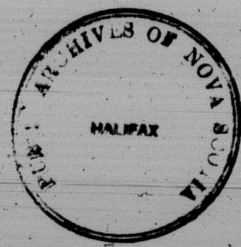


CHIGNECTO POST.



WILLIAM C. MILLER,
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Vol. II.

SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1871.

No. 13.

Poetry.

KIT CARSON'S RIDE.

BY JOAQUIN MILLER.

Now? Now you bet you; I rather guess so.
But he's blind as a badger. Whoa, Pacheco,
boy, whoa.
No, you wouldn't think so, to look at his
eyes.
But he's halter-blind, and it happened this
wise:
We lay in the grasses and sunburnt clover,
That spread on the ground like a great
brown cover;
Northward and southward and west, and
away
To the Brazos, to where our lodges lay,
One broad and unbroken sea of brown,
Awaiting the curtains of night to come
down.
To cover over and conceal our flight
With my brown bride, won from an Indian
town.
That lay in the rear the full ride of a night.
We lounged in the grasses—her eyes were
on mine,
And her hands on my knee, and her hair
was as wine
In its wealth and its flood, pouring on and
all over
Her bosom wine-red, and pressed never by
one.
And her touch was as warm as the tinge of
the clover
Burned brown as it reached to the kiss of
the sun,
And her words were as low as the lute-
throated dove,
And as laden with love as the heart when it
beats
In its hot eager answer to earliest love,
Or the bee hurried home by its burden of
sweets.
We lay low in the grass on the broad plain
level,
Old Revels and I, and my stolen brown
bride.
"Forty full miles if a foot, to ride,
Forty full miles if a foot, and the devil
Of red Canaries are hot on the track
When once they strike it. Let the sun go
down
Soon, very soon," muttered bearded old
Revels.
As he peered at the sun, lying low on his
back,
Holding fast to his lasso; then he jerked at
his steel,
And sprang to his feet and glanced round
around,
And then he dropped, as if shot, with his
arm to the ground,
Then again to his feet and to me, to my
bride,
While his eyes were like fire, his face like
a shield,
His form like a king and his beard like a
cloud,
And his voice loud and shrill, as if blown
from a reed,
"Pull, pull in your lassos, and bridle to
lead,
And speed if ever for life you would speed,
And if for your lives—for your lives you
must ride;
For the plains are aflame, the prairie on fire,
And the feet of wild horses hard flying be-
fore,
I hear like a sea breaking high on the shore,
When the buffalo come like a surge of the
sea,
Driven for by the flame, driving fast on us
there,
As a hurricane comes, crushing palms in
its ire."
We drew in the lassos, seized saddle and
rein,
Three came on, sinched them on, sinched
them over again,
And again drew the girls, cast aside the
lassos,
Cut away the reins, loosed the snafes from
the fold,
Cast aside the lassos and spangled
with gold,
And gold-mounted Colts, true companions
for years,
Cast the red silk scrapes to the wind in a
breath,
And so oared to the skin, sprang all hasty
to the horse,
A bare as when born—as when new from
the hand
Of God—without word, or one word of
command.
Turned head to the Brazos in a red face
with death;
Turned head to the Brazos with a breath in
the hair,
Blowing hot from a king leaving death in
his course;
Turned head to the Brazos with a sound in
the air
Like the rush of an army, and a flash in
the eye
Of a red wall of fire reaching up to the
sky,
Struggling fierce in pursuit of a black roll-
ing sea,
Rushing fast upon us as the wind sweeping
free
And far from the desert, bearing death
and despair.

Not a word, not a wail, from a lip was let
fall,
Not a kiss from my bride, not a look or low
call
Of love-note or courage, but on o'er the
plain
So steady and still, leaning low to the mane,
With the heel to the flank and the hand to the
rein,
Rode we on, rode we three, rode we gray
nose and nose,
Reaching long, breathing loud, like a cre-
dited wind blown,
Yet we broke not a whisper, we breathed
not a prayer—
There was a work to be done, there was
death in the air,
And the chance was one to a thousand for
all.
Gray nose to gray nose, and each steady
standing
Stratched neck and stretched nerve till the
hollow earth rang.

Literature.

Pearls and Blackberries.

"No!" said Dr. Darling, slowly—"no! I can't believe the evidence of my own senses!" And as he enunciated the words with impressive distinctness he looked solemnly at Harry Clifford.
He might have found a worse-looking individual to fix his regards upon than this young M. D., who had taken his first lessons in bones, muscles and human anatomy, with the therapeutics belonging thereto, in the little office across the hall, and was just preparing to hang up a shingle of his own; for Harry Clifford was tall and shapely, with red brown hair and a huge auburn mustache, and merry eyes that laughed like springs of water in the sunshine.
Dr. Darling took off his spectacles, folded them and deliberately placed them in their case, still without taking his eyes from his neophyte. Harry Clifford smiled; but he looked a little embarrassed, notwithstanding.
"She would have you in a minute, if you were to propose," pursued Dr. Darling, dropping great red-hot splashes of sealing-wax over a sheet of blotting paper, and stamping them with his monogram seal in an aimless sort of way.
"Yes; but I tell you, Sir, I don't want to propose," said Harry, staring at the entertained D. J. D.'s as if they were the most interesting things in the world.
"You don't want a pretty girl for a wife?"
"Not that pretty girl in particular, doctor."
"Not fifty thousand dollars?" added the doctor, pronouncing the three momentous words in a manner that made them sound very weighty indeed.
"I would not object to the fifty thousand dollars in itself, Sir; but as a mere appendage to Miss Bradbury!"
"I believe the boy is crazy!" ejaculated Dr. Darling. "Well, well, as the Scotch proverb has it, 'a wail for man maup hae his way,' and I shall interfere no farther. By-the-way Harry—"
"Yes, Sir?"
"You are going to the city this afternoon?"
"Stop at Depierre's, will you, and leave Mrs. Darling's pearl brooch to be mended. I ought to have done it a week ago; but a man can't think of everything."
"Certainly, doctor," and Harry Clifford deposited the pearl brooch—an old-fashioned ornament of massive gold set with tiny seed-pearls—in his waistcoat pocket.
"Rather a careless way to carry jewelry, young man!" said Dr. Darling, elevating his eyebrows.
"Oh, I never lose anything!" asserted Harry, in an off-hand sort of way.
The morning sun was casting bright flickering threads of gold across the kitchen floor; the morning glories and Madeira vines, trained across the casement, stirred softly in the mid-July air; and Ursula Percy, Mrs. Darling's orphan niece, was busy "doing up" blackberries.
Fresh as a rose, with hazel eyes, softened to intense blackness at times by the shadow of their long lashes, and smiling scarlet lips, she stood there—in her calico dress concealed by the housewife's apron of white dimity that was tied round her waist, and her black curls tucked remorselessly back of her ears—looking demurely into the bubbling depths of the preserving kettle, like a beautiful parody on one of the witches in "Macbeth;" while on the whitely scoured pine table beyond a glittering tin vessel was upheaped with the beautiful jet-black fruit, each separate berry flashing like the eye of an Oriental belle.
"Ursula!"
The pretty young girl started, very nearly dropping her skimmer into the

preserving kettle.
"How you startled me, Harry!" Harry advanced into the kitchen, with an admiring look at the bright face, flushed with a little blush and a good deal of stove heat.
"You are always at work, Ursula."
"I have got to work, Harry to earn my own living," Ursula Percy answered, with a slight uplifting of her exquisite black brows: "I am not an heiress, like Miss Bradbury."
"Confound Miss Bradbury!" exclaimed our hero. "I hear nothing but Miss Bradbury the whole blessed time."
"She is a very sweet young lady, Harry," said Ursula, in mildly reproving accents.
"I dare say; but—what a lot of blackberries you have here to be sure, Ursula!"
"Forty quarts," said Ursula, demurely. "Aunt Darling always enjoys them so much in the winter."
Harry put a honey-sweet globule of fruit in his mouth.
"Blackberries are a delicious fruit, Ursula."
"Very," and Miss Percy skimmed diligently away at the bubbling caldron.
"Especially when you are doing them up," added the young M. D., with rather a clumsy effort at compliment.
Ursula did not answer. Harry went up to the range and took both her hands in his.
"Harry don't. The berries will burn."
"Let them burn, then; who cares?"
"But, what do you want?" she asked, struggling impotently to escape, and laughing in spite of the grave look she saw would have assumed.
"To see your eyes, Ursula."
She lifted the soft hazel orbs to his face; and withdrew them with sudden shyness.
"Do you know what answer I read in those eyes, dearest?" he whispered, after a moment or two of silence broken only by hissing and sizzling of the boiling blackberries in the kettle.
"No."
"I read yes," said Harry.
"Oh, Harry, I dare not. Uncle and aunt are so determined you shall marry Miss Bradbury."
"And I am so determined not to marry her. Is a man to be given away as if he were a house and lot, or a bundle of old clothes, I should like to know!" Ursula—
"Harry, they are burning! I am sure of it. I can smell them. Oh, do let me go!"
Harry deftly seized up the big iron spoon, and stirred the boiling depths vigorously.
"It's all your imagination, Ursula!"
"No, it's not; and if they are the least bit scorched they will be spoiled for me."
"But, Ursula—"
The creaking sound of an opening door beyond suddenly dissolved the tete-a-tete. Ursula almost pushed Harry out of the kitchen.
"You'll be on the piazza to-night when they have all gone to the concert?" he persisted in asking through the crack in the door.
"Yes, anything—everything; only go!"
And Harry went, beginning to realize that love-making and preserving don't assimilate.
"Your pearl brooch, my dear! Oh, I remember now. I gave it to Harry more than a week ago to have mended. I dare say it's done by this time!" and Dr. Darling turned expectantly to our hero.
"I—I'm very sorry," began Harry, "but the brooch disappeared in the most unaccountable manner from my vest pocket. I know I put it there—"
"Yes," dryly interrupted the doctor, "I remember seeing you put it there, and you assured me at the time that you never lost anything. So the brooch is gone, eh?"
"Yes, Sir, it is gone." But Mrs.

Darling may rest assured that I will replace it at the very earliest opportunity," casting a glance at that lady.
"Oh, it is of no consequence at all!" said Mrs. Darling, with a countenance that said plainly, "It is of the very greatest consequence!" "Perhaps she shall find it somewhere about the house."
But the days slipped one by one, and the doom of the pearl brooch remained involved in the deepest mystery. Harry bought another one and presented it to Mrs. Dr. Darling, with a little complimentary speech. She laughed, and pinned it into the folds of the thread lace bodice she wore at her throat.
"But it's so strange what can have become of the other!" said Mrs. Darling.
It was in the golden month of September that the old doctor and Mrs. Darling made up their minds to invite Miss Bradbury to tea.
"We'll have pound-cake and preserved blackberries," said Mrs. Darling, who always looked at the material side of things.
"And if Harry don't come to terms now, he never will," added her husband, who didn't.
"Get out the best china and the chased silver tea-service, Ursula," said Mrs. Darling.
"And wear your pink French calico, child; it's the most becoming dress you have," said her uncle, with a loving glance at the bright little brunette.
And Ursula obeyed both of their mandates.
Miss Bradbury came—a handsome, showy young lady, with a smooth society manner that made Ursula feel herself very countrified and common indeed.
"Delicious preserves these!" said Miss Bradbury.
"They are of Ursula's making," said Mrs. Darling. And Harry Clifford passed his plate for a second supply.
"I remember the day they were brewed, or baked, or whatever it is you call it," said he, with an arch glance at Ursula.
Suddenly old Dr. Darling grew purple in the face and began to cough violently. Every one started up.
"He's swallowed the spoon!" cried Miss Bradbury.
"Oh, oh, he's got the apoplexy!" screamed Mrs. Darling, hysterically.
"Uncle, dearest uncle!" piped up little Ursula, vaguely catching at a glass of water.
But Dr. Darling recovered without any more disastrous symptoms.
"It isn't the spoon, and I don't come of an apoplectic family," said he. "But, upon my word, this is about the biggest blackberry I ever came perilously near swallowing!"
And he held out his wife's pearl brooch, boiled up in the blackberries!
There was a momentary silence around the table; and then it was broken by Mrs. Darling—one of the blessed old ladies who never see an inch beyond their own spectacled noses.
"My goodness gracious!" said Mrs. Darling; "how could it ever have come into the preserved blackberries? I don't see—"
"But I do!" said Dr. Darling, looking provokingly knowing. "Yes; I see a good many things now that I didn't see before."
And Harry, glancing across the table at Ursula, was somewhat consoled to perceive that her cheek was a shade more scarlet, if that were possible, than his own.
He followed the old doctor into his office when the evening meal was concluded—Ursula did not know how she ever would have lived through it, were it not for Mrs. Darling's delightful obtuseness, and Sofia Bradbury's surface-charm of manner—and plunged boldly into the matter.
"Doctor—" he began, valiantly; but the old gentleman interrupted him.
"There's no need of any explanation, my boy," he said. "I know now why you didn't want to marry

Miss Bradbury. And I don't say that I blame you much; only I came very near choking to death with Ursula's blackberry jam!"
And Doctor Darling laughed again until, had his spouse been present, she would surely have thought a second attack of apoplexy among the inevitables.
"Little Ursula!" he added. "Who would have thought of it. Well, you shall have my blessing."
The pearls were all discolored, and the gold of the old-fashioned brooch tarnished with the alchemy of cooking; but Ursula keeps that old ornament yet, more tenderly treasured than all the modern knickknacks with which her young husband loads her toilet-table. And every year, when she preserves blackberries, Dr. Darling comes to tea, and makes pious witticisms, and pretends to search in the crystal preserved for a "boiled brooch!"
But then old gentlemen will have their jokes.
A Capital Joke.
The life insurance agents are very numerous and lively in St. Louis. They have as many peculiarities in other places, we believe. Whenever a St. Louis man gets married, they wish him joy and propose a policy; and when a St. Louis person dies they haunt his relatives during the funeral, and for some time thereafter, remarking occasionally, "Now see how nice it would have been if John left you a policy worth several thousand dollars." There is a fine delicacy about this which can only be appreciated by those who have experienced it, and as a business policy it rarely fails to accomplish some decided result. Some of the agents, for instance, have been knocked down by stricken relatives and have recovered heavy damages for the indignity. A St. Louis lawyer accomplished his pleasure in an entirely different way. He was so unfortunate as to get married one day, and immediately the life insurance agents went for him. They wished him joy and proposed a policy. They visited his house and were refused and found in all manner of ways, concluding every paragraph and every visit with the interrogatory, "Won't you have a policy?" When he went to the court house he could not rise to file a motion without finding among his papers a circular or card of a life insurance company, slipped in while his back was turned. At dinner when he unfolded his napkin, out dropped a fancy tatted life insurance circular. One of the fellows even bribed his cook to inscribe on the pastry, in raspberry letters, "Insure Your Self in the Everlasting." Another sent him by express a hand some box, marked, "From your affectionate uncle," and contained a China mug with the inscription, "Insure in the Bunsbush." Only enough, he didn't like this, so he meditated revenge. One of the agents accompanied him to the court house one day, and a constable there was busily engaged summoning a jury. An idea struck the lawyer. Taking the constable aside, he pointed out the insurance agent, and begged him to put him on the jury. The constable was glad to find a juror so near at hand, and forthwith collared him and dragged him to the jury-box. The Drummer remonstrated, stating that he had business of vital importance which demanded his immediate attention; and he appealed to the lawyer to substantiate his statement. The attorney, however, declined to do so, and reminded the man that he had, a few minutes before, declared he was entirely at leisure. The insurance man was put on the jury, and was kept there, sweltering in the heat for seven mortal hours. He has not troubled the lawyer since.—St. Louis Rep.

Fruit and Fruit Growing.
To the Editor of the Chignecto Post.
Dear Sir,
Trees of native growth are more hardy and healthy and will come on more rapidly than those imported from the United States. Ours need no acclimating, their roots are better, being more free from rot, warts and cankers, the effects of a particular culture, and a disease not yet extended to our nurseries.
Our method of planting orchards is first to construct a permanent fence. Then where each tree is to be planted, say at the distance of two rods apart, remove the subsoil from an area eight feet in diameter, and fill the space with rich surface vegetable soil eighteen inches deep. If not sufficiently rich, say to the standard of an average beet bed, scatter in during the filling up swamp muck mixed with barnyard manure, sink manure, compost, or any material to increase richness. Above all other manures bone dust and wood ashes drive an orchard to fruiting most rapidly, and are most valuable.
The location should be a dry one, underlaid, if not naturally dry, and deeply ploughed to give vegetable soil to the coming roots. Trees should be planted sufficiently high to admit ploughing under, if not so train them to it if possible, by staking one of the limbs in an upright position, clipping off the end, and it will form a new head.
Rules of our Fruit Growers' Association are: Nothing from a tree that will not admit ploughing under, and no collection of trees are an orchard that are not kept in constant tillage. Some place is required for a green crop, let it be the orchard; the trees are two rods or more apart, they prevent no tilling, monopolize no ground. With us our orchard green roof crop is about as good as any on the farm. Only in manuring, as the land carries two crops, be a little more liberal. Manure your orchards in spring only; then the new wood will have hardened and matured to meet the coming winter. The occasion of the death of many trees in your immediate vicinity is injuring them during the autumn, when the tree is not allowed to go to repose; the roots possess an undue quantity of plant food.
A thorough thaw and warm spell comes on, the sap ascends, the buds swell, and the immediately following frost finds the buds full of fluid, freezes it, splits the bark and kills it to the ground. This is also the manner of death of a large portion of the fruit-growing trees west of the great lakes. The new soil is too rich to allow the wood to ripen. Many persons in that section of country try to prevent the sap ascending during the winter by wrapping trunk and limbs with straw.
Trees to either grow or fruit well, require to be perfectly clear of grass and weeds, requiring the action of the plow, the harrow and the hoe, as much as the potato, the carrot, or the Indian corn, and will repay such care and tillage much better than they.
If the land becomes too heavy for continuous fruit crops, let it be sowed one year to buckwheat and twice ploughed. Franklin says three seasons were as bad as a fire. Observation says two years continuous grass grown in your orchard are equal to the same thing.
My principal reasons for requiring orchard tillage are these: The soil, if tilled and kept open by hoeing will withstand a drought much better than if not so cultivated. It matters not how dry and hot the weather, a faithful hoeing is as good as an average rain. The better the weather the more moisture the produce. The loosened soil produces a strong attraction for water, and the atmosphere as it penetrates it, charged with moisture, is robbed of its watery parts, thus watering the land. Remove the surface and immediately below, even in the hottest weather, will be found a soil charged with moisture. No other field requires so vast a quantity of water as the orchard; it is consumed by the surface crop, and also by the innumerable rootlets of trees, ramifying the soil still farther down below.
A large portion of the water falling in rain penetrates the ground and is there by the great creator, formed into a reservoir. Our wells demonstrate this beyond a doubt. This moisture heats the weather becomes, the greater tendency of such moisture to arise to the surface and escape back again into the air. If the surface is kept stirred, light and loose, it forms in a measure a non-conductor.
(To be Continued.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS DAY.

Grass at Auction—J. L. Black.
Hames—do.
Four and Meal—do.
Sewing Machine Agency—W. S. Calhoun.
Remnant Sale—B. S. Staple & Co.
Sage Leaf Wanted—Harrington Bros.
Lubin's Perfumery—do.
New Dry Goods—M. R. & Allison.
Paints, &c.—C. G. Berryman.
In Store—W. H. Thorne.

Chignecto Post.

SACKVILLE, N. B., AUG. 10, 1871.

SPIRITUALISM.

Among the various isms which have been brought before the world of late years Spiritualism has caused more controversy and excited greater interest than usually meets any new doctrine or scientific dogma. Home, the Spiritualist, whose operations have created some attention for years past, has recently been subjected his manifestations to the scrutiny of scientific men, who have given to the world the result; guarding their conclusions with the caution truly scientific men exercise in treating of now and unrecognized phenomena.

This investigation, we believe, will separate Spiritualism from the charlatanism with which it has been, and is involved, and may place it among the recognized scientific discoveries of the day. Its kindred associates—Mesmerism, Biology, Clairvoyance—are thought to be connected in some way with electricity, and the powers exhibited by Home are ascribed, and probably justly so, to this great and universal agency.

We do not intend giving a history of Mesmerism, but on referring to it we may see the same developments in it as has marked the progress of other discoveries. Mesmer, a Frenchman, at the close of the last century, announced the discovery of a power possessed by certain persons to induce sleep in others by passes of the hands; this, from the name of the discoverer, was called, and still remains, the name of Mesmerism. No advance whatever was made for about thirty years when Mesmerism began to attract some considerable attention from the extraordinary physical condition to which it induced parties submitting to its influence, and since that period it has, from time to time, created much interest and has established a position as an acknowledged fact. We have now periodically devoted to the interest of Mesmerism societies organized and devoted to its extension, nations professing while under its influence, and it is thought we have the best scientific men in the world subjecting one of the most extraordinary and incredible pretensions of the Spiritualists—that of a power to move inanimate objects without the operator touching them—to their examination, and they, after the most careful scrutiny, admitting the importance of further investigation.

We have all seen the power which is possessed by some persons over others, not only by controlling their volition, but by influencing the involuntary nerves, we have seen the power induced upon the operator, transferred to and suffered by the patient, while sensation was destroyed and the patient unconscious of pain from injuries to himself. We have witnessed extraordinary exhibitions of Clairvoyance, and all these we believe are due to the influence of mind upon mind, but the more wonderful and unaccountable exhibitions of Home in operating upon inanimate matter, moving it from place to place, causing it to float in the air without any support, in violation of, or suspension of the laws of gravity, making musical instruments play without any person performing, we have not seen, nor can we account for, although it is done, if we believe the account given us, is beyond doubt.

"The Popular Science Review" for July, which is edited by Mr. Crookes, an eminent chemist, and a Fellow of the Royal Society, contains an account by himself—partly affirmed and attested also by Dr. Huggins, the eminent astronomer, one of the most distinguished members of the Royal Society, and by Mr. Sergeant Cox, both of whom were present—of some very curious experiments made on Mr. Home's asserted physical powers as a medium, as it is called, though of course no countenance is lent by the experimenter or his friends to the hypothesis of the agency of invisible being of which the word "medium" is a remnant. Mr. Crookes and Mr. Sergeant Cox both seem convinced that these experiments prove the existence of a peculiar force which they call "psychic," proceeding directly from the nervous system of specially constituted persons, and which is exerted independent-

ently of the muscular system, probably propagated, suggests Mr. Sergeant Cox, who, as the least scientific, is the safest of these speculative inquirers, through that "nervous atmosphere of various intensity enveloping the human structure" which Dr. Richardson has discovered. Dr. Huggins, the most eminent scientific man of the three, is by far the most cautious and reserved in his statements. He gives in his general adherence to Mr. Crookes' account of the experiments—your proof appears to me to contain a correct statement of what took place in my presence at your house, but as to one of the most curious facts involved in it—namely, that an accordion continued to play without any visible support, in the copper-wire cage contrived for it by Mr. Crookes, after Mr. Home's hand had been entirely withdrawn, and under these circumstances to play musical airs without being touched by any hand—Dr. Huggins states that his position at the table did not permit him to be a witness to the withdrawal of Mr. Home's hand from the accordion, though he writes to Mr. Crookes that such was stated at the time to be the case by yourself and by the other person sitting on the other side of Mr. Home. He adds, "the experiments appear to me to show the importance of further investigation; but I wish to be understood that I express no opinion as to the cause of the phenomena which took place."

Dr. Huggins' evidence is of the greater weight, so far as it goes, from the great caution and reserve with which he gives it. He appears to confirm generally the accuracy of Mr. Crookes' description, except as to the performance of the caged accordion when Mr. Home's hand was removed; but he evidently does not regard the experiments as going further than to justify and even show the importance of further investigation. Even this from such a witness as Dr. Huggins is remarkable testimony.

We will continue this subject in our next issue, giving an account of the tests applied by these men to Mr. Home.

AGRICULTURE.

Situated as we are, in the midst of a rich agricultural district, dotted in every direction with thrifty home-steads, it might be supposed considerable of our space would be devoted to farm management, and the special interests of those who cultivate the soil. There are difficulties in our way which prevent us giving that prominence to the leading interest of our country—the interest indeed in which the permanent prosperity and happiness of our people depend, and we state them to show our farmers the reality is with themselves.

We ourselves have as yet but little theoretical and less practical knowledge about farming, and therefore our own personal opinions would be of no value. We have on our table periodicals whose specialty is agriculture and which we take to furnish an agricultural column for our paper, but we find a useful selection is almost impossible, as the articles are mostly written for a different climate, and a larger expenditure than the mass of our farmers can indulge in, and they therefore are inapplicable to the circumstances of our agriculturists, and we have not the means of employing a person to take charge and edit the agricultural department, advocating its claims and elevating its principles. We have frequently invited our farmers to send us letters upon this paramount subject, and would gladly publish them, but, with some few laudable exceptions, they have not accepted the invitation of having their opinions published. We must acquit ourselves of any neglect on our part, especially as we have not only expended money but placed ourselves under personal obligations to farmers for their contributions to the Post. What the country wants—a short plain account of the experience of our farmers in every branch of their business, not only the profitable results of any course of farming, but of mistakes made, difficulties, or failures, met with. The range of topics is so great as to afford an almost endless variety of subject matter, and every one of which would be of interest. And we again invite our farmers clubs and our farmers to show they are not indifferent to the advancement of their honorable calling.

Minors' Shovels, Picks, Steel—5 King St.

The mode in which stock-raising is managed in England is shown by the following extract of a private letter from near London:—"Last week I went to a sale of pedigree stock, and saw some splendid cattle, as well as splendid prices paid for them. One cow only two years old, sold for \$1,250; a calf, six months old, for \$1,000; and suckling calves for \$150 each; while \$10,000 was offered and refused for a bull."

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Washington Treaty.

To the Editor of the "Post."

SIR,—I propose, as far as I can in a short newspaper article, to give my reasons for saying, "we lose nothing by yielding the shore fisheries in exchange for a free trade with the United States in fish and oil."

The Maritime Provinces have been notoriously poor, and behind the United States in enterprise and progress. This I conceive to be the result of being shut out of the United States markets by high duties on articles, which are the only source of wealth at our command. The forty millions of people who would purchase our fish and oil are prevented from doing so. On the East a vast ocean of three thousand miles shuts us out of European markets for the sale of the produce of our labor; on the South another vast ocean shuts us in; On the North the Arctic regions as effectually isolates us; on the West we have not been able to trade except at a heavy loss.

Our labor has heretofore been principally directed to the timber trade; about half of which labor has been consumed in carrying across the Atlantic to market, because our neighbors refuse to deal with us. Our timbering does not pay, for this reason, therefore, are we working at a heavy loss; besides the timber is nearly exhausted.

The fisheries, an inexhaustible source of wealth, are now by this treaty made available. It certainly would have been better if coal, timber, etc., could have been included in the treaty, but we must bear in mind, when the Americans open their markets to us for our fish and oil, they are opening up a trade to us with forty millions of consumers at our doors, a trade that will employ to good advantage all the surplus capital and labor of the Maritime Provinces. The treaty will open up a commercial intercourse with our enterprising neighbors, which will, in its ramifications, expand our trade on this continent and infuse life into the United States. It will save us from being driven to a distant market in Europe, some three thousand miles from home.

It is, however, said "to allow the American fishermen to take our fish themselves." It also allows us to go into American waters, but no one supposes for a moment that would be the last use to it.

The United States fishing establishments of Massachusetts and Maine were only made paying concerns, at the commencement, by bounties from their different Governments, and high protective duties on foreign fish. Our fisheries are just assuming magnitude, notwithstanding the American continent has been closed against us. Salted fish and oil bring a higher price in the United States than they do here. Open their markets to us, and how long will it be that American fishermen can afford to build sea-going vessels and coast some thousand miles around Nova Scotia to get to the fishing ground? Can they compete in the same markets with our fishermen who live on the shore, and can take the fish even with scows if they please? Open the United States markets and the enterprise of our hardy fishermen will not leave a United States fishing vessel in the Gulf in a very few years.

The result may be, American fishermen will be obliged to abandon the business. American consumers will get cheaper fish, and so a great boom will be obtained by both the Americans and ourselves. It will be attended with the general advantage of more friendly relations, it will settle the troublesome and endless disputes about the headland and inshore fisheries, as a natural result of a free trade policy which Englishmen are everywhere advocating. It will be paving the way for free trade in coal, timber, etc., for the American people will no longer tolerate high prices for these articles that a few monopolists may grow rich, when once friendly relations are fully established.

There is a rivalry existing between the Dominion and the United States, which we cannot afford to cultivate on account of our comparative populations. A general free trade, with the forty millions of Americans, must be ten fold more an object to our four million than to them. How then are we to drive our neighbors to free trade by foolishly trying to drive a hard bargain? Let us show a disposition to meet them as near half way as possible, and if we cannot, by reason of our meagre population, repay them in kind, we can at least exhibit a liberal and friendly spirit; we can join England heartily in her endeavors to settle existing troubles, and to ally that national ill feeling which has never yet been fairly buried since the revolution. Nothing has done more to keep up this ill feeling than the fishery disputes, which may by the treaty be virtually settled.

If the treaty has not given us all we would like it has yielded to us, of the Maritime Provinces, all we have paid for, and if we want our coal, timber, etc., to go in free we must wait until they are ready to grant it. It would be an object for

the Americans to give us free trade in these articles, but ten fold more an object to us; and until we show a desire to do the best we can for them we cannot complain if they put up with the comparatively small inconvenience until such time as we show a friendly and honest desire to be brethren.

What then do we gain by accepting the treaty?

We gain a market for our great staple, where a population of forty millions are consumers.

We secure the entire gulf fisheries to ourselves as a national consequence.

We settle the troubles about the headlands and inshore fisheries, inasmuch as Americans will not be able to afford to fish in our waters.

We save the chagrin of finally having to yield to England's supremacy, for it is certain she will never consent to the great danger of a separation from England, by not putting at issue so grave a constitutional question, as whether we have a right to legislate in the matter at all.

Your Obedt. Servt.,
Sackville Aug. 1. A. B.

To the Editor of the Chignecto Post.

Dear Sir,

I sit down with the intention of writing something about the season and the crops. The month of May was very cold, as was also the first two weeks in June, since then the season has been more favorable for vegetation than we have had for many years. There has been no heavy storms nor very heavy rain falls, but some fine warm showers every few days. The cold, in the early part of the season, together with the tidal wave in 1869, seems to make the English grass on the marshes very light. The crop on the uplands will be very heavy. The wheat crop is looking well, and I have not heard of the weevil doing any damage yet, although the crops will be later this year than usual, on account of there being but very little sowed in the frost. In fact there was less than usual sowed altogether. Oats and barley are looking well, as do turnips and buckwheat. Potatoes did not come very strong, owing, no doubt, to the cold weather; but the warmth of the last fortnight has given them a fine start, and if the present growing weather continues we shall have plenty of Mammoth potatoes, and mammoth squashes and pumpkins.

One of the greatest considerations for us farmers is to have a longer season for farm work; and anything that would bring about that result ought to be hailed with pleasure. Professor Johnston tells us that on a large majority of farms the season for farm work can be lengthened from ten days to a fortnight, by their being thoroughly underdrained, besides, at the same time, adding greatly to their productiveness. It is true underdraining is expensive, and is very little understood here; yet some of our rich farmers could afford to try the experiment here, which has been so successful elsewhere, and give the results.

Yours, etc.,
T.

[We have seen a field of two acres on Mr. G. Chandler's farm in Dorchester which has been thoroughly underdrained, the yield the first year was 100 bushel of potatoes, 225 of carrots, and a 100 of turnips, of gross value \$279, and declared by Mr. Chandler as eminently successful.—Ed.]

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

England.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

The Princess Louise visited the Agricultural Fair to-day, at Dublin, and was frequently cheered by the spectators. The people are growing warmer in demonstrations toward the royal visitors.

Paris Journals say that advices from Algeria are alarming. The insurgents are burning forests and committing horrible atrocities. It is thought that the Ballot bill now before the House of Lords will be defeated.

The cutter "Vanguard" took the first prize at the Cowes regatta yesterday.

The British ironclad "Warrior" and an American frigate are ashore near Leghorn.

The British consul at Thera telegraphs that the famine in Persia is over, but provisions are at exorbitant prices.

The United States for the abolition of privateering.

Mr. Olinde denied that Her Majesty was unpopular. He expressed his regret at her seclusion; but declared that the Queen was anxious to resume public duties as soon as her health permitted.

The German army of occupation has been reduced to one hundred and fifty thousand men.

The trains for the transportation of passengers and freight will commence running through Mount Denis tunnel on the 15th of September, when there will be a formal opening of the road.

Tom Hughes, M. P. for Frome has been prostrated by sudden illness.

The ironclad "Warrior", ashore near Leghorn, got off and was towed to Spezia for repairs.

Schooner Yacht "Alive" belonging to Mr. Sutton beat Livenia easily yesterday in race for Prince of Wales Cup.

Aug. 4.—The Prince of Wales will be Provisional Grand Master of Dublin Freemasons.

Three hundred workmen, employed in the coal pits in Northfolshire, have struck, in consequence of receiving their pay only fortnightly. A struggle is expected.

France.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—In the Assembly Thiers amid much excitement opposed Report of Committee that Government assume the burthens of Province invaded by the Germans. Committee reported unfavorable for transfer of Chamber to Paris.

A caucus of left centre voted 150 to 5 to make Thiers President for two years, and allow him to choose a Vice President and President of Council.

The French Government will soon introduce into the Assembly Bills against International Society.

There are signs everywhere that the Socialists are preparing for another outbreak. It is probable that the site will be in Italy or Spain.

Spain.

The Spanish Government has granted general amnesty for political offences.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Special Despatches to "Chignecto Post."

LONDON, Aug. 8.

Dublin is quiet, but the feelings of the people is very bitter.

The ballot Bill was taken up and after violent debate it passed.

The Cuban excitement in Montreal ended in the discharge of Mayor Robinson.

Charles Francis Adams has accepted an appointment as arbitrator under the Washington Treaty.

The withdrawal of Imperial troops from Dominica is settled. It is stated that Sixteenth Rifles at Quebec go to Halifax, and Eighteenth go to Bermuda in Autumn.

The Prince of Wales left to-day for the continent, to join the Princess at Kissingen.

St. John Country Market.
REPORTED BY C. F. MCCREARY, COMMISSION AGENT, 111 UNION ST.
AUGUST, 2nd, 1871.

Flour—Canada super	86.00 a 86.50
Extra State	86.00 a 86.50
Choice	7.00 a 7.10
Corn Meal	3.80 a 4.05
Oats, P. E. Island	65 a 70c
other	60 a 65c
Firkin Butter	20 a 22c
Roll	22 a 24c
Tallow, best	7 a 9c
other	12 a 14c
Eggs, fresh	15 a 16c
Smoked Hams	10 a 12c
Shoulders	9 a 10c
other	8 a 10c
Veal	5 a 7c
Potatoes, new	70 a 90c
Mutton	6 a 8c
Lard	7 a 9c

Choice butter very scarce and in good demand.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Sackville.—Ard. Aug 5, sch. William, Outbound.

Ch. Aug 7, barque Alaska, Gilchrist, Glasgow, deals.

Aug 9, sch. Effa, Estabrooks, St. John.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 8th, by the Rev. Thos. Todd: Miss Sarah Jane Cole, of the same place, This morning at Christ's Church, Amherst, by the father of the bride, Percival W. St. George, Esq., of the International Railway staff, and youngest son of James St. George, of Her Majesty's Control Department, Edinburgh to Flora Stuart, daughter of the Rev. George Townshend, Barham Dean, &c., &c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Carriage Painters' Varnishes, Colors, &c.,
C. G. BERRYMAN,
Barlow's Corner, 5 King Street.

WEARING CARTRIDGE Varnishes,
do. do. do.
Rubbing Carriage do. do.
No. 1 Extra Coach do. do.
No. 1 Pale Oak do. do.
Brown Japan, Coach Japan, Turpentine, Benzine, Colored Paints, also, Colors in 1 lb cans, viz:—Prussian Blue, Venetian Red, Indian Red, Chrome Red, Chrome Yellow, Raw Sienna, Burnt Sienna, Raw Umber, Burnt Umber, Stone Yellow, &c.
St. John, June 8.

LEMENTS' SCARFS.—The last of summer styles just opened.
MANCHESTER.
ROBERTSON & ALLISON,
St. John.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Auction.

Grass at Auction.

ON TUESDAY, 22nd inst. at 2 o'clock, p. m., I will sell in "Cut Ditch Body" about

90 Acres Grass,
on terms as usual.
J. L. BLACK.

Hames.

100 Pairs Hames,
All qualities from light carriage to heavy team Hames.
Very cheap by
J. L. BLACK.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

Per steamer "Georgia" from Montreal:
140 Bbls. FLOUR,
offered at very low rates by
J. L. BLACK.

"WEED"

SEWING MACHINES!

Manufactured by the
NORTH AMERICAN
SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
At St. John, N. B.

W. S. CALHOUN,
General Agent,
54 King Street.
St. John, N. B.
Aug 10—11.

"WEED" SEWING MACHINES
FOR SALE BY
A. FORD,
AGENT, Sackville.

Buy the Best!!

"WEED" SEWING MACHINE.
A. FORD, AGENT, Sackville.

Patronize Home Industry.

The North American Sewing Machine Company
At St. John is the only establishment of the kind in the Lower Provinces.

"Weed" and "Favorite"

Machines
For sale by
A. FORD,
AGENT, Sackville.

Will Purchase
A "Weed" Machine.
Call & examine at
A. FORD'S.

"WEED" MACHINES.
\$30.00
\$35.00
\$40.00
\$45.00
\$50.00
\$55.00
\$60.00
\$65.00
\$70.00
\$75.00
\$80.00
\$85.00
\$90.00
\$95.00
\$100.00

IN STOCK:

A GOOD supply of Mackerel Lines;
Mackerel Hooks; Mackerel Knives;
—ALSO—
Cool Hooks; Cotton and Thread Cool Lines;
Grain Scythes, Wholesale and Retail at
W. H. THORNE'S,
Aug 10
St. John.

Lubin's Genuine Perfumery.

PATCHOULY, Rose Bud, Moss Rose, Bouquet, Millefleur, Magnificence, Prairie Flower, White Rose, Ylang-Ylang, Heliotrope, and about forty other choice varieties—warranted genuine. For sale at HANINGTON BROS.,
Aug 10
St. John.

W. H. OLIVE,
Insurance, Custom House, Forwarding, Commission and Ticket Agent.

Tickets Sold
For California and all Points West, via Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad.

For all Points in Canada, via Vermont Central Railroad.

For New York and all Points South, via Fall River, Stonington and Norwich Line.

Office—Head of International S. S. Coy's Landing, Reeves Point, St. John, N. B.

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

Hon S. L. Tilley, C. B., Hon. A. M. L. Seely, Hon. Thos. R. Jones, Messrs I. & P. Burpee & Co., Hon. P. Mitchell, Messrs. Jardine & Co., Messrs. Daniel & Boyd, St. John, June 8.

HARRISON & BURBIDGE,
Barriers and Attorneys at Law,
NOTARIES, SOLICITORS, CONVEYANCERS, &c.
OFFICE—No. 4 Ritchie's Building,
Princess St., St. John, N. B.

L. R. HARRISON,
G. W. BURBIDGE,
Aug 8

Fluting Irons.

AGENTS for the above indispensable article
DICKSON & BOWSER,
Sackville, July 18th.—July 20.

A BARGAIN.
ONE PARLOR SETT.
(new). For sale low by
Dickson & Bowser.

Haying Tools.

Forks,
Jakes,
Scythes,
Scythe Stones,
Shovels,
Fork Handles,
Hoes,
&c., &c.

We take this opportunity of thanking our friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage extended to us since we have commenced business, and trust that with increased facilities, we will merit an increase of public favor.

DICKSON & BOWSER.

A BARGAIN.
ONE PARLOR SETT.
(new). For sale low by
Dickson & Bowser.

Fluting Irons.

AGENTS for the above indispensable article
DICKSON & BOWSER,
Sackville, July 18th.—July 20.

71. Summer 71.
Advertisement.

DICKSON & BOWSER

HAVING removed to the large and commodious premises lately occupied by S. F. Black, Esq., and nearly opposite their old stand, are receiving:—

Ex Ship "Harvest Home" from Liverpool:
50 Boxes Smetwick Glass, 7x9 to 2x9;
16 Bags Wrought Spikes, 4 to 7 in.;
Belows, Anvil's, Vices;
Washing Soda, Shot;
Dry paints, Rope, &c.

Ex Steamship "Asaphia":

3 Cases Shelf Hardware,
—CONTAINING—
Table and Dessert Knives and Forks, Pocket Cutlery, Table, Tea and Dessert Spoons, Butter Knives, Dinner and Call Bells, Tea Trays, Candlesticks, Hand Mirrors, Chisels, Files, Planes, Squares, Turn screws, Ballacks, Carriage Whips, Whip-Thongs, Brushes, Combs, Gold Leaf Rules, Compasses, Single and double barbed Guns, Gun Caps, Shot Pouches, Powder Flasks, Slates, Sures, Pocket Books, Shoe Raps, Bolts and Nuts, &c., &c.

Dominion Manufacture.

60 Kegs Cut Nails, 3 to 40 lb;
25 Kegs Cut Spikes, 4 to 7 inches;
4 boxes and 10 caddies Tobacco;
3 cases Coal Oil in cans, 5 gal each;
2 cases Matches;
3 boxes white & cold Warps;
(best quality);
10 boxes Soap.

GROCERIES.

2 H BBS. Bright Porto Rico Sugar;
2 Puns, do. do. Molasses;
50 Bbls. Winthrop Flour;
50 Boxes Layer Raisins;
50 Chests Congou Tea, (very choice).

Ex Schr. "Wild Hunter" from Boston:

1 Case Picture Frames,
PLAIN AND ARTISTIC (assorted).

50 Rolls Tar & Dry Paper.

BROOMS.

PAINTS, WASHBOARDS,
&c., &c., &c.

Haying Tools.

Forks,
Jakes,
Scythes,
Scythe Stones,
Shovels,
Fork Handles,
Hoes,
&c., &c.

We take this opportunity of thanking our friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage extended to us since we have commenced business, and trust that with increased facilities, we will merit an increase of public favor.

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Fluting Irons.

AGENTS for the above indispensable article
DICKSON & BOWSER,
Sackville, July 18th.—July 20.

GLANINGS.
The Earl of Winchester's debts amount to about £100,000; his only assets are future, valued at £150.
A married couple in Springfield have not spoken to each other for years. The man boasts that he has the happiest home in the country.
The type in the Warrington "Guardian," the largest paper in England, is set by a steam type composing machine.
It is a curious fact that during the ravages of the plague in Buenos Ayres, nearly decapulating the city, not one of the three hundred and sixty grave diggers employed died of fever.
A messenger of the National Bank of New York was knocked down by two men on Saturday afternoon, at the corner of Broadway and Warren st., and robbed of \$30,000 in government securities. The thieves escaped.
A cursy old gentleman of Aberdeen, not liking the way his lapidary's daughter had of making free with his hair oil, filled his bottle with liquid glass the day before a ball, to which the girl had been invited, and she stayed at home.
The Prince of Wales sings the Marquis of Lorne and refuses to receive him as a member of the Royal Family. At a recent State Ball the Marquis was refused admittance at the Royal entrance, and the consequence was the Princess refused to go at all.
ROBERT BURNAN, a murderer confined in the Auburn prison, N. Y., committed suicide in sight of his keepers, after barricading the door so that they could not get at him. He cut his throat with a razor and accomplished his purpose while the cell was being forced. An attempt to resuscitate him failed.
A Washington man who was lately used as a reference to establish a friend's character did it thus comprehensively: "I am happy to inform you that Mr. — stands at the very top of respectability here. He owns a fast horse, a New York jockey, and intends to steal the first rail and he sees lying around loose.
Home, the American spiritual medium, is being the subject of a thorough scientific examination in London. The investigators are satisfied of the immense scientific importance of the subject and are convinced of the existence of a "nervous atmosphere of various intensity" enveloping the human structure."
ARMY REFORM.—The practice of purchasing commissions, recently abolished by the Queen's revocation, originated in Queen Anne's time. A captain's commission was worth £1,800 in the line, and £1,800 in the guards—the aristocratic regiment. A Lieut. Col.'s commission \$4,000 in the line, and £9,000 in the guards. Persons can now enter the army by competitive examination, without money.
The two headed girl, who has been on exhibition in Boston, died on Tuesday. The child was nine months old, and had two heads, four arms, two legs all on a single body. She had enjoyed excellent health until within a couple of weeks, when she showed signs of illness. She recovered, however, and was bright and playful until a few days ago, when on half of her was taken sick and died Tuesday afternoon about five o'clock. A curious spectacle was then presented. Upon one end of the body was the head of a dead child, while upon the other was that of a living one, with eyes still bright and curious. The best medical aid was useless, and the remainder of the child died at 8 without any evidence of suffering.
This Kansas correspondent of the Cincinnati "Times" says: "Pictures in the old geographies used to represent the Indian, solitary and in a melancholy attitude on a rock, grazing in a sad reflected way upon a train of cars speeding along in the valley below. He seemed weeping to see the steam horse invading his hunting grounds, and overcome with gloomy foreboding as to his future. I saw the lonely Indian at the depot this morning. He was grumbling because the train was a few minutes behind time, and cursed the depot agent in good missionary English because he did not hurry up and check his carpet bag. He looked delighted when he saw the train coming, shook hands with the conductor when it arrived, borrowed a 'chaw' for backer of a brakeman; and, as the train moved away, I saw him comfortably stretched out on two seats, eating popcorn."

G. F. McCREADY
COMMISSION AGENT,
and dealer in all kinds of
COUNTRY PRODUCE.
111 Union Street, - St. John.
All Orders from the Country strictly attended to, and Returns promptly made.
Stiffest Book States.
FOR use with a lead pencil. Writing can be easily erased. Sizes suitable for Office and pocket use. For sale by
H. CHUBB & CO.,
July 27 st. John.
Glucose.
THE best article known for mending Wood, Crockery, Glass, Marble, Ivory, Leather, &c. A large lot just received. Very liberal discount to Wholesale buyers.
H. CHUBB & CO.,
July 27 st. John.
Stationery.
INITIAL Note Paper and Envelopes; Rose Tint Note Paper and Envelopes; Square Note Paper and Envelopes; Heavy, Horizontal Note Paper and Envelopes; Various Note Paper and Envelopes; Note Paper, ruled and plain, all sizes and grades from 60 cents per ream and upwards.
H. CHUBB & CO.,
July 27 st. John.
Everitt & Butler
BEU to announce that they will now offer the balance of their Summer Stock of Dress Goods, Roman Shawls, &c. at reduced prices, and request the special attention of Buyers to those Departments.
Tweeds and Doekins.
for Gentlemen's wear. A full Assortment of Table Linens, Towels, &c. White Table Covers, Quills and Compters, Lace Goods, Ties, Bows, Asciery, Gloves, Ribbons, &c.
Josephine Kid Gloves,
First Choice. All at very lowest rates.
Everitt & Butler.
July 27
Boot and Shoe Materials!
Lastings, Gorings, Shoe Ducks, Shawl's Shoe Thread, Barbour's do., Eyelets, Boot Buttons, Leather Laces, &c., &c.
JOHN ARMSTRONG & CO.
July 29 st. John.
INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.
WANTED
IMMEDIATELY.
1,000
LABORERS.
ON SECTION No. 4. Intercolonial Railway, to whom the Highest Current rate of Wages and also steady Employment for the season will be given.
A number of **STONE CUTTERS** and **BUILDERS** also wanted, whom good Wages will be given.
Apply to
SMITH & PITBLADO.
Amherst, April, 1871.
PAINTING! PAINTING!
THE Subscribers beg to notify their Friends and the Public generally, that they are now ready to perform
House, Ship, Sign
AND
Ornamental Painting.
at a very low rate.
The patronage of the Public is respectfully solicited.
All Orders punctually attended to.
FORD & GODSOE.
Sackville, May 2nd 1871.
WANTED.
TWO JOURNEMEN PAINTERS. Apply to
my4 **FORD & GODSOE.**
\$3.50 for \$0.75.
NOW is the time to subscribe for the
"People's Literary Companion."
The Premium Engraving,
"From Shore to Shore",
representing the journey of life from childhood to old age. This is one of the largest and finest parlor Engravings ever published. It is sent to every new subscriber by mail, postpaid.
R. W. CHIPMAN,
Amherst June 8th—jus Agent

SAWS! SAWS!
ALEXANDRA
WORKS,
Saw Factory,
Corner of North and George's Streets, St. John.
J. F. LAWTON,
Proprietor.
MARRIN & TREESTONE
WORKS,
DORCHESTER, N. B.
H. J. McGRATH.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
Grave-Stone & Monumental Work
Executed in the best style and at short notice.
Having improved facilities for executing the above work, I can furnish it cheaper than any other establishment in the Province and in the very latest styles.
GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.
1871. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1871.
ON and after MONDAY the 8th May next, Trains will run as follows:—
GOING EAST.
No. 2 will leave St. John at 7 a. m., Hampton at 8 a. m., Sussex at 9 a. m., Petrolia at 10 a. m., Moncton at 11 a. m., Painesville at 12 a. m., Shediac at 12.09 p. m., and arrive at Point Du Chene at 12.15 p. m.
No. 4 will leave St. John at 11.15 a. m., Shediac at 1.05 p. m., Sussex at 2.45 p. m., Petrolia at 4.30 p. m., Moncton at 6.20 p. m., Shediac at 7.27 p. m., and arrive at Point Du Chene at 7.35 p. m.
No. 6 will leave St. John at 2 p. m., Hampton at 4 p. m., Sussex at 6 p. m., and arrive at Petrolia at 7.30 p. m.
No. 8 will leave St. John at 5 p. m., Hampton at 6 p. m., and arrive at Sussex at 7 p. m.
No. 10 will leave Painesville Junction at 11.40 a. m., Dorchester at 12.52 p. m., Sackville at 1.36 p. m., and arrive at Amherst at 2.10 p. m.
GOING WEST.
No. 1 will leave Sussex at 7 a. m., Hampton at 8 a. m., and arrive at St. John at 9 a. m.
No. 3 will leave Petrolia at 5.30 a. m., Sussex at 7 a. m., Hampton at 8.55 a. m., and arrive at St. John at 11.10 a. m.
No. 5 will leave Point Du Chene at 8 a. m., Shediac at 8.08 a. m., Sussex at 8.58 a. m., Moncton at 10.30 a. m., Petrolia at 11.15 a. m., Sussex at 12.30 p. m., Hampton at 2.15 p. m., and arrive at St. John at 3.10 p. m.
No. 7 will leave Point Du Chene at 10.45 a. m., Shediac at 10.53 a. m., Painesville at 11.55 a. m., Moncton at 12.30 p. m., Petrolia at 2.15 p. m., Sussex at 4.10 p. m., Hampton at 6 p. m., and arrive at St. John at 7.30 p. m.
No. 9 will leave Amherst at 6 a. m., Sackville at 6.34 a. m., Dorchester at 7.18 a. m., and arrive at Painesville at 8.30 a. m.
Nos. 1, 2, 5, and 8, are Passenger, Mail and Express Trains.
Nos. 3 and 7 connect at Painesville Junction, daily, with Nos. 9 and 10.
Nos. 2 and 6 are Freight Trains, but will carry Passengers from St. John to Hampton and all places in Nova Scotia.
Nos. 4, 7, 9 and 10 will be Mixed Trains. Freight for Stations East of Petrolia must be delivered at St. John Station before the advertised departure of any Freight Train. Freight for Stations West of Petrolia must be delivered at that Station before 3 p. m. the preceding Evening, and from other Stations than St. John at least half an hour before the advertised departure of any Freight Train. Steamers to and from Prince Edward Island, Pictou, Port Hood and Canoe, Richibucto, Miramichi, Bay Chaleur, Resignou, Pictou, Gaspe, Rimouski, Quebec and Montreal, connect at Point Du Chene as specially advertised.
Freight to be forwarded from Petrolia by 10.30 a. m. Train, must be delivered at that Station before 3 p. m. the preceding Evening, and from other Stations than St. John at least half an hour before the advertised departure of any Freight Train.
Stations to and from Prince Edward Island, Pictou, Port Hood and Canoe, Richibucto, Miramichi, Bay Chaleur, Resignou, Pictou, Gaspe, Rimouski, Quebec and Montreal, connect at Point Du Chene as specially advertised.
LEWIS CARVELL,
General Superintendent,
Railway Office, St. John, N. B., my4
21st April 1870.
CHEAP SILVER WATCHES.
35 DOZEN
Low Priced Silver Watches,
Just received and for sale at
Wholesale and Retail.
PAGE BROTHERS.
Smoked Beef.
Just received from New York:
J.B.S. Choice Smoked BEEF.
For sale low by
W. C. TREADWELL,
No. 6 Water st. St. John.
June 8
Lighting Fly Killer.
20 Rooms Lightning
Fly Paper, the best Fly Killer ever used.
Wholesale and Retail at
HANINGTON BROS.,
Foster's Corner, St. John.
June 8
Counterpanes.
WE are now offering the Balance of our Stock of Counterpanes at Greatly Reduced Prices. They are all sizes and well worthy the notice of Buyers.
EVERITT & BUTLER.
July 30 st. John.

Commissioners of Sewer in the County of Westm. land.
WHEREAS a BODY of MARSH, containing Thirty acres and being in two separate lots, one lot containing Ten acres, and owned by Mrs. Nathan Lawrence, bounded as follows:—On the West by lands owned by Thomas Fildet, on the North by lands of the heirs of the late Edward Bowyer, on the East by lands owned by the heirs of the late William Fowler, on the South by the Road, and the other lot containing Twenty acres, and owned by the heirs of the late George Trueman, bounded as follows:—On the West by lands owned by Joseph Lowison, on the South by lands owned by Samuel Carter, on the East by lands owned by Thompson Trueman, on the North by the Road, situated in the Parish of Westm. land, in the County of Westm. land, in Division No. 1, was assessed by the said Commissioners, and a Warrant of distress issued against Mrs. Nathan Lawrence, (who is now in possession) the delinquent proprietor and delivered to the Collector, which warrant has been returned unsatisfied; and whereas the said assessment still remains unpaid, notice is hereby given that the said described land, or such part thereof as may be necessary, will be leased or sold at the premises in said County, on Saturday the fifth day of August next, between the hours of twelve and two o'clock P. M., to pay such assessment and expense.
NATHAN D. MINER,
(Clerk of Council of Sewers, (may 1 aug 5)
mar 29, 1871.
Tea, Soda and Rice.
IN STORE—50 chests and 10 chests of Gun Tea, 25 chests of Soda, 25 sacks of Arracan Rice. For sale at lowest rates.
BARBOUR BROS.,
July 30 st. John.
SUGAR. SUGAR.
IN STORE—10 hds. Prime Barbadoes SUGAR.
W. S. CALHOUN,
July 20 st. John.
"ALLOWAY".
Just Received on Consignment:
100 B Prime Quality. For sale low by
W. S. CALHOUN,
July 13 st. John.
Macintosh Rubber Coats.
W. W. McFETERS, Granite Hall, 10 Market Square, Direct Importers, —Macintosh's Reversible Rubber Coats, Extra long, always on hand, at low prices. Wholesale and Retail.
Cod Oil.
NOW in Store: 40 Brls. Cod OIL. For sale low by
W. S. CALHOUN,
July 13 st. John.
SOLID
Sole Leather Portmanteaus.
Ex R. M. S. City of Baltimore:
3 CASES Solid Sole Leather Portmanteaus and Railway Valises, made of best English Oak-Tanned Leather, and warranted cheapest in the market.
W. W. McFETERS, Granite Hall, 10 Market Sq., st. John.
Valuable Property
for Sale.
THIS subscriber offers for sale that valuable House and Premises at Dorchester Corner, lately occupied by him. The buildings are all in an excellent state of repair.
Also: The two story building next Thomas Kieffer's, Esq., and occupied as a Railway Station, and the Street Cars running to the Fredericton stop every fifteen minutes. It commands a fine view of the Harbor, and the surrounding country.
The Proprietor having had an extensive experience in Hotels and Steamers, feels confident that none who patronize him will go away dissatisfied.
R. S. HYKE, Proprietor.
FORMERLY OF THE STEAMER "EMPEROR," may 26—ly
Steamship "Peruvian" and via Portland.
Everitt & Butler
Have received ex Steamship:
12 PACKAGES containing New Prints, New Dress Goods, White Cottons, Holl China, Mirror, Glass and Black Ties a full assortment of Ladies Collars and Cuffs and Muslin Ties; Maltose Lace Collars, Boot Laces, and an assortment of Hosiery, Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest rates.
EVERITT & BUTLER,
July 20 st. John.
Note's Combined Spinner.
PATENTED --- 1-870.
THIS is one of the most useful Spinning Wheels invented. It is Quill Wheel, Clock Reed, Spinning Wheel, and Swifts all combined. By means of a chain, it can be attached to a table or stand and be used in either a standing or sitting posture. It is quite an ornamental piece of furniture, not in use. If desired, it can be folded up and laid away in a Bureau drawer. It spins faster and better than any of the old wheels now in use, and with one half the labor.
J. A. PETERS, Proprietors.
N. B.—Duly authorized Agents are now visiting all parts of the country with our spinners, from whom only they can be obtained.
Moncton, Jan. 25, 1871.
Testimonials.
Mr. S. PETERS:—I can spin on one of the Combined Spinners fourteen knots per hour, and would recommend it to all.
Mrs. Wm. TINGLEY, Petrolia.
Mr. S. PETERS:—I have one of the Combined Spinners, and like it very well. I can spin ten skeins per day. The yarn is superior to that made with the old wheel.
Mrs. JOHN WORTHMAN, Moncton.
TEA. TBA.
IN STORE 300 chests and half chests of Tea, comprising all grades and prices. For sale very low by
W. S. CALHOUN, 10 & 12 Nelson st., st. John.
July 13
Chlorate of Potassa Lozenges.
FOR Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, &c. Directions—dissolve one slowly in the mouth as occasion requires.
For sale by
GEORGE STEWART, JR., Pharmacist, 24 King st. st. John.
July 30

Sheriff's Sale.
To be sold by Public Auction on the last Saturday in December next at the Court House in Dorchester, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock, p. m.:—
1. The right, title, interest, claim and demand of John Patterson, his possession right and right of entry, both at law and in equity, of, in, and to all those Lands and Premises, bounded as follows: that certain piece of Marsh Land, situated in the Parish of Sackville, in the County of Westm. land, bounded North by the land of William Crane, and on the other sides by the Tantramar River, and known as Hog Creek Marsh, and containing Four Acres, more or less. Also, a certain piece of Up-land, with appurtenances, situated in Sackville, aforesaid, bounded South by the Road across the Great Marsh, East by the Great Road through Cole's Island, and on the other sides by Land occupied by Silas Patterson, containing Six Acres, more or less; the same having been seized and taken under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Westm. land County Court at the suit of Amos Ogden and Wm. Ogden vs. John Patterson.
Sheriff's Office, Dorchester, June 15th 1871.
BLAIR BOTSFOED, Sheriff.
WISTAR'S BALSAM
OF
WILD CHERRY
FOR
PERUVIAN
SYRUP
DROPS
HUMORS
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP stimulates without robbing the system of its vitality, and by supplying NATURE'S OWN VITALIZING AGENT—IRON—restores the system. Caution.—Be sure to get Peruvian Syrup, and not Elixir of Peruvian Bark, or "Bark and Iron" Preparations.
J. F. DINSMORE, Proprietor, 36 Dry Street, New York. Sold by Druggists generally.
H. L. SPENCER, St. John, N. B., General Agent for the Maritime Provinces.
For sale by DICKSON & BOWSER, Sackville.
International Hotel.
(FORMERLY LAWRENCE'S.)
108 Prince William Street, ST. JOHN, N. B.
THIS Hotel has, since it changed hands, been thoroughly renovated and refurnished, at considerable expense. It is situated opposite the "Empress" Wharf, and within a few minutes walk of the Harbor, and the Street Cars running to the Fredericton stop every fifteen minutes. It commands a fine view of the Harbor, and the surrounding country.
The Proprietor having had an extensive experience in Hotels and Steamers, feels confident that none who patronize him will go away dissatisfied.
R. S. HYKE, Proprietor.
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Steamship "Peruvian" and via Portland.
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GEORGE STEWART, JR., Pharmacist, 24 King st. st. John.
July 30

George Nixon,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
PAPER HANGINGS,
Brushes and Window Glass.
66 King St. - - - St. John, N. B.
nov 24—ly
BARGAINS
IN
Lace Curtains!
50 Pairs assorted
Nottingham Lace Curtains,
All new patterns, slightly soiled, will be offered much below usual prices. Also—a lot of
Single Pairs at a Great Bargain!
The above are all New Stock.
Manchester, Robertson & Allison,
July 22, st. John.
D. MAGEE & CO.
HAVE now in Stock and ordered for immediate delivery,
50 Dozen N. S. Grass Hats,
20 Doz. Ex. Grass Hats,
50 Doz. Palm Leaf Hats,
20 Dozen White Straw Hats,
30 Doz. Colored Straw Hats.
Sold wholesale at a small advance.
51 KING STREET,
HAT & CAP STORE,
St. John.
M. WOOD & SON,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
British, Canadian and West India Goods,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
SACKVILLE, - - - N. B.
Dixon & Fawcett,
GENERAL DEALERS IN
British, Canadian & W. I. Goods,
FLOUR, MEAL & COUNTRY PRODUCE.
Sackville, - - - N. B.
R. M. DIXON, H. R. FAWCETT.
Thos. R. Jones,
IMPORTER OF
British and Foreign Dry Goods,
CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, &c.
10 KING STREET,
June 23 st. John, N. B.
CURRIE & LORD,
Confectioners,
AND
FINE BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.
45 Dock St. & 81 King street, St. John.
We beg to inform our friends and the public generally that we have on hand our usual large and varied assortment of
Pure Confectionery!
in all its branches, which we will dispose of at our usual low rates.
C. & L.
Besnard & Co.,
Real Estate and Money
BROKERS,
Princess street, - - - St. John, N. B.
Farms and houses to let and for sale. Bonds, mortgages and other securities bought and sold.
ly—sep 22
W. B. MCSWEENEY,
Barister-at-Law,
Agent Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company OF HARTFORD, CONN.
OFFICES: Nos. 3 and 4 (second floor) Bayard's Building, Prince Wm. street, no 3 st. John, N. B.
D. R. McELMON,
Watchmaker, Jeweller, &c.,
AMHERST, N. S.
CONTANTLY on hand—A nice assortment of
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.
Agent at this place for the Celebrated **BAIRD & LEE** WATCHES.
Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.
222 SHOP DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE BAPTIST Church.
may 19
JOHN FITZGERALD,
Late of London,
The Celebrated
NATURALIST AND BIRD STUFFER
Hair Cutter and Dresser.
Main Street, - - - Moncton, N. B.
sep 15
Albert J. Hickman,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OFFICE LOCATED BY DR. ROBERTS, **DORCHESTER, N. B.**
may 12
City Hoop Skirt
FACTORY.
79 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.
Second floor above Waverly House.
DAVID MILLAR,
Agent for James Popham & Co., Wholesale Boot and Shoe Manufacturer, and The Canada Imitation Hair Manufacturing Company.
Orders solicited.
July 14
Picked Herring.
In store and to arrive:
TWO hundred half barrels Extra Split HERRING. For sale low by
W. S. CALHOUN, Nelson street.
July 29

NOTICE.
THE Directors of the LAWRENCE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, beg to notify the Public that they have secured the services of one of the most skilled men in the business, to be found in Massachusetts, to manage and carry on their **Woolen Factory,** and will be prepared by the last of August, to Manufacture Cloth, &c., &c.
Having at a large outlay procured the best Machinery obtainable in the United States, including some late and valuable improvements, they feel confident that they can and will give entire satisfaction from the start.
Cash will be paid by the following for
WOOL,
from this date for the Company, viz:—
Mr. McQueen, Point du Bute; Mr. Gorton, Westm. land; Mr. Lindsay, Sackville; Mr. Robt. Dorchester; Mr. Gordon, Fort Lawrence; Mr. Copp, Amherst; Messrs. Elderkin & Dunkin, Little Port; Mr. C. Lewis, Westbrook and Mr. B. N. Fullerton, Parrsboro'.
F. A. DONKIN, President,
Maccan, Cumberland, June 6.
Rich's Patent Saw
Shrimper.
BY using this Machine, the necessity of gunning with a punch is obviated and the use of files entirely dispensed with; thus making an entire revolution in the manner of gunning and sharpening Saws.
G. F. KEANS,
Agent Maritime Provinces,
80 Prince William street, St. John.
mar 23
NEW BRUNSWICK
WESTM. LAND S. S.
To the Sheriff of the County of Westm. land, or any Constable in the said County.
(Copy)
GREETING:—
WHEREAS James R. Ayer and James E. Page, Administrators, &c. of James Ayer, late of Sackville, in the said County and Province, deceased, have paid that the final account of their Administration of the Estate of said deceased may be passed and allowed in due form of Law, you are therefore required to cite the creditors and next of kin of said deceased, the creditors and all others interested in the said Estate to appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held in my office at Dorchester, within and for the said County, on Friday, the twenty-eighth day of July next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to attend the passing of said account.
Given under my hand and the Seal of the said Court, the 25th day of June, A. D. 1871.
(Signed)
ED. B. CHANDLER,
Judge, Probates, County of Westm. land.
(Signed)
CHAS. E. KNAPP,
REGISTER PROBATES, County Westm. land.
The above Meeting is postponed until Tuesday, the 15th day of August next at noon.
ED. B. CHANDLER,
July 10—jul 13
Co. Westm. land.
Straw & Felt Hats.
D. Magee & Co.
Have received five cases of **Wheat** and **Brown Square Crowned** **HATS** and **New Felt HATS**, to assort stock.
51 King Street,
st. John.
July 20
Summer Overcoats.
Per last Mail Steamer via Halifax—
JUST opened—Another nice assortment of **Melton** and **Summer Overcoats.** They are the Cheapest Cost in the Market.
W. W. McFETERS,
Granite Hall, st. John.
July 20
Infants' and Children's Trimmed Hats.
INFANTS' and **Children's** Trimmed Hats, at 50 cents each, will be offered on Saturday and following days.
R. S. STAPLES & CO.,
July 20
Glue, Lampblack, Plasters, &c.
ONE barrel White Glue, which contains 100 lbs. in whiteness anything of the kind before offered in St. John. This interested please call and see it.
American Lampblack in small papers, very fine and light in weight.
One barrel Cheap Dark Broken Glue; one barrel Frozen Glue.
Two barrels Hypocritical redwood; Alcock's Purpos Plasters; McPherson's MacPherson's Plasters; Williams' Barber's Soap; Catnip Herb.
J. CHALONER,
Cor. King and German st.
July 29
The Great Female Remedy!
JOB MOSES' PERIODICAL PILLS!
THIS invaluable Medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the Female constitution is subject. It moderates all excesses and removes all obstructions, from whatever cause.
TO MARRIED LADIES
It is particularly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity, and although very powerful it contains nothing harmful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue, on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, it will effect a cure when all other means have failed. No pamphlet around each package has full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for it, sealed from observation.
JOB MOSES, New York, Sole Proprietor.
\$1.00, and 12-12 cents for postage, enclosed to **J. L. SPENCER,** St. John, N. B. general agent for the Dominion, will send a bottle, containing over 60 pills, by return mail.
Electro-Plated Goods.
Page Brothers
HAVE Opened to-day 2 Cases of **Sheffield Electro-Plated Cook.**
Received per "City of Dublin."
Page Brothers,
41 King street.
July 15