Chignecto Post.

Sackville, N. B., March 7, 1878.

THE LOCAL LEGISLATIVE REPORTS are dull reading. The proceedings from day to day are scarcely worth printing. The Government furnished a very lame excuse for not carrying out Mr. Roger's resolution of last year to obtain an authoritative decision from the Supreme Court of Canada on the conflicting jurisdiction in regard to the liquor suppression. No doubt had the Government urged the matter a decision might have been obtained. We observe that Mr. Smith does not intend that the lawyers in the House shall baulk him in his efforts to cheapen bills of cost.

The following is the Receiver General's Account current for 1877:

Balance on hand 31st Oct., 1876,		$128,876 71
Dom'n Subsidies,	$476,352 63	
Casual and Territorial Revenues,	102,838 63	
Fees in Supreme Court,	1,200 00	
Fee Provin'l Secretary's office,	6,081 50	
Lunatic Asylum,	860 00	
Miscellaneous,	9,168 32	
School Loans, 1876	5,354 74	
" " 1877	16,264 13	618,113 45
		$746,990 16
CR.		
By amt of warrant issued		$650,232 37
Balance 31st Oct. 1877,		96,757 00
		$736,990 16
The balance is therefore less than last year.		$32,019.11

Peace Signed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 3.—The treaty of peace has been signed. The Grand Duke Nicholas announced the fact to the soldiers at a review at San Stefano to-day. Russia has abandoned her claim on the Egyptian and Bulgarian tributes.

The principal conditions of the preliminary treaty just signed, are; The cession of Batoum, Kars, Ardahan, and the district of Bayazid. The question of the Straits will be reserved for further consideration. The question of navigation of the Danube remains in statu quo, Azor will be left between Montenegro and Servia, so as to enable the Porte to maintain communication with Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is confirmed that Bulgaria will include Bourgas, Varna, Rustendje, but not Salonica or Adrianople. Russia is to have power to cede Dobrudscha to Roumania in exchange for Roumanian Bessarabia.

Notes from the Public Accounts.

In 1872 3 it cost $568,000 to collect $13,053,000 of Customs revenue, and Mr. Mackenzie said it was riotous extravagance. Now it takes $721,000 to collect $12,556,000, and he calls it Reform.

In 1872-3 there were 160 persons on the Superannuation list involving a charge on the people of $53,000. Now they are 269 and the cost is $104,000, though Reformers are opposed to superannuations.

In 1872-73, 37,000 immigrants were secured in Europe at a cost of $287,000; but by the vigorous enforcement of the Reform principle of economy 7,700 were obtained last year at an outlay of $354,000.

In 1872 3 it cost $3 80 to collect $100 of Excise revenue, but now it costs $4.25. And yet the Tories were spend-thrifts.

In 1872-3 when the Ottawa departments were so crowded with Tory clerks and messengers that it was no uncommon thing for Mr. Mackenzie to see them falling over one another in mixed heaps in the passages. Civil Government cost $750,000. He has reformed all that end now it costs only $812,000.

In 1872 3 Pensions cost the country $49,000. But those were the days of the corruptionists, for the list has been reduced to $112,000. There is no denying the fact that it takes Reformers to apply the knife.

WEST INDIA TRADE.—A discussion took place in Parliament last week, respecting trade and postal matters with the West Indies. Mr. Forbes said the trade had fallen off from $7,000,000 in '71 to $5,000,000 to '76-'77. Mr. Palmer thought the Government ought to subsidize a line of steamers in order to have a direct communication. Mr. Domville attributed the falling off in the trade to the alteration in the sugar duties. All the sugar that used to come direct from the West Indies now comes from Liverpool and Glasgow; and vessels that were sent to the West Indies with freight had no return cargoes. He believed the sugar trade duties ought to be altered to encourage direct trade.

QUEBEC POLITICS.—Lieut.-Governor Letellier de St. Just has dismissed the Quebec Ministry, and called M. Joly, leader of the Opposition, to his counsels. That gentleman having undertaken the task of forming a new Government he will immediately appeal to the people. M. St. Just's action is regarded as high-handed, the Boucherville Government having had a good majority on every division throughout the session.

THE Election of White (Opposition) for Shelburne, looks as if Hon. Thomas Coffin, M. P., will not be called upon to sacrifice himself much longer on the altar of his country. Mr. Coffin, a Cabinet Minister was the medium of communication through whom Hon. Robt. Robinson of the local Government, tried to bribe White with the Commissionership of Mines and Works to leave the Opposition.

WHEN Mr. Mackenzie called to see Mr. Langevin in the Public Works Department one day in 1873, he said he found a "multitude of messengers and clerks waiting outside to do the behests of the little man inside." The salaries of the Department were then $46,600. The "little man" now inside has $55,100 worth of retinue.

The Local Legislature.

FEB. 28.—Mr. Swim moved the address in reply, Mr. Murchie seconding it. He dwelt at some length on the Eastern Extension claims, presenting the whole case.

MR. COVERT leader of the opposition criticized the Government sharply for neglecting Mr. Rogers resolution and alleged the leader of the Government had always opposed measures brought before the Legislature for restricting the traffic, and it was only because public sentiment would no longer tolerate such a course that the Government had consented to consider anything that might be presented. He was glad to be in accord with the Government in reference to the question of Maritime Union. It was a matter that would keep very well.

The Government appeared to have backed down on its railway policy, and although large sums were paid out on railway account, the speech did not refer to that important subject. The gentlemen in charge of the Government departments, all but the Secretary, seemed to be hardly in Fredericton, excepting at the meetings of the Government, and this seemed to indicate that their offices were sinecures or that they considered them so.

The Attorney General said with reference to Mr. Roger's resolution for a test liquor case that Mr. Blake, Minister of Justice, advised that it was inexpedient to have the matter brought up in that way, as a real case could be carried up on appeal from the Provincial courts. This Government had intended after last session to carry up a real case but, for the reasons stated in the speech, they did not do so. The Ontario case was decided in January, on the narrowest points possible, and, therefore, did not settle the question as it was expected to do. When the Government saw the settlement of the question was involved in the bill promised in the Dominion Parliament, they felt that it would not be necessary to take further action in the matter just now, but to await the action of the Dominion Parliament.

He argued that it was a proper way to proceed to ask the Dominion Parliament to change the law respecting criminal evidence, inasmuch as the administration of the law is in the hands of the Provinces.

MR. DAVIDSON suggested another alteration in the reply. The House was required to affirm the desirability of enlarged school-boards in towns, previous to considering it.

The Attorney General said the change would be made.

MR. PICKARD said he wanted another change in the Address also. He agreed heartily in the doctrine of non interference by this Legislature or Government in the Dominion party politics, and therefore he would like to see 'world' instead of 'Dominion,' for he did not think the hard times were confined to the Dominion alone.

MR. WILLIS critized the Government for ignoring the express directions of the House to test the jurisdiction of the Legislature respecting the liquor question. He protested against the paragraph compelling prisoners to give evidence. It entrenched upon the Dominion Legislature, and took away a protection that the law throws around the prisoner.

MR. BURNS considered the paragraph relating to criminal evidence as well as to their not complying with the resolution of the House respecting the Liquor law, showed that the Government were carrying their measures in a high-handed manner. He believed that lack of the necessary influence and ability lay at the bottom of the Government's failure to secure justice for the Province in the matter of the Eastern Extension and the Immigration claims.

MARCH 1.—The Attorney General introduced a bill to incorporate St. John Law Society.

MR. BURNS gave notice of an address for a full and detailed statement of the liabilities of the Province, and every department of the Government up to the 26th Feb. last.

Mr. SMITH introduced a bill to amend the landlord and tenant act.

The Provincial Secretary continued the debate on the Address.

The Appeal on the liquor jurisdiction question could not have been made till June, 1877, and then they expected the Ontario Appeal would be on. They as well as the Dominion Government had been misled with regard to that. He stated the Dominion Government had purchased Eastern Extension at $24,000 per mile, that being the rate the Dominion Government contended that the I. C. R. had cost. It had however transpired that portions of the I.C.R. had cost from 25 to 33 per cent. more than had been represented, and the matter was again opened that this Province might receive its full cost, viz. $150,000 more. This claim had not been previously pressed because it might have prejudiced the $60,000 subsidy and other claims.

The $300,000 Western Extension claim was allowed to rest, because other Provinces had similar claims, which if pressed would not make the Province any better off.

Mr. JOHNSTON was pleased at the steps taken by the Government in agricultural affairs and advocated the publication of the Report in French.

Mr. O'LEARY congratulated the Province on its finances, and hoped the Government would proceed with the public works to which they were committed. The Address passed.

MARCH 2.—Mr. BUTLER gave notice for Maritime Union papers and Mr. COVERT for St. Martins and Upham Railway papers.

MARCH 4.—MR. PHILIPS introduced a Bill to limit the jurisdiction of County Courts in action on contracts.

In reply to Smith's enquiry of this morning, the Attorney General said that a Bill introduced by Mr. Smith in 1875 repealing certain Attorney's fees in the County Courts, was passed. These fees, however, were established by an Act of 1868. In the process of consolidating the statutes the fees provisions of the Bill of 1868, which Mr. SMITH's Act repealed, were eliminated, hence it was not necessary to place that Act in the consolidation.

The Chief Commissioner laid the Public Works Report on the table.

HON. MR. MCQUEEN laid the report on agriculture on the table.

MR. SMITH introduced a Bill to reduce the fees of attorneys in actions brought in the County Courts in certain cases.

Dominion Parliament.

From our own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, MAR. 4.

THE 'UMBLE GOVERNMENT.

The Government continues to suffer the slings and arrows of outrageous opponents with a meekness that is a marvel to those who used to see the manner in which they rode roughshod over the Opposition three or four years ago. Mackenzie takes his punishment with a grim endurance that does him credit; Huntington is so much afraid of his copper transactions being discussed that he very seldom says anything; Mills has not yet recovered from the effects of Dr. Tupper's sarcasm; Laurier seems indisposed to talk since the overhauling he got from the French members on the other side in the debate on the Address; Burpee, even though inclined to talk, is kept in a state of trembling silence by fear of the charge of having been a contractor with the Government, which is hanging over him; Smith says nothing because it requires less exertion to keep still than it does to talk; and Laflamme does not seem to take a lively interest in the proceedings, being employed, apparantly, in getting his mind into a judicial attitude with a view of having a judgeship thrust upon him soon. Mackenzie drops his meek demeanor once in a while, and fires up into something like a fighting spirit. But he soon recollects himself, stutters and plays with a pendulum, shakes his head, and threatens to strike back very severely if the the whipping is not stopped shortly.

Those who have been here from New Brunswick since the Ontario party got into power notice this change of tone more readily than others. "Why," said Mr. Palmer, "they wanted to sit down on us when we came here first. We had to fight like the Russians in Turkey for a hearing. They thought they should have everything their own way, and we thought otherwise. They are respectful enough now, because they dare not be otherwise." The Premier's unprecedented humility is illustrated by his statement, after enduring two or three assaults on his wilful blunder in locating the Pacific Railway, that he was open to receive further information on the character of the country, and would change the route if a change should appear desirable. Think of the Alexander of previous Parliamentary campaigns and try to fancy his present peaceful attitude!

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

The debate on the budget, preliminary to going into supply, was resumed Tuesday and taken up again on Friday, in both of which engagements the Government received some troublesome bruises. Dalton McCarthy, the brilliant young Q. C., who succeeded to John Hilyard Cameron's seat for Cardwell, made a vigorous assault on Tuesday, and carried the war into Africa with a vim that drew blood. He reviewed the charges they had made against the Opposition leaders in picnic speeches, denounced them as slanders, and repeated the charges which he had made against the Government, saying that he was prepared to stand by them in the House or anywhere else. In making an allusion to Coffin, who has looked more than usually grave since the funeral news from Shelburne, McCarthy said he had entirely forgotten that gentleman until his attention was accidentally attracted to him. He charged Cartwright with deserting his party for place, and when the smiling Finance Minister contradicted him, he thundered forth, "Yes, Mr. Speaker, he did desert his party when his longing to be Finance Minister was not gratified, and balanced on the independence pole until he fell into the arms of gentlemen opposite, his reward being the prize he had been longing for." Cartwright tried desperately to keep his smile from leaving his lips, but it crept behind his ears and kept itself concealed for a considerable time, while the Finance Minister hauled his hat over his eyes and gnawned at his finger nails as though he felt like biting something. Patterson's reply to McCarthy was a very amusing deliverance. He played with statistics as a school boy plays with balls, throwing them up and catching them on the first bound, and tossing them from hand to hand with a facility that would make a juggle envious. He said he would not juggle honorable gentlemen with more "figgers" than they could keep in their hands, but would "set them little sums which they could do without slate or pencil," and then he proceeded to "set little sums" and "do" them also, much to his own satisfaction and the amusement of his hearers. On Friday, when the debate was again the order of the day, Mr. Wallace (not Albert's Wallace) made a very fair Opposition speech without making any particular point worth mentioning. Mr. Oliver, who replied on behalf of the Government, brought the House down with a rebuke to Mr. Plumb, the poet of the House, who being in an irrepressible after dinner mood, kept up a constant fusilade of interruptions. "Some thing must be wrong with the hon. gentleman from Niagara," said he, pointing towards the poet's chair; "some gentleman might examine the cushion." The laugh in the House became a decided titter in the well filled ladies' gallery, and Plumb experienced an eloquent flash of silence. He revenged himself on the House for this, however, by rising at eleven o'clock, and making a set speech. Plumb is not a bad fellow, but he talks too much and puts on too many boyish airs for an old fellow. MacDonald, of Toronto, one of the largest importers in the country, made a prosy free trade speech, and the debate adjourned until to-morrow.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

A long discussion occurred on a motion for Pacific Railway location surveys and reports, during which a great deal of damaging evidence in regard to the character of the country through which, against the direct remonstrances of the people living in Manitoba, the road had been located. Member after member took up the argument, and one or two who rose to reply damaged the Government more by their omissions than they helped with their praise.

THE CANAL CONTRACTS.

On a motion for papers relating to Welland Canal contract, a discussion arose which has not been finished yet, concerning the Government's system of letting contracts in general, and the Welland Canal and Goderich harbor contracts in particular. The members charged shameful favoritism in many cases, thousands of dollars being lost to the treasury for the purpose of enriching many political parasites. The Premier's defence was that he gave the contracts in all cases in accordance with the advice of his engineers. When they said not to take the lowest tender he did not take it. This rule had never been departed from. But there was no favoritism, of course! Not as though the engineers were not prompted direct or otherwise by Ministers and acted accordingly. Governments have ways and means of letting their officials know their wishes, and engineers know which side their bread is buttered on.

THE PREMIER SHIRKING RESPONSIBILITY

The defence is decidedly too translucent. This plea is noteworthy also, especially when taken in connection with other utterances in the same strain, which the Premier has been delivered of lately, for its attempt to shirk all responsibility, considering that this is a One-man Government and that Mr. Mackenzie is its body, soul and brains. He began by being, or pretending to be, dictator regarding every detail of the public service, and now he merely tries to shirk responsibility by the plea, "My engineers told me to do it."

Mr. Mitchell's enquiry for details of expenses of Lord Dufferin's journey raised something of a row. Many of the Opposition deprecated it, and the Premier called on his friends to note it down. Finally Mr. Holton, the member of the Government without a seat in the cabinet, moved in amendment that a return, similar to that in the public accounts for the British Columbia trip, be made of the other journeys and Mr. Mitchell, yielding to the pressure of sworn members of the Opposition, who disliked dividing the House on a question of this kind, did not press his motion further. Many of those on the Ministerial benches, their Maritime supporters in particular, would have voted with Mr. Mitchell, the refusal of the said information being simply scandalous. Few Maritime members would care face their constituents after having engaged in a conspiracy to keep information from the public concerning the manner in which public money has been spent. The expenditure of Rideau Hall has been preposterously high under the present regime, and none but a toad-eating Government of the most scurrilous kind would have permitted such lavish outlays on the public account.

The Governor General should pay his own travelling expenses, just like other people. If he had gone West on his own account, instead of at the public expense, there would have been no item of between $4,000 and $5,000 for Brydges, on account of railways, with a supplementary item under head of unforeseen expenses, a statement of which has just been given on call of the House, of about $2,500 more to Mr. Brydges for Pullman car. People travel in that fashion only when others pay the bills. Such items of expenditure are disgraceful. If they will make me Governor General I will be satisfied with the $50,000 salary, with fuel and light for Rideau Hall, which the law allows.

THE GRAND BALL.

The grand ball at Rideau Hall last week was the event of the season. There was a great crowd present, including many people who never go to ordinary balls, and the show was a fine one. There was rather too much of a jam in the ball room for dancing, everybody couldn't get at the first table, and the Earl and Countess of Dufferin didn't dance with anybody who wanted to dance with them. Apart from these little discomforts all went away very well pleased. There were a great many fellows in showy uniforms and fancy liveries. The rooms were brilliantly lighted, every point capable of bearing an armament had one, and Chinese lanterns of many hues shed a dim religious light over spooney wanderers to the conservatory, where soft eyes looked love to eyes which spake again, and music's voluptuous swell inspired the gay dancers and harmonized the buzz of conversation. Unsophisticated youths from the country like me thought it a big big thing, but it was an old story to those who live under the shadow of vice Royalty.

ADAM.

ABANDONED.—Barque "Maggie Chapman," Taylor, from Philadelphia, for Antwerp, has been abandoned at sea. The crew were rescued by a passing vessel and landed at Plymouth. The barque "Maggie Chapman" was built at Dorchester, N. B., in 1868, registered 799 tons, rated A1½ and was owned by Wm. Hickman & Co., of Dorchester. Her cargo consisted of 266,287 gallons of refined petroleum, valued at $31,954.

NEW PAPER.—*The West Side Review*, a 16 column temperance journal, will make its first appearance next week. It will be devoted to the principles of the I. O. G. Templars.

Municipality of Westmorland.

Statement of Accounts of the Municipality of Westmorland for 1877.

RECEIPTS.

Collected Taxes.		
From Botsford,		$1,750 58
" Shediac,		1,986 66
" Moncton,		4,684 12
" Dorchester,		4,610 32
" Salisbury,		3,008 68
" Sackville,		3,684 42
" Westmorland,		1,774 95
		21,498 73
License Fees, June,		95 00
		$21,594 73

EXPENDITURES.

Schools,		$3,800 50
Poor Rates.		
Dorchester,	550 05	
Moncton,	903 15	
Sackville,	926 38	
Westmorland,	131 34	
Botsford,	276 36	
Shediac,	176 61	
Salisbury,	552 51	
		3,521 40
Roads.		
Botsford,	75 00	
Sackville,	1,000 00	
County Contingencies, including Gaolers, Sheriff's, Crier, Clerk of the Peace, and Criminal prosecutions before the Justices,		2,962 00
Salaries of Treasurer and Secretary, say six months,		382 50
Witnees fees in criminal business before Circuit and County Courts,		578 50
Constables fees for attending Courts,		468 00
Amount paid on Judge's orders in connection with criminal prosecutions,		217 95
French Poor.		
Dorchester,	384 95	
Shediac,	422 65	
		$18,782 93

Signed, P. A. LANDRY, Warden.

Signed, AMOS OGDEN, Auditor.

February 28th, 1878.

So glaring a course of private malice, covering itself with the garb of Religion is not often witnessed as "B.'s" attack upon this paper, which accuses us of endorsing the article of *Grip*, and ascribes to its writer impious and blasphemous motives. "B." calls himself a Christian man and professes to be deeply shocked by our proceeding in publishing it. Now, did "B." when he saw that article come to us in that spirit of charity that marks the true Christian, and in a friendly and kindly way point out how we had erred, and endeavor to remedy the evil? Not at all! He rushed to a paper that has made itself notorious for its enmity to us, by foul scurrilities extending over a long series of years and formed an alliance with our pronounced enemy—all of course for our good. In that sheet he published a communication containing enough hidden poison to blacken our reputation and destroy our business—had any believed it—all done with a sense of duty. With a cowardice equal to his venom and pretensions of piety, he dare not even sign his own name to it—

"Next stood hypocrisy with holy leer,
Soft smiling and demurely looking down,
But hid the dagger underneath the gown."

We should like to know who "B" is. We, in all charity, hope that he is a christian man, but by *secular* penetration he seems to wants that essential charity without which all things are nothing.

He would in the Dorchester Gaol, where four persons, who have always been attendants at the services of the Church of England—are charged with a high crime, and who are poor and unable to pay—find a place for the practice of christian virtues in reforming them if need be, in countenancing and consoling them in their trials if innocent, and at any rate in administering to them that spiritual consolation, of which since their confinement they have been so cruelly deprived.

There are higher and more excellent ways of serving Christian charity, convincing one of error, and of benefiting our fellow man than in starting a religious controversy, and stirring up wranglings and disputes that result only in feelings of pain and resentment.

AN INADVERTANCE.—In 1875, Mr. Mackenzie stated in his place in Parliament, that the object of the Fort Francis Lock was to furnish a cheap route utilizing our magnificent water stretches from Lac des Mille Lacs to Rat Portage. It was clearly impossible to utilize this route, even for the carriage of rails, because there are eight portages (exclusive of Fort Francis) between Fort Francis and Lac des Mille Lacs, and the latter is 400 feet above the lock at the former place. In a discussion in the Senate last week, Senator MacPherson asked how the Government could have conceived of opening up the navigation? "It was never contemplated" replied Hon. Mr. Scott, Secretary of State. "Then why did Mr. Mackenzie say so?" "It must have been through an inadvertance," Mr. Scott replies. This "inadvertance has cost the country $180,000.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.—The Board of Trustees met yesterday and elected Principal Inch, President of Mount Allison College. We congratulate President Inch on his well earned and well deserved promotion; we congratulate the College on having secured for its head so experienced and ripe an educationalist and an executive officer of such great ability as Principal Inch. Rev. George S. Milligan was elected Principal of the Ladies' Academy. He was formerly connected with the Male Academy, and is now Methodist Superintendent of Education in N&d. He is a man of progressive ideas and long experience.

NOVA SCOTIA FINANCES.—The expenditures for the past year, including a balance on the 1st January 1877, of $121,781, were $810,988; receipts from all sources, $663,965; leaving a balance against the Province at the end of the year of $147,923.

AN Artillery team from Kingston Military College, competes in England next year.

Advertisements This Day.

Iron and Steel.

JUST RECEIVED:

20 Tons Iron and Steel,

Including Full Assortment and Sizes required for Carriage Builders, and for general use.

Lowmoor, Norway & Sweede Iron

BEST AMERICAN TYRE STEEL;
SPRING STEEL;
BLISTER STEEL;
CAST STEEL.

J. L. Black.

CARRIAGE BUILDERS' STOCK.

55 SETS COMMON AXLES, from 1¼ to 2 inches.
50 Sets BEST QUALITY "H. PATENT," from ¾ to 1¼ inch.
50 Pairs SIDE SPRINGS, from 1¼ to 2 inches.
50 Pairs SULKEY SPRINGS.
50 Pairs ELIPTIC STRINGS.

J. L. Black.

FISH! FISH!

50 QUINTALS POLLOCK;
10 Quintals CODFISH;
40 Hf-Barrels HERRING;
10 Barrels HERRING;
100 Boxes SMOKED FISH.

J. L. Black.

Sugar and Molasses.

ANOTHER LOT OF THAT

Choice Sugar,

AT 9c. PER POUND.

3 Casks Barbados Molasses,

FOR SALE CHEAP.

J. L. Black.

FLOUR

JUST RECEIVED:

200 Barrels Choice Flour,

Of Following Brands:

50 Barrels "Gibson;"
50 Barrels "Sweet Briar;"
100 Barrels "Maple Leaf."

J. L. Black.

TEA!

7 Chests Superior Tea,

FOR SALE LOW.

J. L. Black.

DRIED APPLES.

1 000 Lbs. Superior Dried Apples,

FOR SALE VERY LOW.

J. L. Black.

Flax Seed!

FOR SALE:

75 Bushels Flax Seed,

AT $1 PER BUSH. CASH.

The cheapest Article in the Market for Fattening Stock.

J. L. Black.

NEW GOODS!

New Goods in all Lines

CONSTANTLY RECEIVED,

In order to Keep our Stock Complete in all Departments.

And we are prepared to give the very best return for money obtainable in any house in the trade.

☞But only sell a few Lines of Goods *especially* adapted for winter, and likely to remain *over* unsold at "first costs."

J. L. Black.

Pine & Spruce Lumber.

25,000 FEET

Seasoned & Planed,

In all Thickness from 1 to 3 in.

—ALSO:—

5,000 feet Pine Clapboards,
25,000 feet Spruce Lumber,

1, 1½ and 2 inches thick.

J. L. Black.

Bed-Room Suits.

Bed-Room Suits from $22 to $40.

—ALSO—

CANE AND WOOD-SEAT CHAIRS.

J. L. Black.

Advertisements This Day.

RETURNED TO CASH!

C. A. BOWSER

Has Returned to the Cash System of doing Business.

THE experience of the best business men of our Country has proved that this is the only satisfactory method of doing business, both for the merchant and the customer. The merchant can replace his Goods when sold, and obtain cash discounts; the purchaser gets the advantage of a cash market.

I thank my many kind friends for their favors, and hope that the change will meet with their approval.

I have personally selected a fine Assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, which I now open, consisting of

New Spring Dry Goods,

New Boots and Rubbers,

New Felt Hats,

All Marked at Low Cash Prices.

Every lady should subscribe for "Butterick's New Monthly Fashion Gazette," only 25 cents per year or 3 cents per copy. "Butterick's Patterns" ordered to any address.

CASH HOUSE.

mar6 C. A. BOWSER.

$3,000.00.

Sackville Grand Gift Enterprise.

THE DRAWING has been unavoidably postponed until

MARCH 30th, 1878,

When it will positively come off at Chignecto Hall, Sackville.

Ticket-holders who wish to see the drawing are invited to attend.

The drawing will be conducted by a committee of ticket-holders chosen from the meeting.

Absent ticket-holders will have their interests looked after equally as well as those present.

Agents are requested to make their returns not later than March 25th.

Parties who have not already bought tickets should do so without delay, as there will be no further postponement, and the number of tickets unsold is quite small.

T. H. PRESCOTT & CO., MANAGERS.

BLAIR ESTABROOKS.
T. H. PRESCOTT.

Sackville, March 6th, 1878.

Grey Cottons!

JUST RECEIVED:—1 Bale GREY COTTONS. These Goods will be found very low in price, and are offered at a decided bargain by the piece.

mar6 4i J. F. ALLISON.

MOLASSES.

JUST RECEIVED:—1 Cask New Crop Demerara MOLASSES. A very choice article.

mar7 J. F. ALLISON.

NOTICE.

PARTIES indebted to the Subscriber, for Grass, will please promptly pay the amount of their Notes to Thos. A. Tingley, Esq., Midgic.

THOMAS PICKARD.

Sackville, March 5th, 1878—1i

Assessors Notice.

HAVING received the Warrant of Assessment for the Parish of Sackville, Notice is hereby given that all persons liable to be rated are requested to bring into the Assessors, within thirty days from date, true Statements of their property and income liable to be assessed. The Valuation List will be posted in the Post Office on the twentieth day of April next for the inspection of rate-payers. The Secretary of each School District of the Parish is requested to hand in a List according to law, of all persons liable to be assessed for District School purposes.

WM. MILNER,
J. F. ALLISON,
J. C. HARPER,
} Assessors.

Sackville, March 7th, 1878.

SHERIFF'S SALE

To be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the second Monday 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 and demand of Henry Babcock, his possessory right and right of entry both at Law and in Equity, of, in and to the following lands and premises: All that piece or parcel of land and premises, mentioned and described in a certain deed from Harvey Anderson to Henry Babcock, and registered in the Westmorland Records, on the twenty-fourth day of July, A.D., 1877, in Libro T. 3, Folio 447, No. 36,542; also, all those lands and premises, mentioned and described in a certain deed from J. L. Black to Rebecca Babcock, and registered in the Westmorland Records, the fifteenth day of May, A.D., 1877, in Libro T. 3, Folio 117, No. 36,275; also, all that piece or parcel of land and premises thereon, purchased from Robert Towse, and situate at or near Land's Point, in the Parish of Sackville, and bounded on the north and east by Robert Towse, on the west by Dickson Sears, and on the south by Robert Towse and others. Also,—all the estate, right, bills and interest of the said Henry Babcock, in and to the real estate, or any part thereof, of which Caleb Babcock, of Sackville aforesaid, lately deceased, died, seized or possessed. Also,—all other real estate of the said Henry Babcock, wheresoever situate or howsoever described in my bailiwick, the same having been seized and taken by virtue of an execution issued out of the Westmorland County Court at the suit of Wm. Morrice and John Morrice *vs.* Henry Babcock.

BLAIR BOTSFORD,
Dorchester, N. B., } Sheriff.
March 5, 1878. } 3m

Advertisements This Day.

IMPORTANT

ANNOUNCEMENT!

BARGAINS!

Large Discounts for Cash

OR APPROVED PAPER.

Seeing is Believing!

Come and Decide for Yourselves!

WHOLE STOCK OF

FANCY & STAPLE GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, FELT BOOTS, OVER-SHOES & SLIPPERS, FURS, &c., &c.,

At Extremely Low Prices.

WHOLE STOCK OF DRESS GOODS,

At Less Than Cost.

HANDSOME Mink Muff and Boa for $10.00, worth $15.00.
Handsome Astrican Muff and Boa for $6.50, worth $10.00.
Handsome Astrican Muff for $1.75, worth $2.75.
Men's Seal Caps for 75cts., worth $1.80.
Shawls, All-Wool and New, for $2.00, worth $3.00.
Men's Gauntlet Buck Gloves and Mitts for 75cts., worth $1.50.
Ladies' Best Quality Colored Kid Gloves for 25cts., worth $1.00.
Men's Under-Shirts and Drawers for 50cts., worth 75cts.
Men's Oil-Tanned Moccasins for $1.00 per pair.
Very Bright Sugar at 9cts. per pound.
Choice Tea at 40cts. per pound.
Buffalo Robes at $7, worth $10 50.
Pants and Vests at Greatly Reduced Prices.

GEO. E. FORD.

feb20

Golden Syrup.

JUST RECEIVED:

1 Barrel Choice Golden Syrup,

FOR SALE LOW.

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For Sale or to Let.

POSSESSION AT ONCE.

THE HOUSE and PREMISES formerly owned by Charles Bowser, near the Railway Station; all new, and furnished, and very convenient, and suitable for private family or boarding house. Apply at once to

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VALENTINES!

IN GREAT VARIETY, AT

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New Goods. New Goods.

CONSTANTLY ARRIVING.

NEW WHITE & GREY COTTONS;
New Prints;
New White & Cold Sk Handkerchiefs;
New Scarfs;
New Standing and Turn-down Linen Collars;
New Linen Cuffs;
New Frillings;
Gent's and Ladies' White and Lavender Kid Gloves;
Ladies' Black and Colored One and Two Buttons Kid Gloves;
Spotted and Plain Nets;
White and Black Brussell Nets;
White and Black Silk Illusions;
Black and Colored Silk Ribbons;
Black Silk Velvet Ribbons, &c.

For Sale Very Low!

jan30 GEO. E. FORD.

Buffalo Robes

—AT—

COST!

STOCK OF

BUFFALO ROBES

ON HAND

Will be Sold at Cost,

FROM $5 UP!

jan10 GEO. E. FORD.

WANTED!

POULTRY, PORK, FEATHERS, Cranberries, Oatmeal, Buckwheat Meal, Butter, Lard, Hay and Straw. For which I will pay the highest prices.

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Hours: 11 to 1, and 2 to 5.