

# CHIGNECTO POST.

WILLIAM C. MILNER,  
Editor.

Deserve Success, and you shall Command it.

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No. 2.

## Twilight Hour.

For the "Chignecto Post."

BY J. W. G.

Not in the brightness of day,  
Or lone darkness of the night,  
But when twilight melts away  
With a soft subduing light;  
Not among the restless throng,  
Toiling and panting for life,  
Nor amidst the dance and song,  
Or the ceaseless, urging strife  
Of doubt, jealousy, and fear,  
Besetting man on earth;  
But where I may never hear  
The loud shout, or senseless pith  
Of unthinking men—but hold  
A sweet communion, where  
The forest flowers enfold,  
Spreading sweetness through the air,  
There, far from the hum away  
Of thronged streets, to where all's still,  
Save the gurgling brooklet play,  
Leaping down the ducky hill,  
Or the distant howling herds,  
Whose steps are homeward leading,  
While the evening hymn of birds  
In melody is blending,  
Mild beauty so entrancing,  
Forgetting self, I stand;  
See not the night advancing,  
Darkness spreading o'er the land,  
Near to me, such place and hour,  
There rapt in thought, let me stray  
And feel its magic power—  
Watching night, enfold the day.

## AGRICULTURE.

Too Much Land.

For the "Chignecto Post."

BY SIR:

Irish farmers, who cultivate not  
re, in thousands of cases, than  
e, two, three or four acres each,  
a appreciate the value of the in-  
house belts of fertile lands existing  
this new country of ours, which  
r farmers cannot: their freeholds  
marsh, upland and woodland being  
ated by hundreds, and frequently  
thousands, of acres. Land is so  
ndant, it is an easy matter to  
tain a farm of one hundred or two  
ndred acres: it has grown into a  
ston for all farms to be of that  
o. Habit is so strong, it is never  
sidered at all whether the pos-  
sion of so much land is advan-  
geous or not: the prevailing idea  
to increase the breadth of one's  
als, entirely without reference to  
possibility of its ever being cul-  
tivated. If a man can cultivate and  
prove all his land, other things  
ing equal, the more he owns, the  
etter he is off. But how many of  
ur best farmers do improve all their  
and? From a large experience, I  
venture to say that ninety-nine out  
f every hundred lose more through  
sling, and attempting to cultivate  
so much land. How many do we  
ee in every community who own  
vamps by their very doors, never  
rained—old, worn-out marshes, in-  
pcent of the plow, and for a quarter  
of a century of that natural fertil-  
er, tide; upland fields, perhaps only  
ckled once in a while with a plow,  
and a few cartloads of manure thrown  
at; and fields, with an infant, but  
promising forest springing up: all  
his, without any attempt at improve-  
ment? Such lands are dead capital,  
to other business could, by any pos-  
sibility, succeed by such management.  
So business man allows his money  
remain in the hands of his debtors  
without interest. A farmer, to know  
his business, should obtain from every  
rot of his soil a return for the expen-  
diture. If he cannot, the price of it  
better invested in some other way.  
In a vast country like ours, where  
labor and capital hardly exist, is it  
ot better for a farmer to thoroughly  
ultivate a small farm, than to half  
a large one? Cannot the results  
tained in other countries be pro-  
uced here? An English farmer,  
me fifty years since, had an estate  
which brought him £5,000 a year;  
enriched it by all the means known  
modern agriculture, and he now  
reives £10,000 a year. A farmer  
the Continent, a few years ago,  
ed to sow a hundred acres of rye,  
get a thousand bushels of grain;  
he improved his soil, and in the year  
65 he received as much from twenty  
he had previously from the whole  
ndred acres. The same party  
managed farming with five hun-  
dred acres; he sold off, and reduced  
to one hundred and seventy-five  
res, which, by improvements, be-  
e worth more and produced more

than the whole five hundred had pre-  
viously. In 1845 his land was valued  
at forty dollars per acre: twenty  
years of skillful usage had brought it  
up to a market value of two hundred  
dollars per acre. Hundreds of cases  
might be quoted to the same effect.  
Our farmers scour over about four  
times the amount of soil they ought  
to. They waste their time, lose the  
labor of their cattle, the wear and  
tear of their implements, and exhaust  
their land. A small farm costs less  
to fence, to plow, to sow, to harvest,  
and to drain; less capital is employed  
and less labor expended. By a thor-  
ough system of drainage, by deep  
ploughing, by husbanding manures,  
by approved breeds of sheep, pigs  
and cattle, and warm barns, a small  
farm can with less capital almost  
invariably be made more productive  
than a large one. I hope to see the  
time, and it must come shortly, that  
farmers will see the great advantage  
of cultivating thoroughly, instead of  
the present imperfect course of agri-  
culture.

Yours, &c., P.

[Our correspondent has not touched upon  
that important item in our agriculture—the  
feeding of stock. Perhaps we should not  
anticipate his interesting letters; but we  
think he must admit our farmers have  
shown a great amount of good judgment  
and enterprise in the breeding of cattle,  
and in their fattening, by which such large  
sums have been realized. This spirit is  
also animating other districts. A pure  
breed Durham Cow was purchased here  
a few weeks since for sixty dollars, by the  
Kings County Agricultural Society, and  
resold there for the sum of eighty-seven  
dollars.—Ed. "Chignecto Post."]

## The Board of Agriculture.

SECRETARY'S REPORT ON WESTMOR-  
LAND COUNTY.—Continued.

While a commendable attention is  
being given to this section of the county  
to the raising and fattening of stock  
as well as to general crops, little at-  
tention is paid to the cultivation of  
roots, from an opinion that by the  
time all the grain and potatoes are  
in it is then too late. In many parts  
of the Province the Jomny Lind has  
proved an excellent stock potato,  
but in and about Sackville they have  
not yielded well. The Prince Albert  
is cultivated to some extent, yet it  
does not appear to be as prolific there  
as in some other places. From what  
I can learn, planting and sowing are  
usually finished by the first of June;  
and such being the case, there is  
ample time for putting in a turnip  
crop; but these are not raised in any  
considerable quantity, the farmers  
feeling that in order to pursue this  
branch of farming successfully, com-  
modious out-buildings should be pro-  
vided for storing the winters being  
too severe to permit of their being  
allowed to remain in the field as in  
England. The ordinary cellar room  
connected with the dwelling house  
is not sufficiently capacious, and  
even if it was, the unpleasant odor  
arising from turnips when stored in  
large quantities is a sufficient objec-  
tion to their being placed there. Still  
it is impossible almost to dispense  
with roots in fattening cattle, unless  
we can be satisfied with grass-fed  
animals, and send them directly from  
the pasture to the shambles, for it is  
well understood that when they are  
taken off grass, and fed on hay alone,  
they cannot, or at least do not, fatten.  
A gentleman remarked "that Pea-  
meal might be used with advantage  
in such cases, provided it could be  
obtained at a reasonable price. It  
sells low enough at Montreal, but  
freights were so high that farmers  
could not afford to import it." But  
why not raise peas? Why think of  
importing an article that can just as  
well be made at home? Peas, which  
yield so abundantly in our country  
can certainly be grown cheaper than  
they can be imported, under the most  
favorable circumstances; and if such  
a crop will make up for the deficiency  
of roots in Sackville, it should re-  
ceive immediate attention. The  
lands bounding the marshes may not  
from having been for many years  
under cultivation and heavily manured  
from the barn-yard—produce a  
superior profitable crop of peas, but  
the out-lying lands, that have not

been so generously cultivated, would  
perhaps answered the purpose. A  
plan which must recommend itself to  
the favorable consideration of many  
is, to raise oats and peas together.—  
The horse-mane oat which is pro-  
verbial for the strength of its straw,  
would afford excellent support for  
the climbing pea, and prevent the  
occurrence of mildew. This crop  
produces largely on strong soil, and  
is well-known for its fattening pro-  
perties. It may here be remarked,  
that buckwheat, which in many other  
parts of the Province, and even in  
the western part of this county, is  
extensively raised and used for feed-  
ing cattle, is said not to succeed well  
either in the parishes of Sackville or  
Westmorland.

The north-east portion of this fine  
county, particularly the parish of  
Botsford, is to a large extent grain-  
producing, and very large quan-  
tities of wheat and oats are raised  
annually. Its grass lands are limit-  
ed, and the marshes are small, and  
inferior when compared with those  
at Sackville.

The upland is superior to that of  
either Sackville or Westmorland  
parishes, is moderately easy of cul-  
tivation, and produces abundantly.  
The upper part of Botsford is  
particularly noted for its potatoes;  
for here even the inferior sorts under-  
go a decided change for the better,  
and some varieties which are grown  
elsewhere and considered only fit for  
stock, here attain a flavor and dry-  
ness which admits of their being  
placed on the table. They do not  
ordinarily attain to a large size.

There are some good animals to  
be found in this section, but in gen-  
eral the stock is inferior, and consists  
of mixed breeds and low grades.  
Within a year or two there have  
been some signs of improvement,  
and it is probable that in a short  
time the character of the stock will  
be raised. The introduction of Ay-  
rshires, Devons, or Galloway cattle  
would perhaps be attended with good  
results, and be found better adapted  
to this part of the county than  
heavier breeds. It is noticed that  
when cattle raised in this section are  
transferred to the Sackville marshes,  
they succeed better than when  
brought from any other place.

Much more attention is given to  
roots here than at Sackville, notwith-  
standing it is comparatively a new  
country. This might have been in-  
duced by the necessity there is to  
supply the lack of hay by something  
else; but it is quite possible that their  
cultivation may have been prompted  
by a true estimate of their value:  
from whatever cause, the farmers  
highly prize this crop, and every  
year adds to the breadth under cul-  
tivation.

The soil in the parish of Dorches-  
ter is in some respects similar to that  
of Botsford, and large crops of grain  
and grass can be raised here with  
less manure than in Sackville, where  
the land is light and sandy. Dor-  
chester possesses marshes which cor-  
respond in fertility and richness to  
those of Sackville. Roots are culti-  
vated to some extent at the present  
time. Some years since, turnips  
were a favorite crop with many; but  
of late years the Jenny Lind potatoes  
have taken their place, and are be-  
lieved to be equally prolific if not as  
nutritious, while their cultivation is  
attended with much less labor and  
trouble. Some good Short Horn and  
Ayrshire stock are met with, and  
these are more highly prized than  
any other breeds. Considering the  
good strong soil and the excellent  
marshes, perhaps no better descrip-  
tion of cattle could be introduced, or  
any that are better adapted to this  
part of Westmorland.

Almost the whole of Westmorland  
county has been granted, and there  
is therefore very little land in the  
hands of the Government to be dis-  
posed of in that county. In many  
places there are large tracts of land  
of excellent quality either in a wil-  
derness state or partly improved,  
available to the settler, which can be  
obtained at favorable rates and on  
easy terms.

(Concluded.)

## FROM OUR ST. JOHN CORRESPONDENT.

St. John, 17th May.

The first number of the Post has  
elicited the highest encomiums on  
all sides for its handsome appearance,  
good paper, clear print and decidedly  
vigorous style of its articles. The  
numerous well selected extracts;  
the terse and epigrammatic style of  
its original articles, and the general  
tenor of the whole paper gives it the  
stamp of commendable individuality  
which if persevered in, as no doubt  
it will, may inspire the people of  
Sackville in particular, and of West-  
morland County in general, with the  
hope that the interests of that mag-  
nificent agricultural county will not  
hereafter be neglected, but will re-  
ceive that attention they deserve.  
We observe, too, that the Post has  
been highly favored by the intelligent  
business men of the County, who  
believe in the motto that "adver-  
tising is the life of trade." We  
have often wondered that Sackville,  
which possesses in the male and  
female Academies and College, edu-  
cational institutions which are  
superior to any in the Lower Pro-  
vinces, and being at the head of the  
navigation of the Bay of Fundy and  
settled by a wealthy people, having  
the advantage of the institutions  
above mentioned, should not have  
been better represented in the news-  
paper line than it has of late years;  
but we imagine from the favorable  
aspirations under which it has com-  
menced, that the "Chignecto Post"  
will supply a desideratum long wish-  
ed for. As for sensational and  
interesting topics of every descrip-  
tion, the present day is highly prolific.  
What, with the advocacy of the Bay  
Verte Canal, which is just now at-  
tracting considerable attention at  
the hands of prominent commercial  
men of the Dominion, the North  
West Territory problem, and the  
various financial and political ques-  
tions which are agitating the Domi-  
nion, and the impending local elections,  
with the numerous enquiries constitu-  
ents will propound on the School  
Bill and other measures which our  
wise Government has neglected, any  
new paper need not fear for lack of  
attractive subjects, which at the pre-  
sent day are of more moment than  
ever.

St. John is just now in a political  
lull. The individuals who seek to  
represent us in the "Local" are each  
busily canvassing on their own  
account. Most of the new men find  
their best capital in abusing the old  
members, who are in bad odor.  
Their vacillating conduct on the  
school question, and their shameful  
pegging of the public roads render  
them objects of the dire wrath of  
both Confederates and Anti-Con-  
federates. It is thought that some  
members from this vicinity, who held  
seats in the Government, will not  
venture another trial in the political  
lottery, as their chances of return,  
according to present inclinations,  
are rather slim. With the com-  
mencement of the new "Victoria  
Hotel," the numerous hotels are  
putting on their best appearance;  
remodeling, renovating and improv-  
ing is the order of the day. The  
former "Lawrence Hotel," now the  
"International," under the manage-  
ment of Mr. Hyke, many years steu-  
ard of the steamer Empress, is one  
of the best hotels in the city, being  
so much altered for the better in  
every department as to be hardly  
recognizable by its old patrons. Mr.  
Barnes, formerly of the Lawrence,  
has leased the Jarvis property on  
Prince William street, and about the  
first of July will throw open to the  
public the largest and finest hotel in  
New Brunswick. Mr. Charles Watts,  
well known as one of the best cater-  
ers in the Province, has leased the  
old St. John Hotel and has fitted it  
up in a luxurious style. This hotel,  
under the management of its present  
proprietor, will not be exceeded if  
even equalled, by any hotel in the  
city, and we, in common with the  
general public, wish Mr. Watts all the  
success his enterprise in fitting up  
this establishment in the magnificent  
manner he has done deserves. The

street cars, which some thought  
would be a nuisance on account of  
the difficult grades which the com-  
pany had to contend with, appear  
likely to be financially successful and  
highly convenient to pedestrians who  
have to travel between St. John and  
Indiantown. With our other local  
improvements, the long suffering  
inhabitants of Carleton are to have  
a ferry boat to run till eleven o'clock,  
the new regime to be inaugurated  
July first. The people of St. John  
and Carleton have heretofore been  
virtually cut off from each other at  
about six o'clock every evening, the  
disgraceful old cask called the ferry  
boat ceasing to run after that hour.  
Soon its days will be numbered, to  
the great relief of the public. The  
suit of the Commercial Bank against  
the European Guarantee Assurance  
Company has enriched the depleted  
funds of that concern to the extent  
of \$21,500, being part of the "big  
steal" of its late cashier. Another  
scandal to be added to the increasing  
list of unpleasantness in the Episco-  
pal Church here was the row in  
Trinity Church last week, concerning  
the delegates to the Synod. Episto-  
lary warfare, *pro* and *con*, has been  
carried on in the "Globe" on the  
subject, to the edification of the  
public. Sunday, 15th inst., was re-  
markably warm, in striking contrast  
to the cold weather of late. The  
spring fleet is arriving and the har-  
bor presents a lively appearance.  
Several large ships are now dis-  
charging valuable cargoes, one of  
them, the "Choice," from London,  
brought out the most valuable freight  
ever brought in one vessel to the  
city.

## Housecleaning.

For the "Chignecto Post."

Alas! the "melancholy" days have  
come. The spring scourgings and  
scrubbings have commenced, greatly  
to the delight of the females and the  
disgust of the males. What man is  
there among us, who, when he thinks  
of what must be endured, suffered,  
undergone, and passed through, and  
of the cleaning to be done, the dirt  
to be dislodged, the money to be  
paid, and the breakage to be counted  
up, before the house and its inmates  
will be restored to their usual state  
of tranquillity—does not feel as if he  
could take refuge in the uttermost  
parts of the earth, were they easy of  
access?

The unfortunate "father of the  
family" comes home from his busi-  
ness, and finds a house full of red-  
armed, smutty-faced, slipshod wo-  
men, with mops and brushes in their  
hands, and wigs, waterfalls and  
switches awry. He would fain dis-  
pute their right of possession; but  
when he sees the brawny muscles of  
their giant arms, and the glare of  
defiance in their eyes, his courage  
immediately deserts him, and he says  
to himself: "A woman always will  
have her own way."  
Beating a hasty retreat, he takes  
refuge in his library, thinking that  
he will certainly find a quiet corner  
there, for who would dare "beard  
the lion in his den?" Besides—  
"The parlor and the chamber-floors were  
cleaned a week ago.  
The carpets shook, and windows washed,  
as all the neighbors know.  
But still the sanctum had escaped—the  
table piled with books,  
Fence ink and paper, all about, peace in its  
very looks."

But, alas! they are to escape no  
longer. The foe has descended on  
the spoil; and already the well-loved  
room presents a dismal scene of con-  
fusion. Chairs and stools are placed  
exactly where they will be stumbled  
over, and the books are scattered  
around everywhere—Spurgeon and  
Josh. Billings being placed in close  
company, without the slightest regard  
to the feelings of the possessor. He  
has just time to take a hasty glance  
around, when he is called to dinner.  
He takes his seat, and tastes the  
hash, "stone cold"; the eggs, "hard  
as bullets"; the potatoes, "swimming  
in water"; the tea, "mere dishwater."  
Hastily rising from the table, he  
rushes out of the house, banging all  
the doors after him.

In conclusion, let me say, that if  
any of my readers are at present  
undergoing the wholesome discipline  
of housecleaning, in this the "merry  
month of May" (?), they have the  
sincere sympathy of  
A CUCK ROACH.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from Dorchester.

DORCHESTER, May 19th.

MR. EDITOR:  
Perhaps to the readers of the  
CHIGNECTO POST a summary of what  
is being done and said in the shire-  
town, would not be uninteresting.  
The principal topic of interest here  
now is the coming election for the  
Local Assembly. The four present  
members have, in a spirit of self-  
denial, expressed their willingness  
to serve "the people" for another  
weary term of four years. There  
are others, if possible, even more dis-  
interested, and both the Clerk of  
the Peace, &c., and the Clerk of  
the County Court, &c., have announced  
their intention to fling office and  
place to the winds, rather than that  
the poor people should suffer by not  
being properly represented (which  
being interpreted, means by them).  
Then again, a Mr. John Belliveau  
pines to give himself and his talents  
to the country. He is properly "one  
of the people," a man with a follow-  
ing," a vigorous declaimer in very  
nervous English, and one who has  
proved himself susceptible of being  
suddenly and wonderfully taught the  
necessity of resigning when the prop-  
er time arises. Rumor says the  
four old members will combine their  
interests. It says also that the Clerk  
of the Peace is slowly learning the  
truth of the old adage that "a bird  
in the hand is worth two in the bush,"  
and will hesitate before he parts  
company with his living, and con-  
signs himself to the tender mercies  
of his Baptist friends.

We are sorry to record the fact  
that Judge Chandler talks of chang-  
ing his residence to Moncton. Be-  
sides the loss the community will  
suffer in being deprived of so worthy  
a citizen, it will be readily apparent  
that this will be promotive of great  
inconvenience in the administration  
of justice, and especially to the legal  
fraternity here, who, I believe, regard  
the proposed change with great dis-  
satisfaction, and seem to deem it  
essential to the office of a Judge of  
the County Court that he should  
live in one or the other of the shire-  
towns of the three counties over  
which he has immediate jurisdiction.  
Talking of Dorchester's retrogres-  
sion (a favorite subject with some  
people, who require consolation), I  
must not forget to mention that her  
probable destination now is to be  
one of the principal lumber-shipping  
ports of the Dominion. The pro-  
posed branch railway from the pre-  
sent line to a "siding" at Dorchester  
island, thus reaching the direct water  
communication between that place  
and any foreign port, will, if consum-  
mated, we may confidently hope, be  
a work of incalculable advantage to  
the lumber-merchants and shippers  
of other natural products of the  
important part of the Province. By  
thus affording the cheapest and most  
convenient outlet for these exports,  
our Dorchester shipping and trade  
will be thereby greatly enhanced,  
and the benefit accruing correspon-  
dingly great. By the energetic and  
praiseworthy efforts of several gen-  
tlemen in Dorchester, this branch  
has been carefully surveyed, and a  
plan of the same made, which, with  
a petition, has been forwarded to  
Ottawa, where, we have been assured,  
the work is receiving the considera-  
tion its merits deserve.

William Hickman, Esq., has a  
large barge in an advanced stage of  
construction at Dorchester Island.—  
R. Chapman, Esq., is building a ves-  
sel, of what size I do not know, on  
the opposite side of the River at  
Rockland.—Gideon Palmer, Esq.,  
has also a barge in frame at his  
yard.—There are three criminals  
here for trial in June. The civil  
docket then is likely to be quite heavy.  
—Our gaol is being shingled and  
otherwise repaired, and is to be  
painted, as it suffers considerably  
from comparison with the cheerful  
colors of the tastefully painted neigh-  
boring office occupied by the High  
Sheriff.

All these things speak of the march  
of improvement, and when our old

Court House, with its clustering  
associations, and the fleas which,  
Rumor says, haunt it, shall have been  
sacrificed to the enlarged wants of  
this prosperous county, when all the  
chapels and churches talked of shall  
have been built, and Dorchester shall  
have developed into a bustling, thriv-  
ing, commercial mart, then it is  
quite probable we shall further want  
one or two corporations to manage  
our municipal affairs for us.

Yours, &c.

JACOB.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I  
have information, which I have every  
reason to believe is correct, that Mr.  
P. A. Landry is to be a candidate in  
the place of his father. I should not  
be surprised at this.

## FOR THE LADIES.

The Fashions.

For the "Chignecto Post."

Hats and bonnets have changed  
perceptively since last year, having  
grown, as *Topsy* says. Bonnets  
are larger and hats are tall, taller,  
taller. It is to be hoped that you  
will not carry so much chignon and  
hat on the outside as to suffer from  
the little within. There are a dozen  
different styles of hat, so that you  
need not invest in a small mountain,  
a lofty peak, or a towering sugar-  
loaf, unless you choose. Black  
straw are, perhaps, mostly preferred,  
because of their general utility.

Collars in linen partake of the  
navy shape; in lace and embroidery  
they are large, of the cravat style.  
The Marie Stuart frills and Elizabeth-  
ian ruffs are affected to a considerable  
extent, and are very becoming to  
some persons. They are made of  
Swiss muslin, edged with Valenciennes  
lace, or of mechin. Some are  
short, worn close around the neck,  
standing up about it like a fortifica-  
tion; others are long, fastening half  
way down the waist in front. The  
wearing of white muslin and laces  
about the throat and breast adds to  
the task of the toilette, but they are  
artistic and *roumouly* enough looking  
for the compensation.

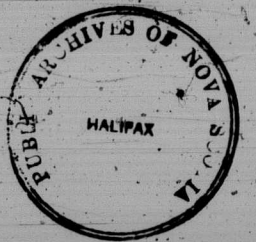
Gloves are lower in price, and  
delicate shades preferred to the  
bright colors. As kid gloves are an  
expensive item, it is well to take  
care of them. Never put them on  
in a hurry, especially at first; do not  
have them stretched at the shop;  
choose them large enough to come  
up well on your wrist, and not so  
small as to cover but half of your  
hand, and tear out under the thumb.  
Fit them well to your hand at the  
first wearing and exercise care in  
what you do after they are on.—Use  
your handkerchief in opening doors,  
gates, &c., if your gloves are light.  
The color may be restored to black  
kids by the use of sweet oil and  
black ink. Colored and white gloves  
can be nicely cleaned. Put on the  
glove, and rub it over well with a  
piece of white flannel, dipped slightly  
at frequent intervals in milk, and  
then rubbed on hard soap. *Just* the  
least bit is necessary, as the glove  
must not be dampened through.  
Soft water is preferred by some to  
milk.

Crinoline is small, just large enough  
to take a full English step in.  
Young girls wear now—ruffled skirts  
of hair cloth or sea grass, being sub-  
stituted. A starched muslin skirt  
does well. Panniers, bustles, and  
other inventions for giving amplitude  
to the back, are worn to ridiculous  
ness by many—to a modified extent  
by more. In repairing or making  
garments, insist upon a good easy  
fit, a free hanging skirt, without  
"taggy" sleeves, uneven trimming,  
one-sidedness or gaping places. If  
slender, a jacket or belted-down,  
half-fitting sacque is becoming; if  
stout, a close or half-fitting sacque.

MAHMED.—Mr. Ebenezer Sweet,  
to Miss Jane Lemons.

"How happily extremes do meet,  
In Jane and Ebenezer;  
She's no longer sour, but sweet,  
And he's a lemon-squeezer!"

An Ohio girl has laid by the sum  
of six hundred dollars, all gained by  
making corn husk door mats at 10  
cents each.





# CHIGNECTO POST

Is Published Every Thursday,  
at Sackville, N. B.

Terms—\$1.50; if paid in advance  
\$1.00 per annum.

Advertising at the usual  
rates.

Address—  
W. C. MILNER,  
J. E. FRANKLIN, Publisher.

Valuable Premiums are offered to  
Subscribers and get-up of Clubs in  
Sewing Machines, specially warranted  
by

W. S. CALHOUN, St. John's,  
Agent West Sewing Machine Co.,

and in Watches, specially warranted by  
Messrs. PAGE BROS., JEWELLERS,  
St. John's.

and in Cash, Books or Magazines, as may  
be agreed upon.

This offers a rare opportunity for a  
young lady, by canvassing for Subscribers,  
to obtain a Sewing Machine free! or  
a young man to obtain a Handsome Watch  
free!

Job-Printing is executed in a superior  
manner and with despatch at this  
office. Having imported a very fast working  
Job Press (Huggins Rotary), with a  
variety of assortment of the latest styles of  
type, we are enabled to work off with  
neatness

BUSINESS CARDS,  
PROGRAMMES,  
BILLHEADS,  
CIRCULARS,  
BLANKS,  
POSTERS, &c.

Parties who are in the habit of ordering  
Job Work in St. John will find it advantageous  
to give us a call.

NOTICE.

One Dollar, if paid within Five  
Weeks after the First Issue, will  
procure the CHIGNECTO POST  
for One Year, and ensure participation  
in the Premiums offered.

Chignecto Post.

SACKVILLE, N. B., MAY 23, 1970.

Free Competition.

Commercial restrictions, as once  
known, have ceased to exist. The  
spirit of protection, that encouraged  
one branch of industry and opposed  
another—that awarded bounties to a  
trade that did not pay, and taxed  
a paying business—that imposed  
duties on imports, because they injured  
home manufactures, and duties on  
exports because they were so much  
wealth leaving the country—that  
reduced the price of money—that  
determined what labor was worth—that  
regulated the price of food  
and clothing—that created armies of  
petty, middle-class officials to inspect  
and weigh every ounce of material,  
and smell the contents of every  
bottle, incoming or outgoing—is, if  
not quite dead, debilitated, and FREE  
COMPETITION reigns in its stead.

The works of eminent political economists,  
like ADAM SMITH, HUME,  
RICARDO, COMBES, and MILL, have  
completely annihilated all leading  
men the old doctrine of protection,  
and free trade in all branches  
of industry is universally admitted  
to be the only true foundation of a  
country's greatness. Protection, it  
is true, still exhibits some vitality,  
when tinkering, crochety politicians  
imagine some particular industry  
requires its aid in violation of the  
principles of free trade. But the  
dissatisfaction such isolated efforts  
create only serves to illustrate  
the increased knowledge among the  
people, and shows them to be fully  
alive to all the advantages of a fair  
competition in trade and manufacturing  
industries.

The advantages of competition are  
fully exemplified in the history of  
printing. Printing was long looked  
upon as a special prerogative of the  
Crown, and as something that required  
constant legislative doctoring. It was  
dangerous to allow the people to  
know too much. New publications  
were regarded with grave suspicion,  
as containing new facts, new  
doctrines, or new schemes, which,  
if disseminated among the people, might  
foment rebellion and discontent, and  
finally subvert the then perfect order  
of things. Decrees of the Court of  
Star Chamber limited the number of  
printers, and regulated the number  
of presses which each should have.  
New publications were strictly prohibited,  
unless authorized by the proper  
licensors. The long Parliament  
of CHARLES the First, after the  
Star Chamber was abolished, took to  
itself the right of dictating what  
knowledge was safe and proper for  
the people to have, and what was  
not. The people were of course to  
be kept in profound ignorance of any  
fact in learning, any doctrine in  
religion, politics or science, that these  
gentlemen did not consider strictly  
correct. During the reign of WILLIAM  
and MARY (1689), the Government  
of the day being unable to renew these  
restrictive ordinances,

in consequence of the liberality of  
sentiment that had grown in the  
Commons, the Press became in a  
measure free. Being free, competition  
has made the Press a news-  
monger, a teacher, and finally a great  
governing power. The ultimate result  
of this competition we cannot  
venture to predict. At present we  
see vast editions of cheap  
popular standard works, every day  
published—works of fiction, travel,  
history, poetry and science—all educating  
the public mind and elevating  
public taste. We behold, also, in the  
millions of copies of daily papers  
worked off by steam presses in every  
city of the world, the productions of  
competition. Considering the social  
reforms and triumphs won, and blessings  
conferred by competition, we  
imagine every fresh newspaper enterprise  
aiding in the great work of  
educating the public mind, will be  
encouraged and sustained according  
to its merits.

In the approval with which the  
first number of our paper has been  
received by the public at large, we  
are satisfied that our success  
depends upon our being able to  
sustain a paper, containing all the  
requisites of a useful and acceptable  
freside companion. It is against  
the spirit of the age that it should  
succeed on any other basis, and we  
now enter upon our work as a labor  
of love, to toil in securing the approbation  
of the people of Chignecto.

Political.

We would transfer to our columns  
a speech delivered by Mr. TILLEY in  
the Dominion Parliament on the  
tariff, had we the space at our  
command. Mr. TILLEY very ably argues  
the necessity of a Dominion policy  
as indispensable, while we are met  
by the prohibitory tariff of the United  
States. We are not, however, satisfied  
with the correctness of the attitude  
taken by the Government, although  
we fully approve of any course that  
will preserve the Dominion  
interests against the injury  
attempted to be inflicted on them by  
the U. S. tariff. Mr. TILLEY censures  
the New Brunswickers who voted  
against the Government as allowing  
sectional feelings to influence their  
votes, and turning to the subject of  
increased taxation, emphatically  
denies there is any increased taxation  
since Confederation. There seems to  
be some exception taken to the  
manner in which Mr. TILLEY takes  
to prove this assertion, and admitting  
it to be strictly true we cannot help  
disapproving of a tariff which levies  
heavy taxes on the actual necessities  
of life. If the gross amount has not  
increased since Confederation, the  
taxation on tea, sugar, coffee, molasses,  
has increased from 100 to 400  
per cent. This should not be, except  
when absolutely necessary to sustain  
the public credit, and then not until  
the most rigid economy had proved  
it indispensable. When, however,  
we have the clearest evidence of extravagance  
in the disbursement of  
the public monies by the Government,  
we would protest against even the  
moderate tariff existing prior to  
Confederation if required to sustain  
such extravagance.

Even if we are not subject to increased  
taxation, it is no reason the  
people should be taxed for money  
to be squandered on political adventures,  
who, venture like a gambler,  
treasure and watch to gorge themselves  
with its contents at every  
opportunity. What interpretation  
can Mr. TILLEY offer for paying Mr.  
JOHN H. GRAY \$5000—twelve hundred  
and fifty pounds!—a sum more than  
the salary of the Chief Justice, and  
nearly equal to the salary of our  
Governor—for codifying our laws?

Was the duty so laborious and the  
learning so great, as to justify the  
paying of this enormous sum? Was  
it given as an evidence of the influence  
of New Brunswick in the Dominion?  
or was it one of those political  
jobs, to reward a "tame follower?"  
for his subservience?

And what about the unblushing  
effrontery which enabled the same  
Mr. JOHN H. GRAY to draw his pay  
for mileage from St. John, which he  
left with his family long since, and  
which he still retains in defiance of  
the plainly spoken opinion of both  
sides of the House; and why did not  
the Government at once insist on  
his refunding, or expel him as un-  
worthy to sit among men having  
some little regard to decency?

And what about those Inspectors  
of the vessels engaged in protecting  
the Fisheries? Three Inspectors at  
\$1200 each per annum—four Navy  
wards of six vessels only—engaged  
in a light and unimportant duty,  
which the Master should perform

himself. Three thousand six hundred  
dollars a year thrown away,  
wholly independent of all charges  
connected with the manning, finding  
and disbursing these vessels!—Add  
this to what Mr. JOHN H. GRAY has  
juggled from the treasury, and we  
have nearly Nine Thousand Dollars  
uselessly squandered!

We need not at present take up  
other items of fearful extravagance,  
but would like Mr. TILLEY to explain,  
and justify these expenditures. We  
cannot see how it can be done, and  
believe it is wrong; and if there is  
not at present increased taxation,  
we may see it in the horizon—a dark  
heavy cloud, which will cover this  
land with taxation, paralyzing the  
industry and crippling the resources  
of the people. The inevitable result  
of this subsidizing of public men and  
the multiplication of officials, is taxation;  
and if this gangrene so soon  
attacks our young Dominion, can we  
hope for the disease to die out of  
itself? No! It will get worse and  
worse; and until the Physician—the  
people at the polls—extirpate it  
from the body corporate, we can hope  
for nothing but increased corruption  
and increased taxation.

Mount Allison Exercises.

Examinations, oral and written, of  
the College Classes took place on  
Thursday and Friday of last week.  
The students exhibited on the whole  
a more than average proficiency in  
their several classes.

On Sunday evening last Rev. Chas.  
Stewart delivered the Anniversary  
Sermon at Lingley Hall.

On Monday morning the examinations  
of the classes of both Academies  
commenced, and continued  
throughout the day.

On Saturday and Monday visitors  
from St. John, Halifax, and other  
places arrived. Halifax was represented  
by Messrs. Starr, DeWolf,  
Richey, Rev. Dr. Pickard and others;  
St. John by L. Carvill, Esq., Rev.  
Mr. Elder, W. P. Dole, S. P. Tuck,  
A. Lockart, A. A. Stockton, Esqrs.,  
Messrs. Borden, Burbridge and other  
gentlemen.

The Alumni Oration was delivered  
at Lingley Hall on Monday evening  
by W. P. Dole, Esq. The hall was  
crowded. His subject was a defence  
of the ancient classics against the  
attacks of those who, in their  
anxiety to make everything subserve  
the purposes of this utilitarian  
age, would blot out the classics from  
the ordinary course of study. He  
referred glowingly to the history of  
Greece; Marathon and Thermopylae  
would live throughout the ages and  
inspire hearts to noble actions,  
when many a trading post, swelling  
with importance, is forgotten. The  
study of mathematics increases  
the power of the reasoning faculty;  
the study of science the perceptive  
powers; and the study  
of the classics vastly improves the  
power of expressing oneself. To  
complete a proper course of education,  
each should be studied. Mr.  
Dole has a great mastery of the  
English language, and at the same  
time he does not attempt any ponderous  
declamatory display, but is  
entirely quiet and earnest in his  
manner. We regret we cannot in  
this brief notice do justice to his  
eloquent and scholarly effort.

After Mr. Dole's oration the  
Alumni Association and invited  
guests repaired to the spacious rooms  
of the Male Academy, where supper  
was laid. When that part of the  
programme was satisfactorily per-  
formed, Mr. Lockhart of St. John  
and Prof. Martens delivered the  
large assemblage with music.

Early on Tuesday morning Lingley  
Hall was crowded with friends  
of the Institution, gathered to hear  
the closing exercises of the year.  
After the devotional exercises were  
concluded, Mr. Albert B. Leustis  
delivered the Salutatory Addresses  
(Latin). Music followed. Adieu  
to Rome—Soprano Solo (sung by  
Miss M. Chapman) and Chorus, ar-  
ranged by Prof. Martens. Miss  
Annie Mellich and Miss Nellie  
Knapp read extracts from essays on  
the "Dread of Singularity," for  
which they received second and first  
prizes respectively. Music, "Sou-  
venir d'Egypte," by Miss A. Chesley.  
Essays by Ladies' Graduating Class  
followed: "Conquest of Right," by  
Miss Annie Robinson; "The Stone  
Bible," by Miss Hannah Johnson;  
"The Scholar's Reward," by Miss  
Mary A. Morton. A piano duet  
was played by Misses J. Clarke and  
J. Flood. The Sophomore Class of  
the College delivered Orations,  
"L'île Verte" (French) Mr. A. T.  
Hicks; "Silent Cities," Mr. Clifford  
B. Trueman; "Ireland," W. H.

Ibbittson. Music, "La Belle Ama-  
zone," was performed by Miss Alice  
Bliss, on the pianoforte. Mr. C.  
DeW. Heard, of the Junior College  
Class delivered an Oration, subject,  
Macanlay. Mr. Ralph Brecken,  
of the same class followed, subject,  
George Peabody, the lessons of a  
life of Philanthropy. Duett from  
"Norma," Misses C. Hickman and  
A. Chesley.

Principals Inch and Jost gave  
their reports, showing very satisfac-  
tory progress made during the past  
year.

Prizes, consisting of handsome  
books, were presented to Miss Nellie  
Knapp and Miss Annie Mellich, for  
best essays; to Miss L. Borden and  
Miss Sarah Pickard, for general scholarship;  
and to Miss A. Estabrooke,  
by Miss Treadwell, for improvement  
in penmanship. Diplomas were then  
given the graduates, Miss Jennie Ro-  
binson, Miss Hannah Johnson, and  
Miss Mary A. Morton.

The degree of Master of Arts was  
conferred upon Revs. T. Rodgers  
and H. P. Cowperthwaite, and G. W.  
Burbridge and R. C. Weldon, Esqrs.  
The honorary degree of Doctor of  
Divinity was conferred upon Rev.  
Charles Stewart.

Mr. George W. Burbridge then  
pronounced his Master's Oration—  
"Study of the Classics," in which  
he strongly argued that the classics  
should be left to those who have the  
leisure and money to purchase a  
knowledge of them; that the many  
can never obtain the mastery of  
them, and the time spent in attempting  
it calls for a more profitable  
investment.

Rev. Dr. Pickard, being called  
upon, congratulated the Institution  
for having such an efficient staff of  
Professors and Teachers, and on their  
successful efforts. He spoke in terms  
of eulogy of the character of the  
work being done, and he believed  
the Institution was second to none  
in its power to impart a sound education.  
The warmth with which the  
Doctor was received and his remarks  
were responded to, showed that the  
large audience present appreciated  
his presence there and sympathized  
with his sentiments.

At half-past two, with "God Save  
the Queen," and the Benediction,  
exercises closed.

The Fenians Again!

On Tuesday morning rumors were  
prevailing that the Fenians were  
again attempting an invasion of  
British Territory. The telegrams  
to the Morning "Star" led to the  
belief that the movement was  
taking place at Saint St. Marie; but  
Wednesday's despatches show that  
the telegraph lines connecting Canada  
with the United States were all  
cut, and that from various points in  
Vermont Fenians, in small bodies,  
were arriving and being conveyed  
towards St. Albans. From St. Albans  
men were being pushed forward  
towards the lines. New York sent  
1500; ten car loads went from  
Albany and Rochester. Five thou-  
sand at least were on the move.  
Great activity prevailed at Buffalo.  
Mosby, guerrilla chief, in command  
of cavalry. Telegrams represent  
the United States authorities vigilant  
in preserving neutrality, but the men  
traveled unarmed. No government  
troops at St. Albans. Intense ex-  
citement in Vermont and all along  
the frontier. Montreal despatches  
represent volunteers despatched for  
St. Johns (Quebec Province), which  
seems to be the point of attack, and  
the frontier volunteers warned out.

What the designs of the Fenians  
are it is difficult even to conjecture.  
That they can hope to take and hold  
any extent of territory, or even to  
advance unchecked far into the  
country to commit depredations, is  
quite impossible, considering the  
friendly relations existing between  
Great Britain and the United States,  
and considering that the Dominion  
and every large part of the people  
of the United States are a unit  
against them. That they hope in  
some way to complicate Red River  
matters; create trouble and direct  
hostility between the United States  
and England, we may readily believe;  
but that they expect to achieve any  
permanent dominion over our soil  
must be scouted. Let us hope the  
Government will act promptly, and  
if those scoundrels cross the borders  
they will be taught a lesson; that at  
the mouth of the cannon and the  
point of the bayonet they may learn  
how safe it is to assail a peaceful  
people.

The recent victory of the "Sap-  
pho," an American over the "Cam-  
bria," an English yacht, cannot be  
considered as a triumph of American  
Yacht-builders, as no allowance was  
made for the ninety tons lesser ton-  
nage of the "Cambria."

## TELEGRAMS.

Special Despatches to Chignecto Post.

Startling News!

Fenian Engagement!

GREAT FIRE IN QUEBEC!

2,500 Fenians at St. Albans!

Intense Excitement in St. John about Fenian Raid.

From Canada.

QUEBEC, May 25th.

Great fire here yesterday. 300  
houses and 2 large ships on the  
stake destroyed. Loss: million  
dollars.

OTTAWA, May 25.

Great excitement. Fenian in-  
vasion sole topic. Reported 2500  
Fenians at St. Albans.

MONTREAL, May 26th.

Latest reports here say engage-  
ments have commenced at Pigeon  
Hill, Province of Quebec. Fenians  
retreated with small loss.

Cable cut between Ogdensburg  
and Prescott Monday, and difficult  
to get information.

Prince Arthur gone to the front  
with regiment.

A United States General Officer  
has arrived at Ogdensburg with a  
detachment of American Troops to  
preserve Neutrality Laws.

From St. John.

St. John, May 26th.

Exciting news from Canada this  
morning.

Wednesday Fenians moved into  
Cooks Corner, Fredericton and St.  
Regis, through portion Canadian  
territory.

Reported some fighting at Frederic-  
ton and several Fenians killed.

Montreal and Ottawa threatened.  
3000 Fenians now in Canada.

General Sherman with U. S. troops  
has gone to the frontier.

Wanted—Targets for the Red Coats.

"A Sackville Volunteer" asks us  
to give the Militia Authorities a good  
blowing up for neglecting to pro-  
vide rifle targets for this district.  
He says they were promised long  
ago, but, notwithstanding several  
applications have been made this  
spring, the Department has failed to  
send them along. We certainly think  
our Volunteers have cause for grum-  
bling. The time is approaching for  
the several Annual Rifle Competitions  
throughout the Dominion, and the  
Volunteers of Sackville and vicinity  
are naturally ambitious to try their  
skill for the prizes to be fired for;  
but without the means for target  
practice which are provided more  
favored districts, they are placed at  
a disadvantage, and perhaps deprived  
the privilege of competing altogether.  
Why is the military spirit of our  
young men continually chilled by the  
neglect of the authorities? We  
trust this matter will be attended to  
without delay, and thus repay, in  
part, the many shortcomings of the  
Militia Department.

Mount Allison Alumni.

The Alumni Society of Mount  
Allison met on Tuesday, 24th inst.  
The officers elected for the year  
are:—S. P. Tuck, Esq., C. E. Presi-  
dent; Albert Lockhart, Esq., T. B.  
Flint, Esq., A. B. D. E. Hanington,  
Esq., Vice-Presidents; A. A. Stock-  
ton, Esq., L. L. B. Secretary-Treasurer.  
Two scholarships of thirty dollars  
each for the classics and mathematics  
are offered for the coming year.

Fires.

Edward Cogswell, Esq., while  
proceeding to Dorchester a few days  
since, observed the roof of Mr. Rufus  
Fillmore's house to be on fire. Ha-  
stening on he gave the alarm, and  
after some difficulty the fire was  
arrested.

The house of Mr. James Esta-  
brooke accidentally caught fire from  
a spark from a chimney, last week.  
Fortunately it was discovered in time  
to put it out.

Fires prevailed to a great extent  
in Black River, River Philip and  
Mount Pleasant, Cumberland Co.,  
last week. On the 19th, houses,  
barns, fences, etc., to a considerable  
extent, were destroyed.

Fires have also been raging in  
Victoria Co., and a very large  
amount of property has been destroyed.

At Sanbury and Kings Counties,  
back of the South Bay and up the  
Nepesis, extensive fires have raged  
in the woods.

Cushing Co.'s Mills, St. John,  
have been burned. Loss \$50,000.

Interesting to Farmers.

An article based on observations  
on the effects of irrigating our  
marshes with the tide, and also an  
article in the method of obtaining  
and applying mussel mud (which  
exists in such quantities in the har-  
bors of the Gulf of St. Lawrence),  
and the effects produced by it, will  
shortly appear. They will be in-  
teresting to the farmer, because they  
may do something towards solving  
the problem as to how uplands can  
be economically fertilized.

## Intercolonial Railway.

The contract for building the  
railway from Amherst to River  
Philip has at length been awarded to  
Robert Smith & Co., of Amherst.  
Messrs. Smith & Co., are merchants  
of Amherst, of unclouded standing  
and business habits. We are in-  
formed that they have associated  
with them in their new undertaking  
some persons possessed of practical  
railway building experience, and  
have no doubt the work so long de-  
layed will now be prosecuted with  
vigor. It is to be hoped that the  
Commissioners will insist upon the  
arrangements of the late Contractor  
being at once paid up, and that the  
new Contractors may get to work  
without delay.

The contract from River Philip to  
Londonderry has been given, it is  
said, to E. A. Jones, Esq., of the  
London and Iron Mines. Mr.  
Jones is the manager of Iron Mines  
there, and a gentleman eminently  
qualified to put through that very  
difficult section, anything he under-  
takes. The prices at which the  
above sections are about 50 per cent.  
more than the former Contractor had  
for the work. We hope the days of  
hunting on the Intercolonial are  
about passed away.

To Correspondents.

Our numerous correspondents will  
please make their letters as concise  
as possible. We have this week  
enough matter on hand from our  
local correspondents to fill up the  
whole of our sheet, and the want of  
space will compel us to lay aside  
communications which would other-  
wise be published with pleasure.  
We have been compelled to cut down  
all correspondence this week; this  
not only entails labor, but is unsatis-  
factory to our contributing friends.  
By striking out every unnecessary  
word a vigor and power is given to  
ideas or facts, which is lost in an  
ocean of words.

"An Elector" will see we have  
published a letter on the same mat-  
ters upon which he writes. We will  
avail ourselves of his suggestion in  
some future numbers, and shall be  
glad to hear from him again.

Botsford Items.

Our Mount Pleasant correspond-  
ent says that Lodge 154 of British Tem-  
plars had its session broken up on  
the 16th inst. by the disorderly con-  
duct of one Bowdoin Atkinson.

Large fields of ice still float about  
the Straits. Carcasses of seals and  
bears are found on them.

George Morrissey (instead of Lewis  
Morrissey, as we have erroneously  
announced), Lewis Crossman, and  
John Crossman were committed by  
Justice Duncan for theft.

E. A. Welsh, Esq., of Botsford,  
has been solicited to put himself in  
nomination for the Local Assembly,  
as a representative particularly from  
the Eastern Section.

Bad Roads.

Where are our Supervisors and the  
Chief Commissioner of the Road of  
Works? Can they be ignorant of the  
almost impassable state of the  
great road between Sackville and  
Amherst? and if not, why is it not  
repaired? The road is in a state  
disgraceful to all concerned in keep-  
ing it in order.

Shediac Items.

The "Ruthless Castle," "Secret,"  
and "Lady Head," steam ships,  
arrived in Shediac on 16th. "Lady  
Head" sailed for Pictou on 17th.

The harbor of Shediac continued  
blocked with ice until the 19th in-  
stant, when the violent westerly  
gale of that date drove it down the  
straits.

An inquest was held at Shediac  
on Thursday the 12th May, before  
Joshua Wood, Esquire, Coroner, on  
the body of Clara Ramsay, who  
escaped from her husband's house on  
the preceding night and hanged her-  
self. She had but a short time been  
taken from the Provincial Asylum.  
The jury found a verdict that she  
committed the act while labouring  
under mental derangement.

British Templars.

Officers of "Crystal Rock," No. 360,  
B. O. T.: P. D. Edmund Babcock;  
W. C. John Johnson; W. S. S. Mrs.  
John Johnson; W. A. S. Charles  
Tidd; W. V. Mrs. P. Deless; W.  
M. Hugh Doherty; P. W. C.  
Lemmel Tower; D. T. W. F. Small-  
wood; W. F. Leonard Smallwood;  
L. G. Ed. Babcock, Jr.; O. G.  
Geo. Deless; W. C. Mrs. M. Bab-  
cock; D. M. Mrs. A. Burgess.

The Revolutionists in Cuba are  
rather caving in.

## Local and Other Matters.

Dry and Tarpaul Sheathing for  
at "Glasgow House."

Subscribers may rely upon  
Market Report being correct.

The weather here this week  
has been extremely cold and wet  
the season.

The Alumni Scholarship  
classes was won by Mr. White.

In order to complete internal  
arrangements incidental to all  
offices, we did not issue last week  
at St. John.

Our advertising patrons  
oblige by forwarding their adver-  
tising early on Wednesday as possible.

Piscataway, J. H. Frink, Esq.,  
showed us a day or two since a  
weighing 3 1-2 lbs., caught at  
Lakes.

Mr. Andrew Ford has opened  
new store at Westcott, and an-  
nounces a full stock of goods for a  
See advertisement in another col-  
umn.

A Malignant type of measles  
prevails at Moncton. Two or three  
persons have already died with  
others are dangerously ill.

Edwards' makes and repairs  
fences with 12 feet English wrought  
nails. Cost, \$4.00 for 112 lbs. at J.  
BLACK'S.

The school house on the Low  
Fairfield Road was broken open  
few nights since and books a  
other property destroyed.

A young man last evening fell in  
 epileptic fit opposite our office. It  
was at hand and he was restored to  
a short time.

Attention is directed to  
advertising columns of the "Chignecto  
Post" this week, which  
well repay perusal by our readers.

The Sackville Railway Station  
presented, early yesterday morn-  
ing a lively appearance, when students  
and visitors from the Westward  
in the train.

Our obliging Shediac correspon-  
dent has sent us a full report of  
evidence taken before the Coroner  
and Jury on the case of the suicide  
Mrs. John Ramsay.

The beautiful display of Bont  
Hats, and Dress Silks, at the "Glas-  
house" is charming the ladies.

The Sackville Volunteers, in  
Capt. Botsford, on the 24th, Que-  
Birth Day, were out on parade,  
fired the usual gun salute in honor  
of the day. They were out on drill  
day previously also.

Mr. JAMES MONROE's (from  
papers have not yet arrived.)  
hope to receive part in time for a  
issue, as we know many are look-  
ing eagerly for his reminiscences of  
early history of our country.

Buy your Paint and Oil of J.  
Black, to save your money.

A Correspondent wishes to know  
if the streets of Sackville are  
tended for cow-patruers. If it  
are, he thinks the people ought  
take to the fields in future.

There no field-drivers in Sackville  
or do they not perform their duty?

We are glad to observe that  
apprehensions entertained of the  
stratification of the grass on the marsh  
by the tidal wave of last Autumn  
are not realized, as the grass on the  
marshes both in Dorchester &  
Sackville is looking very promising.

An advertisement will show it  
the Rev. Mr. Roberts is to rely on  
the voluntary contributions of 10  
persons attending St. Paul's Church  
(where the seats are free) for a  
salute and we trust the confidence  
Mr. Roberts has in thus thrusting  
himself upon his hearers will be fully  
justified by the result.

Our notice of the Mount Allison  
Anniversary Exercises is necessary  
brief. Where everything was going  
it might seem invidious to single  
any effort for special praise; but  
would like to have given the outline  
of Mr. Dole's argument in favor  
of the study of the classics, and  
Burbridge's against, and a full report  
of Mr. Brecken's able "Lessons of  
Life of Philanthropy." Many pe-  
titions of the Ladies' Essays were  
manual merit.

Acknowledgments.

We beg to tender our thanks  
contemporaries of the Press for a  
meritorious flattering notice of us.

We acknowledge having received  
from Hon. Attorney-General Wil-  
more, Journals, Reports, Debates, &  
Messrs. George E. Morton & Co.  
Hal







Mr. Jed Smith's Love Story.

How HE and MR. BOB TOMKINS FALL IN LOVE WITH THE SAME "GAL"; THE DUEL AND RESULT.

Between the interesting ages of ten and eighteen, I went to school at the village academy, working through the English branches and the Accidence, with a lively sense of a preponderance of birch in the former, and occasional class-sickness in the latter.

Those were my happiest days, my boy; and I look back to them now, for a moment all my flippancy leaves me, and I forget that I am an American and a politician. Those dear old days! those short, unreal days! Only long in being long past.

It was just after the eternal "Bonus—Bona—Bonum" of the master had ceased to ring in my ears, that I commenced to be a young man. I knew that I was becoming a young man, my boy; for it was then that I began to regard the unmarried women of America with sheepish bashfulness, and stumble awkwardly as I entered my father's pew in church. Then it was that the sound of a young female giggle threw me into a cold perspiration, and a looking-glass deluded me into gesticulating in solitude before it, and extemporising speeches I was to make when called upon to justify the report of fame by admiring populates.

Do you remember the asinine time in your own life, my boy; do you remember it? I know that you do, my boy, for I can feel your blush on my own cheeks.

Of the few women of America who looked upon me with favor, there was one—Ellen—whom I really loved, I think; for of all the girls, the mention of her name alone gave me that peculiar feeling in which instinctive impulse blends indefinitely and perpetually with a sense of reverent respect, or rather, with a sense of some unworthiness of self. Ellen died before I had known her a year. I thought afterwards, like any other youngster, that I loved half-a-dozen different girls; but, even in maturer years, second love is a poor imitation. Say what you will about second love, my boy, in the breast of him truly a man, it is but an *imperium in imperio*—a flower on the grave of the first.

There was one young woman of America in our village, my boy, about whom the chaps teased me not a little; and I might, perhaps, have been teased into matrimony, like many another unfortunate, but for the example of a Salisbury chap I met one night in one of the village stores. He was a Yankee chap, with much south-western experience, my boy; and when he heard the lads teasing me about a woman, he hoisted his heels upon the counter, and says he:

"Any body'd think that creation was born with a frock on, to hear the way you youngsters talk of women. Darn the she-critters!" says he, shutting his jack-knife with a clack; "I'd rather be as lonesome as a borried pup, than see a piece of calico as big as a pancake. What's wimmin but a tarnation bundle of gammon and petticoats? Powerful! Be you married folks, stranger?"

"The old man put a chair into his meat-safe, and shut one eye, and sez he, 'Jed, you're a fool ef you don't hook that gal's dress for her before next harvestin'. She's a mighty scrumptious creetur, and just about ripe for the altar. Jest tell her there's more Smith's wanted, an' she'll leave the Greens 'thout a snicker.'"

"I rather liked the idee; but I told the old man his punkin-pie was all squashed, because it wouldn't do to let on too soon. When the folks was startin' from the church, I went up to Sal; and sez I, 'Miss, I s'pose you wouldn't mind lettin' me see you to hum.' She blushed like a biled lobster, and sez she, 'I don't know your folks.' I felt sorter streaked; but I gev my collar a hitch, and sez I, 'I'm Mister Smith—one of the Smiths of this destrict, an' always willin' for a female in distress.' Then she made a curtsy, an' was goin' to say somethin', when Bob Tomkins steps up, and sez he, 'There's agoin' to be another buryin' in this settle-ment, ef some folks don't mind their own chores an' quit foolin' with other folkses company!' This riled me rite up, and sez I, 'There's a feller in this destrict that hasn't had a spell of layin' on his back for some time; but he's in immediate danger of ketchin' the disease bad.' Bob took a squint at the width of my chest, and they he turned to Sal, who was shakin' like a cabbage-leaf in a summer gale, and sez he, 'Sal, let's marvel out of bad company be-fore it spoils our morials.' With that he crooked one of his smashin' uncles, and Sal was jest lookin' on, when I put the weight of about one hundred pounds under his ear, and sez I, 'Jest lay there, Bob Tomkins, until your parents comes out to look for yer body.' He went down as ef he'd been took with a sudden desire to examine the roots of the grass; and Sal screamed out that I'd murdered the rantanterous critter. Sez I, 'The tombston that's for his head ain't out yet; but I calculate it'll be took out of the quarry ef he comes smellin' round my heels agin.' Jest as I made this feelin' remark, the varmint began to scratch earth as ef he had a mind to see how it would feel to be on 'is pins agin; and I crooked my elbow to Sal, and thought it was about time to marvel. She layed up to me like a pig to a rough post, and we peregrinated along for some distance, until we were pretty nigh hum. I was askin' her ef it hurt her much when she sung, an' she was sayin' 'not partikiler,' when all of a suddint somethin' knocked Fourth-of-July fireworks out of my eyes, and I went to grass with my heels up. It was Bob Tomkins; and sez he, 'Lay there, Mr. Smith, and let us hear from you by next mail.' For a mimmit I thought I was bound for glory, but pooty soon I come to my oats, and then I rolled over, and seen Bob a-squeezin' Sal's hand. All right, my proosian blue, thinks I, there'll be a 'pothecary's bill for some family in this here dis-trict; but I won't say who's to pay it at present. I jest waited to see the feller try to put his nose into Sal's face, and then I stretched to my feet, add, sez I, 'This here pasture wants a little *San-lin* down to make it fruitful, and it's my impres-sion that I can do it.' Sal see that I was bound to make somebody smell agin, so she jest ripped away from Bob, and marvelled for the house, screaming 'fired like a scrump-tious fire-department, Bob looked after her for a mimmit, and then he turned to me, and sez he, 'I hope your folks have got some crape tu-bum, because there's goin' to be a job for our virtuous saxon.' I kinder smiled outer one eye, and sez I, 'When Sal and I is married, we'll drop a tear for the early decease of an individual who never would hev been born if it hadn't been for your parents.' This fild Bob up awful, and he came right at me, like a mad bull at a red shawl. I felt somethin' drop on the bridge of my nose, and see a hull nest of sky-rockets, all at once; but I only keeled for the shake of a tail, and then I piled in like a mad buffalo with the cholice. It was give and take for about five minutes, and I tell you Bob played away on my nose like a Trojan. The blood fly some, and I was sorry I hadn't said good-bye to the folks before I left them. But I gave Bob some happy evidences of youthful Chris-tianity around his goggles; and pooty soon he looked as ef he'd been

brought up to the charcoal business. We was making pooty good time round the lot, when all of a suddint Sal came running up with her father and mother, and sez the old feller, 'Ef you two members of the Church don't stop your religious exercises, there'll be some preachin' from the book of John.'

"With that, Bob took his paw out of my hair, and sez he, 'Smith's son hit me the first whack.' I jest pro-mened up to the old man, and sez I, 'If you'll jest show me a good buryin'-place, I'll take pleasure in makin' a funeral for the Tomkinses.' The old man looked kinder queecious at Sally, and she commenced to snicker; and sez she, 'What are you two fellers rumpussin' about? I looked lovin' at her, and sez I, 'It's to see who shall hev the pootiest gal of all the Greens.' When I said this, the old man bust into a larf like a wild hyenner; and the old woman, she put her hands across her stum-bick, and began to larf like mad; and Sal, she snickered right into my countenance, and sez she, 'Why, I'm engaged to Sam Slocuin!'

"Stranger, there's no use of talk-in'. My hair riz right up like a blackin'-brush, and Bob's eyes came out like peas out of a yaller pod. There was speechless silence for two minuits, and then says Bob, 'There's a couple of goldfied fools somewheres in this country, and it's a pity their dads ever seen their mothers.' I see he felt powerful mean, so I walked up to him, and sez I, 'Suppose we go and look for the New Jerusalem?' He jest hooked to my elbow, and, without sayin' another word, we travelled for home.

"Sense that, I hain't held no com-munion with petticoats; and ef I ever get married, you shall hev an invite to the funeral."

As I went home that night, my boy, after hearing the story of that rude unlettered man, I made up my mind to have nothing to do with the uncertain women of America, until my position should be such that they would not dare "fool" me. The women of America, my boy, are equally apt at making a fool of a man in his own estimation, and a man of a fool in their own.

Yours, for celibacy,  
ORRHELY C. KERR.

To Clean Paint.

There is a very simple method to clean paint that has become dirty, and, if our housewives should adopt it, it would save them a great deal of trouble. Provide a plate with some of the best whitening to be had, and have ready some clean warm water and a piece of flannel, which dip into the water and squeeze nearly dry; then take as much whitening as will adhere to it apply to the painted surface, when a little rubbing will instantly remove any dirt or grease. After which wash the part well with clean water, rubbing it dry with a soft chamouis. Paint thus cleaned looks as well as when first laid on, without any injury to the most delicate colors. It is far better than using soap, and does not require more than half the time and labor.

Scientific Am.

NAMING A COUNTY.—A member of the Mississippi Legislature at one of its late sessions, introduced a bill to change the name of a certain county in the State to Cass County. One of the opposition moved as an amend-ment, that the letter C be stricken out of the proposed name. This motion created some laughter at the ex-pense of the member offering. "Nothing daunted, however, he arose and said, 'Mr. Speaker, this is the first instance that has come to my knowledge in which a member has had the assurance, upon the floor of any Legislature, to propose to name a county after himself.'"

Domestic Manufacture.

At the entrance to the residence of Alexander Jardine, Esq., Craigie Lea, may be seen a very beautiful and ornamental cast iron gate, the workmanship of Mr. W. E. Everett, of the St. John Foundry, Brussels street.—The design is very chaste and beautiful, the perfection of sim-plicity, and is the work of Mr. J. W. Gray. It consists of a scroll in the four corners, crossed by an ancient battle-axe, with two crests in the centre, surmounted by a wreath of thistles. The gate rests on a granite foundation, and reflects great credit on the artist who designed it, and the manufacturer. Mr. Everett makes a speciality of this description of work.—Telegraph.

A FALSE FRIEND is like the shadow on the sun-dial, appearing in sun-shine but vanishing in shade.

1870.

McSweeney Brothers  
A VERY LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK!  
COMPRISING  
Every Description of  
STAPLE & FANCY  
DRY GOODS!

A Superb Stock of  
DRESS GOODS,  
Of every Description, and at all prices!  
A FULL LINE OF  
Black Dress Goods,  
In French Merinos, Crapes, Barathous  
and Corals.

Black and Colored Silks!  
LADIES' LINEN & LACE SETTS.  
Ladies' Black & Colored  
JOSEPHINE KID GLOVES!  
Ladies', Misses', and Children's  
STRAW HATS,  
IN LATEST STYLES!

Hosiery and Gloves!  
WATER-PROOF TWEEDS AND MANTLES!  
NEW AND STYLISH.

WINDOW LACES AND MUSLINS!  
PARASOLS & UMBRELLAS.  
A Great Variety of  
COATINGS,  
In Albert, Satara, and Silk Mixtures:  
Scotch Tweeds, Black Broad and  
Dues, &c. &c.

READY MADE CLOTHING  
—AND—  
Gents' Furnishing Goods,  
LOW PRICES & LATEST STYLES.

Hats and Caps,  
ALL KINDS.  
Men's Silk Hats always in stock  
at St. John prices.

NEW GOODS  
Of the Best Kinds and Styles are continu-  
ally being received into Stock, and  
will be sold at Lowest Possible  
Prices for cash.

McSweeney Bros.,  
MONCTON.  
EVERETT & BUTLER,  
55 King St., St. John.

ARE now showing an Elegant Assort-  
ment of  
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,  
In Sets and per Yard.

Also: Large variety of  
WHITE COUNTERPANES AND SUM-  
MER QUILTS;  
At Very Low Prices for RETAIL.

(CHOICE)—Landing ex—"Choice," from  
London—20 pkgs. London Drapes and  
Chemise, and Druggists' Goods gener-  
ally. Our stock is now complete and very  
full, and for sale at lowest city prices—  
wholesale and retail.

HOSIERY.—MANCHESTER, RO-  
BERTSON, & ALLISON have re-  
ceived Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's  
Summer Hosiery, in all qualities.  
No. 2 MARKET SQUARE,  
St. John.

MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON,  
& ALLISON  
are now showing their  
French Pattern Mantles.

MANTLES of all kinds made to  
order.  
No. 2 MARKET SQUARE,  
St. John.

New Parasols  
—AND—  
SUN UMBRELLAS!  
JUST received in Great Variety ex-  
Steamship "Tyrian."

Manchester, Robertson & Allison,  
No. 2 MARKET SQUARE,  
St. John.

Orts, Oats.  
FIFTEEN HUNDRED BUSHELS for  
sale low for cash.  
J. L. BLACK.

NEW STORE!

THE Subscriber, having  
purchased the Store for-  
merly occupied by Messrs.  
Lindsay & Vickery, has re-  
ceived a Full and Complete  
Stock of  
Dry Goods,  
GROCERIES,  
Hardware!  
CROCKERYWARE!  
&c. &c. &c.

All of which will be sold  
at a very small advance on  
cost.  
R. M. DIXON.  
Chipman's  
BOOK STORE!  
Post Office Building,  
AMHERST, N. S.

JUST received direct from England—A  
Large Supply of  
STATIONERY,  
Consisting of Note, Letter and Book-  
papers; Envelopes, &c., which will be sold  
low, at wholesale and retail.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND: Bibles, Prayer  
and Hymn Books, Psalmists, School Books,  
Blank Books, Pens, Pencils, Ink, and a  
general assortment of Stationery Goods.  
Subscriptions taken for Magazines and  
Papers.  
Books of all kinds procured to order.  
C. G. O. CHIPMAN.  
may 12

Stephen Gooden  
Bay Verte.  
HAS just received, and offers for sale:  
BARRED-PIPER APPLES,  
BOXES RAISINS,  
TEA, SUGAR,  
MOLASSES, SODA,  
DRY GOODS, &c. &c.

In Store: Ready-made Clothing, Farm-  
ing Utensils, Earthenware, Tinware, Pat-  
ent Medicines, Salt, Flour, Oils, &c.  
Bay Verte, May 11, 1870.

BUTTERFLY.—Samples of this latest  
novelty in Fan Hats, just received.  
C. & E. EVERETT,  
may 12 15 King St., St. John.

ALEX. ROBB,  
DORCHESTER.  
DEGS to announce to his friends and  
the public generally that he has open-  
ed the Spring Stock of

Staple and Fancy  
DRY GOODS!  
CAREFULLY SELECTED PARTICULARLY WELL  
ASSORTED:  
Together with GENTS' CLOTHING  
and CLOTHS, HATS and CAPS,  
BOOTS and SHOES, in great variety,  
STATIONERY,  
HARDWARE and CUTLERY,  
LAMP and OIL,  
GLASS and PUTTY,  
PAINTS, OILS, &c. &c.

GROCERIES, including—  
FLOUR, Corn Meal,  
Tea, Coffee, Sugar,  
Molasses, Raisins,  
Currants, Spices, &c.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS  
of every description on hand, or ordered  
from the Manufacturers.

Forming an Assortment, complete in  
every department, and to which attention  
is respectfully solicited.

TALLOW.—Just received: 45 barrels  
pure Hard-cake Tallow.  
WM. S. CALHOUN,  
10 and 12 Nelson street,  
St. John.

Ex Steamship "Tyrian,"  
FROM Scotch and English Markets:  
EIGHT CASES and BALES  
Staple and Fancy  
DRY GOODS.

OUR USUAL and FULL ASSORTMENT.  
On sale cheap.  
J. L. BLACK.  
may 12

TEA, TEA!  
Direct from London.  
17 CHESTS, SUPERIOR QUALITY,  
Per steamer "Tyrian."  
J. L. BLACK.  
may 12

D. R. McELMON,  
Watchmaker, Jeweller, &c.,  
AMHERST, N. S.  
CONSTANTLY on hand—A nice assort-  
ment of  
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.  
Agent at this place for the Celebrated  
BADOLET WATCHES.  
Repairing done with neatness and des-  
patch.

SHOP DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE  
BAPTIST Church.  
may 12

Onion Sets.—THE GEN-  
ERALS AFRICA!  
Wholesale and retail.  
HARRINGTON BROS.,  
Foster's Corner,  
St. John.

FRENCH WOVE CORSETS.—These  
Superior Fitting Corsets can now be  
had in all sizes, from 17 to 35 inch—white  
or colored. Ordinary Makes of Corsets  
as well, of all kinds.  
MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON & ALLISON,  
No. 2 Market Square, St. John.  
may 12

SEWING MACHINES!

J. D. Lawler,  
MANUFACTURER,  
82 KING STREET - - - ST. JOHN, N. B.  
ALL MACHINES WARRANTED to  
give entire satisfaction, and kept in  
repair for one year free of charge.  
The experience of Twenty Years as a  
Manufacturer of First Class Sewing Ma-  
chines enables the subscriber to fully know  
the merits and demerits of such as have  
been before the public for the above period.  
Intending purchasers may therefore rest  
assured they will receive nothing in this  
establishment but really reliable Machines.  
Every First Class Machine in the market  
constantly in stock:  
Singer's Family & Manufacturing Machine.  
Howe's do. do. do.  
The Zetta do. do. do.  
The Florence Reversible Feed Family  
Machine.  
Button Hole Machine.  
A new Lock Stitch Machine, Price \$25.  
Wax Thread Machines, A, B and C.

TO AGENTS.—The rapid and increasing  
demand among all classes, who are better  
prepared now than ever, for first class and  
reliable Sewing Machines, is a noticeable  
feature, and an opportunity is now offered  
to secure agencies for the most perfect  
Machines in the market. This, as has  
been fully and practically demonstrated, is  
a pleasant and profitable business, attended  
with but little trouble to the agent, and  
showing the most satisfactory results. I  
shall be pleased to receive applications  
from responsible parties throughout the  
country where we are not as yet repre-  
sented, to which we will give prompt at-  
tention, together with terms and all necessary  
information.  
Address to any of the following estab-  
lishments:  
J. D. LAWLER, 82 King St., St. John, N. B.  
108 Harrington St., Halifax, N.S.  
23 St. John street, Quebec.  
365 Notre Dame & 48 Nazareth  
streets, Montreal.  
may 12—1y

1870!

John Cummins,  
MONCTON, N. B.,  
IMPORTER AND GENERAL DEALER IN  
DRY GOODS!  
Of All Kinds.

READY MADE CLOTHING,  
HATS and CAPS,  
Boots and Shoes,  
STATIONERY and BOOKS of all kinds.  
Hardware,  
Earthenware and Glassware.

Groceries of all kinds,  
FLOUR and CORN MEAL,  
MOLASSES and SUGAR.  
PARAFFINE OIL.

Buckwheat Meal, &c. &c.  
Low for cash.  
JOHN CUMMINS,  
Moncton.  
Next McSweeney Bros.  
may 12

PAGE BROTHERS,  
No. 41 King Street,  
St. John, N. B.,  
CONTINUE TO SELL AT  
Reduced Prices!

FROM THEIR STOCK OF  
GOLD and SILVER WATCHES,  
Gold Jewelry,  
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,  
Moorsham Pipes, &c.

Per the Steamship "Tyrian."  
EVERETT & BUTLER  
BEG to announce that by the arrival of  
the above steamer, they now have a  
complete Stock of the  
Latest Parisian and London  
NOVELTIES  
brought out this season.

The Dress and other Fancy Departments  
are stocked with a choice assortment of  
NEW GOODS.

An early call respectfully requested.

NEW SILKS.  
NEW VELVETS.  
NEW DRESSER.  
New Serges,  
New Repps,  
New Laces,  
New Hosiery,  
New Gloves,  
New Trimmings,  
&c. &c.

NEW MILLINERY  
New Parasols,  
New Ribbons,  
New Flowers,  
New Laces,  
New Feathers,  
New Cloths,  
&c. &c.

WHOOPIING COUGH  
Powders!  
STEADMAN'S  
Whooping Cough Powders!  
SAID TO BE EXCELLENT IN THE CURE OF  
WHOOPIING COUGH.

HARRINGTON BROS.,  
Foster's Corner, St. John.  
may 12

North American  
SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,  
NEW YORK.

NOTICE  
It is hereby given that we have appointed  
William S. Calhoun  
our General Agent for transaction of our  
business in St. John and all the British  
Provinces, in place of CHARLES BOWEN,  
Esq., resigned.  
may 12

ENGLISH  
Silk Hats!  
We have just received per steamship  
"Tyrian":  
TWO CASES  
ENGLISH SILK HATS!  
C. & E. EVERETT,  
15 KING STREET,  
St. John.

No. 6 WATER STREET,  
St. John, N. B.

W. C. TREADWELL,  
COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
Importer and Dealer in  
General Groceries,  
FRUITS,  
West India Goods,  
TEAS, COFFEES, FLOUR, MEAL,  
&c. &c. &c.

Ship Store Orders carefully attended to.

GOODS IN STORE:  
40 PACKAGES TEA,  
20 cases Fresh Filberts,  
20 " Pen Nuts,  
2 Bbls Hickory Nuts,  
1 Bbl Castanea Nuts,  
1 sack Almonds,  
10 sacks Java and Jamaica Coffee,  
84 boxes Layer Raisins,  
15 cases Baking Soda,  
2 cases Nutmegs,  
20 packages Tobacco,  
3 cases Morton's Pickles,  
3 cases Chase & Blackwell's Pickle,  
70 lbs Dandelion Coffee,  
550 lbs Coffee, in lb. papers,  
183 lbs APPLETS, in Russets, Vans,  
vines and Grapes,  
Together with a general assortment of  
Grocery Goods, at usual low rates.

Wholesale and Retail.  
W. C. TREADWELL.  
may 12

SILKS AND VELVETS!!  
RICH BLACK  
Dress and Mantle  
SILKS!  
SUPERIOR MARK.

LYONS-MANTLE  
VELVETS!  
PLAIN and TWILLED VELVETS.  
Received per "Tyrian."

MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON & ALLISON,  
No. 2 MARKET SQUARE, St. John  
may 12

Corn Meal!  
New landing ex Brig. "A. W. Goldard,"  
from New York, on consignment:  
300 BARRELS.  
Prime Corn Meal,  
YELLOW KILN DRIED.

For sale under market rates while last-  
ing. by  
WM. S. CALHOUN,  
Nelson street, St. John.  
may 12

FLOWERS!  
Flowers!  
MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON,  
& ALLISON.

WE received per "Tyrian," a large  
Assortment of  
BEAUTIFUL  
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.  
Wholesale and Retail.

No. 2 Market Square,  
ST. JOHN.  
may 12

WE are receiving just every steamer  
FELT HATS in all sizes, new styles,  
and have now on hand a very large stock,  
consisting of almost all the styles, colors  
and qualities worn.

For sale wholesale or retail.  
C. & E. EVERETT,  
15 KING STREET,  
St. John.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,  
For all the purposes of a Laxative  
Medicine.

Perhaps no one so fully ap-  
preciates the value of a  
cathartic, nor so generally  
uses it, as Dr. J. C. Ayer,  
of Lowell, Mass. He has  
adopted it as a family  
medicine, and he has  
found it to be a most  
effective and safe  
remedy in all cases  
of constipation, bilious-  
ness, headache, neuralgia,  
and all the ailments  
which arise from  
impure blood.

It is a most effective  
remedy in all cases  
of constipation, bilious-  
ness, headache, neuralgia,  
and all the ailments  
which arise from  
impure blood.

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Laxative  
should be taken moderately to stimulate the  
bowels, and restore the healthy tone and action  
of the Liver and Gallbladder, and its various  
secretions. Bilious Headache, Sick Headache,  
Stomach or Green Bile, Colic, Cholera, and  
all the ailments which arise from impure blood,  
may be taken with safety by any body, and  
they operate by their powerful influence on the  
internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate  
the system. They are a most effective and safe  
remedy in all cases of constipation, biliousness,  
headache, neuralgia, and all the ailments which  
arise from impure blood.

For Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Pain in the  
Back and Limbs, they should be continued  
until the system is purified, and the disease  
disappears.

For Erysipelas and Dropsical Swelling, think more  
should be taken in large and frequent doses  
than in small ones. Hence it is that  
it produces the desired effect by stimulating  
the system. Hence it is that  
it produces the desired effect by stimulating  
the system. Hence it is that  
it produces the desired effect by stimulating  
the system.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,  
LOWELL, MASS., U.S.A.