

Chiqueto Post.

CHICAGO, N. B., NOV. 10, 1870.

The War.

The telegrams of the 3rd instant announced an armistice, only to contradict it a day or two later. It had been hoped that England's efforts at mediation would have resulted in at least a temporary cessation of hostilities; but both France and Prussia received her offers with coldness. It cannot be denied that the wretched policy of her Ministers has alienated both Powers. France dislikes her fairweather friend and ally, Prussia, in her bold ambition, despises the timid money-making spirit animating the English councils. Unfortunately the war found her Ministers surprised and unprepared, and since they apparently have remained bewildered and unable to maintain the ancient prestige of England.

France appears to be involved in a hopeless struggle. Her territory in every direction is overrun by the victorious Germans, and but the mere remnants of her regular army is left—over 300,000 have been captured; whereas the capture of Strasbourg and Metz leaves free for operations elsewhere some 250,000 Germans, besides some 200,000 men retained at home. Thus it will be seen that Prussia possesses not far short of 600,000 troops that can be concentrated at any point. French councils are disunited. The Republic in Paris would see the infant Republic crushed in preference to the Prussians; the provinces appear to act independently, and without that cohesion and unity of action so necessary in combating national disasters. The surrender of Metz fell like a thunderbolt among the people. They were furious. Even the Germans were somewhat astounded. The army, comprising 173,000 troops, 6,000 officers, 66 generals and three marshals, was only a fraction smaller than the besieging army. It is also said that 40,000,000 francs and 3000 guns fell into the hands of the Germans; and it is even said that the Prussians found warlike stores of all kinds, and provisions sufficient for the garrison till March. This is a most calamitous event, in a moral as a material point. Metz was considered stronger than Paris, and its fall must terribly disorganize the French levies and check further recruiting.

The suffering, too, must be intense. Rev. Dr. Bellows writes that in the region along the Belgian frontier 200,000 persons are in peril of starvation; 4,000 persons are said by Col. Krutzow to be in the same state in the region over which the armies have swept. All this is very deplorable, and the wonder is that in the face of these facts, the Provisional Government still refuses offers of peace. The trouble is that Bismarck will grant no armistice except on the basis of territorial acquisition by Prussia. This is sternly rejected by large masses of the French people. Even the "Siecle," one of the most respectable and reasonable journals of France, says: "Let us not forget that a year indemnity granted to our enemies would cost us more dearly than the struggle continued to the bitter end. To support any such humiliation would be to acknowledge our defeat. That we will only do when France has no longer a single city or a single soldier left."

This but reflects a widespread feeling in unconquered districts. Prussia would have done well to have acted generously. She has not—she will not do so. France is conquered, and the sooner she knows it and acknowledges it, the sooner the carnage of war will cease and the sooner will she set about repairing the work of the past few months. The fate for France is hard; the sooner she bows to what must be, the better.

Blue Alexandria Card for Ladies' Mantles very cheap at A. Ford's.

"THE UNIVERSAL AYER." On my journey over the continent—through Turkey, India, China, Japan, Peru, Chili, Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico, and the United States—in them all to some extent and in some to a great extent, I have found the universal Ayer represented by the family medicines, which are often held in fabulous esteem. Whether they win their marvelous reputation by their cures, I know not, but I know they have it to such a degree that it frequently gave me a distinguished importance to have come from the same country.—*Field's letter from abroad.*

Fringed Waterproof very cheap at A. Ford's.

Mount Allison Institutions.

The examination of the College Classes for the first term took place on Thursday and Friday last. On Monday the Academic Examinations proceeded simultaneously in both the Ladies' and Gentlemen's branches. On Tuesday afternoon the closing exercises of the term took place at Lingley Hall. As usual the proceedings were highly interesting. The devotional services—a hymn, and a prayer offered by Rev. Dr. Stewart—commenced the exercises. Declaration by Students of the Academy, followed, as follows: "Marco Bozaris," by Master Brenton DeWolfe; "The Deluge," by Master Charles Palmer; "Romans," by Mr. Charles Hamilton; and "Decision of Character," by Mr. Joseph R. Sherwood. Music, a chorus, the "Forest King," by the classes under Prof. Marten's instruction, was well rendered. The songs were then recited by young ladies, Miss Julia M. Clarke, subject, "Sunlight on the Summit"; Miss Mary Fupper on "The Lawrentine"; Miss Mary Fowler, "It is always Morning Somewhere"; Miss Annie S. Inch, "Our Heads"; and Miss Horatio B. Deley, "The Silent Lyre." A piano solo, "Success," was then played by Miss Maggie Chapman. Declaration by College: Mr. W. W. Durbin, "The Vale of Chamouni"; Mr. Joseph Howe Dixon, "Cassius to Brutus"; Mr. Herbert R. Baker, "I am not mad"; Mr. Jos. R. Brecken, "The Terrible Battle"; and Mr. William Penny, "Pleading Extraordinary." Two songs were then sung by Miss Cogswell. Principal Inch read the class standings of the young ladies. He stated the closing term had been highly successful, both in regard to the members attending the school and to the work performed. The Students numbering fifty-seven. Vice Principal Curwain read the standings for the male branch, which were almost as satisfactory. President Allison in a few closing remarks stated the attendance at the Male Academy was fifty and at the Colleges even better, four of whom belonged to the Theological class.

A Chorus "Good night" beautifully rendered, the Baccology and Benediction by Rev. Mr. Pope, terminated the exercises. The Hall was adorned with pencilings, water colors, and oil paintings, made by Professor Gray's class. Many of these evince taste and skill in a high degree, and the show of pictures taken as a whole would do honor to other and more pretentious institutions.

Refers (good style) very cheap at A. Ford's.

Nova Scotia Politics.

The Halifax politicians are working up one of their old time excitings on the approaching contest. Newspaper compliments of the most delicate type are being exchanged, and the nice way the characters and conduct of the leading men in both camps are dissected is quite tasty. The anti-confederates held a meeting on the evening of the 3rd, which was addressed by Mr. Jones, M. P., and Mr. Garvie. The "Colonist" states the meeting was a failure and the audience numbering about four hundred, was wretched and disgraced. The "Reverberator" says the account of the "Colonist" is false, that over 1000 attended, and that Mr. Garvie's speech was a masterly effort. To add fuel to the fire, the "Chronicle" of 7th inst., exposes what it terms a forgery and a fraud upon the electors. It consists of a card (printed in the "Citizen" office) purported to be signed by Messrs. Bideau, Jones, Power and Goehran, recommending Mr. Garvie to the electors on grounds so discreditable as to ensure his defeat if the card were true. The card is certainly not creditable to any party.

F. M. Pearson, Esq., and Mr. Chambers, of the Local Legislature, were nominated as candidates to represent Colchester, N. S., in the House of Commons. Pearson will be elected.

LATER.—Pearson was elected on Tuesday by a large majority over Chambers.

Ready Made Clothing very cheap at A. Ford's.

TEMPER.—List of officers for Pioneer Lodge, I. O. G. T., for present officers: Albert Anderson, W. C. T.; Chas. W. Ford, W. V. T.; Alfred B. Dixon, W. S.; Benjamin Scurr, A. S.; W. Bedford Dixon, W. F.; Jos. Rod, W. T.; Thompson Freeman, W. C.; Arthur W. Knapp, W. M.; Albert T. Fawcett, D. M.; Arthur W. Dixon, Guard; Owen Hanney, Sentinel; Eliza Richardson, R. H. S.; Jessie E. Ford, L. H. S.; Robert Bowser, P. W. C. T.

Nova Scotia News.

JACKSON WHITES are selling at Halifax at 26c., and Calicoes at 21c. per bushel.

LAUNCH.—A barque of 500 tons, called the "Stella," was launched at Wolfville on Thursday.

A BARQUE "Le Bateau," of 907 tons, was launched on 27th ult., from North's Yard, Halifax.

A SHIP of 954 tons (the "Iris") was launched from Mosher's shipyard, Avondale, on 29th ult.

JAMES MACKAY, tried for the manslaughter of Wm. A. Thompson, at Halifax, was acquitted on the 4th.

A prize fight took place at Halifax on Saturday night last, between two men named O'Donnell and Duncanson. The police called the "mill."

MR. DAVID DICKSON, cashier of General Mining Association, died of apoplexy on 3rd inst., on board of the morning train from Halifax to Pictou.

FORGOTTEN.—A Mr. Dolly, a passenger on board of steamer "Etna," was arrested at Halifax on 4th, a telegram from Philadelphia indicating him as guilty of forgery.

THE plaster trade is brisk. Wind-sailed week before last 1425 tons, Walton 1020 tons, Cheverie 1800, Maitland 320 and Hanisport 320. In all about 30 cargoes.

POST OFFICE notices have occurred between Halifax and the Allison Mines, says the New Glasgow "Chronicle." A gold draft mailed 2nd Nov., for box 150, and a U. S. C. draft for \$75 mailed 2nd Sept., 70, are both missing.

THE GRAND DIVISION was in session last week at Halifax. Subordinate Judges were given the power to admit females to full membership by a two-thirds vote of those over 18 years of age. It was also decided the time had arrived for establishing a National Division for the Dominion.

In the case of the Queen vs. Ryerson, the writ was issued in the name of Sir John A. Macdonald's plaintiff's attorney. The N. S. statutes provide that none but a barrister entered on the roll can bring an action. The B. N. A. act does not affect this. The point is interesting.

GOOD FOR YARMOUTH.—The Yarmouth "Tribune" says there are now contracted for and will be built in the course of next year, on Yarmouth account, some eighteen vessels, aggregating 14,000 tons, and estimated to cost over half a million of dollars. The 24th inst. is appointed thanksgiving day in Nova Scotia.

Clothes and Tweeds very cheap at A. Ford's.

The Election.

A Belfast Correspondent says: Mr. E. A. Welsh has been solicited to offer as a candidate from Eastern section.

C. A. Holstead and D. L. Henington, Esquires, are the only Candidates who have announced themselves yet. John Fawcett, Esq., also, we presume, will be a candidate.

The writ for the Election has not been received by the Sheriff.

French Merinoes very cheap at A. Ford's.

THANKSGIVING.—This day has been appointed by the Lieut. Governor a day of Thanksgiving: "It having," in the words of the Proclamation, "pleased Almighty God in his great mercy to help the labors of the husbandman with an abundant harvest, and to bestow upon the people of this Province manifold and great blessings during the current year."

RELIGIOUS SERVICES at St. Paul's and the Wesleyan chapel to-day.

The classes at Mount Allison for the second term will be organized to-day.

Good Molasses very cheap at A. Ford's.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of the Peruvian Syrup (a protected solution of the protoxide of Iron) are cautioned against being deceived by any of the preparations of Peruvian Bark or Bark and Iron, which may be offered them. Every bottle of genuine has PERUVIAN SYRUP (not Peruvian Bark) blown in the glass. EXAMINE THE BOTTLE BEFORE PURCHASING.

THE "New Lampico" arrived yesterday at St. John from England, after a passage of 76 days. It is reported that for No. 11 are on board.

Furniture very cheap at A. Ford's.

United States Elections.

The fall Elections have commenced in the States. The Democrats have carried West Virginia. The Republicans are contesting in New York with the Democrats. The former have nominated Gen. Woodford for Governor to oppose the reelection of the present Governor Hoffman. Mr. Greeley is the Republican Candidate from the sixth Congressional District. The New York papers are filled with Election news, and the reign of abuse and personalities has set in.

White and grey Collars very cheap at A. Ford's.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM OUR ST. JOHN CORRESPONDENT.

Westmorland Election—Railway Matters—Recent Appointments—Emigration Office—St. John Police Court.

ST. JOHN, Nov. 8th, '70.

To the Editor of the Chiqueto Post:

Though the County of Westmorland is no doubt at present suffering from a superfluity of men desiring to go to Fredericton the coming winter in the service of their country, still the electors will have the consolation of knowing that all the individuals on the carpet are very good men, but it is to be hoped that Westmorland, which always shows a good delegation in the House of Assembly will select the best man.

Railway matters are looking up all around here just now. The railroad men are the prominent men in the eyes of the rising generation. The lumbering "rings" and the shipbuilding interests, which used to inspire outsiders with awe, are "gone up." The arrival of the first spring ship of some prominent firm, or the immense "drive" of logs of some great operator, are no longer exciting and momentous topics. The iron horse moving as fast as lightning, and rapidly spanning continents and drawing after it magnificent palaces, coaches and sleeping cars, all the comforts and luxuries of the great American Hotels, and the rapid crossing of the prairies, valleys and mountains with the rapidity of the wind, rivaling with its electric brilliancy the rapid view of the world as seen from the clouds of a balloon.

Manager Dupes of Western Extension, is in town. He has the three lines of road to Fredericton, Fairville station and the Carleton place, and before he leaves to him the work of the most important and heavy part of the work will be finished. Carleton, which experienced a transient gleam of prosperity while the railway was under construction, is now in a state of comparative poverty with the prospect of permanent prosperity with the advent of the railway. In twelve months passengers will take the cars from Carleton to St. John, and in a couple of years New Brunswick from Bathurst to St. John will be in direct railway communication with the most of the civilized portions of North America.

We are likely to have two new and important lines of rail between Montreal and St. John before the completion of the Intercolonial. Mr. Ketchum, who with enterprising men like John Pickard and Alexander Gibson, have in hand a railway from Fredericton to River du Loup, and with the municipal assistance from the townships in the Province of Quebec, and with large grants of land and Government aid, the road is an assured success. Mr. Burpee's air line from Sherbrooke, Canada, connecting the European and North American Railway in Maine, will make about the shortest and most direct line of any. All the lines will help to break up the Grand Trunk monopoly, which exercises such a potent influence in Dominion politics at the present time.

The railroad projectors are in force in town just now. Messrs. Barpee and Gregory and Robert Robertson, all Western Extension men; Pickard, of the River du Loup line, and J. A. Ketchum, Esq., who has the contract for Section 16, an important link in the Intercolonial. Mr. Gough, who is one of our prominent politicians, and is destined to aid in the work of removing the debris of the old Government during the coming session of the House of Assembly, is pushing ahead the work on Section 16 with all the speed necessary to an early completion of his part of the road. If all the contractors evince the same push and expedition, the old stage coach line would soon cease to "Excelsior" in railroads and politics is the motto of J. C. Gough, one of New Brunswick's progressive young men.

Two good fat offices have been disposed of this week. The Montreal "Gazette" says James K. Reed, Esq., has been appointed collector of the port of St. John, and the Toronto "Telegraph" says James R. French, Esq., has been appointed collector of the port of St. John. Mr. French is the brother of Mr. W. French, Esq., the lucid office of Chamberlain and receiver of taxes. The crowd of applicants was numerous, embracing plebeian and patrician, showing that all that glitters is not gold, and that the outside display and show is a fraud and wants bolstering up with a good salary. Another office, the emoluments of which are changeable and varied, was up for competition, and had a large force of applicants—namely, the office of Official Assessor. Ezekiel McLeod secured it. Mr. McLeod is a young barrister, and will make a good officer.

The energetic, urbane, polite, dignified, youthful, efficient, and punctual (in drawing his salary) officer, Robert Shivers, Esq., has gone to Ottawa to get hauled over the coals and electrified on the Emigration question. Job will soon be supernumerary and thus will a good and faithful servant be provided for.

The Police Court has furnished two or three columns of police literature for the St. John papers, the last two weeks; so says the Halifax Reporter. Humphrey T. Gilbert, Esq., is the "Peter the Hermit" of the day. He has issued his message, and henceforth virtue and religion are to be sheltered under his ample garment.

Several houses of ill-repute have been pounced upon, and the calendar of crime shows how "Verdant Green, Esq." goes against the invulnerable hide of the "Elephant," and how the fight waxed bad for "Verdant," the manner in which he drinks warms, to be prepared for his use by Mrs. Cyprian, and the sensation he experiences on waking up in the morning minus boots, coat, hat and money. David S. Kerr, Esq., the veteran counsel, takes up the cause for Mrs. Cyprian with his usual zeal, but Mrs. C. is sent up to the Court above.

The pleasant life a sailor leads has also been finely illustrated the past week. A Welshman, Austrian and Russian have been twelve months with a sturdy-old sea captain, who amused himself by alternately starving and beating them, till at last, in a strange and foreign tongue, they have told their tale of woe and suffering to the willing ears of Humphrey T., and doubtless speedy justice will they receive, so they can tell their countrymen how in the maritime part of the Dominion of Canada they received what was their due.

Flour very cheap at A. Ford's.

Intercolonial—Section No. 4.

To the Editor of the Chiqueto Post:

Star.—In looking over your issue of the 27th October, my eye lit on a communication headed, "Intercolonial—Section No. 4." As to the Commissioners travelling by steam and coach, I know but little; suffice to say, the day they examined the section above named, was very stormy, and as they passed along the line examined works of importance and thoroughness. But they were charged with diffidence in one instance about artificial, both being pledged to his friend, and to use your informant's words, "the difficulty was solved by appointing both, and full pay to each." Now, sir, as far as I have learned, there is not one word of truth in this story. However, the Abolition Inspector, was appointed on 11, and Bliss on 4; the Commissioners thought as some of the works were critical, they would put them on both sections together, to advise with each other, some of the time they were together and sometimes apart, just as was required. Lowering is a man of undoubted ability, who has been sent for to the States, Nova Scotia and elsewhere, to construct abattoirs. Bliss, it may be said, has almost been longer upon the marsh, and Commissioner of Sewers for about twenty years, which gives surely some knowledge. They have built seven sluices and seven abattoirs, and through their industry had the culvert over the Gordon Creek altered to an abattoir, which made a saving of over \$30,000. Their work speaks for themselves. Their pay, I understand, is \$4 per day, when employed, horse, carriage and board included.

So much for the Abolition Inspectors. Now as to the qualification of the Inspectors of Machinery. Kenneth Sutherland is said to be a very capable man, and the only one in that capacity on Section 11 and part of 4. I think, to little fault, who may be seen daily on his charger travelling here and there, attending to his duty, and Mr. Fleming promises some of the work carried on under him to be the best in the Dominion. His pay, I believe, is \$80 per month, including all expenses, so that he cannot be either a man unfit for his duty or a mighty burden on the Government, nor yet one of those who, your informant tells you, "must be appointed, that the heavens fall."

Now, as to the two Inspectors, one for fencing, the other for sleepers. This is another falsification. Mr. Donkin was about two or three days inspecting sleepers before Mr. McDonald was appointed to inspect fencing, and who I believe has had full charge since of both and who may be seen figuring in the office when not employed outside, and who I believe is an excellent man for the duty assigned him. As to the Engineers, I am not a judge of their work; therefore I shall say nothing. Now, sir, those very works on section 4, praised to the skies by your informant for being so well and efficiently conducted, have been carried on by the very men who he says are unfit for duty and only depleting the revenue. I have given you as far as I know, a fair history of matters, which I dare contradiction, and if not taking up too much space, you will please publish, in the absence of the Commissioners to Ottawa.

TRUTH.

Maccan, Nov. 5th, 1870.

[Messrs. Bliss, Southland, McDonald and Dunkin, may all be first class men; Mr. Lowrie we know to be so. When "Truth" undertakes to champion the cause of the Commissioners and defend the wholesale extravagance practiced on the Intercolonial, he must do more than assert two or three men have earned the pay they get. Very recent changes on the Intercolonial alone fully justify all the changes we made. We were only sorry we could not have obtained more reliable information to expose the waste of public moneys.—*Em. Can. Post.*]

Brown and Crushed Sugars very cheap at A. Ford's.

Letter from "Another Templar."

Editor "Chiqueto Post."

Sir.—I was not surprised at seeing, in your paper last week, "A Templar's" letter, referring to the granting of liquor licenses in Sackville. That several parties have, during the past year, been permitted to sell liquor without a proper license from the Sessions, and that they had forwarded applications and money to the Clerk's office in Dorchester, has of late been discussed pretty freely, both in public and private. "A Templar" puts the facts, if facts they are, pretty strongly, and the Clerk of the Sessions will, by replying, have an opportunity of clearing himself of the charges made against him; and I trust, for the sake of the Order of which he is a member, that he will be able to do so.

Yours, &c.

ANOTHER TEMPLAR.

November 7th, '70.

Burning Oil very cheap at A. Ford's.

Letter from C. E. Knapp, Esq.

To the Editor of Chiqueto Post:

Sir—I have just returned home after some days' absence, and have had my attention called to a slender communication in the last number of your paper. The business that has accumulated in my absence will prevent me from replying to "A Templar," this week; but I shall do so in your next week's issue, when he may prepare himself for the castigations of a man for his mendacious article.

CHAS. E. KNAPP.

Dorchester, Nov. 8th, 1870.

Goodies very cheap at A. Ford's.

TELEGRAPHIC.

PRIME DEPARTURES.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The negotiations between the north and south German States, looking to a Germanic Union are progressing favorably. It has been decided that King William is to assume the title of Emperor of Germany.

The latest advices from Paris represent the order of the people unabated and no doubts are any where expressed of their ability to hold out for weeks, perhaps months, still.

LOANES, Nov. 3, p.m.—The week of the steamer "Cambria" lies on the coast through the North Channel, and is a dangerous obstruction to navigation.

The "Independence Beige" says: "We daily receive visits from escaped officers of Bazaine's army. Their testimony is conclusive as to the treachery of their Commander."

Despatches from various points indicate very certainly that negotiations for an armistice have proved successful.

Bismarck has proposed terms of an armistice to last twenty days, during which a Constituent Assembly shall be elected and meet. The text of the conditions has not been translated, but it is reported that the military clauses is to remain unchanged, and that Paris may receive provisions during the interval.

The announcement in Paris of the fall of Metz, and of the propositions for an armistice furnished the "Reids" an occasion for a demonstration, which they made quite formidable, and for several hours held the Hotel de Ville with many members of the Committee of Safety as prisoners. The mob was at length dispersed by soldiers.

The "Reids" have also made a riot in Marseilles, and attempted the assassination of the New Governor of the city.

Eugenie has gone to Hanover. The Dukes of Hamilton and the Princess of Monaco have left Wilhelmshole for Frankfurt.

Nov. 4.—The text of Granville's proposal to Prussia is published. He declares the continuance of the war, and calls attention to the present state of affairs and the misery it has entailed. He admits the reduction of Paris to be authorized by war usages and urges an armistice, advising the convocation of a Constituent Assembly and the establishment of peace, and believes that representations to France would not be without effect.

The armistice commences on the 5th of November and ends on the 28th.

The elections in Paris on the question of maintaining the powers of the Government of the National defence resulted in an overwhelming majority in favor of the Government.

The National Guards marched in battalions to the polls and deposited their votes. They were all yes.

Seventy thousand Prussians, from before Metz, are half way to Paris. Fifty thousand others are marching on Garibaldi at Besancon.

Garibaldi has 25,000 men in his command.

Nov. 5.—The attempted revolution in Paris appears to be effectually suppressed. The National Guards in immense numbers had flocked to Trochu on his escape from the rioters and the personal bravery he exhibited at that trying time. The General made a short speech in replying, in which he said the Republic alone can save us. If it is lost we shall all be lost.

The election in Paris on the question of maintaining the power of the Government of national defence has resulted in an overwhelming majority in favor of the Government. The

regions of the city are nearly completed with a few exceptions of the arrangements. The result follows in round numbers: 412,000; Nays, 49,000; a majority of 363,000.

Nov. 7.—It is rumored that Gladstone will stand for London, the next parliamentary election, place of Baron Lionel Rothschild.

The Barings have withheld Prussian loan which they intend to introduce to-day.

Nov. 8.—Metz has been made capital of German Lorraine.

The "Times" this morning reason to believe that the bombardment of Paris will not begin for weeks. King William is reluctant to destroy so grand a city, and giving the French every opportunity to negotiate for peace.

It is said that Baron Haussmann has been arrested.

The French fortress of Belfort invested on Thursday, the 30th. General Changarnier says the incompetency of Bazaine, rather than treachery, that caused the masters to the French army at Metz. In his opinion Bazaine could have cut his way out of the city, but he had not the courage nor the pride to make the attempt.

New York, Nov. 8.—Gen. Meade, of Ohio, has been tendered admission to England, and Madrid, Nov. 8.—One hundred and eighty of 340 deputies in favor of the Duke of Aosta's election to the Spanish throne.

There are rumors current in disaffection and fighting at frontier near Perpignan.

Toronto, Nov. 7.—The "Toronto" says: Prussia, as she neither consent to their vicinity, nor allow them to be taken, to be taken in the election for deputy to the constituent assembly, and all responsibility for the continuance of the war. This is a not a new thing, but the armistice.

All the journals here express bitterest resentment at the thought of Bismarck, who, pretending to negotiate for the suspension of the hostilities, gained time for the process of reinforcements and the attack of the army of the Rhine, which could have taken the advantage.

Local and Provincial News.

Prime Tea very cheap at A. Ford's.

"Cry Pass," a one cent piece is out in Toronto.

Wine very cheap at A. Ford's.

Pointe, Bay at St. John's is place on 25th inst.

Letter from an Eastern Ford's.

Waterproofs very cheap at A. Ford's.

LATE NEW YORK papers received from G. E. Norton & Co., 111 Stationers.

Rev. T. P. Ford has gone on a missionary tour, and will be absent some three weeks.

E. & N. A. Railway.—Revenue for October amounted to \$248, nearly \$5000 more than in Oct.

Dry and Packed Fish very cheap at A. Ford's.

Squire Galt, at South Bay, one year old colt weighing 600 lbs. and a four years old weighing 1400 lbs.

This article from the "Montreal Times" on the first page has attracted a large amount of attention, commercial men, and is worthy careful perusal.

ADVERTISEMENTS HELD FOR—Chubb & Co.'s. The Self-Locking Lumber Surveying, Halifax, Rustic Initial, French note, Mr. Abner Smith—Sackville and shoe factory.

Highest price paid for Pork Ford's.

THE TRUCK CRAW AGAIN.—Bendorth, on behalf of the Typographical Union in the English papers a challenge to the Paris to row next summer at St. John's, fatal sign.

The Rails have not passed the Road between Mississippi and Anshers. Last week we celebrated the arrival of the previous "Sackville St. John" in the ship "Chiqueto" the rumor turns out untrue.

Clothes and Hoods very cheap at A. Ford's.

PAKED, the P. E. Island market is still at large. The report that was arrested at Dalhousie was to be untrue, the man arrested was a detective on his tracks.

"Gleaner" says it was by the accident he escaped being seen by E. Island as the real criminal.

P. E. Island.—Produce and Island produce. Prices are as follows:—Oats, at auction yards, 41c.; Jacksions 35c. Meal \$21.50 to \$25.00. Prime meat \$22.00. Jowls \$13.00 to \$14.00. Hams 10c. to 11c. Lard 12c. to 13c. Turnips 25c.

Dress Goods very cheap at A. Ford's.

ENTREPRENEUR.—Mr. Elliott, an enterprising maker, is erecting an extensive workshop on the banks at Upper Sackville. He has two stories, the lower for smith and the upper for carp work. We learn that within the summer between forty and fifty class of various kinds have turned out from Mr. Wheaton's establishment.

Wine very cheap at A. Ford's.