17th, fair and windy. I had been two days at Haha with my brother and hands getting griststones, and one canoe filled and put on shore. Haha is in Hopwell Township, about leagues S. W. of Shepody River. The Haha River runs from S. W. to N. E. through a fine piece of marsh which has been improved, and is now very easily repaired. There are two of the French houses standing yet, and some apple trees; the ground about the houses, which has been cleared, yields excellent English grass. Between the marsh and bay there is some highland, and in the front of it many quarries of excellent griststone of a finer grit than any other in the country; 18th, frosty and cold, wind N. W.; 19th, cloudy and windy; 20th, cloudy, rain at night; 21st, pleasant, wind N. E.; 22nd, moderate; 23rd wind S. W.; 24th, cloudy and some rain, wind N. E. and N. W.; 25th, cold, rain in the afternoon, wind N. E.; 26th, cloudy, wind N. E.; 27th, cloudy, rain at night; 28th, pleasant, wind W.; 29th, cold and rain, wind S. W.; 30th, pleasant but frosty, wind S. S. W.; 31st, heavy rain. November 1st, cloudy and showery, wind S. W.; 2nd, cloudy and rainy, wind N. E.; 3rd, cloudy and rain, some rain, wind S. E.; 5th, wind and rain; 6th, a pleasant morning. We set off to go to Haha, but the wind rising caught us in the mouth of the river, and obliged us to go ashore on Grandstone Island, wind S. W.; the 7th was cloudy and windy. We returned in the evening to fall down with the last of the ebb, and come home that night, but before we got to the lower end of the Island, the flood tide met us, and after rowing nearly an hour with the gaining of my headway, we threw out an anchor, which beyond our expectations held us until the force of the tide was somewhat abated, and then we again tried and gained the mouth of the river, getting home late at night; 8th, cloudy, rain and snow, wind S. W.; 9th, rain and snow, wind N. W.; 10th, pleasant but windy; 11th and 12th, pleasant weather; 13th, cloudy and mild, wind N. E.; 14th, clear and pleasant. Having taken a load of stone into our canoe during flood tide, we were left but two tiers of food, during which we attempted to go home; but the wind falling we got but a short distance into the mouth of the river before the tide turned, and we were obliged to cast anchor on the flats, and take to our bateau, but the current was so strong that it was near low water when we got home; on the 15th we went down with the fresh water and brought up our canoe with our canoe during flood tide, and a violent storm with rain, wind S. W., which sunk our canoe with a load of stone, drove all of our canoe ashore and split the stern of the canoe so badly that we were obliged to mend her before we could set out again; 16th, cloudy; 17th, cloudy, fair weather, changeable winds N. W.; 18th, clear and cool; 19th, very cloudy, wind S. We went to Haha, and as I was rolling a stone of about three hundred weight, my foot slipped and I fell upon it. There it lay till my brother came several rods and lifted it off; I got it immediately into the head of a good spring, where I held it for half an hour, which made such an alteration, that, although I could not make the least use of it going the spring, I could use it coming from it. I got some blue clay and vinegar put on to it, and against the 28th began to walk about again.

To be Continued.

The pulpits are supposed to preach upon "Christian Fellowship." We have just heard a story of Pius IX., which may serve to point a moral He observed a young man studying a painting by Raphael in the Vatican. "You are of the Academy, my son?" "No, Your Holiness, I am too poor to pay the fees." "Your Holiness, I am a Protestant." "The Academy is for artists, and that is enough for me." It is just such things which make the whole world with a Pius IX. might live to see the next Centennial.

AYER'S MANUFACTURER, SACKVILLE, N. B.

CHEAP! DRY! WARM! HEALTHY! The Best Tanned in Oil and made Quality, 5 by hand!

Will wear as long as three pairs from any other factory!

NOTHING MADE LIKE THEM IN AMERICA! EVERY PAIR Warranted Waterproof.

AMHERST FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP, MANUFACTORY OF Mill & other Machinery,

Ship's Castings, Stoves, HOLLOW WARE, TIN WARE, PLOUGHS, &c.

AMHERST, - - - NOVA SCOTIA. jan24 1877

U. S. PIANO CO.

810 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Make Only One Style, AND Have but One Price!

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SEND FOR Illustrated Circular. MAILED FREE.

Received by "Mary C." FROM NEW YORK:

25 BLS. ST. LOUIS FLOUR—very choice

100 Bbls. ILLINOIS EXTRA; 150 Bbls. COIN MEAL;

40 Bbls. KEROSENE OIL; 400 Boxes RAISINS—fresh.

NOW LANDING. M. Wood & Sons, Sackville, Dec. 13th, 1876.

Prepared Corn!

75 BOXES Benson's Prepared Corn.

FRESH. The Best in the Market. For sale very low, by STEPHENS & FIGURES, 24 & 26 Dock St., St. John.

FLOUR.

Just Received—200 Barrels Superior Flour Direct from Mills.

For Sale Low. BLAIR ESTABROOKS, Sackville, July 31st, 1876.

ORANGES, OATMEAL, BISCUITS, &c. &c.

Just Received by Stmr. from Boston: 10 CASES VALENCIA ORANGES; 2 Bbls. Florida Oranges; 1 barrel Oatmeal Biscuits; 5 barrels American Pilot Bread.

For sale by LOGAN, LINDSAY & CO., ST. JOHN, N. B.

Refined Sugar.

100 Bbls. Refined C. Sugar. FOR SALE BY GEO. S. DEFOREST, 110 South Wharf, St. John.

Codfish and Pollock. 100 Q T.L.S. LARGE CODFISH; 250 qts. large POLLOCK. GEO. S. DEFOREST, 11 South Wharf, St. John.

PARASOLS and Umbrellas repaired. G. L. MEALEY'S, 6025 Opposite Brunswick House.

Sheriff's Sale!

To be sold at Public Auction, on the second Saturday in JUNE next, at the Court House, in Dorchester, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon:—

All the Right, Title, Interest, Claim, Privilege and Demand of Ebenezer Bower, his Possessory Right and Right of Entry, both at law and in equity, of and in the following Lands and Premises: All these Lands and Premises situated lying in Westmorland, and described in a certain Mortgage from Ebenezer Bower and wife to Edward Cogswell, and registered in the Westmorland Records, on the 2nd day of May, A. D. 1876, in Libro Q. S. Folio 34, No. 24,880.

Also, all other Real Estate of the said Ebenezer Bower, wherever situated or however described within my Bailiwick, the same having been seized and taken by virtue of several executions issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province and the Westmorland County Court against the said Ebenezer Bower.

BLAIR BOTSFOED, Dorchester, N. B., Sheriff. Nov. 21, 1876.

EQUITY SALE.

THERE will be sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the fourteenth day of APRIL next, at twelve o'clock noon, at the Court House, Dorchester, in the Parish of Dorchester, in the County of Westmorland, Province of New Brunswick, by and with the approval of the undersigned, under and by virtue of a Decree of order of the Supreme Court in equity, made on Tuesday, the fifth day of December, last past, in a certain cause wherein Jeremiah Harrison and William F. Harrison are plaintiffs, and Michael Redwood and Honora Redwood his wife, and Mary Cameron, are the defendants, the lands and premises situate in the Town of Moncton, in the County of Westmorland, and described as follows, viz: "Commencing at the angle of Holford and Cross streets, and thence following the line of the said streets, to the southeast corner of the lot of land hereof conveyed by deed dated the sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, from David Price and wife to

REVIEW

Of C. Milner's Reply to the Report of Investigating Committee on the charges against Rev. Theo. Todd.

To the Editor of the Post.

Sir,—Your issue of Thursday last, (25th inst.) contains a lengthy reply, by C. Milner, Esq., to the Report made by the undersigned to the Moncton Baptist Church and published in the same issue of your paper. It is our duty to review that reply and this we shall endeavor to do fully, calmly and dispassionately, with the single purpose of enabling the public to know the very truth of this matter, and without entering into any retaliatory or recriminatory altercation with Mr. Milner.

The Committee in their Report could not properly enter into details, their duty being to state concisely and clearly the conclusions at which they had arrived. We are therefore glad of the opportunity to meet the specific allegations of Mr. Todd's assailants, and doubly glad that these special charges have been put forth by Mr. Christopher Milner, who was counsel for Mrs. Sears, and whose opportunities and disposition qualify him to make out the most possible case against the Rev. Mr. Todd. We presume that if we can show that Mr. Milner has failed to fasten any wrongdoing on the Rev. Mr. Todd, it may be expected that all fair minded men, who may have had doubts hitherto, will appreciate the harmless character of the slanders which have been in circulation, and that even the professional propagators of scandal will see it necessary to select some other subject for their future attention.

Mr. Milner, in opening his reply, asks that the Committee "court rotely and invite criticism." The Committee do not invite criticism for the sake of controversy, but, having a thorough knowledge of the whole matter, they do not shrink from a discussion of the facts, and prefer that men should openly state their objections to the Report rather than to circulate their slanders privately in such a way that they cannot be met to be refuted. If Mr. Milner inferred that the Committee are willing to challenge the successful contradiction of their Report, he has arrived at a very correct conclusion.

Mr. Milner says that the Report "seeks to impress the fact that Mr. Cahill was the primary agent of Mrs. Sears and that Mr. Todd was merely an assistant to him." Mr. Todd and Mr. Cahill with indecent haste went to Mrs. Sears a day or so after her husband's funeral and jointly solicited her to allow them to wind up her husband's estate. Mrs. Sears gave into their hands jointly; these facts were proved by Mr. Josiah Tingley, who was present, and by Mrs. Sears.

There is nothing in the evidence taken by the Arbitrators to show that there was any agreement defining the relative positions of Messrs Cahill and Todd. Mr. Josiah Tingley swears, at the time referred to but he does not swear that the business was given to them jointly. Some time after this, when letters of administration had been taken out, Mrs. Sears published the following notice in the *Bordenier*:

NOTICE.—All persons having demands against the Estate of the late Joseph Sears, of Sackville, are hereby requested to present their claims, duly attested, within three months from date, and all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment to the Subscriber, on her Agent, JOHN E. CAHILL, Esq., Sackville, Oct. 16, 1877.

It will therefore be seen that at this early date Mr. Cahill was alone recognized as Agent.

Mr. Todd never in any transaction of any importance acted alone and on his own responsibility, but Mr. Cahill frequently did. The Report is therefore correct in defining the position of Messrs Cahill and Todd as Agent and Assistant—not that these relations were so fixed at the outset, but that, as the business was done, that came to be the relation practically sustained by them.

In reference to the remark as to the "indecent haste" of the gentlemen in tendering their services, it is simply necessary to observe that there is some discrepancy in the evidence, as might be expected from persons speaking five years after the event. Messrs. Cahill and Todd deny the "indecent haste" and probably their recollection of the circumstances would be as clear as that of Mrs. Sears. The point, however, is not material.

Mr. Milner next says: "The debts of the estate requiring a sale of the real estate, I was in 1872 employed by creditors of the estate and prevented the whole real estate being sold as the 'Sears Farm' as was intended by these gentlemen." This statement is entirely untrue. If Mr. Cahill is to be believed, by the Rev. Mr. Todd he enabled them to buy it cheaply and make a good thing out of it by a resale, and that Mr. Cogswell was spoken to provide what money they might require. Any comment here is unnecessary.

This story is not sustained by any facts brought out by the arbitration and it is hardly necessary to say that, if it were true, evidence on the point would have been submitted by Mr. Milner. If the Rev. Mr. Todd is to be believed (and we think him at least as well worthy of belief as Mr. Cahill) the story is utterly untruthful; the only occurrence that bears the slightest resemblance to that stated by Mr. Milner being a suggestion made at one time that certain pieces of marsh did not bring nearly their value, they should be bid in for the widow and any money needed obtained from Mr. Cogswell.

Again Mr. Milner says: "Mr. Cahill did not attempt at several times to pass the accounts of the Estate through the Probate Court subsequent to Mr. Todd's removal from Sackville. One account only was made up from Mr. Todd's book, and was, as the Committee say, wrong and unfair to Mrs. Sears."

In 1876, after Mr. Todd and Mr. Cahill had entered into Bonds of Arbitration with Mrs. Sears, Mr. Cahill with whom Mr. Todd was then acting in close concert, filed an account with the Probate Court for the avowed object of defeating the arbitration.

Herein, as afterwards appears in Mr. Milner's reply, two accounts are referred to—one in 73 and one in 76—though he has the presumption say that one account only was attempted to be passed. Our statement was that three several attempts were made to pass the accounts and though it is possible that the three accounts were not actually before the Court, it is certain they were made up and that our statement was substantially correct. These accounts might have been made from Mr. Todd's books, but they were not made in agreement with the books, and Mr. Todd's assistance was not sought or had. The statement in the second paragraph is wholly untrue. Mr. Todd did not pay Council to get accounts passed through Probate Court for the purpose of defeating the arbitration, or for any other purpose. From first to last, Mr. Todd had nothing whatever to do with any accounts made up for Probate or attempts to get them passed.

Next Mr. Milner says: "If Mr. Kilian did act on his own mere motion in becoming liable to pay \$230 to Mr. Todd it is a most curious coincidence that on the Saturday previous, Robert Bell, Esq., called on me and solicited me on behalf of Mr. Todd my willingness to settle, and as

anticipated from what he said that some of Mr. Todd's friends from Moncton would be upon Monday was not surprised when Mr. Kilian came in and settled."

This is plausibly put but there is absolutely nothing in it. In the midst of the sore distress brought on Mr. Todd by Mr. Milner's unwarrantable application of the harassing powers given him by the law, it is not unnatural that his friends should seek some means of affording relief, and it was with this thought that Mr. Bell called upon Mr. Milner. He was not asked to go by Mr. Todd, nor had he any authority to settle, nor did he intimate to Mr. Milner, directly or indirectly, that Mr. Kilian or any one else was coming to settle. Mr. Bell had no knowledge of Mr. Kilian's intentions in the matter.

We quote again from Mr. Milner's reply: "The accounts of the estates so far as kept by Mr. Todd are not correct in every particular. They can hardly be called accounts at all, and it is impossible from them alone to determine the state of the estate and its disposition, and I am surprised to find that men who claim to know something of book-keeping stuff themselves by saying they are correct in every particular and cannot be assailed."

The Committee do not state, or mean to be understood to say, that the accounts were kept in accordance with the principles of correct book-keeping, but simply that the entries made by Mr. Todd were correct entries. The charges against Mr. Todd implied that his accounts were falsified, and the Committee, directing attention to this point, found that not one entry was incorrect or calculated to be misleading to any person who understood accounts. The books were not kept in the manner presented by Mr. Todd, but how many do keep books in that way? The Committee's enquiry on this point, of course, was to ascertain if the entries were correct records of the business done and we repeat that they are "correct in every particular and cannot be successfully assailed." We further state that at the time Mr. Todd left Sackville any clear-headed business man could determine the assets of the estate and their disposition" from Mr. Todd's books, aided by his explanations, without which no attempt should ever have been made to prepare an account for Probate.

Referring to the letter in the *Post* of August 3rd, on which the committee commented, Mr. Milner says: "I wrote that letter, as is known, and I had express authority of Mrs. Sears to publish anything over her signature; that I thought the approval of what I had written as she declared before the arbitrators." This was previously known to at least one of the Church Committee, so that the intimation intended to be conveyed in stating Mrs. Sears did not write it, is as mean as it is false. Mr. Todd himself attempted to get Mrs. Sears to disavow it; he had the indecency to go, during the progress of the arbitration, in which Mrs. Sears was staying and persistently urging her to sign a certificate he had prepared. I was sent for by her friends and arrived in time to prevent his effecting his object.

It is satisfactory to have Mr. Milner acknowledge that he wrote that letter, and to find him confessing that under a general authority to write what he "thought proper," he had the audacity to publish the gross charges therein contained as if they came direct from Mrs. Sears. If that good woman ever gave him authority to write what he thought proper, she evidently soon found that her confidence was misplaced and the authority abused, because she afterwards declared to Messrs. Todd and McKenzie as follows:

"I distinctly state that I never wrote that letter, nor did I see it till it appeared in the *Post*, neither did I sign the letter and I am heartily sorry that such a letter ever was published. Mr. C. Milner wrote that letter."

This disavowal was not sought for the purpose of affecting the issue of the arbitration, which it could not influence in any way, but for the purpose of satisfying Mr. Todd's brethren that there were no facts to warrant the letter known to Mrs. Sears and that it was really part of a lawyer's efforts to work up a case. The dramatic coloring given to the scene by Mr. Milner, we are assured, has nothing to warrant it.

Again Mr. Milner says: "That letter affirms does contain true and well-founded charges in every particular, except in one or two slight and unimportant typographical errors, not affecting their character. It repeats that Mr. Todd's Ledger, or whatever it may be called, on page 26, in a list of three accounts presented against the estate Mr. Todd wrote over the name of Christopher Kestabrook, \$10.42. 'Pd. T. T.' and over the name of Alex. Easterbrook, \$30.00. 'Pd. T. T.' And Mr. Todd and Mr. Cahill obtained from these parties respectively receipts of the amounts, which receipts were used by Mr. Cahill in the Probate Court in 1873, by which credit was given Mrs. Sears for such sums; that these sums were charged by Mr. Todd and Mr. Cahill against Mrs. Sears before the arbitrators and claimed, and upon their being disputed by Mrs. Sears' Counsel, these receipts were actually produced. And Mrs. Sears was actually produced to prove the payments, and Mr. Todd swore he believed the amounts were paid, or else the accounts would not have been received. And Mrs. Sears was compelled to call both Christ and Alex. Kestabrook, who they never had been paid one cent. The Church Committee now state that Mr. Todd's accounts do not represent he paid them. Will the Committee explain why Mr. Todd's receipt for the amount and claimed credit for it before the arbitrators when nothing, as they now admit, was ever paid."

We are amazed to find Mr. Milner deliberately making such statements as these, knowing, as he must, how unfair they are. In the Ledger, as it is called, was a list headed "Accounts presented against the Estate," and in these Mr. C. Kestabrook's name is down for \$10.42, Mr. A. Easterbrook for \$30.00, J. R. Ayer for \$35.55, &c. &c. These accounts were paid by offsets, purchases as the action, or cash, or part in one and part the other. Whenever an account was fully paid and disposed of Mr. Todd used to write opposite the name "Pd. T. T." meaning, as he stated on oath, that the account was finally disposed of and not that it was paid in cash. The actual amount paid in cash in any case was shown by his cash book. For instance, Mr. Ayer filed a claim of \$35.55 but the actual amount paid him was \$17.13. Opposite this name in the Ledger is written "Pd. T. T." but the cash book shows what amount was really paid, and it must occur to Mr. Milner, or any other man of ordinary intelligence, that if Mr. Todd had intended to falsify the account to claim that he had paid \$35.55, he would have made the cash book show this amount. If disposed to be fraudulent he would hardly keep a cash book that would convict him at sight. In point of fact, therefore, the entries in the Ledger and Cash book both prove to be correct, are the strongest possible proof of Mr. Todd's purpose to do right. In the case of the Messrs. Easterbrook, as stated in the Report, the Cash books (to which, of course, we look for actual payments made) shows nothing paid thereon. We presume that any accounts, however settled, would be received, and it is possible (though we cannot find it in the evidence) that some years after the event Mr. Todd, speaking from memory, would presume that the amounts were paid as shown by the vouchers. Mr. Todd, however, had nothing to do with the use made of these vouchers; he left Sackville in the Spring of 1873 and never had any part in making up accounts for Probate, and he did not "claim credit" before the Arbitrators for any amounts which were not paid. Mr. Todd, of course, could not possibly prevent Mr. Cahill, or any one else,

from using these vouchers, or receipted accounts, as he saw fit.

Mr. Milner next says: "Mr. Todd did not keep correct accounts of his dealings of the Estate, there was Mr. Todd charged himself with \$775 received from David Wheaton, balance on a lot of market. Mr. Cahill always insisted until after Mr. Todd and he formed an alliance last summer, to defeat Mrs. Sears in the arbitrators, by the proceedings in the Probate Court, that Mr. Todd had received and kept that money. There was he credited the Estate with the \$775 when the grass and account against John B. Tingley amounting to \$22.30 how was it he charged the Estate with having paid Joseph Thompson \$72.30 when Thompson swore he had only received \$68.50. Todd and Cahill both swore they thought they had paid him \$68. If the books are correct, why should they have charged Mrs. Sears with having paid \$72.30, when they thought they had only paid \$68, and so fact paid only \$62.30. But why nullify my instances; indeed when the Cash book kept by Mr. Todd only shows a total of receipts of \$2,379.45 and the total Estate held in Feb. 1872 alone realized \$16,400 leaving \$14,020 unaccounted for besides the personal Estate, leaving a balance of some \$1,900 to \$2,000 wholly unaccounted for by his books."

Now if the object of this paragraph was simply to show that the books were not kept scientifically, we should admit the argument and dismiss the paragraph without further notice; but evidently it was Mr. Milner's purpose to convey the impression that the marsh, the ox, the steer, the hay, &c., were not accounted for and that the estate was defrauded to the value thereof, and evidently any person who has read the paragraph has so understood it. It is therefore necessary to pay some attention to these charges.

With respect to the marsh purchased by Wheaton the balance of \$775 fine thereon was arranged for Mr. Wheaton by Mr. Todd as a transaction purely between those gentlemen. Mr. Todd paid the estate the \$775 in manner as shown by his account submitted to the arbitrators and admitted to be correct. The sum of \$300 was deposited with Mr. Wood & Son to the credit of the estate, \$224 was paid to Mr. Cogswell, for the estate, as shown by his receipt, and the balance was applied to the payment of other debts due by the estate.

With respect to the ox we quote the evidence of Mr. John Favcott: "I bought the ox from Mr. Cahill; don't recollect the price, think it was \$25 or \$28. The estate was owing me \$30. (Cross ex.) I won't swear that Mr. Todd and Cahill did not pay me \$27 in June 1872." The books show \$27.27 with the ox, evidently paid his claim, so that the estate got the evidence of Elijah Easterbrook: "I got my pay in different ways. I got a cow and a pig at the sale—amounting to \$23.15. I afterwards got a wash stand 95 cts and a box of nails 46 cts. There was a steer missing in the fall which Mr. Cahill said I might have for the same as the others were appraised at if I could find him. When I got the box of nails I agreed to pay \$3.50 having found the steer in the meantime, and then we had a kind of settlement. I received about \$23 left with E. Thomson for me by Mr. Todd. I received the balance of my account. The whole amount received was \$32.67."

So much for the steer. Mr. John B. Tingley had an account against the estate about \$117 and the difference between that and \$32.60 was paid him in cash. There was no dispute about this before the Arbitrators and no claim by any one that the estate did not get the \$32.60 for the grass &c. In reference to Joseph Thomson's

account we quote his evidence: (Witness shown an account) "I think this is my account. I think there was \$10 turned with Mr. Wood for me. They paid me the balance all but \$23. (Cross ex.) I don't keep any books in which I put down money received. They paid me some money. I don't recollect the amount. It might have been about \$30. I will swear I took off \$12 but I cannot say whether they paid me any interest or not."

Forty dollars turned with Mr. Wood and thirty dollars cash makes \$70 so that Mr. Todd must have been nearly correct when he said he thought they paid him \$68. Thomson does not swear (according to the Arbitrators' minutes of evidence from which all our quotations are made) that he received only \$60.80.

We are at loss to know what Mr. Milner means by saying that the Cash book shows a total of receipts of \$9,379.45. We find an account of sales in that book footing up \$10,949 from real estate and some thousands of dollars from personal property.

Mr. Milner next refers to the settlement effected through the instrumentality of Mr. Kilian, and declares that Mr. Todd did not work gratuitously. He adds:

"Mr. Kilian claimed compensation for Mr. Todd, and in the settlement the sum of \$25 was deducted from the balance due Mrs. Sears, as compensation allowed Mr. Todd and Mr. Cahill." The settlement, published by Mr. Milner, shows an allowance of \$362 for "services," but it does not say that any part of this was for Mr. Todd's services. Mr. Kilian informs us that he did not claim "compensation for Mr. Todd," but it is not difficult for any reasonable man to understand that he would desire to pay as small an amount as possible, and would not particularly care why the other side reduced the amount. Mr. Kilian was paying money which neither he nor Mr. Todd owed, and Mr. Todd had made the amount as small as possible.

The next matter of importance referred to by Mr. Milner is the following:

"The report of the Committee states they have been credibly informed that the arbitrators would have exonerated Mr. Todd financially and morally. I would have been satisfied had seen this statement in any other document, as I had reason to believe that no such conclusion had been arrived at; but I am surprised at the Editor of the *Post*—one of such Committee—who was informed by Mr. Milner, one of the Arbitrators, on Tuesday morning before his paper containing the report was published, that such statement was incorrect, that he allowed the report to go forth, knowing it was a false statement, without in any way referring to and correcting it in the editorial notice he has given the scandal."

Mr. Stevens may, if he chooses, answer this reference to himself, but in regard to statement made by the Committee we have to say that even if one of the Arbitrators was still undecided on the point referred to, or even if he was disposed to go against Mr. Todd, which we have no reason to believe, still the Committee may have had "reason to believe" that the award would have exonerated Mr. Todd morally and financially. If, however, the Committee received wrong impressions in this particular, it is not a very serious matter; but as we understand that the Arbitrators, when the matter was taken out of their hands, agreed amongst themselves to say nothing of their purposes, we are not in a position to say anything more positive on this point.

Mr. Milner says: "The Committee complains that the Rev. Mr. Todd has been 'unreasonably persecuted.' How! Did I remorselessly persecute him when I personally urged him before legal

measures were taken, to settle with Mrs. Sears? That much-abused woman had been stripped of every cent and had not a dollar left to undertake lawsuits and fight Messrs. Todd and Cahill through the courts, and it was at all times solicited to have a settlement. Finding that they intended taking advantage of Mrs. Sears' poverty by withholding from her over the \$300 odd, which their Probate account admitted was in their hands, and by attempting to forestall an award by a decree of the Probate Court, I found after three months waiting that decisive steps were necessary. I submitted the facts to an eminent counsel, and his opinion amply sustained the course I had formed; that active, legal steps should be taken. I sued them in the Supreme Court, I sued Mr. Todd for employment of \$775 from D. Wheaton, which did not stand fire, that finding himself involved in the motions of the Criminal Law he would make some restitution. The result justified my calculations. Mrs. Sears got part of her money by the gratuitous interference of Mr. Kilian."

On this we have to remark: 1. That before proceedings were commenced Mr. Todd went twice or three times to Sackville and endeavored to meet Mr. Cahill and Mrs. Sears' friends in order to rectify the accounts made up by Mr. Cahill. Mrs. Sears and others swore that Mr. Todd always seemed anxious to have matters explained and made right and that he never showed any disposition to avoid an investigation of the books.

2. That Mr. Todd always contended that he had not a penny of estate money, and the referee he, of course, would not consent to a settlement that involved him in any obligation to pay. If Mr. Milner urged a "settlement of this kind Mr. Todd rightly declined. In point of fact, however, Mr. Milner's first act was to summon Messrs. Cahill and Todd to Sackville, threatening a suit in Equity, and when they went, it agreed to leave the matter to arbitration.

3. That, as we are advised, there was no attempt by any one to forestall an award by a decree of the Probate Court. The Probate Court purposely adjourned in order that the award might be made before the accounts were passed. Mr. Todd, however, had nothing whatever to do with the proceedings of the Probate Court in any way.

4. The reasons assigned by Mr. Milner for the harsh proceedings taken against Mr. Todd are not, we believe, correctly stated. Mr. Milner himself, after he had withdrawn the submission, informed Mr. Todd that he had so acted because the Arbitrators were incompetent to properly perform their duties. And it has generally been understood that Mr. Milner by some means had ascertained that the award would not be satisfactory, particularly as Mr. Cahill had just put his property out of his hands in order to "forestall the award."

5. That with respect to Mr. Milner's "persecution" of Mr. Todd, we think that the reader will agree with us that the Committee's expression has been fully sustained. In this connection it may be well to say that while we believe that Mrs. Sears has been honest and conscientious, though greatly misled, as any woman ignorant of accounts might be, and while we can appreciate the fact that some of her friends also having failed to thoroughly scrutinize the books, may have honestly received erroneous impressions, we cannot make the like remark in reference to Mr. Milner, as he must certainly have some knowledge of books and must have examined them thoroughly. We unhesitatingly assert that any clear-headed man, with ordinary knowledge of accounts, after giving careful examination to the books, need arrive at the conclusion that Mr. Todd did his work honestly and fairly, and further that any such man could not fail to see that the issues of property referred to in

Mr. Milner's reply were properly accounted for. We have no doubt whatsoever that Mr. Milner relied upon presentation of Mr. Todd to obtain what he feared he might not get from Mr. Cahill; that, as he says, he calculated he would so harass Mr. Todd by throwing him into the meshes of the Criminal Law, that he would not "stand fire" but would purchase his release by yielding to demands that Mr. Milner knew to be unjust. We resist the temptation to pursue this thought further, merely remarking that if Mr. Todd honestly owed anything to the estate there was no necessity for Criminal proceedings as he is able to pay and Civil proceedings would have compelled him to do so. Mr. Milner, in conclusion, says:

"I am amazed at the Moncton Baptist Church placing the whole column of the infamous transaction on Mr. Cahill when Mr. Todd from first to last was the partner in it. If not, why did he not in his zeal for the widow give me the benefit of his knowledge of the accounts at the very outset; why did he not then denounce Cahill as the robber of the widow, instead of uniting with him to defeat her? Need I answer why he did not?"

In the report made to the Church, and in this review, the undersigned have endeavored to say as little as possible respecting Mr. Cahill, whose innocence or guilt it was no part of our duty to determine. We could not help explaining the fact that although Mr. Todd offered to go to Sackville and assist in preparing accounts for Probate whenever asked to do so, he was never called upon and that those who undertook this duty without his aid, greatly blundered, either willfully or ignorantly, and thus led to an immensity of trouble and confusion, all of which would have been prevented if Mr. Todd had been called upon in accordance with his offer. We do not place the odium of the whole transaction on Mr. Cahill; we simply say that Mr. Todd is innocent, and beyond that it was not our duty to enquire. As to the relation between Messrs Cahill and Todd we have already commented on that, and we have also explained that Mr. Todd, after two or three visits to Sackville and unsuccessful efforts to meet Mr. Cahill in the presence of Mrs. Sears' friends, was threatened with a suit in Equity and obliged to assume a defensive position. He then said, as any honest man would say, that though he had no money of the estate, if, in consequence of any negligence of his, or for any cause, he ought to pay any amount, he was willing to do so. Hence he consented to the arbitration.

We have now fully reviewed Mr. Milner's reply and in doing so have quoted nearly every section of that reply. And in submitting the whole case to the judgment of an intelligent public, we have only to add that if any honest, candid person is still in doubt upon any point not touched by Mr. Milner and herein explained, the undersigned, or any one of them, will be happy to give the needed information. Having gone to the very bottom of these transactions we know that Mr. Todd is entirely innocent of any wrong doing and this position we are able and willing to defend.

In this connection we may refer to the three column Editorial of the *Bordenier* on this subject. We have carefully looked over that article and (excepting the abuse of Committee which we cannot descend to notice) we find nothing therein which is not fully treated in the foregoing review.

JOSEPH CRANDALL, H. T. STEVENS, JOHN MCKENZIE, D. A. DUFFY. Moncton, 29th Jan., 1877.