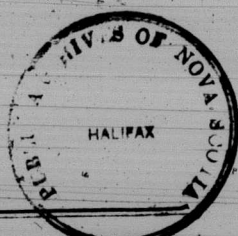


CHIGNECTO POST.



Deserve Success, and you shall Command it.

TERMS: \$1.00 In Advance.

Vol. II.

SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1871.

No. 11.

Literature.

Was There Ever Such Luck?

CHAPTER III.—A FLUNK IN A NEW DIRECTION.

The spot where Tom Chatteris had temporarily located himself was not so thickly built over then as it is now, and they got home pretty quietly; but the few people who did see them showed interest. In front, the doctor driving fast, and the groom kneeling on the seat; behind, Tom and a body, which, with the assistance of the groom, he was preventing from rolling into the road.

When they arrived, the landlady became hysterical; but Tom, ignoring her, had his charge carried up into his own room, laid on his own bed, and there properly treated.

First, the patient recovered, and then he went to sleep. Sterne tells us we water a fever because we have planted it; imagine, then, the interest felt by Tom in this individual (declared by the tail of his shirt to be S. P. Collins), for whose sake he had ruined a penknife, slept on the sofa, and possibly incurred a doctor's bill.

"I suppose I ought to thank you?" said S. P. Collins.

"Well, perhaps it would be the correct thing to do," replied Tom, for, having prepared himself to check an overpowering burst of gratitude, he was taken aback.

"Exactly," continued the unhang-d one; "and yet you might give a man credit for knowing his own mind. You don't suppose I placed myself in the position in which you found me for the sake of testing your agility, or intruding on your hospitality, do you? (However, you meant well. But when I think that I had got over that first horrible choking fever, and had floated into delicious insensibility; and that now I have got to go through it all again—I wonder if laudanum is better!"

"Well, you are a cool hand!" cried Tom.

"Why?" replied Collins. "You have stopped my making a certain journey by one route, I must try another."

"Don't talk such infamous nonsense. One may commit a crime in a moment of impulse, and be deserving, perhaps, of more pity than blame; but to meditate on it beforehand is unpardonable. Oh, I don't want to split hairs, and listen to casuistry. If people were utterly rational, and believed in nothing, and killed themselves directly as a bore, the world could not go on. You owe me nothing for preserving your life, but you owe me a lot for preserving you from a crime."

"Ah! it is very well for you to talk, young man; but you do not know what hope deferred is: to see Fortune just within your grasp, and never to be able to seize her; to be neglected, laughed at, when you know you have reason on your side."

Tom, who had set his heart on effecting a cure, encouraged him to talk. The man was an inventor, who had had the bad luck of his tribe: each of his discoveries had been discovered already by somebody else; others had made the fortune of those to whom he had intrusted the working of them, while he himself had received a mere pittance. So at last, when he had perfected a machine which would save manufacturers of a certain description full ten per cent. on their outlay, he determined to work the patent himself. As he was a poor man, however, he had to start on borrowed capital; and just as he was on the point of success, the lender of the money came down upon him; either mistaking the speculation, or anxious to secure the profits for himself. There was no help for it; the bills were due; the debtor had not got the money to meet them with; and the creditor refused to renew. The poor mechanic felt as if fate were against him, and in the poignancy of despair, determined to put an end to himself.

"Well," said Tom, in a fever, "but how much are these bills for?"

that are against you?"

"With interest, fifteen hundred pounds."

"That would set you quite free?"

"Quite."

"And how much more would start your invention fairly, so that it might begin to pay?"

"If I had another thousand, success would be certain."

"Well, look here," cried the impatient Tom: "I have only got five thousand pounds in the world, so do not hurt me without getting any good yourself. But if, on going over the matter carefully, there really seems a good prospect of making the thing pay for an expenditure of two thousand five hundred, we will go into partnership."

It was a wonderful thing to see how the light of hope and triumph flashed upon Collins' face as he heard these words.

"Come, come to my lodgings," said he, "and I will satisfy you. Oh, I can bear the journey to London well enough, never fear."

Tom Chatteris knew nothing whatever about mechanical contrivances, but he had a certain amount of general intelligence; and Collins' explanation of his model was so lucid that it became evident enough that, supposing he was right about the present state of that description of machinery, he had improved upon it considerably. He supported this view of the case by letters from well-known firms consenting to give him a patent, and authorising him to send them the novelty when ready; and he also had account-books and other memoranda showing the state of forwardness his little manufactory was when silenced for want of the sinews of trade.

In short, a good deal less would have sufficed to determine Tom, whose impulsive and speculative nature had caught fire at the other's enthusiasm. Neck or nothing, he went heart and soul into the affair; sold out three thousand pounds, took up the bills, and provided Collins with the means of completing his orders as soon as possible.

He was a little damped on Sunday, when he went to the Fossils'. Ju., indeed, was pleased enough to learn that he had at last heard of something; but when he was off with her brother for the hebdomadal walk, he got rarely exasperated.

"O Tom, Tom," said William Fassil, "I would not have believed such a green tickle possible! To cut down a madman who hangs himself, is all very well, but to go into partnership with him afterwards!"

"Of course, it sounds queer, if you put it in that epigrammatic way," said Tom; "but I believe it is a real good thing for all of us."

"Well," said Fassil, "you certainly follow to the most wonderful ally-fallows to fall on your legs! I ever did know that a life is comfort."

CHAPTER IV.—SAFE UP TO THE SUN-FACE.

I am so sorry to be unable to say, or even hint, what Mr. Collins' invention was, or to what branch of industry it applied. If I were to do so, very many people might name names, and Mr. S. P. Collins would not like his real one divulged in connection with that suicidal episode. He often confesses, indeed, that at one period of his life he was, for a short time, in a terrible state of suspense; but he does not intend to be taken literally. You must, therefore, take Tom Chatteris's marvellous piece of luck on trust, and without verification; for the success of the scheme in which he had embarked with a gambler's desperation was never in doubt from the day that Collins completed his first order; and Tom embarked the rest of his capital and all his time in the affair.

At the end of a twelvemonth, he was in a position to marry Ju. Fassil, who likes the north, where they live, and is gradually developing a fine piny, which is nearer akin to scorn than love for all people who are not rich. But she is very charming in her own set, and an angel at home.

Tom chuckles inwardly to notice

her unwitting adoption of the pursey hauteur, but refrains from quizzing her, for that particular madman pays in their neighborhood. A goose who kept her head down in a flock where all the long necks were erect, would run the chance of being stifled.

As for Tom himself, he has developed into a capital man for business, so far as action and energy are concerned; though, of course, if his partner died, the best thing he could do would be to take to farming or some congenial pursuit of that kind. He hunts twice a week, keeps a good table, believes in his wife to any extent, plays at no game except whist, and never exceeds half-crown points.

He patronizes the local races, but remains in his carriage, and does not go near the ring. He gives no very high moral reason for this prudent conduct.

"Well, the fact is," says he, "it does not do to tempt Fate; and I have had such a tremendous wind-fall, that I have most probably exhausted all the luck due to me during the whole term of my natural life."

AGRICULTURE.

Hay Making.

In this country, owing to the hot weather that usually prevails about the time that haying usually commences, the drying of grass is an easy matter; but to make good, sweet, well-cured hay, is only accomplished by proper care and treatment. To such an extent, indeed, does the proper curing of grass effect its value as fodder, that considerable judgment needs to be expended upon this operation.

There is a time to cut grass, and if that opportunity be not seized, the hay cannot be cured as number one. There is in all grass, and more especially in clover, during their entire growth, a constant secretion of saccharine matter in their stems. As the seeds approach ripeness, this secretion decreases, and when perfectly matured, nature having obtained her object, the whole plant begins to decay. Now, it is this saccharine secretion which forms the chief fattening quality in the grasses, and more especially in clovers, and therefore our object must be to retain in the hay the maximum amount of this sugar.

It has been found by many carefully conducted experiments that grasses, when cut in their full vigor, contain nearly double the amount of nutritive matter that they possess when allowed to retain their growth and make some progress towards decay.

The grasses have attained their full vigor when they are in flower, and then is the right and proper time to commence cutting. Indeed, with clover, it is better to cut before the flower begins to show any individual signs of decay, and thus save the whole crop when in its most vigorous state, and when most full of sap. Moreover, if some hay be lost by early cutting of the first crop, the increased after-math will give us full compensation. Fortunately, in Canada, we are seldom troubled with very early seasons at haying time, and yet annually many acres of hay are almost ruined by bad management in curing. The great advantage of having our meadows well rolled in the spring is perceived when we come to mow, for the mowing machine should be made to cut as near the ground as possible, as one inch of the bottom of grass weighs more than two at the top. If turning be required it should follow the cutting as soon as possible, as the more rapidly the hay is cured upon both sides the essential juices be retained, and the less browed will be the color.

The chief points to be borne in mind in curing hay, especially clover, are to preserve the hay as much as possible from all rain and dew; therefore to bring it into winrows, and if possible to cook it each night and each wet day; never to open it in the morning until the dew has entirely

disappeared, and not to allow it to remain too long in the scorching heat of the sun. Clover hay is better cured when thrown into large cocks and left there some time before drawing home.

We are apt to forget in this country that our hot sun apparently dries the outside of the hay long before the juices are fairly fixed in the stems.

The chief points to be considered in storing hay in the barn are: Mowing away in such a manner that it may be easily moved again. When the hay is inclined to be damp sprinkle salt upon successive layers is very useful to correct any mustiness which might arise from heating. Indeed, it is always advantageous to sprinkle hay with coarse salt, for it seems to keep it fresh and green, imparting a cool dampness to the bulk, and certainly makes it more palatable to the stock.

It stacking hay more care should be exercised than is usual in keeping the bottom from wet. We believe that a regular stand upon some stone pillars or wooden posts would pay; for such would not only keep the stack perfectly dry, but would also allow of a current of fresh air passing below the hay.

When hay is very damp a ventilator is most useful. This is simply made by keeping a bag filled with chaff, or some light but bulky substance, always standing in the center, building around this bag, and drawing it up each time that the layers of hay rise to the mouth of the bag.

This plan of ventilation need not be resorted to unless the hay be very damp, for a moderate sweating of the hay renders it more palatable to the cattle.

The principles of a well built stack are that the center be all the time kept higher than the sides, and that the whole be kept well trodden down.

COMMUNICATION.

Fruit and Fruit Growing.

To the Editor of the Chignecto Post.

Dear Sir,

Some time since I promised you an article on fruit and fruit growing for your spirited little paper. Want of time, and a rush of business has detained me. I now give you a hurried sketch which you can publish, or assign to the oblivion of the waste basket as judgment dictates. In such an agricultural centre as you possess, given in each paper, what an influence for good might you wield in your own and adjoining counties!

I shall premise; and say that the province of Nova Scotia, and to some extent that of her adjoining sister, are situated amid, or at least within the contending influences of the different ocean currents, and affected and acted on, being the passive recipients of their different influences. So immediately are we in their vicinity that a change of air current of but a few hours duration will transport us at least in sensation, hither and thither, between regions in which we luxuriate in the moist, soft, calm air of the Gulf Stream, as it passes our shores on its mission of mercy; and that in which we have a vivid realization of those scenes pictured by Kane in the polar home of the glacier, the influence of whose breath is felt as it chills the air to the eastward, in that Arctic current washing the shores of Newfoundland, as well as chilling the gulf to the mouth; and its influence is by us ever ready to be felt.

Were we but a small remove to the South our shores would be washed by that warm river of the Tropics, and we might be growing the vine, the olive, and the fig, equal, if not superior, to those of the "sunny land of France."

And were we equally so to the Eastward our agricultural riches (broad-leaf and all) would for ever "take to themselves wings," and we men, instead of handling the "shovel and the hoe," would at the first of each March be preparing to go on

the ice floe in hunt of our fare of seal.

Little use is it to speculate on what might have been had our condition had our location been a little different. We are placed here by a bountiful Providence, and all we properly turn to the best account the resources that "God and nature have placed in our power," from observation in many lands, I boldly say a few people are more favored than we.

But there is much want at present of the schoolmasters being abroad amongst our agricultural population.

How long to our shame will it be said that the thick-headed sons of the family (when there is such a one) with little or but half an education was good enough to make a farmer. A profession in which a preponderating portion of our population are engaged, and the one of all that requires the deepest reflection, the greatest experience, and the highest scientific knowledge, ought not to be without Agricultural Training Institutions. Various States of our neighboring Union have such institutions. Massachusetts, in particular, has a splendid one, where a scientific agricultural education is given, whilst receiving a sound literary one.

Even Michigan, in the almost unrivaled fertility of her vigorous youth, has acknowledged their utility in the attachment of one of the best agricultural faculties in existence to her State University at Ann Arbor.

Various European States either have such institutions already in existence, or are rapidly forming them. Belgium formerly took the precedence; but is now surpassed by North Germany, in which four Royal Academies of Agriculture have been established, teaching the theory and practice of scientific farming in a two years course, tuition fee \$10.00 per annum. The students are instructed in political and rural economy, management of woods and trees, fruit and forest, as scarcity of fuel requires the government to look to the forest tree and its cultivation; in horticulture, vine culture, gardening, field crops; in manufacture of beet sugar used within her borders, which is after refined and imported to England in large quantities; the making of wine, butter, and cheese, breeding domestic animals and their habits, instructions in the elements of mineralogy, botany, and chemistry, veterinary practice, practical mechanics, rural laws, and the history of their country.

Nineteen provincial schools are also in operation, largely endowed by the state, where the laws of agriculture are taught in such a manner as to be comprehended by the most simple rustic employed. Teachers go from farm to farm to give instructions, during the time of putting in, and the growing of the crops.

Schools throughout the state for the analysis of soils, and experiments in organic chemistry, so that every one can, if he wishes, know what ingredients are contained in his fields, or in what it is deficient, how to remedy, and for what crop best adapted.

Prussia, in other branches besides the killing of men, leads the world. And of all ambitions that of agriculture is her most laudable one.

(To be continued.)

Dr. HALL, in his "Journal of Health," says the best medicine in the world is the cure of diseases are warmth, rest, cleanliness, and pure air. Some persons make it a virtue to brave disease, "to keep up" as long as they can move a foot; and sometimes they succeed, but often the powers of life are thereby completely exhausted that the system has lost all ability to recuperate. Whenever walking or work is an effort, a warm bed and a cool room are the first indispensable steps to a sure and speedy recovery.

GREENEY sums it all up when he says that farming will certainly pay if conducted in a profitable manner.

The prohibitionists of Massachusetts have got the prohibitory law restored again, fermented and malt liquors being included in the list of prohibited articles.

Paddle Your Own Canoe.

Judge S. gave his son a thousand dollars, telling him to go to College and graduate. The son returned at the end of the Freshmen year, without a dollar, and with several ugly habits. About the close of the vacation, the Judge said:

"Well, William are you going to college this year?"

"Have no money, father."

"But I gave you a thousand dollars to graduate on."

"It's all gone, father."

"Very well, my son, it was all I could give you; you can't stay here; you must now pay your own way in the world."

A new light broke in upon the vision of the astonished young man. He accommodated himself to the situation; left home, made his way to the college, graduated at the head of his class, studied law, became Governor of the State of New York, entered the Cabinet of the United States and has made a record for himself that will not soon die; being none other than Mr. William Howard Sewall.

A Prussian officer of Uhlans, captured at the battle of Orleans, demands \$50,000 of the French Government for brutal treatment received while passing through the country to his place of confinement. He was mobbed six times in different cities, had his arm broken in two places, and sustained other bodily injuries. Bismarck has assured him that he shall have indemnification.

The Riot in New York.

(From the Boston Post.)

THE FIRST REAL COMMOTION

was caused by the appearance of Mr. John Johnson, the mounted marshal of the Orange lodges, who rode up the avenue on a fine bay horse, wearing his Orange sash. At twenty-seventh street he was saluted from all sides by the most fiendish yells and oaths, and with an occasional stone, brick, and other street refuse. The police facing down the crowd, and by using their clubs on every person who came in their way quickly cleared the avenue, the crowd running down both sides of the street like sheep. But on the police retiring the bulk of the crowd returned to the corner of the streets and avenues again. A few minutes after 2 a well defined roll on the drums was heard, and up came the Ninth Regiment, quickly followed by the Sixth and Tenth, the Sixth and Ninth marching directly up the avenue and countermarching so as to bring their right on twenty-ninth st. and formed in column by companies. At 2 the lodges formed on twenty-ninth street.

THE MARCH.

After a short delay the "order" march was sounded along the line, and the band struck up "The Red, White, and Blue," previous to which all the troops had loaded with ball cartridge. As soon as the Orange lodges made their appearance in the avenue, they were received with yells, oaths and epithets of every description. At twenty-seventh street the procession was delayed, and the first shot was here fired by some unknown person standing on the southeast corner of the street.

THE FIRING INTO THE CROWD.

When the procession neared the Twenty-sixth street, in eight avenue, it became evident that a terrible scene of bloodshed would ensue. The mob, which crowded the sidewalks and pressed out into the streets, became more turbulent and threatening. Their looks became more full of deadly animosity, and the soldiers guarding the procession could see as they passed the glittering chambers of revolvers held in the rioters' hands. Bang went the first shot, that of a rifle fired by a Hibernian from the second story of a house. This was the first presage of the bloody scene. In clear, distinct tones were heard the orders of the officers of the regiments.

"READY—AIM—FIRE!"

and the Eighty-fourth regiment was the first to pour volley upon volley into the mob of rioters, who rushed frantically down the avenue. The rioters dropped by the score, and the

sidewalks along the line of route were instantaneously converted into abattoirs. The sidewalks ran with blood, and a more ghastly mosaic work could not be fancied than the white flags partially covered over with human gore. The volleys of the soldiers told rapidly and the mob melted away, leaving their dead and dying on the street. Six of the rioters lay stark and stiff on the corner of Twenty-fifth and Eighth avenue, and all along the sidewalk the body of a man, either young and powerfully framed, or old and feeble, would be seen dead, and red with the essence of life.

THE GALLANT NINTH.

On the West side a conflict ensued between the mob and a portion of the Ninth Regiment. Col. Fisk did not start with his regiment in the morning, having an engagement with Gov. Hoffman to go to the Panama Ferry. He assumed command at 2.30, entering the ranks with his sleeves rolled up and drawn sword in his hand. A rioter struck him with a club and broke one of his ankles. He was conveyed to a private residence in Twenty-fifth street, where Drs Pollard and Thompson were called and dressed the wound. But the most melancholy part of the whole affair was the shooting and death of Henry C. Page, the manager of Fisk's Grand Opera House, and a private soldier in Company H. Ninth Regiment. He had been detailed to Command from Company K, and came out like the rest of the men full of spirit and vigor. When the command "fire" was given, Page was standing in "load" position, and his captain was showing him some defect in the lock movement of his musket, when a ball struck him in the center of the forehead, and he fell a disfigured mass of earth, dead, to the ground. Almost the entire upper portion of his skull was taken off, and the brains scattered over the shutters of a store on the corner and the jacket of the sergeant of his company. There was no time to take up his body, and the regiment passed on, firing into the mob. Mr. Page was a native of England, and a really accomplished man. He filled the position of press, front of house, and advertising manager of Fisk's Opera House for over a year past, and gained the friendship of all who knew him, by his courteous bearing and true appreciation of all worthy of knowing. But Mr. Page's lamentable loss is not the only disaster the Ninth Regiment has to regret. Sergt. Wyatt, of Company F, an old soldier and veteran of the Mexican war, was shot through the abdomen and fatally wounded at the corner of twenty-fifth street. He fell to the ground and died shortly after. His body was left on the street.

FIRING ON THE MOB.

Again the "great unbraced" approached the banks and rear of the forces, and with redoubled determination attacked them. Bricks and paving stones flew in every direction about the heads of the soldiers. From the house tops missiles were flung, and the rage of the mob increased momentarily. On the southeast corner of Twenty-fourth street is Dan Ryan's liquor store. These are a wooden awning and a new stand in front of it. From the shelter of these a murderous attack was made upon the Eighty-fourth Regiment, commanded by Lt. Col. Mitchell. Here the real affray may be said to have begun. A woman flung a piece of crockeryware from the roof and a pistol shot was fired from the window, the ball striking one of the men of the Eighty-fourth. Another vessel hit Captain Bonglass, of the same regiment, on the head, and without receiving any order from Gen. Varian, who commanded the troops, or, indeed, from any one else, the men began to fire upon the densely packed mob. A volley was poured into the window, too, and the Sixth, following the former company's example, blazed away also. The Ninth took up the fusillade and added to the slaughter. It is almost impossible to describe the horror of the scene at this point. Screams and groans, mingled with curses and imprecations, rent the air. Children wailed and women shrieked in mortal terror, and men fled again, trampling friend and foe, weak, wounded and dying, beneath their cowardly feet. Such a sight makes one's blood run cold, and almost stops the pulsation of a human heart. Bullets rattled against windows and doors, and, panic-stricken, the mob had fled, leaving the street strewn with dead and dying creatures. The procession had halted during this combat, and the band of the Orangemen stopped playing; but in a minute or two after the fight of the assailants, struck up again a lively quickstep, and the whole resumed their march up twenty-third street to Fifth avenue.

Concluded in our next.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS DAY.

Hats—J. L. Black.
Carriage Stock—do.
Haying Tools—do.
Warming—Wm. Cole.
Book Stales—H. Chubb & Co.
Gilt—do.
Diamond Ink—do.
Selling Off—Everitt & Butler.
Flour—W. S. Callahan.
No. 1 Shad—Babcock Bros.
Trunks—R. S. Staples & Co.
Shaker Flannel—do.
Grey Shirting Flannel—do.
Stephanotis—Geo. Stewart, Jr.
Lardon Goods—Hamilton Bros.
Fruit, &c.—W. C. Trondahl.
Lawrence Mfg. Co.

Chiquette Post.

SACKVILLE, N. B., JULY 27, 1871.
THE INTERCOLONIAL.
Established 1864.

This Section, contracted for by Messrs. Smith & Pittblado, extends from a point to the south of Amherst nearly to the River Philip, a distance of 27 miles. The road takes a southerly course from Amherst and approaches the Maccan River till the Little Forks River (a branch of the Maccan, 12 miles from Amherst), is reached, when it turns and follows an easterly course to Turo.

Commencing at the northern end of the Section, the grading is completed to within a short distance of the Little Forks River, with the exception of a gap of some 60 yards to be completed in the embankment at Amherst Ridge. The upland at Amherst Ridge, ascending rapidly from the Nappan Marsh, and the latter being a complete morass, great difficulty has been experienced by the contractors in obtaining a solid foundation for the embankment, the earth for some months being engulfed about as fast as it was shifted. 60,000 yards of earth have already been placed in this work. The difficulties were however finally surmounted, and in a few weeks this gap will be closed.

At Little Forks there remains a small earth cutting to be completed, and between Black River and River Philip there is also grading yet incomplete. In all, there is nearly three miles of earthwork not done, the other twenty-four being ready for laying rails and ballasting.

The masonry of Sec. 4 is still more advanced condition. The first work of importance is the two stone abutments over the Nappan River. The pier on the south side was constructed last season. The foundation on the north side was commenced in May, and the abutment will be completed in a week or two. The abutments are 140 feet apart and 28x40, and cost \$144,000. The stone was quarried at Wood Point. Mr. A. J. J. is the sub-contractor. The next work is a culvert over the half-way brook, four miles south from the Nappan Bridge. It is 100 feet arch and 150 feet long. This bridge over the Little Forks, some miles from its junction with the Maccan, will be completed in a few days. There are two abutments, 47 feet high, 20 feet square, and 100 feet span. Cost \$25,000. An arch culvert (20 feet arch) over Black River will be completed about the last of August. It is 75 feet long, will rise about 2,000 yards of masonry and cost \$29,000. It has 190 feet footage and is 28ft. above the water level. The stone, quarried in the vicinity, is of a bright, handsome color. The masonry is first class. This is the largest work of its class on the Intercolonial, and is considered as a masterpiece of the whole line, and is justly looked upon by the engineers and contractors with feelings of pride. Messrs. Townsend & Sterling are the contractors. These same gentlemen have also completed three other arch culverts, 8, 10, 12, and 14 feet respectively; the latter over John's Brook contains 1,000 yards of masonry, and is scarcely inferior to the Black River culvert.

The fifty culverts on Sec. 4, some of which are completed. The masonry throughout the section is, as far as appearances go, of the most substantial character, and the larger ones would specially possess a style and finish which no one would be disposed to question. The road is a thoroughfare in the world, and remains only about 1,500 yards of masonry to do and 70,000 yards of ballast to shift. The number of men employed is about 700.

This section could be completed in six weeks, if required; but will probably be handed over till October. Messrs. Smith & Pittblado deserve little credit for the energy

they have displayed in pressing forward this work so rapidly and satisfactorily a completion. Cumberland knows something of the risks and difficulties of building a railway, and has a keen recollection of the failures and disasters of the predecessors of the present contractors, and can, therefore, appreciate the skill and perseverance which carry the work to a successful issue. Section No. 4 opens a fine country. Several miles, through Maccan, Nappan, etc., is a well settled and rich agricultural country, splendid upland and marsh farms, and fine dwellings etc., show this district to be now the home of comfort and plenty, and of opulence in the future. From Little Forks to Black River the road passes thro' the forest primeval. But the land here is rich; far different from sand hills and treeless plains on many parts of the New Brunswick route, and it will undoubtedly attract settlers. Messrs. Smith & Pittblado have opened several quarries of freestone along the route, which may in time prove of commercial value. There also exists contiguous to the line, and coal. The trade in these, as in lumber cannot but receive a powerful stimulus when the road is in working order.

The question may be asked, "when will the road be ready for opening from Turo to Amherst?" Sleepers are yet to be obtained, rails and iron bridges laid, and the road ballasted; all this after the early work and masonry is completed. This can hardly be accomplished inside of 12 or 15 months, unless the Commissioners commence working on the high pressure principle. This is so far remote from their ambition that we predict that not until the summer or fall of 1872 will Halifax be in railway communication with San Francisco.

Miners Share's, Pick's Steel—5 King St.

Local and Provincial News.

Homes—Prices paid for Hides. See Amherst's advt.,—11.

The potato bug has appeared at Harvey, York Co., Sussex, and at Grand Falls.

Staves.—Large and re-energetic orders have been received at Windsor for spars from the States.

Pittsburg, U. S., is organizing a four oared crew to take part in the Halifax Carnival.

The Antimony Mines at Prince William, York Co., are to be worked by a company which has been formed.

The Great Bridge across the Tantramar is daily becoming more and more in appearance. Unless prompt measures are adopted it will fall.

ACCIDENT AT AMHERST.—A lad named Francis Taylor fell from a horizontal bar and broke his arm on Saturday last.

PERSONAL.—Mrs. Edward Cogswell and Miss Cogswell left Sackville on Tuesday for Halifax, en route for England.

The Auction Sale at the residence of Mr. E. B. Dixon, to have taken place next Thursday, is postponed on a further notice.

FOOTING AT SACKVILLE.—On Thursday night and Friday morning last, a row occurred between some Sheddice people and parties connected with the circus. John Daley was cut in the breast and cheek. Andrew Russell, brakeman was wounded in the chest. Kirk, the proprietor of the Weldon House was knocked down. Long, the giant, was badly beaten. E. L., the ring master received a gash in the head. One of the circus men was arrested, but afterwards escaped.

Two large fires occurred in Fredericton on Saturday evening last, destroying a large amount of property, of which only \$50,000 was insured. It is supposed to be the effect of incendiarianism. We regret that our contemporary the "Colonial Farmer" was burnt out, and the proprietor, Mr. Lagin will be a heavy loser.

The well known American yacht "Silvie" is in St. John. She is over 100 tons register. A Literary Club has been organized in St. John, and we notice among its prominent members many of our old Sackville Academy friends. The Paris Crew are in training and make most capital time now, they are without an opponent. There is a fluttering to Ottawa of the members of the Cabinet, Tupper, Tilly, Mitchell left in Monday morning's boat. Brignoli is to be with his Operatic Troupe at the Mechanics Institute on Friday evening. Hon. Seal Dow lectured on Temperance on Tuesday evening. The various pic-nics and festivals advertised show St. John is enjoying our brief summer.

The Penitentiary for the Maritime Provinces is to be located at Amherst is again reported.

THE MASONIC PICNIC at Point du Chene on Tuesday was a success. The day fine; the gathering large; the Amherst Brass Band discoursed its sweetest music; the brethren of the mystic tie and their visitors entered with zest into the various sports and diversions of the day; and the whole affair was very pleasant, and passed off in a manner highly creditable to its managers.

The difficulty that recently arose between Mr. Douglas, one of the contractors of Section No. 4, and his partners, Messrs. Smith & Pittblado, has been left, by mutual consent, to the arbitration of J. S. McLean, Esq., of Halifax, and B. Botsford, Esq., Sheriff of Westmorland.

SPRING HILL RAILWAY.—We understand that the earthwork for a railway from Spring Hill to the Intercolonial at Stewart's Meadow will be let this fall. This branch will be about 1 mile in length. It is intended to ship coal from the Nappan River, and a short branch will be constructed from the Intercolonial to Roach's Point, where deep water exists and facilities for loading, etc. The total distance the Spring Hill coal will, under this arrangement, have to be carried by rail to shipment is 16 miles.

MATTERS ABOUT ATHOL.—Charles Embee had the side of his head very much injured one day last week by a kick received from his horse. He is doing well under the treatment of Dr. Hodgson. Railroad matters are progressing very satisfactory in this place. One of the men employed on the railroad, by the name of Fraser, had his leg injured by a fall of earth. Two gentlemen from Halifax, Messrs. Campbells, have been prospecting in this place for coal. The prospect they say is good. "Crops look splendid." Hay making commenced.—Com.

The Lawrence Manufacturing Company, Maccan, are making rapid progress with their buildings. The machinery has been purchased from one of the best manufacturing establishments in Philadelphia, and it is fully expected. The services of one of the most competent men in Mass., has been secured to set up the machinery, and superintend the manufacture of cloth, etc. The Company are going to place in the building additional machinery for the manufacture of knit woolsen goods. The Directors will be ready for the anticipated rush of customers about the 1st of September next.

CUTTINGS is a place built up at the River Philip Bridge within a few months. It is a wide awake place—awake night and day. It has hotels, boarding houses, stores that drive a good trade, a new Episcopal Church, blacksmiths shops, shanties, "balloon residences," and establishments providing facilities for those who wish to "licker up." The large influx of navvies in the evenings often make the nights lively with whiskey drinking, dancing, singing, fighting, and other like innocent amusements whereby the weary laborer relieves the tediousness of working hours, and the moral sentiments of the community are edified.

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FIRE AT MACCAN.—Two dwelling houses, a store, barn, and outhouses belonging to Col. Bennet, proprietor of the Chignecto Coal Mines, were destroyed by fire on Tuesday evening. Mr. James McDonald, who occupied one house, suffered a heavy loss in hay, etc. Mr. Matthew Trider who occupied the other one saved most of his furniture. Goods in the store were mostly saved. Property partially insured. Loss about \$1,000. Cause of fire unknown. The fire was seen from Sackville.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.—We have more than once drawn attention to the necessity of a daily mail between Westmorland Point and Bay Verte. There is daily communication between Westmorland and St. John by rail, and on every alternate day letters have to lie 24 hours at Westmorland before they are forwarded. This is not as it should be; a rich, prosperous, and commercial district like Bay Verte and the surrounding country, is not treated fairly when it has not mails as often as other less enterprising places. We have also urged that the new and thriving settlement, Centerville, connecting Upper Sackville with Shomague, should have a weekly mail. It seems, however, that under Confederation the circumlocution office has been introduced, and years must elapse before any useful rule can be obtained or any additional mails established.

The sensation of the day is the opening of the Victoria Hotel to the public. It is 125x102 feet, and has five stories above the basement. Its walls are of brick and covered with mastic. Its architectural style is Italian. On the first floor is the main hall, 53x37; two reading rooms, 19x22; dining hall, 40x60 and 17 feet high; reception rooms, tea rooms, private parlors, coat room, wine room, a steam elevator for carrying guests from floor to floor, etc. On the basement are billiard rooms, bar room, cigar room, etc. On the second floor is a grand saloon, 100x38, elegantly furnished, with a grand piano provided by Mr. C. Flood, at a cost of \$1,000. There are some 20 parlors, 12x38x5. The bedrooms are all 18x10. Each bedroom has a marble mantel and grate. There is a reservoir of 7,000 gallons placed directly under the roof. On the top is an observatory, 100 feet above German St. The building cost \$125,000; the furniture, etc., \$75,000. The lessee and manager is Mr. B. T. Oregan formerly of the steamer "New York."

OXFORD, Cumberland Co., N. S., is one of the most stirring little centres of enterprise anywhere in our country. Situated on a broad interval on the left bank of the River Philip, it commands a range of delightful river scenery, and at this season when grass and foliage are luxuriant in their growth, and beautiful in their hundred shades of green, the place looks doubly attractive. As a business centre it is well selected, being surrounded by a fine country, and within a short distance of both water and railway communication. Unlike many of our country places, the people there are not dead. A small town has been built up within three or four years, and yet it seems only in its infancy. Sixteen buildings (dwelling-houses and factories) are now in course of erection. The Methodist Meeting House is being renovated with paint and paper, and the congregation has within a few weeks added to its attractions a new organ, and a bell of steel amalgam. Rev. Geo. Harrison is the Minister. The Baptists of the place erected last summer a very neat chapel. They are under the pastorate of the Rev. E. C. Corey.

Section 7.

We understand that the earthwork on Messrs. Sumner and Somers' Section is nearly completed, but their masonry is not in so forward a condition, but good progress is being made. Folly River Bridge, a very large one, and Debarre River Bridge are both about half done. Work is also progressing on North and Truro River Bridges.

Section 12.

E. A. Jones, Esq., the contractor of this section, has nearly 800 men employed, and is pushing forward his work. The bridge across the River Philip has one abutment and two piers nearly completed, and the second abutment has been commenced. This bridge has 4 spans of 100 feet each, is about 50 feet high, and even now with a huge embankment stretching across the valley of the river presents a formidable appearance.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Washington Treaty.

To the Editor of the "Post."

Sir,—The Dominion relations with the Mother Country is fast assuming portentous meaning, and never in our history have we had need of wisdom or statesmen, or of more caution in our national councils.

England, up to this time has maintained an exclusive right, independent of colonial interference, to negotiate her foreign relation in every particular, and it does not require much sagacity to see that she neither can nor will now suffer colonial legislators to defeat her treaties and contracts with foreign countries. Such a state of things could scarcely be thought tenable by the most ultra stickler for colonial independence, much less by English statesmen. When England has become weak and vacillating enough to think it necessary to submit her treaties with foreign countries for the sanction of her different colonial legislatures then indeed has her pride and grandeur fled and her national independence become a myth. We would not ourselves see England so degraded and weakened, and yet we hear of the determination of the different legislatures of the Dominion to defeat the operations of the Washington Treaty, or at least portions of it. The reserve in the Treaty, "that the different colonial Governments must approve," can scarcely mean more than a formal sanction, extended as a matter of courtesy.

That the conditions of the Treaty have been settled with very little regard to the interests or wishes of the Dominion is patent upon the face of it. The Alabama affair is looked upon as a very serious matter requiring an apology besides ample money, monuments, while the outrages and murders by fanatical citizens of the United States, against Canadians in the peaceful enjoyment of their homes, were entirely ignored, or allowed quietly to get the go by. Other things might be noted had I space. It is hard to find anything like justice in these things, but, are we so placed that we can think of defeating the treaty by legislative enactments, with any show of consistency? We certainly are not! England's dignity and power cannot be so assailed from within without a manifest confession of weakness, derogatory to ourselves as British subjects and degrading to England in the eyes of foreign nations.

We may appeal to the sense of England and the United States, and perhaps get redress of our wrongs if any there be, but a legislative enactment antagonistic to British law, touching her foreign relations, is a declaration of independence, and must produce complications dangerous to the empire and ruinous if persisted in.

It is remarkable that the Commissioners should provide that the colonies be separately consulted in order to make the treaty binding. Is it not possible that this provision was predetermined by U. S. politicians and the advocates of annexation or independence? Certainly a wiser arrangement could not be made for the consummation of such results, striking as it does at the foundation of British unity and power. Let the colonies not fall into the snare!

No acts that we can pass will give us redress for fanatical wrongs, or explain away our chagrin at being overlooked in the deliberations on the treaty; they will only unite our energies for better terms, or in any way facilitate the settlement of our troubles.

Notwithstanding our Commissioners appear to have taken but little interest in colonial matters and failed to get as good terms as might have been obtained by better diplomacy, yet I cannot but think that very advantageous terms have been obtained for New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and other colonies in the matter of the fisheries. I am aware by making such a declaration, I am leaving myself liable to severe criticism, and perhaps to a charge of insanity (if I may judge from the general tone of the press), yet I propose with all deference to those who differ from me to give my reasons next week if it be not intruding on your columns.

I am, Sir,
Your Obedt. Servant,
A. B.

Sackville, July 18, 1871.

To the Editor of the Chignecto Post.

Dear Sir,

An unlucky individual who spoke at the meeting of the Educational Society, held with the Baptist Association at Sackville, last week seems to have said something not very palatable. From the reports that have appeared no one can gather what he did say. The "Daily Telegraph" says: "We regret that one of the speakers so far forgot as to refer to the moral influence of some of our educational institutions in such terms as invited decided disapproval."

The "Christian visitor" says: "It is to be hoped that certain extravagant remarks aimed at our educational institutions did not carry much weight with them." One Sackville paper says: "C. E. Knapp, Esq., spoke of the immoral influences brought to bear on young ladies studying at Sackville and Horton."

The Chignecto Post says: "C. E. Knapp, Esq., in the course of his remarks attacked the Sackville institutions, in learning to dance there he thought young ladies learned too much entirely, he considered dancing immoral."

The reports of the correspondents of the St. John papers gives us no clue to what Mr. Knapp did say; and the reports in the local papers are mere burlesques. Where one of them says: "The remarks of the speaker were deprecated by all the ministers and delegates present." He strays outside of the truth. Mr. Knapp did not attack the persons in charge of the institutions mentioned, he referred generally to all colleges and Academies, and only incidentally introduced Wolfville and Sackville. The purport of the speech was, that children sent to such institutions did not ordinarily advance in useful education, being far beyond what they knew when they left the common schools at home, that they acquire accomplishments in these places that very many parents would much rather they would not have, that the moral tone of these institutions was not as good as some might suppose, and that no individual, however strict and moral, could prevent corrupt and immoral conduct in places where large numbers of young persons live together. That boarding schools were always more or less immoral, places in which the bad are more apt to corrupt the good than the good reform the bad, and that the safest place to educate, females especially, was under the supervision of their parents.

Mr. Knapp attacked the principle of giving government grants to denominational schools, and laid it to the charge of the Baptists in New Brunswick; that they were the first to ask for such grants; that to receive State aid was contrary to all the teachings of Baptist history, and had been condemned everywhere by Baptist except in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and concluded by advising his own (the Baptist) denomination to throw back the thirty pieces of silver into the treasury.

I admit that some of the speakers had been horrified at what Mr. Knapp said, and if extravagant language of the denunciation of institutions of N. B. and N. S., was the right salvo for the wounds he inflicted; no doubt they are so far healed that not even a scar remains. None of the speakers, however, attempted to meet him with facts and arguments, and I think had the delegates present been consulted a large majority of them would have endorsed his views.

Yours, etc.,
Dorchester, July 21st.

St. John City Market.

REPORTED BY A. C. McLEAD, COMMISSIONER AGENT, 11 UNION ST.

July 25th, 1871.

Flour—Canada super	—	\$6.00	\$6.25
Extra State	—	\$6.00	\$6.25
Choice	—	7.00	7.10
Corn Meal	—	3.80	4.05
Oats, P. E. Land	—	65	70c
Other	—	60	65c
Firkin Butter	—	19	21c
Roll	—	22	24c
Tallow, best	—	7	8c
Lard	—	12	14c
Eggs, fresh	—	14	15c
Smoked Hams	—	10	12c
Shoulders	—	9	10c
Beef	—	8	10c
Veal	—	5	7c
Potatoes	—	10	50c
Mutton	—	6	8c
Lamb	—	8	10c

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 N. S. Co's. Landing, Read's Point, St. John, N. B.

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.
Hon. S. L. Tilley, C. B., Hon. A. M. L. St. John, Hon. J. Jones, Messrs. L. & F. Burpee & Co., Hon. P. Mitchell, Messrs. Jardine & Co., Messrs. Daniel & Boyd.
St. John, June 8.

STRENGTHS & FIGURES.
Wholesale Grocers,
36 Dock st., - St. John.

In Store and arrive per 1st Spring vessels:
520 CHESTS & hf-chests Black and Oolong TEAS;
20 casks Java and Jamaica Coffee;
75 Boxes Tobacco, assorted brands; 100,000 Cigars, good quality, very low;
100 kegs Bl. Carb Soda;
100 lbs. Washing Soda;
100 sacks Rice, Hangman & Arracan;
200 boxes Layer Raisins;
240 boxes Tobacco Pipes, assorted;
Soap, Candles, Bell Cords, Hops, Whiting, Coppers, Vitrol, Brooms, Pails, Matches, Vinnings, Black Lead, &c., &c. Also—All kinds of the best Liquors in Case and Cask.

The above, together with a large stock of unannounced articles, we will sell at our usual low rates for Cash or good Paper.

Persons about to commence business can depend upon getting a good article at lowest price. Every information given.

STRENGTHS & FIGURES,
Apr. 13 1871. 36 Dock street.

Lawrence Manufacturing Co.
NOTICE is hereby given that a Third Fall of twenty-five per cent. on the Subscribed Stock of the above Company, making 75 per cent. ordered to be payable to the Treasurer, J. T. Smith, Esq., Amherst, by the first of August next.

Dated, Maccan, July 1871.
F. A. DONKIN, Presd.,
July 27 M. L. TUCKER, Secy.

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:
55 Boxes Smelt Glass, 7x9 to 26x29;
16 Bags Weight Spikes, 4 to 7 in.;
2 Bells, 4x6, 5x7, 6x8;
Washing Soda, Shot;
Dry paints, Rope, &c.

Ex Steamship "Assyria":
3 Cases Shelf Hardware,
CONTAINING:
Table and Dessert Knives and Forks, Pocket Cutlery, Table, Tea and Dessert Spoons, Butter Knives, Dinner and Call Hells, Tea Trays, Candlesticks, Hand Mirrors, Chisels, Files, Planes, Squares, Turn-screws, Padlocks, Carriage Whips, Whip Thongs, Brushes, Combs, Gold Leaf Rules, Compasses, Single and double barrelled Guns, Gun Caps, Shot Pouches, Powder Flasks, Snides, Pencils, Tape Measures, Pocket Books, Shoe Rasps, Bolts and Nuts, &c., &c.

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

GROCERIES.
H. H. BRIGHT, Bright Fort Rio Sugar,
2 Hubs, 2 Pins, do. do. Molasses,
50 Bbls. Winter Flour;
50 Boxes Layer Raisins;
50 Chests Congou Tea, (very choice).

Ex Sch. "Wild Hunter" from Boston
1 Case Picture Frames,
PLAIN AND RESTIC (assorted).

50 Rolls Tar & Dry Paper,
BROOMS,
PAIRS,
W. H. SHAWBOARDS,
&c., &c., &c.

Haying Tools.
Forks,
Rakes,
Scythes,
Scythe Stones,
Shovels,
Fork Handles,
Hoos,
&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 at 36 Dock street, with increased facilities, we 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.

1871. 1871.
ALASLOW HATS
J. L. BLACK.

Hats! Hats!
2 CASES Gentlemen's and Boys'
HATS.
Newest Boston Patterns.

For sale by J. L. BLACK.
Carriage Stock.
Dasher Leather;
Enamelled Leather;
Rubber Booting;
Enamelled Cloth;
Malleable Castings;
White Lead and Cold Paints;
Paint Oil and Turpentine.
The lowest in the market at
J. L. BLACK'S.

HAYING TOOLS.
SCYTHES,
FORKS,
WHEEL
HORSE
RAKES.
AT
J. L. BLACK'S.

Carriage Wood.
JUST received and for sale very low
45 sets BENT WHEEL RIMS, 30
sets SPOKES, assorted.
—ALSO—
Shafts and Poles.
J. L. BLACK.

Clocks
—AND—
TIME PIECES.

LARGE ASSORTMENT Bronze Case, Plain
and Fancy 8 day
Clocks and Time Pieces.
—ALSO—
Wood Case Time Pieces and Clocks, from
\$2 upward at
Jos. L. Black's.

Children's Cabs,
Assorted qualities at
J. L. BLACK'S.
Chairs.
Large Stock and full assortment. Just re-
ceived and for sale low.
J. L. BLACK.

JUNE 29, 1871.

Ex Ship "Harvest Home"
AND NOW IN STORE:
80 BAGS and Kegs English Hot
Cut, Wrought and Common
Cut Nails;
1 Cask Zinc;
1200 Bars and refined IRON;
60 Bundles do.;
12 do. do.;
10 do. Spring and TIE STEEL;
50 Boxes Glass
From \$5.10 to 26.50.
At Lowest Rates.
J. L. BLACK.

FANCY GOODS!
A very excellent assortment—Also
—Plain Black, Figured Black and Colored
Dress Silks.
Everything new in Ladies' and Misses'
and Children's Gloves and Hosiery.
Ribbons and Trimmings;
Buttons and Braids;
Gentlemen's Summer Clothes, in Exten-
sive variety.
\$1600 Worth Gentlemen's
Ready-Made Clothing, English Manufacture
and "full Fashion."
J. L. BLACK

At Glasgow House
Just Received, a new Stock of
White Lead,
BLACK, YELLOW & RED PAINTS;
BOILED & RAW OIL.
Very cheap for Cash.
J. L. BLACK.
May 10, 1871.

600 LBS. White, Blue & Red Cut
Tin Wares. Very cheap
for Cash.
Elipitic Springs & Pat-
ent Axles.
Full Assortment now on hand at
J. L. BLACK.

TELEGRAPHIC!
Special Despatches to "Chicago Post."

OTTAWA, 27.
The "Manitoba" of 8th inst. con-
tains the following particulars of G.
W. Hill's death: "Went to bed 2.30
a. m., of 5th; died the servant going
night, and said he would be asleep in
two minutes; made up and placed
on his desk three small packages of
money; is supposed to have gone
out; locked the door and put the key
in his pocket; was found by a boy
about 6 a. m., half a mile above
"Silver Heights," with a revolver in
his hand; two chambers discharged;
one ball in his forehead; death was
instantaneous. Verdict of Coroner's
jury: "Suicide during a fit of tempo-
rary insanity."
Earl Grey and Marquis Ripon ar-
rived here on 25th.
Langerin leaves for British Colum-
bia tomorrow.
Tupper, Tilly, and Mitchell arrived
yesterday.

HALIFAX, 27.
Steamer "North America" arrived
from England yesterday morning at
8 o'clock. The Tyno Crew are on
board and they leave for St. John
to-day.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

England.
LONDON, July 22.
The Prince of Wales has returned
from the continent. The Princess
remained at Kissingen.
Sir Charles Morland has on re-
commendation, resolved not to re-
commence the suit against Lady
Morland, but intimates his disin-
clination to support her ladyship by
money or otherwise.
July 21.—All the papers to-day
contain editorials on the cancellation,
by Royal Warrant, of the Act legal-
izing the purchase of army commis-
sions.

The "Times," "Post," and "Stand-
ard" believe the course of the min-
istry unconstitutional, while the
"News" and "Telegraph" approve to
the fullest extent.
The Emperor Napoleon paid a visit
yesterday to Woolwich arsenal and
dockyard.
July 23.—The report that the roof
of the Mount Cenotaph had fallen
in is unbounded.
A great amount of sympathy is
manifested throughout Ireland in be-
half of Kelly, the assassin of a high
constable. A large sum has been
subscribed for securing the ablest
counsel for Kelly's defence.
Prince Frederick William of Prus-
sia has arrived at Darmstadt.

United States.
NEW YORK, June 24.
A terrible fire occurred on the 23d
in Market Street among the lumber
and planing mills.
The immigrants arriving at this
port for the quarter ending 30 June,
was 101,015.
The Coroner's jury on the New
York riot rendered a verdict to-day
that parties came to their death on
the 12th inst., by gunshot wounds at
hands of parties unknown.
On the night of the 21st the Gov-
ernment magazine at Washington
exploded, and a conflagration follow-
ed. Loss one million dollars. No
loss of life.
Several of the Orange Societies
have nearly doubled their member-
ship since the riot.
Henry Ward Beecher says in the
"Christian Union" this week that the
Orange Societies should parade next
year without a banner changed or a
motto rubbed out, and they do not
now represent a spent fact in history,
but a living principle, not the Battle
of the Boyne in Ireland, but the ques-
tion of liberty in New York.

France.
The Paris Municipal elections pro-
ceeded to-day. No disturbances oc-
curred.
Official reports show Paris to be
healthy.
Prince Napoleon is staying three
days at Havre, and is ordered to
leave France.
Prussian troops evacuated the cities
of Amiens and Reims, and the re-
parations of Somme, Lower Seine,
and Cure.

Spain.
The Spanish Cortes adjourned tu-
multuously amid the protests of the
Ministry.
A new Spanish Ministry has been
formed, with Serrano as President of
Council and Minister of War.
Serrano's new Cabinet has failed.
It is reported that he refused to
undertake the formation of another
one.

London Goods.
TWELVE Packages Pure London Chem-
icals; Drugs and Sundries, land-
ed ex steamer "Acacia." For sale whole-
sale and retail by
HANINGTON BROS.
July 27 st. John

Agricultural
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
WATERTOWN, NEW YORK STATE.
A Stock Company, Established 1853.

Cash Assets, \$600,000.00
Deposited with the Finance Minister at Ottawa, \$100,000.00
R. G. TREMAIN, Gen. Agent for Maritime Provinces.
OFFICE—64 Bedford Row, Halifax, N. S.

The Agricultural
Does a strictly non-hazardous business, insures detached
Private Residences, Household Furniture, and Farm Properties
only, at rates averaging about ONE HALF those of any other Stock Company. Hol-
ders of Real Estate in Cities, Towns, Villages and Country, will do well to
consult our Agent before insuring elsewhere. FARMERS will
find the "Agricultural" especially advantageous for
their purposes.
POLICIES ISSUED FOR ONE, TWO, OR THREE YEARS.
Losses Promptly paid in Gold.
WM. MURPHY,
Agent for Westmorland and Cumberland Counties.
Sackville, N. B., July 13th, 1871. July 13.

Silicate Book Stakes.
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.

Glu-ene.
THE best article known for mending
Wood, Crockery, Glass, Marble,
Ivory, Leather, &c. A large lot just re-
ceived. Very liberal discount to Whole-
sale buyers.
H. CHUBB & CO.
July 27 st. John.

Diamond Ink.
THE Blue Black for Writing and Copy-
ing. Violet for Writing and Copying.
German Carmines. These Inks are now in
great demand, on account of their many ex-
cellent qualities. They flow freely—dry
rapidly—and do not set off in books—they
have no sediment and copy superbly. The
Violet Ink will not injure by freezing.
The subscribers having been appointed
Sole Agents for New Brunswick, offer these
Inks to the Trade and the public on the
most favorable terms.
H. CHUBB & CO.
July 27 st. John.

Mount Allison
Wesleyan College and Academies.
THE First Term of the Academic Year
1871-2 will not open till
Thursday, August 17th.
to allow full time for the insertion of the
Steam-heating Apparatus in the Ladies'
Academy.
All the Institutions are furnished with
the usual staff of competent instructors.
For further particulars as to Terms,
Course of Study, &c., send for a catalogue.
D. ALLISON,
J. B. INCH.
Sackville, July 19th—July 20

R. S. Staples & Co.
Have just received and will be opened to-
day:
NEW Hosiery, Ribbed and plain, in
White, Col'd and Leather Mixtures,
for Ladies', Children and Gents' wear.
NEW GLOVES—in Kid, Lamb and Cotton.
NEW PRINCE—in Light Groups and
Dark: White Marcellines and Pique; White
and Colored Counterpanes; New Three
Quarter Dress Goods, in light colors;
which together with an assortment of gen-
eral DRY GOODS we will sell at our usual
low prices.
* Inspection respectfully invited.
R. S. STAPLES & CO.
July 26 st. John.

Infants' and Children's Trim-
med Hats.
INFANTS' and Children's Trimmed
Hats, at 25 cents each, will be offered
on Saturday and following days.
R. S. STAPLES & CO.
July 26 st. John.

Steamship "Peruvian"
and via Portland.
Have received ex above Steamship:
12 PACKAGES containing New
Prints, New Dress Goods,
White Cottons, Roll Closures; Men's Fancy
and Black Ties; a full assortment of Ladies'
Collars and Cuffs and Mitten Ties; Mat-
tress Lace Collars, Boot Laces, and an as-
sortment of Haberdashery. Wholesale and
Retail, at the lowest rates.
EVERITT & BUTLER.
July 26 st. John.

Straw & Felt Hats.
D. Magee & Co.
HAVE received a large quantity of White
and Brown Square Crowned Canton
HATS and New Felt HATS, to assort
stock.
51 King Street.
July 26 st. John.

Summer Overcoats.
Per Mail Steamer via Halifax—
JUST opened—Another nice assortment
of Melton Cloth Summer Overcoats.
They are the Cheapest Coat in the Market.
W. W. McFETERS,
Granite Hill, st. John.
July 26

SUGAR SUGAR.
IN Store—10 hds. Prime Barbadoes
SUGAR. For sale by
W. S. CALHOUN.
July 26 st. John.

Tea, Soda and Rice.
IN STORE—30 chests and 60 chests Con-
gon Tea, 25 kegs Rice, Soda, 25
sacks Arracan Rice. For sale at lowest
rates.
BARBOUR BROS.
July 26 st. John.

Government Hogs, Ottawa.
WEDNESDAY, 7th day of June, 1871.
Present:
**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GEN-
ERAL IN COUNCIL.**
ON the recommendation of the Hon. the
Minister of Customs, and under and
in pursuance of the 8th Section of the 31st
Victoria, Chapter 9, entitled: "An Act re-
specting the Customs," His Excellency has
been pleased to order and it is hereby or-
dered, that on, from and after the first day
of July next, Tiguaish and Aspey Bay, in the
province of Nova Scotia be and the same
are hereby constituted and erected into
Out Ports of Entry; and it is further or-
dered, that Tiguaish be placed under the
survey of the Port of Amherst, and Aspey
Bay under the survey of the Port of Bad-
deck.
WM. H. LEE.
July 26 Clerk of Council.

No. 1 Shad.
JUST Received—30 half bbls. No. 1
Shad. For sale low by
BARBOUR BROS.
July 27 st. John.

Trunks.
R. S. STAPLES & CO. will offer 100
dozen assorted Trunks, at 10 per
cent less than manufacturers' prices, to
Jobbers and Wholesale Buyers, to close
out stock.
R. S. STAPLES & CO.
July 27 st. John.

Shaker Flannels.
Just received per steamer New York:
1 CASE Shaker Flannels, different
Grades. Will be sold low.
R. S. STAPLES & CO.
July 27 st. John.

Grey Shirting Flannels.
JUST opened—2 bales Heavy Grey (all
wool) Shirting Flannels. A good as-
sortment.
R. S. STAPLES & CO.
July 27 st. John.

Stephanotis.
A DELIGHTFUL Perfume. For sale
by
GEO. STEWART, JR.
July 27 st. John.

330 CUCUMBERS: 1 crate Cab-
bage; 1 bbl. Cauliflowers; 3
New Onions; 3 boxes Branges;
boxes Lemons. For sale low by
W. C. TREADWELL.
July 27

Stationery.
INITIAL Note Paper and Envelopes;
Rose Tin Note Paper and Envelopes;
Square Note Paper and Envelopes;
Baronial Note Paper and Envelopes;
Whitman's Note Paper and Envelopes;
Very fine 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.

NEW
DRY GOODS.
FRESH
GROCERIES.
HAYING
IMPLEMENTS, &c.
A General Assortment,
Just opened
AT
DIXON & FAWCETT'S.
COUNTRY PRODUCE
Always taken in exchange for Goods.
D. & F.
J. D. LAWLOR,
MANUFACTURER OF
LAWLOR'S FAMILY LOOK STITCH
—AND—
The Howe & Singer's Family
and Manufacturing
SEWING MACHINES.
General Agent in the Dominion for the
"Tina" and the "Florence" Sewing
Machines, and the New England
Wax Thread Machines, Peg-
ging Machines, and Bow-
and Shanty Machin-
ery.
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Every Description of Sewing
Machine Findings, &c.
DUPLICATE PARTS of all the
Popular Machines kept constantly on hand.
Principal Office:
365 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.
Factory—48 Nazareth st.
Branch Offices:
22 St. John St., QUEBEC.
22 King St., ST. JOHN, N. B.
103 Barrington St., HALIFAX.
E. HARNEY.
WM. MURPHY, Sackville,
Agent for Westm'd & Cumberland Cos.
(July 13)
T. T. SHERRARD & CO.
Marble & Freestone Workers,
Point Du Chene,
WESTMORLAND, N. B.
MONUMENTS, GRAVESTONES,
Tablets, Chimney Pieces, Table & Counter
Tops, Shelves and Brackets
Made of the best Materials, and cheaper
than at any other establishment in the
Province.
Samples may be seen at A. FORD'S.
Any orders left with him will be filled
with despatch.
A. FORD,
July 5th, 1871.—July 3 Sackville, N. B.

Sackville Boot and Shoe Factory
april 27
ABNER SMITH.

WANTED
To keep my business moving—**Green**
Hickory and Crab Skins.
All persons having either or both for
sale, will be fairly dealt with and re-
ceive the highest Market Price in **CASH**
for the same, at the
Sackville Boot & Shoe Factory,
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Mill & Steamboat
SUPPLIES.

RUBBER AND LEATHER BELTING.
REDUCTION IN PRICES!
Z. G. GABEL,
WOULD call attention to his LARGE
and SUPERIOR Stock of Leather
and Rubber Belting, at Reduced Prices.
Agent of the Boston Belting Company
and of J. B. Hoyt & Co., New York.
Every Belt is Warranted!
Butcher's, and Wheatman & Smith's
Mill Saws and Files. Lard, Olive, Suet,
and Crude Oil. Lard and Pailing Ties.
Rubber Packing. **STEAM GAUGES**, all
kinds. Flax Hemp, date and Lubricating
Packing. CLOTHES WRINGERS and CLOTHES
WASHERS. RUBBER GOODS, every de-
scription. EXAMS and HAYSTACK HOSE.
The Best Belting and the most Su-
perior Goods imported, can be found
at
No. 90 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET, ST.
JOHN, N. B.
July 30

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To keep my business moving—**Green**
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CLEANINGS.

A New York poet is named Henry. Some of his fays are said to be very good.

The wheat-growing districts of the R. & River Valley, covers 60,000 square miles.

The Chicago "Republican," of July 1st, contained a record of 7 births, 9 marriages, 2 bignations, 8 divorces, 4 elopements, 8 deaths, 8 suicides, 8 murders, 3 hangings, and 8 appointments for executions.

A son of Erin, just arrived in this land of plenty, being in want, was told by a person to whom he applied for aid, to go to — generally considered a very warm region. "Civilize, indeed," said Pat, "to invite me to your father's house."

Mr. Bonner, the owner of the trotter "Blacker," is now the lucky possessor of the fastest four year old trotter in the world. He paid \$20,000 for it, and now offers \$10,000 for a colt able to match it. At Fleetwood Park, N. Y., this equine phenomenon trotted its mile 2m 20 1-4s.

At a certain hotel in Ohio a large mirror is placed at the entrance of the dining-hall, which is so constructed that you see yourself a thin, cadaverous, hungry person; but, when you come out from the table, and look again in the glass, your body is distended to the extremity of corpulence.

A colored member of the Louisiana Legislature, ceal ly made a speech reflecting severely on the character of another colored member. At the close of the speech the one who had been lashed arose and said with some dignity: "Dat nigger is a liar, and I'll frow my boot down his front if he opens his eels-dash-on meagin'."

An English chemist has been experimenting for the purpose of ascertaining how much of various kinds of food must be eaten in order to make one pound of flesh. He comes to the conclusion that it requires twenty-five pounds of milk, one hundred of turnips, fifty of potatoes, fifty of carrots, nine of oatmeal, seven and a half of barley meal, and three and a half of beans.

We were shown in the Provincial Secretary's office a very beautiful specimen of the handwork of a young Nova Scotia lady, which she proposes to offer for the acceptance of Her Majesty the Queen. It is a hooked mat representing groups of flowers, designed and worked with rare skill, and made almost entirely out of old garments, a fact which would hardly be suspected from the richness of the mat. Altogether it is an exquisite piece of work well worthy the acceptance of Her Majesty, to whom His Honor the Lieutenant Governor has consented to forward it. The maker of the mat is Mrs. Handley Balconie, of Tillamouth, Digby county—Chrom.

A young Prussian officer, who doubted the love of his affianced bride, requested, after the battle of Gravelotte, one of his friends at home to inform the young lady that he (the officer) was among the killed, and to report to him how she would receive the news. The friend complied with the officer's request, but the letter which was to convey the report of the young lady's demenor, brought to the officer the terrible news of her death, the young girl having committed suicide the night after his friend's sad communication. The young officer was so impressed with the catastrophe, and felt so much aggrieved at the death of his young betrothed, that he went mad. He is now in a Berlin lunatic asylum, and his case has been pronounced hopeless.

OLIVER S. HALSTEAD, of New Jersey, a man of good family, and who has so far had the confidence of the republican party as to be a candidate for Congress two years ago, was shot dead in a house of ill-fame at Newark, Sunday morning, by one Botts, a charcoal dealer, whose mistress Halstead was visiting. The "Tribune" says of him; "No public character was so well known in Washington as he. He went everywhere, he knew everybody, and cut a large gulf in social as well as political life. There was nothing he did not know and nothing he could not do. There was no bounds to his ambition and no limit to his glowing imagination. He was lavish in his expenditures and as generous as a prince when he had money, and when money failed him his credit was liberally bestowed. The tragic end of his long and eventful career will once more revive in the memories of thousands who were in Washington during the war."

PHENIX MUTUAL LIFE Insurance Compy.

Established in 1851.
\$130,000 IN GOLD
Deposited at Ottawa
FOR THE SECURITY OF DOMINION
POLICY HOLDERS.

Assets securely invested,
\$1,081,970.50.
Surplus, free of all liabilities,
\$1,868,904.50.
Ratio of Assets to Liabilities larger
than that of any other Company
of equal age, being
150 of Assets to every 100 of Liabilities.
DIVIDENDS PAID TO POLICY HOLDERS,
\$522,466.18.
Income in 1869,
\$2,432,970.00

Since the commencement of its business, the Company has issued Policies upon more than 43,000 Lives! and it has paid to Losses—Only One and a Quarter Million Dollars! to the families of those who have deceased while members of the Company.

Within the past five years its Assets have increased more than Four and a half Million Dollars, notwithstanding over half a million dollars have been returned to Policy Holders and over three-quarters of a million dollars have been returned to the member of Policies issued by the PHENIX MUTUAL was only exceeded by one other company doing business in Canada last year.

SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE PHENIX MUTUAL Life Insurance Company.

IT IS PURELY MUTUAL, because all the profits of this Company are divided among the insured. Dividends are annual. All Policies may be made non-forfeitable. Mutual Premiums. All cash rates lower than those of a majority of Companies in the United States. Nearly all restrictions removed from its Policies. No extra charge for insuring the lives of females. No extra charge for railway employees. It does not limit travel as other companies do.

OFFICES: 3 and 4 Bayard's Building (2d floor), Prince William street, nearly opposite Bank of New Brunswick.
AGENT FOR NEW BRUNSWICK,
W. B. McSWEENEY, nov10

"WEED" SEWING MACHINES!

1700 of the above
Celebrated Machines,
Now ready and for sale by the North American Sewing Machine Company!

W. S. CALHOUN,
GENERAL AGENT,
No 54 King st. st. John.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY,

1,000

LABORERS.

ON SECTION No. 1, 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 are also wanted, to 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

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. CHURCHMAN,
Amherst, June 8th—jus Agon.

SAWS! SAWS!

ALEXANDRA WORKS,
Saw Factory,
Corner of North and George Streets, St. John.

J. F. LAWTON,
Proprietor.

MARRIE & FREESTONE 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.,

Pettitcodiac 10.10 a. m., Moncton 11.14 a. m.,

Painsee 11.40 a. m., Shediac 12.00 p. m.,

and arrive at Point Du Chene at 12.15 p. m.

No. 4 Will leave St. John at 11.15 a. m.,

Hampton 1.05 p. m., Sussex 2.45 p. m.,

Pettitcodiac 4.30 p. m., Moncton 4.10 p. m.,

Shediac 7.25 p. m., and arrive at Point Du Chene at 7.35 p. m.

No. 6 Will leave St. John at 2.30 p. m.,

Hampton 4.10 p. m., Sussex 6 p. m.,

and arrive at Pettitcodiac 7.30 p. m.

No. 8 Will leave St. John at 5 p. m., Hampton 6 p. m.,

and arrive at Sussex at 7 p. m.

No. 10 Will leave Painsee Junction at 11.40 a. m.,

Dorchester 12.52 p. m., Sackville 1.35 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 Pettitcodiac at 5.30 a. m., Sussex at 7.40 a. m., Hampton 8.35 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 8.06 a. m.,

Painsee 8.38 a. m., Moncton 8.59 a. m.,

Pettitcodiac 10.01 a. m., Sussex 11.15 a. m., Hampton 12.15 p. m.,

and arrive at St. John at 1.15 p. m.

No. 7 Will leave Point Du Chene at 10.15 a. m.,

Shediac 10.33 a. m., Painsee 11.35 a. m., Moncton 12.30 p. m.,

Pettitcodiac 2.15 p. m., Sussex 4.10 p. m., Hampton 6 p. m.,

and arrive at St. John 7.30 p. m.

No. 9 will leave Amherst at 6 a. m., Sackville 6.34 a. m.,

Dorchester 7.18 a. m., and arrive at Painsee 8.20 a. m.

Nos. 1, 2, 5, and 8 are Passenger, Mail and Express Trains.

Nos. 2, 5 and 7 connect at Painsee Junction, daily, with Nos. 9 and 10.

Nos. 3 and 6 are Freight Trains, but will carry Passengers from St. John to Hampton and intermediate Stations only.

Nos. 4, 7, 9 and 10 will be Mixed Trains. Freight for Stations East of Pettitcodiac must be delivered at St. John Station before 12 noon on the same day upon which it is to be forwarded.

Freight to be forwarded from Pettitcodiac by the 5.30 a. m. Train, must be delivered at that Station before 7 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.

Stages connect daily at Amherst for Truro and all places in Nova Scotia, at Salisbury and from Hopewell, Hill-boro, and other places in New Brunswick, and from Cocagne, Riches, War, Miramichi, and other places on the North Shore of New Brunswick.

LEWIS CARVELL,
General Superintendent,
Railway Office, St. John, N. B., } my4

SELLING OFF!

THE SUBSCRIBER will sell his Stock of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, until the 20th of March at Greatly Reduced Prices. Consisting in part of

Prints, Colours, Flannels, Bed Ticks, Fancy Hosiery, White & Grey Cottons, Ready-Made Clothing, Boots & Shoes, Sate Leather, Glass Ware, Lamps, Brushes, Brooms, Clocks, Chairs, &c., &c.

Also—A Large Stock of PATENT MEDICINES,

S. F. BLACK,
Sackville, feb23

CHEAP SILVER WATCHES.

35 DOZEN

Low Priced Silver Watches,

Just received and for sale at Wholesale and Retail.

PAGE BROTHERS,

Commissioners of Sewers in the County of Westm.

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 Fidget, on the North by lands of the heirs of the late Edward Hower, 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, Jr., 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 Westmorland, in the County of Westm., in District No. 1, 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 public auction, on Saturday, the fifth day of August next, between the hours of twelve and two o'clock P. M., to pay such assessment and expenses.

NATHAN D. MINER,
Clerk of Comrs. of Sewers.

mar29, 1871. (may4 aug5)

New Crop Cientefugos Molasses.

Landing ex "Onward":

FIFTEEN TIERCES Choice Heavy Molasses. For sale low from the wharf.

BARBOUR BROS., jun13

9 and 10 south wharf, st. John.

"ALLOWAY".

Just Received on Consignment:

100 B Prime Quality Flour, low by

W. S. CALHOUN, st. John.

Smoked Herring.

Ex "Nautilus", now landing:—

1200 BOXES Extra Sealed HERRING. For sale

low. BARBOUR BROS., st. John.

Macintosh Rubber Coats.

W. W. McPETERS, Granite Hall, 10

Market Square, Direct Importer, —Macintosh's Invaluable Rubber Coats, EXTRA JONG, 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, st. John.

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 cheap in the market.

W. W. McPETERS, jun29

Granite Hall, 10 Market Sq., st. John.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable House and Premises, known as the "Corner," lately occupied by him. The buildings are all in an excellent state of repair.

The two story building next Thomas Kieffer's, Esq., and occupied as a Railway office.

Also, A Tilson and McFarland Safe, on application to CHRISTOPHER MILLER, Esq., Sackville.

H. G. C. KETCHUM, sep13

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that parties having any claims against the Estate of JEREMIAH SEARS, late of Sackville deceased, will render the same duly attested of Solicitors within three months from the date hereof, and all persons owing the said Estate will pay the same to the undersigned.

Dated 27th April, A. D. 1871.

WM. McCONNELL, ADMINISTRATOR, sep27

NEW ERA IN

Nails, Shoe Nails, and TACKS.

The Goods Manufactured at

S. R. FOSTER'S

Standard Nail, Shoe Nail and Tack Works,

George's street, St. John, N. B., are pronounced by the Merchants and Dealers of Canada, England and Australia, to stand unequalled for

QUALITY FINISH AND DURABILITY. For Price Lists and Samples, Please address as above.

Orders solicited: prompt attention and satisfaction guaranteed.

Special attention given to the wants of the SHOE TRADE. apr6

Notice.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of JAMES K. TULLOCH, late of Westmorland, deceased, are hereby requested to render their accounts, duly attested, within three months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are required to make immediate payment to the subscribers.

ROXANNA TRENHOLM, JAMES DICKSON, Executors.

Westmorland, May 7, '71—jul5.

"Lady Darling".

Received by above steamer:—

8 BALES Blue and Colored Warps.

—ALSO ON HAND—

200 bundles White Warps, domestic manufacture. All bought before the late great advance. For sale at lowest market rates.

EVERITT & BUTLER, jun29

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 possessor right and right of entry, both at law and in equity, of, in, and to all those Lands and Premises, bounded as follows:—All that certain piece of Marsh Land, situate in the Parish of Sackville, in the County of Westmorland, bounded by the Tantramar River, and known as Hog Creek Marsh, and containing Four Acres, more or less. Also, a certain piece of Land, with appurtenances, situate in Sackville, aforesaid, bounded Southerly by the Road across the Great Marsh, Easterly 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 Westmorland 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.

H. L. SPENCER, St. John, N. B.,

General Agent for the Maritime Provinces.

For sale by DICKSON & BOWSER, Sackville, sep1

PERUVIAN SYRUP.

The PERUVIAN SYRUP is a valuable medicine, and is sold by

W. W. McPETERS, Granite Hall, 10 Market Square, Direct Importer, —Macintosh's Invaluable Rubber Coats, EXTRA JONG, always on hand, at low prices. Wholesale and Retail.

W. W. McPETERS, jun29

Granite Hall, 10 Market Sq., st. John.

International Hotel.

(FORMERLY LAWRENCE.)

106 Prince William Street, ST. JOHN, N. B.

THIS Hotel has, since it changed hands, been thoroughly renovated and furnished, at considerable expense. It is situated opposite the "Corner," and within a few minutes walk of the American Boats; and the Street Car run, and the "Frederickton" outpass 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.

For more particulars, apply to

FORRESTER OF THE "STRAKER" EXPRESS, may26

Wholesale.

PRINTED Cottons, Aprons, Chignons, Sun Shade Hats in Palm and Straw

A large lot of Scotch and West Tweeds newest mixtures and styles. Best quality of Soling for Tailors use. Lowest Rates.

EVERITT & BUTLER, jun1

King st. St. John.

Note's Combined Spinner.

PATENTED --- 1-870.

THIS is one of the most useful Spinning Wheels invented. It is Quilt Wheel, Click Wheel, Spinning Wheel, and Swifts all combined. By means of a clamp, it can be pinched to a table or stand, and used in either a standing or sitting posture. It is quite an ornamental piece of furniture, but when not in use, if desired, 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.