

# CHIGNECTO POST.



WILLIAM C. MILNER, Proprietor.

Deserve Success, and you shall Command it.

TERMS: \$1.00 In Advance.

Vol. 1. SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1871. No. 45.

## Literature.

### My Lodger's Wife.

(From Chamber's Journal.)

The alarm from Fenian outbreaks is too recent to require any description here, even if I were capable of writing one; but as a plain widow woman—which I am—I have no pretension to write history. I only know that down at Weymouth, as well as everywhere else, we were always being startled by some fresh report of what the Fenians had done, or were going to do, generally the latter; (this was common to all places, but we had special interest in them at Weymouth, because most of the men, when convicted, were sent to Portland, and we sometimes caught a sight of them on the platform of our station, when they were changed to the little branch line. I suppose almost everybody who reads these words knows that Portland Island is only two or three miles from our town, and that there are nearly two thousand convicts there. They have built the breakwater, and made a regular castle on the Island, and so have done a great deal of work there, if they never did any before they came.

Now and then one escapes, but he is nearly always retaken directly, or gets drowned in trying to swim off to some boat. My husband, who was a master-fisherman, saw one drowned. Although he was a convict, my husband tried to save him, but he went down like a stone, not twenty yards from his ship. My husband was very much upset by it, for, instead of being a forbidding-looking ruffian, like Bill Sykes in *Oliver Twist*, he was a smiling, fair-haired young fellow, who didn't seem above one or two and twenty. However, my poor husband was drowned himself not very long after this; and I have lived ever since on a very little income he left me, and by letting furnished apartments in the season. In the winter, Weymouth is very dull, and I, living alone, would almost have been glad to accommodate any one for nothing, in order to have company in the house; so I was very pleased to have a chance of letting my first-floor rooms to a very respectable young man, who wanted them at a reduced rate. I had been with many others, to the station, to see a batch of Fenians change for Portland, but we were obliged to go back unsatisfied, because the railway companies would not allow strangers in; this was the more annoying, as we all wanted to see a Colonel La Tourelle, a Fenian from New Orleans, who had fought desperately when taken, and he had been horribly hurt about the head, and rendered senseless, before he would surrender. As it happened, we were not able to see him; so we all went back as we came.

I had been at home about ten minutes, when I was warming my cocoa for my supper, when I heard a knock at the street-door, and on opening it, I saw a very good-looking young fellow—very slight, very dark, with a black moustache, and altogether a handsome air. He spoke English, however, and said he had been advised to apply to me for cheap apartments; he was not very rich; he had come to Weymouth believing he would have an appointment in one of the hotels—he looked as if he had made a capital waiter—was disappointed for the present, and wished to remain in the town, to his real business, and so had applied to me. I was glad he had done so, and offered him my rooms cheap; he wanted to take them, and sent for his trunk from the station at once; he had a great deal of luggage, more than most young men possess.

He never had a quieter, gentler lodger in my life than he was; no trouble, no noise, never out of an evening any chance; and his manner was so soft and quiet, that, as I told him, it was more like having a girl in the house, than a man. He would laugh at this, and say the same thing had often been remarked before. At first, he seemed to make no inquiries after any situation, or to visit his friends at all; but after he had been with me about a fortnight, he went out nearly every day, and all day long. I was glad to see that he did so, for really he moved himself up in his room so constantly, that I began to fear he would injure his health.

What puzzled me not a little, was the finding that he spent a great part of his time on the island—not that Portland is really an island, only everybody calls it so. In the winter time, there cannot be a more dreary place in the world than Portland; the storms seem to rage there often and fiercer than they do anywhere else; the roads are bad, the houses are small and mean, and except for the wild romantic sea-view which lies all around you, and the awful Race of Portland, which no vessel can cross, there is nothing to be seen. My niece paid me a visit about this time, and nothing would do but that I must go with her over the island; I did so, and, to my surprise, I saw Mr. Lewis—for such was my lodger's name—leaning against one of the huge blocks of stones which lie about the quays, and gazing so thoughtfully out to sea, that he never noticed us driving by. Then my niece's husband came to fetch her home, and as he had never been to Weymouth before, he, too, must see the island, and I must go with him and his wife. So a second time I went, and a second time, to my great surprise, I saw Mr. Lewis. To-day, he was talking to a tall man in plain clothes, who had just the look of a warder out of his uniform; they were in the middle of the road, so Mr. Lewis might have been asking him; but I was confident, from their eager, hurried manner, that he was not. Yet, when he recognised me, he raised his cap, and the warder—I am sure it was a warder—pointed along a path, as though he was giving some direction, and then we lost sight of them; but I did not forget the incident.

A few nights after this, I was surprised, on answering a knock at the door, to find some one inquiring for Mr. Lewis, for he had never had a visitor before. The stranger gave the name of Brown, and was at once invited up-stairs. After a visit of about half-an-hour he left, and I then my lodger, who had seemed, I fancied, to avoid me of late, came into my little kitchen, and began, in the chatty manner which had made him so pleasant, to talk about the gentleman who had just left. He said he was connected with one of the chief hotels, and had called to speak about an appointment. Now, I had lived in Weymouth maid, wife, and widow for thirty-two years, and know by sight every gentleman connected with every hotel there; and this was none of them. And if my judgment was worth anything, this man was a warder from Portland, and, what was more, was the very warder I had seen Mr. Lewis speaking with on the island. I was quite sure of this, and knew, therefore, that for some purpose my lodger was deceiving me; but I reflected that every family has its secrets, so I supposed he had his reasons for trying to mislead me.

Just now a complete change took place in my lodger's habits, for whereas he had previously been the most retiring of creatures, keeping himself so totally within doors that scarcely a soul in the street knew him, he now seemed to be never tired of hanging about the front-door. He cleaned my windows twice as often as I had ever cleaned them; he painted my shutters; he painted my flower-boxes, and was frequently trimming the flowers in them; while he actually went two or three times to the *White Lion*, the public house at the corner of our street, and drank his ale at the bar, instead of allowing the potman to bring it for him, as had hitherto been the case. I took the liberty of saying—for I was quite old enough to be his mother—that I hoped this last would not grow into a habit which might lead to harm.

when, to my surprise, he burst out crying, and dried so bitterly, that I thought he would go into hysterics. I tried to soothe him, and took his hand in mine—he had a soft and delicate hand too; but he rose, and mastering himself by a great effort, went up to his room. In the morning, he apologised for disturbing me by his absent ways; he had had bad news from home, he said. Of course, I told him not to think any more of such a trifle; but in my own mind I wondered where he got the letters from which he so upset him, as I was quite certain the postman had never been near my house all day. All this time, I had heard no more of the situation he expected; and soon after, the same stranger called again—Mr. Brown, I mean. He called very late one night, and went straight up to Lewis's room, came down in a very short time, and left without a word, as before. As I had admitted him, I had a fair chance of confirming my opinion; he was a warder. I was sure. He was a tall, big-bearded, big-whiskered and moustached man, who stood very square when he spoke to you, as a soldier does; weather-browned, as all the Portland warders are, and with a certain quick, watchful look of the eye, which they all acquire very soon.

The next morning brought a heavy fall of rain, with gusts of wind from the sea; and on taking up Mr. Lewis's breakfast, I noticed that he looked excited, if not wild, and I feared he had taken cold. I told him so, but he said: "No. The fact is, Mrs. Gerran, I must now tell you a little secret; I am married, and I expect my wife from town to-day." "Indeed!" I exclaimed, for I had never dreamed of such a thing. "Yes," he went on, "she is coming this evening, and I am a little worried to think what an unpleasant ride she will have." "She certainly will, poor thing," I said; "but I will do my best to make her comfortable, Mr. Lewis." "I know you will," he replied. "I thank you heartily, Mrs. Gerran. We rely on you very much." I left him his breakfast, and went down-stairs, considerably astonished by what I had heard. The weather grew worse during the day, and by night it was little short of a tempest. I often thought of the poor young woman who was coming all the way from London on such a night; and what made it worse was, that I could not offer to go and meet her, for, strange to say, Mr. Lewis did not know by what train she would come, or whether she would travel by the Great Western or the South-western line. It blew harder and harder; the furious blasts of wind swept through our little street, and drove the rain before it, so as almost to blind you, if you tried to face it. There was not a gas-light which was not blown out, and I need not say the sky was pitch dark. On such nights, I always sit and think of my poor husband, and of the many others who earn their living on the dreadful sea; and I can hear nothing, attend to nothing, but the howling of the storm. So it was no wonder that the potman knocked two or three times when he brought Mr. Lewis's beer, before I heard him; and when I opened the door, it was almost blown out of my hand by the force of the wind.

"It is a terrible night, Robert," I said, for he was a very civil young man, and had been at the *White Lion* for years. "It is, indeed, ma'am," he said; "there's a sea on to-night that's a flying over the Chesil Bank like yeast. They've been firing artillery on the island; but, except now and then in a lull, you couldn't hear the guns." "Firing!" I said "firing! What is that for, Robert?" "More convicts is off, ma'am," was his answer; "and I hear there is some fellow of consequence among 'em. Poor chap! He's sure to be caught such a night as this, if he hasn't tumbled over the face of a cliff already."

(Concluded in our next.)

## AGRICULTURE.

### Farmers and Farming.

Essay delivered before a Club Meeting of the Sackville and Westmorland Agricultural Society at Sackville, on 15th Inst. by Howard Trueman, Esq.

In Nature everywhere there is diversity. From the same soil is moulded the sturdy oak, the modest elm, the tall pine and the graceful elin; by the same hand is formed the fleet deer, the noble horse, the fierce tiger and the gentle dove, and last the Great Architect's best work, man, and in the human form, divine, what diversity of form, of feature, of voice, of manner, and in mind what diversity again. Where are the two minds that agree in everything. This diversity in mind as seen when man, in fulfillment of the sentence passed upon him when banished from his first inheritance, chose his profession or calling. One is the "silken robed priest", another unravels the subtleties and intricacies of the law, a third the healing art, a fourth is at home in the counting room, a fifth goes down to the sea in ships, a sixth drives his team afield and breaks the stubborn globe, and then we have statesmen and warriors, poet and sage, scholar and philosopher, each following the path of his own choosing and altogether making up that variety so essential to the happiness of the race. It is of those who cultivate the soil and supply the world with its bread and butter that I propose to speak for a short time—"Farmers and Farming"—the subject is not hackneyed at least. Farming is an old Saxon word and literally means something to eat. Farmers are a necessary. A law-abiding community may get on very well without its lawyer, a green old age is often reached without the aid or in spite of the doctor, and men do rise and prosper without the benefit of clergyman, but no state however peacefully disposed, and no individual however perfect his physical organization or pure his moral character, can dispense with the labors of the farmer.

NECESSITY FOR HIGHER EDUCATION. In other and older countries, the importance of the craft is fully recognized, and if in New Brunswick farmers have not stamped their mark so clearly as they ought upon their country's history, it is not because they labor under any political disabilities, that requires an act of Parliament to remove, but because there has been a want of united action and fraternal feeling that should always exist between the "sons of the soil."

Living as farmers always must in the rural districts, at a distance from the great centres of population, and deprived to a large extent of the stimulus of intellectual exertion derived from intercourse with literary men, and following a calling that has been told from his earliest years, required but little brains—it is not to be wondered, that farmers, as a class, do not stand intellectually in the front rank. But there is another reason for this state of things. To enter any of the learned professions, a regular course of training is indispensable. To be a merchant, a mechanic, or an artisan of any kind, a certain amount of book knowledge is necessary. A man can be a farmer, and a successful one too; so far as the money-making part of it goes, without knowing a letter in the alphabet, or being able to write his own name, and there are scores, and perhaps hundreds of such in our Province. While these facts account for and to some extent excuse farmers of the present day for the low standard of intellectual culture found amongst them, it does not by any means justify them in not making every effort in their power to raise that standard. Those in every State who cultivate the soil must form no inconsiderable part of the population, and in these days of democracy when the people have "divine rights", and are expected to rule their influence if used aright, ought and should have no mean weight in the councils of their country. Unable like the professional, the mercantile and the manufacturing classes to hide from the as-

essor and tax gatherer large sources of revenue, he is exposed to the fullest force of the highest taxation; unable like the classes referred to, whose capital to a large extent, is represented in their own persons, to remove from the country in times of bad government without having their property confiscated and their homes destroyed, the owners of the soil in proportion to their means are more interested in the government of their country than any other class probably can be. If farmers would use have influence morally, socially and politically, that their interests require, that their numbers give them a right to, and that the dignity of their calling demands, they must give more attention to intellectual development, in short they must be better educated. But how to educate a boy that is intended for the farm, so that when he is educated he will not turn his back upon the farm, is fast becoming a vexed question. So fully is this fact coming to be recognized that a late English writer when treating of the desirability of giving boys intended for the farm a better education, said that one of the greatest difficulties to be contended with was that while education was being acquired they acquired a dislike, and in too many instances were physically incapacitated for the labors of the farm. The strapping fresh from college, dressed and cravated in the latest style, luxuriating in the belief that he is the eighth wonder of the world, may succeed in one of the learned professions, but as a farmer never. The lad who has spent three years consecutively at an Academy, in nine cases out of ten will make but a sorry farmer unless the Government can afford him a handsome yearly allowance. The Alma Mater of the farmer must be the parish school until Agricultural Colleges are established, where the theoretical and practical part are so combined that in acquiring one you will also secure the other. If then farmers are practically prohibited from the higher seats of learning, their first duty is plainly to use their influence to elevate the standard of common schools. With the advantages that these schools offer even now, and a thirst for knowledge you cannot keep a boy in ignorance. But they can be very much improved, that instead of offering a stipend that will attract only indolent scholars, the Government allowance is supplemented by a sum that will ensure solid attainments and moral worth, if instead of small and unsightly school-houses these are made comfortable and attractive, and if instead of censuring your teachers the first advice account of his qualifications and conduct, from your child, you would visit the school often and learn for yourself the difficulties to be overcome, and counsel and encourage rather than stand aloof as is too generally done and grumble and find fault. It is not however in this age so much the want of means as the want of a desire for knowledge that keeps men in ignorance. Where "there's a will there's a way," is as true of education as anything else. Some of the men who have secured the deepest mark in their country's history and wrought for themselves and the world lasting good have been self-educated men. That which we acquire by severe and diligent application, we set a higher value upon, and if we have stolen from our hours of sleep the time to read this or that work, or to perfect ourselves in this or that, knowledge so gained will be more valued and better impressed than if it had come more easily or almost without effort. Farming, though one of the most laborious of the callings, still affords some moments of leisure, and these carefully improved would enable the farmer to add largely to his stock of knowledge. It is not true however, as a certain class of writers seem to think, that from the time the sun enters the winter solstice until the earth again "puts on her livery of green," all the long winter evenings are at the disposal of the farmer, to be used as he pleases, and devoted to the improvement of his mind. These writers seem to take it for granted that neither religious, moral, social nor political duties are to be found in the farmer's decalogue. The temperance movement has enlisted the sympathy of the working class more largely perhaps than any class—and farmers have not been backward in devoting a portion of their time and influence to reclaim the fallen and to stay the tide of intemperance that is sweeping so many of the best into unhonoured graves. The claims of religion have never been ignored nor forgotten by those who are largely dependent upon the genial sunshine and the fruitful shower, and the week night prayer meeting claims its own.

The social nature of the farmer, or perhaps more correctly speaking, of his wife and daughters is not so easily satisfied, and not a few of the winter evenings are devoted by the young farmers at least to worshipping at the shrine of the goddess of the social circle. But notwithstanding the many claims upon the farmer's time, too much of it is wasted in lounging in the country store, gossiping in the workshops and thinking about nothing. Young farmers, if there are any here to-night, read more for yourselves, study, reflect, compose, use your mental powers, so that when Prof. Jones or Lawyer Smith sit down to have a chat with you on any scientific or political subject, you will not be obliged to assent to everything that they may say, simply because you know nothing about the subject; do not let your curriculum of study be narrowed down to reading, writing, and just enough of mathematics to save you from being cheated by the merchant, it being generally considered by farmers, I believe, that the merchant is the sharpest fellow they have to deal with.

DIGRESSING A MOMENT FROM THE SUBJECT, I would like to say, there seems to be an impression among many farmers that our merchants are constantly on the watch to over-reach them in a bargain or to take advantage of them in settling up the year's account. Not only do I not share in this impression, but taking into consideration the amount of business transacted by the mercantile class and the many temptations there are in the business to take advantage of the ignorant, I believe the world knows no more honorable, dignified or upright class of men than its merchants.

But to proceed with my subject, farmer, do not be content with knowing how to write, read, and cast accounts, as they used to say, dabble some at the sciences if you have time. Make yourselves acquainted with Chemistry and Geology so far at least as it is connected with your own calling. Keep posted up in the general movement of the day by taking one or two first class papers, but above all, I repeat it, learn to think for yourselves. If you do this your mind will expand, you will enjoy life better, be more respected, and exercise a more powerful and beneficial influence on those around you. There used to be an impression very general, and I am not quite sure it is altogether eradicated yet, that anybody could succeed as a farmer, if he was only willing to work, in fact the few brains a boy had in all probability the farmer would make, and the dunce's profession, if there was one in the family, was quickly settled. The world however is fast changing in this matter, and in these days of cast and weevil, light and midew, it is pretty generally conceded that it takes a pretty clever man to be a successful farmer. But how is it so many farmers' boys prefer other ways of getting a living than that practised by their fathers? That such is the case is by no means an unmixed evil, for not a few of our most successful merchants and most clever professional men are the sons of farmers.

Again the practice common among all classes, but particularly farmers, of refusing to give their sons any portion of their property until long after they have attained their majority, is not conducive to the multiplication of farmers, and from this we not only main men as farmers, but numbers are driven away from our country by it.

FARMING FINANCIALLY. In an age in which honorably "get money, 't it," farming will not be the popular profession in practice if it is in theory. Its profits are too low. There is not enough of "and bustle and excitement" to commend it to "Young America." But why is it that farmers do not succeed better financially? I know there is an impression among many from the fact that farmers are able to supply so many of their wants with their own labor, that we are all rich and as a consequence considered "fair game" by the collectors or agents of every charitable institution. There are no just grounds for such an impression and I am prepared to assert, without fear of successful contradiction, that in proportion to the labor and capital invested, the business pays a lower percentage than others presented in New Brunswick. I do not say this must necessarily be the case, and feel sure it would not be if the business was conducted on the same enlightened principles that our manufacturers conduct theirs. Think of a manufacturer carrying on the technical part of his business in the same style and with the same machinery as his father did half a century ago, and yet that is precisely what we majority of farmers are doing.

Now men in most other professions, as soon as they get an amount of spare capital use it in improving and extending their business; the manufacturer introduces new machinery so that he may be able to produce a better article at the same or less cost; the merchant aims to enlarge his business so that he may sell more at less percentage, and so it should be with the farmer. But the waste in the manure heap and the draining of the marsh lessens the amount produced and an extra course plow makes the cost of production greater, and as the rest of the whole, the profits are reduced. I should urge upon farmers generally the importance of keeping a debtor and creditor account in all our transactions. How many of us can tell what our wheat, our buckwheat, our oats, or our potatoes cost us a bushel, or what our butter, beef, pork or cheese cost us a pound, very few, if any of us. We know what we get for it in the market, but we are not sure what pays us the best, and the very article that we are getting the highest price for may be the one in which there is the least profit.

There is progress even among farmers, and if it is not as rapid as we younger men would like to see, still it is progress; and if the business in a money point of view has not been very profitable, it has its compensation. It is conducive to health, happiness, and the growth of moral principles; it is a glorious old calling, honest and respectable; honored and respected by king and peasant. Let us be careful to bring no disgrace upon it.

Petition for Divorce. The Memphis "Avalanche" gives the following as an exact copy of a petition for divorce, recently filed in the courts of that romantic village: Sarah W., vs. Randal W., alias Randal—

Your petitioner who has been for two years, and is now a resident of Memphis, represents to your honor that on or about October 23, 1869, she was lawfully married with defendant, Randal W., who sometimes calls himself Randal P., also a resident of Memphis, and has made him a dutiful and obedient wife. They lived together for about two weeks; they were united as two clouds that meet at evening. They were "two souls but but a single thought, two hearts that beat as one." For the first week he was kind, and their lives were as harmonious as music. During the second week he was harsh, cruel, and inhuman in his conduct, and made it unsafe for her to live with him, and he under his domination and control. He was the worst kind of Othello; threatened to drive her out of the house and tried to force her to leave him. He then deserted her on the classic Hattie, like Ananias weeping by the waters, or like Dido with a willow in her hand. He has never returned to charm her loneliness. Promises considered, &c., prays for such relief as your honor may grant and the complexion of the case may demand.

First-rate Whiskey. "Haathen Chinese" is New England are knocking up rights from the revenue department by making a first rate article of whiskey by distilling rain-water through a box filled with saw-dust, scraps of old iron, burned leather, India-rubber soaked in oil-of-vitriol, horse heads, lam rinds and water in which potatoes have been boiled. The beverage thus obtained is extremely popular with the Chinese, and every one else who would get drunk in five minutes and stay so for a week. They call it Choo-kung. There is no law at present to tax its manufacture, so the Celestials are in high glee and the Government is sick.

DURABILITY OF TIMBER.—Experts with various kinds of timber, exposed to atmospheric influences an equal length of time, under precisely the same conditions, gave the following results:—East India teak was found to be rather soft, but good; African teak, a little decayed; mahogany, tolerably good; Polish larch, decayed one-quarter inch; Scotch larch treasuries, surface one half inch decayed, rest brittle; Italian and English oak, very much decayed; Canada white oak, very bad and rotten; Memel oak, very bad and rotten; Riga and Danzig fir, very much decayed and rotten; English elm, all rotten; American ash, all rotten.

Chignecto Post.

SACKVILLE, N. B., MAR. 23, 1871.

Post Office Report.

The Report of the Post Office Department has been received. The total receipts of the year were \$1,016,767; expenditures, \$1,155,261; deficiency, \$138,494.

The amount collected at Sackville and subordinate way offices \$1,061; Bay Verte \$105; Dorchester \$813; Memramcook \$252; Moncton \$856; Shediac \$935.

The amount of money orders issued was \$39,915. Bay Verte \$3,337; Dorchester \$10,040; Moncton \$11,501; Sackville \$16,675; Shediac \$12,975.

We are pleased to note again that a general scale of compensation has been adopted, having in view a more equitable compensation to Postmasters. No class of officials are harder worked for the same money.

Mr. Hanington and Separate Schools. Bald, indeed, must be the journalist who should essay to stent the current of rant and declamation that rushes down upon those who choose to be independent on the school question.

Mr. Hanington has committed the enormous offence of saying nothing on the question. He declines to pledge himself at present to any measure.

DOMINION ESTIMATES.—In the Dominion Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1872 there is the sum \$213,800 for Eastern Extension.

Election Petition Act.

The 3rd Sec. says that every person who shall after the ordering of a writ either by himself or another person specially authorized or generally authorized in procuring his election give, allow, or offer, or promise to give, allow, or offer, or promise to give, any money, present, gift, loan, valuable consideration, reward, office or employment for the use of any person to procure the election of any person or to procure any elector to vote or refrain from voting or to carry out any act on account of such elector having voted or refrained from voting shall be deemed to have committed Bribery.

Every person who shall by himself or another, whether specially authorized for such purpose or authorized generally to give, provide, or cause to be given or provided or pay wholly or in part for any meat, drink or provision to or for any person to the benefit of any person to procure the election of any person or to influence any person to vote or refrain from voting or to carry out any act on account of any elector having voted or refrained from voting shall be held guilty of treating and is incapable of sitting in the House of Assembly as a member returned at such an election.

The 5th Section states where it is found by the Report of the Judge upon an Election Petition that Bribery has been committed by or with both the knowledge and consent of any person returned as a member, shall be incapable of sitting in the Assembly for six years or of being registered as a voter or of holding any appointment under the control of the Governor in Council.

The test of agency is the authority to canvass.—19 Law Times, Guilford election. Giving a small quantity of beer with corrupt intent by an agent of candidate will vitiate an election.—Wallingford election, 19 Law Times.

General bribery will void an election even if it cannot be traced to the source it proceeded from.—Litchfield election, 20 Law Times. A single act of bribery proved against an agent or candidate will void the election.—Bolt.

It is not necessary that an agent should be paid to make his acts binding on the candidate. Introducing a candidate to voters is an evidence of agency.—Beeley Case, 19 Law Times.

Novo Scotia Legislature. FRIDAY, MARCH 17. Mr. Pingo laid on the table as a notice, a resolution for the survey of a line of railway from Pugwash to the Spring Mill Coal Mines, crossing the International at River Philip.

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DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, MAR. 17. In debate, stated that the Inman Line had not fairly exposed their stowaway of nearly \$40,000.

MARCH 18.—Tupper stated the \$1,000 from Observatory would go to St. John. The University would get part of \$5,000, meteorological grant.

MARCH 20.—In Senate, a Bill to extend Canada Sundry Act to New Brunswick read a second time. Mitchell stated that a steam dredge would operate at Richibucto and other North Shore ports next season.

MARCH 21.—A long debate on the North-West question occurred. McDougall was moderate and Cartier spoke of the difficulties under which McDougall labored.

Enumerators for County of Westmorland. Dorchester: J. J. G. Han, Peter Selverman, A. McQueen, Daniel LeBlanc, Gordon Dickey.

Shediac: C. G. Han, Peter Selverman, A. McQueen, Daniel LeBlanc, Gordon Dickey.

Salisbury: Earl Kay, Gordon Dickey, Daniel LeBlanc, A. McQueen, Peter Selverman, C. G. Han.

The Bail Verre Canal. Last week's telegraphic news from Ottawa states that the delay in making the report in the above work was owing to the arrest and detention of a prominent officer of the survey.

LATE EUROPEAN NEWS.

PARIS DESPATCHES. England. LONDON, MAR. 17. In the House of Lords, the bill for abolition of university tests passed.

FRANCE. MARCH 19.—Prussians from Anibus have occupied one half of the town of Dieppe, while French garrison retains the remainder.

REVOLUTIONISTS. Captured Generals Lecourte and Clouet, semi-official, says if the French persecute returning Germans, the army must recede.

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TELEGRAPHIC.

FROM EUROPE. Special Despatches to "Chignecto Post."

Royal Wedding! DRESSES! FESTIVITIES! LONDON, MARCH 21. The marriage of the Princess Louise to the Marquis of Lorne took place to-day in St. George's Chapel.

The town of Windsor was crowded with thousands on the Castle Green, and the Eton Boys occupied Castle Hill.

On Monday evening a Miss Howe, aged 65 years, fell down stairs in a house in Princess Street, St. John, and expired in a few minutes.

At a public meeting of the inhabitants of Little Falls, Maine, a resolution was passed to change the name of that thriving village to Athol.

THE SHIP "DENMARK", (formerly the "Great Republic", and largest sailing vessel afloat), sailed from St. John on Monday morning last for Liverpool.

THE BOSTON "JOURNAL" says: The John High Commission are said to be making considerable headway with matters under consideration.

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Local and Provincial News.

SAILORS are very scarce at St. John. ACADEMICIAN crowded out; will appear next week.

ARRANGEMENTS are progressing for the forthcoming Aquatic Carnival at Halifax, N. S. The House of Lords is taking action to relieve itself from the society of bankrupt peers.

THE HEBERT—Hanington Election Petition case commences to-day. We will give our readers a full report of the trial.

PRINCIPAL ISCI'S Lecture, at Amherst, that was to have taken place last evening was postponed owing to indisposition of the Lecturer.

ACCIDENT.—John Farrow, a ship carpenter, working in Purdy's Yard, Westcock, was severely injured last week by the fall of a staging on him.

EVERYBODY ought to subscribe for the "Peoples Literary Companion," one of the most popular American papers we have seen.

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SECOND EDITION.

OTTAWA.

Special to "Chignecto Post."

OTTAWA, MARCH 23. Some of our readers were disappointed yesterday till Tuesday. Speakers in front of the dead. In Commons after some other business an exciting and important discussion arose on Hinck's motion.

THE RIVERS of the head of the Bay have been open for some days. The schooner "Victory," left for St. John on Thursday last.

At a public meeting of the inhabitants of Little Falls, Maine, a resolution was passed to change the name of that thriving village to Athol.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wanted. MAN fully qualified both by science and address, to take charge of a Country Store. Satisfactory references. Apply at this OFFICE.

Use the "Vegetable 1871" Balm. Standard Remedy for Coughs, Croup, Hoarseness, &c. Nothing better. BARKER & SONS, King Street.

Wholesale and Retail. MARKET SQUARE, ST. JOHN, N.B.

Patent Saw Sharpener. This Machine, the necessity of which is so generally appreciated, makes an entire revolution in the art of sharpening.

G. F. KEANS, Agent Maritime Provinces, 80 Prince William Street, St. John.

Owners of Leather Belts. Moderate Prices. EVERITT & BUTLER, 55 King Street, St. John.

For Sale. STORE and HOUSE owned by subscriber. This is one of the finest stands in Sackville, adapted to a Dry Goods or Business. There is every convenience about the premises, and expense can be made a commodity. If not disposed of, will be sold on the 25th April next, at noon.

Washing Machines! Repaired. ALL KINDS. FULLY AND AT COST OF LABOR AND MATERIAL AT No. 54 King Street, Sackville Sewing Machine Company, W. S. CALHOUN, GENERAL AGENT, St. John.

Stock of Rubber and Leather Goods. ALSO, Sewing Machines and Machinery. W. H. THORNS, Cor. Duck at St. John.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Spring Goods. Dress Goods, MUSLINS, Gingham, Black Alpaca, HENRIETTA S. FRENCH MERINOS, SEDAN CORDS, Ladies' LINEN COLLARS and CUFFS, new styles.

Mancheter, Robertson & Allison. Wholesale and Retail. MARKET SQUARE, ST. JOHN, N.B.

75 BOXES ORANGES. 25 boxes Lemons; 25 boxes Dutch Apples. For sale by W. C. TREADWELL, No. 6 Water Street, St. John.

EVERITT & BUTLER. Request the attention of their friends and customers to their new Spring Goods, now opening in Scotch Cherries, for Boys wear; Fancy Prints, light spring colors; Silk Velvets and Velveteens; Black Alpaca and Lustres; Cashmere Pattern Prints; White and Grey Cottons; Tartan Shawls, Laces; Striped Reversible Shawls, very elegant; New Spring Mantles from Berlin; Spider Hair Nets; Ostrich Feathers; Velvet Ribbons, all colors.

These Goods are the purchases of Mr. Everitt, they have been bought in one of the first houses of Europe, and will be sold at the lowest living profits. 55 King Street, St. John.

Feather Dusters. RANGING in price from Twenty-Five Cents upwards. C. G. BERRYMAN, 55 King Street, St. John.

Burning Oil. 8 BARRELS No. 1 Burning Oil. For sale low by the Barrel or Gallon. A. FORD, 16 King Street, St. John.

Red Clover Seed. TEN Thousand lbs. of bright new Red Clover seed. We will have 4000 lbs. by steamer on Tuesday next, and the balance by the following steamer. Wholesale and retail, at lowest rates. HANINGTON BROS., Foster's Corner, St. John.

LONDON DRUGS, &c. Just received via Halifax. ACHID ACET. GLACIAL; Chloral Hydrate; Iodid Potas; Nit. Silver; Ex. Colocy Co.; Opium; Oil Cassia; Oil Nutmeg; Rad. Rhei.; Rad. Ipecac; Brown Herb.; Scam. Cardamon; Ex. Cayenne; Boudelatin; Boccus Transparent Soap; Lieberg's Extract Meat; Sassafras; Paris Pills; Oatmeal Soap; Oiled Silk; Syrup of Buckthorn; Abdominal supporters silk; Carbol. Blisth; Essence Musk; Board's Marking Ink; 8, 16 and 20 oz glass Graduates, &c. Wholesale and retail at HANINGTON BROS., Foster's Corner, St. John.

Seeds. 1871. Seeds. 11 CASKS OF Fresh Garden and Field Seeds. JUST received via Halifax, ex steamer "City of Baltimore". This is the first installment of our Stock of English Seeds for the coming Spring, and the balance will arrive shortly. Our Stock of Seeds will be very large, well selected and warranted fresh. feb 28 T. B. BARKER & SONS, 9 and 10 South Wharf, St. John.

New Styles. Received to-day per steamer "New Brunswick". 6 CASSES FELT HATS of New Spring Styles. C. E. EVERETT, HAZARD and PEARSON, 15 King St., St. John.

LAST YEAR'S SEEDS. SOME people are actually wanting certain varieties of last year's SEEDS, for fear that the present Stock will not turn out so well; a better testimony to the quality could not be given. Carter's Seeds are the best that can be obtained. Postage, by mail, 1 cent per ounce. Sold by J. CHALONER, 15 King St., St. John.

Tomato Seed. THE subscriber can furnish genuine TROPHY TOMATO, Rising Sun do, Manay's Superior do, Yellow Plum do, J. CHALONER, 15 King St., St. John.

Celery Seed. CARTER'S Incomparable Dwarf Crim. do, Seymour's Superior White solid, Ivory's Nonach Red. J. CHALONER, 15 King St., St. John.

RELIANCE CLOTHES WRINGER. THE best in the market. For sale by C. G. BERRYMAN, 55 King Street, St. John.

Whips. Whips. A LARGE Assortment of all kinds at Barlow's Corner, & King at St. John. mar 16 C. G. BERRYMAN.

"Favorites" Sewing Machines. ANOTHER LOT Quarter Cabinets, just received. For Sale at 25- Less Cash Discount. North American Sewing Machine Company, 54 King Street, W. S. CALHOUN, GENERAL AGENT, St. John.

Flower Seeds. WE will pay Cash for TIMOTHY GRASS SEED—any quantity—good and clean. Parties having any for sale will oblige by sending us a sample. HANINGTON BROS., Foster's Corner, St. John.

Oils. Oils. PALE and Straw Seal—60 lbs. in store. For sale low by W. S. CALHOUN, 10 & 12 Nelson Street, St. John.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Landry's Book and Music Store, 49 King Street, St. John, N. B. CONSTANTLY ON HAND—A choice assortment of all the best Music published in the United States, London, and Paris.

New Music Received Every Week. Also—Music Books, in great variety, and Instruction Books for All Instruments.

Music arranged for Bands and Orchestras. Being supplied directly from the Publishers, I am enabled to sell music on better terms than any other dealer in the city. Very liberal arrangements made with Teachers and others buying in quantity. All Orders promptly attended to. ISRAEL J. D. LANDRY, 49 King Street, mar 16

Barbadoes Molasses. Landing ex "Glad Hunter". 103 PUNS. Bright Barbadoes Molasses. For sale low from the wharf. GEO. S. DEFOREST, St. John.

Auction Sale. The subscriber will sell at Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of APRIL next, at noon, at his Store in Sackville, in the County of Westmorland: A PIECE or parcel of LAND situate lying and being in Moncton, in said County, bounded and described as follows: Northerly by lands of John A. Humphrey; Easterly by the Oldgeed Lines; Westerly by the Irishman lots and Southerly by remaining lands of George Simmons, and containing Eighty Acres, more or less.

The said lot will be sold under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the twentieth day of December, A. D. 1869, executed by Stephen McNeil, late of Moncton, aforesaid farmer to the subscriber, and Registered in the Registry of Deeds for the County aforesaid, in Libro B. S. Folio 485 and number 28-323, default having been made in the payment of the money, as provided in said Mortgage.

Terms made known at time of sale. Dated 15th March 1871. JOSEPH L. BLACK, Mortgagee, mar 16

Notice. A BILL will be introduced at a Court of Probate, to amend Chapter 69 of the Revised Statutes, of Commissioners of Sewers for the Parish of Sackville, for the purpose of dividing District No. 4 into two Districts, and for the election of a Commissioner for the new district. Dated 15th March 1871. JOSEPH L. BLACK, Mortgagee, mar 16

JUST RECEIVED! Sackville, Mar. 7, 1871. 60 BARRELS FLOUR, Reindeer & Howland do, RYE, 1 Ton DRY FISH; 2 Cases RUBBERS & SHOES; 1 Bale Cotton WARE; DRY GOODS; 1 STATIONERY &c., &c. For sale low by J. L. BLACK, mar 9

DENTISTRY. DR. C. A. ANDERSON, Dentist, WOULD respectfully announce that he is practising his Profession in Sackville. Surgical, Operative and Mechanical Dentistry performed in all styles, according to the latest approved methods. Teeth extracted without pain. Charges moderate. Advice gratis. Office in S. E. Black's Bldg., building, recently occupied by Dr. Johnson. Sackville, N. B., Feb. 1, 1871.

Oranges and Lemons. 15 BOXES NICE ORANGES; 2 boxes LEMONS. For sale by W. C. TREADWELL, No. 6 Water St., St. John.

Smoked Hams and Shoulders. Just Received. 2400 LBS Choice Hams Shoulders and Sides For sale by W. C. TREADWELL, No. 6 Water St., St. John.

Silver Watches. WE have received per steamer "City of Baltimore," a parcel of SILVER HUNTING LEVERS by Messrs. J. M. Badolet & Co. PAGE BROTHERS, 41 King Street, St. John, N. B.

Silver Wanted. WE want to buy Silver Dollars, Uncurrent and Smooth Silver Coin by weight, and Old Silver of standard quality, for which we will pay full value. PAGE BROTHERS, 41 King Street, mar 2

Vegetable Seeds. FLOWER SEEDS. OUR Spring supply has just arrived via Portland from CARTER'S well known establishment, London. DYES. DYES. PERINE and other ANILINE DYES. Orders will be promptly forwarded. J. CHALONER, Cor. King and Germain Sts. mar 2

Choice Confectionery. Just received from Toronto: 1800 LBS assorted CONFEC-TIONARY. For sale low by W. C. TREADWELL, No. 6 Water St., St. John.

Timothy Grass Seed. WE will pay Cash for TIMOTHY GRASS SEED—any quantity—good and clean. Parties having any for sale will oblige by sending us a sample. HANINGTON BROS., Foster's Corner, St. John.

MILL AND STRAWGAY MATERIALS.

Z. G. GABEL, DEALER IN RUBBER GOODS, Rubber and Leather Belting, at manufacturer's prices. Every Belt Warranted. Lubricating Oils, Lard, Sperma, Olive, Seal and Native Oils. Rubber Coats, Ladies' Rubber Capes, Rubber Combs, Mats, Rubber Jewelry, Rubber Goods in variety. Butcher's Mill Saw Files, and other makers. Superior Mill Saws, Wheatman & Smith's Round Square and Plain Rubber Packing, Hessian, Jute, Flax and Lard-cutting Packing, Clothes Wringers, Clothes Washers, and Clothes Racks. Rubber Hose, every description. All Belts Warranted. A varied assortment of Goods suitable for country dealers. The best Belting imported, and the most superior Goods can be found at No. 90 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET, ST. JOHN. 1y-sep22

Government House, Ottawa, SATURDAY, 4th day of Feb. 1871. Present: HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the authority given by the 8th Section of the Vic. Cap. 6, intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs." His Excellency has been pleased to make the following Regulation: On, from and after the first day of March proximo, the Port of Quebec in the Province of Ontario, shall be and is hereby discontinued as an independent Port of Entry and shall be and is hereby constituted an Out Port of Entry placed under the Survey of the Port of Niagara.

WM. H. LEE, Clerk Privy Council, Canada. mar 9-4

Probate Notice. New Brunswick, Westmorland SS. To the Sheriff or any Constable within the County of Westmorland, Greeting: WHEREAS, application has been made to me by William McConnell executor for letters of administration of the Goods, Chattels and Effects of Jeremiah Sears, late of the Parish of Sackville, in said County, deceased; and therefore required to cite the heirs and next of kin of said deceased, to appear before me at a Court of Probate, to be held at my office in Dorchester, on the twenty-seventh day of March next, at eleven o'clock a. m., to offer what they may have to object to such administration being granted as prayed for. Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court, this 29th day of February, A. D. 1871. (Signed) ED. B. CHNDLER, Judge of Probate, Co. Westmorland.

In the supreme Court. The Bribery and Corruption and Election Petition Act 1869. Election Petition of PATRICK HEBERT, of the County of Westmorland. TAKE notice that the above Petition Twenty-third day of March, Instant, at Ten o'clock in the Forenoon, at the Court House in Dorchester, in the above County, and on such other subsequent days as may be needed. Dated the fourth day of March, 1871. By order W. CARMAN, CLERK OF THE PEAS. mar 9

Look Here! IF YOU want to buy anything cheap, call at DIXON & FAWCETT, any "Cash" BOYS: For sale by the Goods you want to get suited. LADIES: IF YOU want any dressing material, Dixon & Fawcett, have on hand an assortment of those Goods. GENTLEMEN: If you want anything require of Dixon & Fawcett, call on them. Every Body: IF YOU want any Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes &c.; Hardware, Crockery, &c., &c. Call on DIXON & FAWCETT, feb 9

NOTICE. THE SUBSCRIBER having made a change in his Business, requests all Persons indebted to him up to the Tenth of JANUARY last, will call and settle. And all accounts remaining unsettled, will be left in proper hands for Collection. feb 16 R. M. DIXON.

Flour. Flour. To arrive by Train to-day: 90 BARRELS Choice Extra Flour, at small advance on cost. THOMAS E. OULTON, Westmorland Point. feb 16

SELLING OFF! THE SUBSCRIBER will sell his Stock of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, until the 20th March at Greatly Reduced Prices. Consisting in part of: Flannels, Coburgs, Tweeds, Bed Ticks, Paper Hanging, White & Grey Cottons, Ready-Made Clothing, Boots & Shoes, Glass Leather, Gaiters, Lamp, Brushes, Brooms, Chair, &c., &c. Also—A Large Stock of PATENT MEDICINES. S. F. BLACK, Sackville. feb 25

Price List.

"Weed" Sewing Machines! No. 1—Family and Man'g. \$35.00 No. 2—Family and Man'g. 35.00 No. 3—Heavy Manufacturing, 50.00 No. 4—Family, 30.00 and A Large Discount for Cash. Manufactured at Saint John, N. B. All Warranted to give entire satisfaction, or the money refunded. Elegantly finished and mounted on stand with large Black Walnut Table. Also: The "Little Wander" (by hand), price \$25.00. Agents wanted everywhere. North American Sewing Machine Company, W. S. CALHOUN, 10 and 12 Nelson Street, St. John, N. B. dec 15

Brushes! Brushes! JOHN MURPHY, THANKFUL for the liberal patronage received last year, begs to call the attention of the public to his present Stock of BRUSHES, now ready for delivery, viz: 1300 DOZ. SCRIBB BRUSHES, all kinds and sizes. 587 " Stove " " " 315 " Shoe " " " 122 " Horse " " " 300 " Paint " " " PASTE and VARNISH BRUSHES; DECK and PAINT SCRUBS; LIX BRUSHES; TAR BRUSHES. Constantly making all kinds of the above Stock. In a few days he will offer for sale his New Patent WHITE FASTENED COCOA SCRIBB BRUSHES, something new. Orders may be left at the FACTORY, Under Almshouse, GERMAIN STREET, may 26

For Sale. A PUGHAW, A WATER LOT situate on the west side of the Harbor, on the lower side of the Bridge—an eligible site for building a Dwelling House, Store and Warehouse. Parties wishing to purchase will please address by letter to JAS. A. VICKERY, Oxford, River Philip. no 24-3m

Oils! Oils! For Mills, Machinery, Tanneries and Wool. IN store and to arrive: 242 Barrels, such as—Extra Winter Lard, No. 1 Lard, No. 2 Lard, Native, or "Mocca," Refined Whale, Cod Oil, Fish Oil. Also—Pure Cod Liver Oil for Druggists. For sale lower than any in the city by W. S. CALHOUN, 10 & 12 Nelson Street, St. John, N. B. dec 15

Dressmaking and Millinery. JUST received at Mrs. Stewart's: A Fashionable and well-selected stock of Seasonable Goods, as follows: HAT SHAPES and BONNET SHAPES, in the latest styles. HATS and BONNETS on hand, elegantly trimmed. FRENCH FLOWERS, a fine assortment. FEATHERS and RIBBONS, Worked Undersleeves, Handkerchiefs, Chemisettes, Bows, Collars, Cuffs and Gloves, &c. &c. &c. no 22

MISS M. E. HORTON HAS BONNETS on hand; also, Bonnet Shapes and Materials. Prices: Full Dress Hat and Basted, 35c. All Outside Garments, cut for 25c. Making a Plain Dress, 30c. and upwards.

To Harness Makers. I HAVE just received from British Markets a Full and Complete Stock of HARNESS MOUNTING, Silver Plate as German Silver, solid German Silver, pure and solid Virginia Silver-Brass and Japanese. For sale to the Trade very cheap. ALSO, 150 pairs HAMES, adapted for all purposes, either light or heavy draft. Cheapest ever sold in this market. JOS. L. BLACK, no 22

Bargains! Bargains! "PRINCE OF WALES' HOUSE." BERLIN GOODS (all kinds) at reduced prices. Woollen Goods, at reduced prices. Boots, Tippets, Muffs, Collars, Caps, Buffalo Hoses, &c., at reduced prices. MUFFS, from \$1.00 up. Under Shirts and Drawers, reduced prices. Shawls, Velveteen and Cloth Mantles, do. Storm and Over Coats, at reduced prices. Men's, Ladies' and Misses' Over Shoes, at reduced prices. Persons wanting any of the above Goods will find it to their advantage to call and ascertain the price, before purchasing elsewhere, as they will be sold at a bargain. jan 20 A. FORD.

Codfish. Codfish. 200 QLS Table Codfish, 70 qts Lard, at lowest rates. BARBER BROS., 9 & 10 South Wharf, mar 2

Molasses and Sugar. 15 HIDS MOLASSES, Cheap; 13 HIDS Choice Retailing SUGAR. For sale cheap by W. C. TREADWELL, No. 6 Water Street, St. John. mar 9

Cheese. Cheese. 20 BOXES Choice Factory Cheese, for sale by W. C. TREADWELL, No. 6 Water St., St. John, mar 9

NEW GOODS

FOR 70 FALL & WINTER '71, McSWEENEY BROTHERS HAVE just received per mail and freight steamers from Great Britain, United States and Canada, A VERY SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS CLOTHING, FURS! Hats and Caps, Black and Colored Silks, FRENCH MERINOS, POPLINS, Empress Corsets, Repps, Wineys, Tweeds, &c., Superior Goods, and at very low prices. SHAWLS! In the Newest Styles, CLOTH and VELVETEEN SACQUES, WATERPROOF TWEEDS AND MANTLES, New Shades, Gloves and Hosiery! Small Wares in great variety. HOODS, CLOUDS and BREAK-FAST SHAWLS; FLANNELS, plain and fancy; GAY WHITE and PRINTED COTTONS. PILOT CLOTHS, Moscow Beavers, Silk Mixed Coatings, Doukies and Tweeds a very large assortment. MENS' AND BOYS' Hats and Caps, Of Every Description. Mens' Buckskin Gloves and Mitts. The genuine Plymouth Driving Glove—the best Glove extant. A superb assortment of READY-MADE Clothing! OVERCOATS, ALL STYLES AND PRICES. ENGLISH REEFERS, Pants, Vests, Under Clothing, Trunks, Valises, &c. We are continually receiving New Goods of the best kinds and at the very lowest prices. An inspection is respectfully solicited. McSWEENEY BROS., MONCTON, N. B. Note's Combined Spinner. PATENTED --- 1870. THIS is one of the most useful Spinning Wheels invented. It is Quill Wheel, Check Wheel, Spinning Wheel, and Spindles, all combined. By means of a clamp, it can be attached 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 Barrow 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. J. & A. PETERS, Moncton, Jan. 25, 1871. Testimonials. Mr. S. PETERS: Sir—I can spin on one of the Combined Spinners fourteen knots per hour, and would recommend it to all. Mrs. Wm. TWISKY, Peticodiac. Mr. S. PETERS: I have one of the Combined Spinners, and like it very well. I can spin ten skeins per day. The yarn is superior to that made with the old wheel. Mrs. JOHN WORTMAN, Moncton. Buffalo Robes. WE have received to-day a lot of BUFFALO ROBES which we purchased extremely low and will sell at great bargains to close out the lot. C. E. EVERETT, HATTERS & FURRIERS, 15 King Street, mar 2

SEWING MACHINES!

THE FLORENCE IS the greatest novelty in Sewing Machines! THE FLORENCE IS the only Machine that makes four kinds of stitch, three of which are made on no other Machine. THE FLORENCE IS the only Machine that can sew in more than one direction, having a reversible feed. THE FLORENCE IS the only Machine having a self-adjusting tension. THE FLORENCE HAS an improved Hemmer, making any width of hem, and will hem anything and make perfect corners. THE FLORENCE MAKES a gather and sews it to a hand at one operation, perfectly; unequalled in this. THE FLORENCE FASTENS the end of a seam better and quicker than a seamstress can. THE FLORENCE IS in operation every hour of the day, and ladies are invited to call and examine it at J. D. LANGLER'S, Sole Agent for the Dominion of Canada, 305 Notre Dame St. Montreal, and 82 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B. no 10

Specimens at the residence of the REV. THOMAS TOMPKINS, Sackville, N. B. Where any kind of Machines can be obtained. For the Trade! LEATHER: ONE Hundred sides Upper Leather, from domestic slaughtered hides; 200 sides Kips, or Calcutta Cow, 1 doz Calf Skins, 80 Spines. For sale at market rates by nov 17 JOS. L. BLACK.

Fishing Twines. 10 BALES Three-ply Station Twine and Herring Twine. Also—Fishing Twines, in all numbers. For sale by JOHN ARMSTRONG & CO., St. John, Jan. 18, 1871.

Wanted. ONE Thousand Mink Skins, 1000 Raccoon Skins, 500 White Weasel Skins, 100 Otter Skins,—for which we will pay the highest prices, and will purchase in any quantity. C. E. EVERETT, HATTERS and FURRIERS, 15 King Street, Jan 12

MANTLE and DRESSMAKING, In all their Branches, Promptly Executed From British Patterns. Also—GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS cut and made to order. SHIRT PATTERNS for sale, by M. E. HORTON. Rooms—Opposite R. HARRLET'S Photograph Saloon. Jan-no 24

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD. The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys is derived from its cures, and is well attested by the numerous testimonials which are daily received. It is a powerful purgative, and cures the most obstinate cases of Scrophulous affections, where the system becomes saturated with corruption, and is purged and cured by its action. It is a powerful purgative, and cures the most obstinate cases of Scrophulous affections, where the system becomes saturated with corruption, and is purged and cured by its action. It is a powerful purgative, and cures the most obstinate cases of Scrophulous affections, where the system becomes saturated with corruption, and is purged and cured by its action.

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