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SAINT ANDREWS NEW BRUNSWICK, FEBRUARY 23, 1870.

Vol 37

Poetry.

Unedited Poems by Lady Byron.

Some specimens of Lady Byron's powers have recently been brought to light in connection with the Brecher-Stone scandal. Two additional pieces have just come into our (Newcastle Journal) hands, which possess peculiar interest at the present time, inasmuch as they both bear upon the separation question, and afford considerable insight into the character of Lady Byron. We give the first, addressed to her daughter Ada, and dated December 10th, 1846, not long after her ladyship quitted the poet for ever, in the following terms:—

Thine is the smile, and thine the bloom
Where hope might fancy ripened charms,
But mine is dyed in memory's gloom:
Thou art not in a father's arms!

And there I could have loved thee most,
And there have owned thee wert so dear
That, though my worldly all were lost,
I still had felt my love was here!

What art thou now? A monument
Which rose to weep o'er buried love,
A fond and filial mourner sent
To dream of ties restored above!

Then dove I who may not find a rest
Save in this frail and shattered bark—
A lonely mother's offered breast—
May Heaven provide a surer ark!

To hear thee over Sorrow's waves,
Which deluge still this world below,
Till thou through Him alone who saves
A holier Ararat shall know!

Nor think me frozen if for thee
No earthly wish now claims a part;
Too dear such wish too vain for me!
Thou art not in a father's heart!

LEGISLATIVE.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, Feb. 15.

Owing to the presence of Prince Arthur, usual interest was felt in the opening ceremony to-day. Mild cloudless weather, materially assisted the imposing military display out of doors and brought a large concourse of spectators.

Prince Arthur, accompanied by Lady Young, followed immediately by Sir John Young in his state equipage, arrived at the main entrance at three o'clock, and on entering the Prince occupied a seat at His Excellency's right.

Sir John, Sir Francis, Sir George, and Hon. Messrs. Tilley and Langevin wore the Windsor uniform, and the display in the Ladies' Dress Circle was unusually brilliant.

In the Commons, Hon. Sir Francis Hincks and Mr. Dunning were formally introduced by Sir John Macdonald and Sir George Cartier; Mr. Morris by Sir John and Mr. Tilley; Mr. Scrier by Sir George and Mr. Langevin; and Mr. W. L. Macdougall by Messrs. Mackenzie and Blake.

The House adjourned at four.

There is a large attendance at Lady Young's reception to-night.

The Address in reply to the Speech from the throne will be read to-morrow by Sir John, and seconded by Archibald.

CHAMBER OF THE SENATE.

OTTAWA, Tuesday, Feb. 15.

Today, at 3 o'clock, P. M., His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Senate in the Parliament Buildings, and took his seat upon the throne.

The members of the Senate being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the House of Commons, and that House being present, His Excellency was pleased to open the third Session of the First Parliament of the Dominion of Canada with the following Speech from the throne:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:
Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I recur with confidence to your advice, and have much satisfaction in being enabled on the present occasion to summon you to the discharge of your public duties at a period of the year most convenient to yourselves.

The circumstances under which we meet are in many respects auspicious. The bounty of Providence crowned the harvest with abundance and made the fisheries unusually productive. In many districts existing industries have been enlarged, and new enterprises have started into activity, furnishing fresh avenues for commerce, and additional employment for our people, whilst every day new sections of the country are being opened to the labors of the husbandman.

The trade and wealth of the Dominion are on the increase, and the equal administration

of the law maintains, as heretofore, the enjoyment of a general sense of security.

I have watched with much anxiety the course of events in the North West Territories. Unfortunately misapprehensions of the intentions with which the country was sought to be acquired by Canada have led to complications of a serious character. With a view to their removal I have thought it desirable to exhaust every means of conciliation before adopting other measures, and the latest advice I had me to expect that the groundless alarms entertained by a portion of the inhabitants have given place to a desire to listen to the explanations which I have caused to be made to them. Efforts, made in the spirit which has animated my Government throughout, can scarcely fail to accomplish an equitable and peaceful solution of the existing difficulty, and thereby secure the speedy incorporation of the North West Territories with Canada, an object so earnestly desired by the Empire and the Dominion.

As to the temporary Government of the Territories when united with Canada will expire at the close of the present Session a measure providing for their government will be submitted for your consideration.

The charters of most of the banks of the Dominion were last Session extended for a limited period with the view that, during the interval, the institutions of Banking and Currency should receive the consideration which their importance demands. A measure intended to insure safety to the community, without interfering with the legitimate operations of the banks, will be submitted for your consideration, and will, I trust, be found calculated to place those important interests upon a sound and stable basis.

The laws in force on the subject of the Elective Franchise, and the regulations of Parliamentary Elections in the several Provinces of the Dominion vary much in their operations, and it is important that uniform provision should be made settling the franchise and regulating elections to the House of Commons, a measure upon this subject will be submitted for your consideration.

Under the operation of an Act of the Imperial Parliament, passed in the year 1869, to amend the laws relating to the Coasting Trade and Merchant Shipping in British Possessions, a period of two years is given to the Legislatures of the several Colonies of the Empire to make provision for the regulation of their Coasting Trade. In the absence of legislation on the subject, within the period named, the provisions of the Imperial law will be in force.

The extent and value of our Internal Commerce render legislation on this subject desirable and a measure with regard to it will be submitted for your consideration.

The creation of a Court of Appeal under the powers conferred upon you by the Union Act is a matter deserving your attention. A measure will be submitted to you for the establishment of such a Court and for conferring upon it certain original jurisdiction.

The year 1871, in which the next decennial census is fixed by law to take place.

As there are different laws on the subject in the several Provinces it will therefore be necessary to pass a general act to establish a uniform and accurate system throughout the Dominion. Steps have already been taken to secure the co-operation of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island. I trust a census upon one system will be made simultaneously in all Her Majesty's British North American possessions. I need not expatiate on the importance of the information which the table of the census are calculated to afford, as in addition to their interest and value on general grounds, it must be recollected that upon them depends the readjustment of the parliamentary representation.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I have directed that the accounts of last year shall be laid before you. The Estimates for the present financial year will also be submitted to you. They have been framed with every regard to economy compatible with the efficiency of the public service, and you will, I trust, be of opinion that the finances are in a satisfactory state, and that the people can, without inconvenience, afford for the services of Her Majesty, the supplies which it will be the duty of my Government to ask you to vote.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate,
Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The act respecting Militia and Defence of the Dominion has not failed to engage my attention. The high spirit and loyalty of the people are placed in a clear light by the fact that the active Militia have voluntarily come forward largely in excess of the quota required, as well as by the zealous attendance of the various corps at the annual training in camps, and by the promptness with which they assembled in force at the call of duty, no more than on occasion when Fenian marauders have threatened the peace of the country.

I have observed with great satisfaction of the fact which have been made in several of the Provinces of the Dominion to foster and en-

courage Immigration to our shores. Continued progress of Great Public Works in many portions of the country, will afford the opportunity of early employment to intending Immigrants, and I look forward with confidence to the addition of a large and valuable class of settlers to our population during the coming season.

During the summer and autumn I had an opportunity of visiting different parts of the Dominion. I passed first to Quebec, thence to Maritime Provinces, and at Halifax, I had the honor of receiving H. R. H. Prince Arthur. Subsequently I attended H. R. H. Prince on a tour through the Province of Ontario. Everywhere great capabilities of the country and the proofs of vigorous industry made themselves apparent, and it became my pleasing duty to report to Her Majesty's Government, as the result of my observations, that the inhabitants of the Dominion were contented with their position and prospects, and that the wish nearest their hearts is to avail themselves of the franchise and full powers of legislation which they possess in order to build up in a portion of the British Empire institutions of their own choice by laws of their own making.

I now leave you to the labors of the Session with earnest aspirations for your success.

NEW BRUNSWICK HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 16, 1870.

An Act to erect the Parish of St. Paul's in St. John passing in Committee; also an Act to enable Justices of the Peace in Kent to sell certain lands without amendments.

Mr. Wetmore gave reasons for dismissal of Clerk of Legislative Council.

Mr. Butler brought in bill relating to colonies.

Mr. Needham gave notice of a resolution that Government be authorized to procure plans for erection of Parliament buildings.

Mr. Stevenson gave notice of address for correspondence between the Government and Government of Quebec, concerning construction of line of railway between Carleton County and Quebec.

In reply to Needham, the Attorney General said he thought no reply had been received to the address of last year relating to Judges' salaries.

In reply to Caie, the Attorney General said the Government had dismissed Botsford because of avowed Annexation sentiments and hostility to present Government, resisting suit on bonds held by Government against him and extravagance.

In reply to Moore, Attorney General said that an action would fail against Woodstock Railway Company because the bonds had not been filed away in the Secretary's office.

The Attorney General spoke of the action of the Upper House with regard to Clerkship, and said it was a question involving the most sacred rights of the people. He believed the Government had the right to displace as well as to appoint, and quoted from Todd's Parliamentary Practice, pages 375 and 387.

Hibbard objected to the discussion going any further until the matter had come properly before the House. He said there was nothing properly before them. The reasons given by the government will be printed for use of members as requested by Caie.

Stevenson gave notice of motion for a copy of the Lieutenant Governors commission and instructions received therewith, or since given him by Governor General; also for a copy of the Gov. General's commission.

Needham gave notice of a resolution authorizing the Government to procure plans and specifications for the erection of new Parliament buildings and ascertain the cost of erecting same.

AFTERNOON.

Nothing done in the House this afternoon. The following is the full text of the reasons given by the Attorney General for displacing Geo. Botsford Esquire, from his office of Clerk of the Legislative Council of this Province.

His avowed annexation opinions, which the Government believe to be entirely adverse to the loyal feelings of the people and highly detrimental to the best interests of the Province. His open hostility to the existing Government which, in the opinion of the present Government should not be allowed in a public officer.

That Mr. Botsford, being indebted to the Crown on a bond dated the 16th of March, 1865, in the penal sum of £1569, conditioned for payment of the sum of £780 as follows:—

If paid within three months from date without interest, if not paid within three months but within six months from date at the rate of three per cent interest from date to the date of twelve months, and if not paid within twelve months from date then to be paid with interest at six per cent. This bond was not paid according to the condition of the bond, though Mr. Botsford was called on for payment.

That a suit was instituted against Mr. Botsford by the then Attorney General, Hon. Charles Fisher and Mr. Botsford caused an appearance to be entered to the suit on such bond. The Government think a resisting of

this claim is an improper proceeding on the part of Mr. Botsford, he being a public officer. That considering the great charge upon the public revenues for contingent expenses of the Legislative Council, the Government considered the exigencies of the public service required Mr. Botsford should be removed, and a competent person appointed in his stead in whose economical arrangements the Government would have confidence, and believe the people generally would have confidence.

Miscellany.

Condensed History of Steam.

About two hundred and eighty years B. C. Hiero, of Alexandria, formed a toy which exhibited some of the powers of steam, and was moved by its power.

A. D. 450, Anthemius, an architect, arranged several chaldrons of water, each covered with the wide bottom of the leather tube, and rose to a narrow top, from which pipes extended to the rafters of the adjoining building. A fire was kindled beneath the chaldrons, and the house was shaken by the efforts of the steam ascending the tubes. This is the first notice of the power of steam recorded.

In 1543, June 17, Blasco D. Garay tried a steamboat of 200 tons with tolerable success at Barcelona, Spain. It consisted of a chaldron of boiling water under a moveable wheel on each side of the ship. It was laid aside as impracticable. A present, however was made to Garay.

In 1690, the first railroad was constructed at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The first idea of a steam engine in England was in the Marquis of Winchester's "History of Inventions, A. D. 1663.

In 1710, Newcomer made the first steam engine in England.

In 1718, patents were granted to Savery for the first application of the steam engine.

In 1761, James Watt made the first perfect steam engine in England.

In 1736, Jonathan Hulls set forth the idea of steam navigation.

In 1773, Thomas Paine at first proposed this application in America.

In 1781, Marquis Jouffroy constructed one on the Rhone.

In 1785, two Americans published a work about it.

In 1789, William Symington made a voyage in one on the Forth of Clyde Canal.

In 1802, this experiment was repeated.

In 1782, Ramsay propelled a boat by steam to New York.

In 1788, John Fitch, of Philadelphia, navigated a boat by a steam engine on the Delaware.

In 1793, Robert Fulton first began to apply his attention to steam.

In 1793, Oliver Evans, a native of Philadelphia, constructed a locomotive steam engine to travel on a turnpike road.

The first vessel that crossed the Atlantic was the "Savannah," June, 1817, from Charleston to Liverpool.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24.

The ship Barrage, which arrived from Newcastle, New South Wales, last night, brought up fifteen escaped Fenian prisoners, who had been sentenced in 1865, 1866 and 1867, for terms varying from five years to life. Their names are: John Kenealy, sentenced four years; Dennis B. Castano, for seven years; Maurice Fitzgibbon, five years; Patrick Leahy five years; Thomas Fogarty, five years; D. Joyce, for life; John Sheehan, seven years; Patrick Wall, five years; Michael Moore, ten years; Daniel Cummins, seven years; Eugene Gary, five years; John Walsh, seven years; Patrick Doran, for life; Patrick Dunne, five years. They were received by Col. Smith, Head Centre of the Fenian Brotherhood, who has provided them with quarters at the Russ House.

Confession of John A. Munroe.

To Sheriff Harding, in presence of Messrs. Stewart and Latham, 14th Feb. 1870.

The first time I went out with Miss Vail it was only for a ride. We had no quarrel, and our going out was at her wish. When we got out of the coach at or near the place described on the trial, she had a satchel and we walked along the road, I cannot say how far. She sat down and had a little to eat. We both fired at a mark, she using a pistol. I had given her one of a pair, a breech loader, same as my own, the mate of it I gave to a friend. I had learned her to use it. There was no intention on my part to harm her at that time. We came back and I left her at Lake's. She was to have gone to Boston on the Thursday after the first going out, but it was too stormy, and I went with my wife to Fredericton on that day, and came down again on Friday night. It was during this trip to Fredericton I first thought that the spot I had visited with Miss Vail on the Monday previous was a suitable place to commit a bad act. I went out again with Miss Vail on the Saturday following—

We went the same road as before and to about the same place. The morning was frosty, the moss was crisp and hard, there was no wet on the barren, the road was a little muddy. We went off the road a little way together and sat down. I went into the bushes, the child cried I came out again, was angry, I strangled the child. I do not know that it was actually dead. As she was rising up, I shot her (Miss Vail) in the head. I do not think on the same side as shown in Court. I threw brush over her face, and a man over her hands. I found her pistol in her pocket, or just fallen out of it, a common handkerchief and a wallet with only a few dollars in it. I threw the wallet and handkerchief away, and left at once, and have never been back since. I had previously had some of her money, cannot say how much, perhaps half or a third more.

I cannot say that money was not one of the motives for this act committed. I do not say it was in self defence. I killed Miss Vail. It was the money, my anger with her at the time, and my bad thoughts, and after the trip to Fredericton, working together, caused me to do this bad act. The letter written to Mrs. Clear was written by me, and mailed in Boston by a friend of mine living in or near Boston. I never killed any other person or child.

[Signed] JOHN A. MUNROE.
CHARLES STEWART, JOHN LATHAM, Witnesses.

Consumption is the great destroyer of life in the northern part of this continent. Nine cases out of ten originate in Colds, which appear slight at first, and are neglected, until ulceration of the Lungs take place, and in many cases they are beyond the reach of medicine. Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam is a speedy and certain cure for all cases of a few weeks' or months' standing, and has cured hundreds of cases that had been pronounced hopeless cases of Consumption by experienced physicians. Try it, and you will certainly find relief. Any Cough that can be cured at all, this Balsam will assuredly cure.

Those who suffer from Bile and Liver Complaint should try the effect of Dr. Wilson's Family Anti-Bilious Pills, a few doses of which will make the sufferer feel elastic and vigorous, remove all impurities, give a healthy action to the Liver, and strengthen the Stomach. If bilious attacks are allowed to continue without using such a preventive, more serious casualties may arise. Dr. Wilson's Pills are a valuable remedy, acting immediately in the removal of Acidity in the Stomach, Indigestion, Dizziness, and Nausea, preparing the food thoroughly for assimilation, and rendering each tributary organ perfect in its functions.

Dr. Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liniment has stood the test of a series of years, and still stands unrivalled for its excellence. It is warranted to cure any case of Rheumatism, Gout, Contracted Limbs, and Sprains, Stiff Joints, strengthen Weak Limbs, and enable the crippled to walk again.

The question is often asked, "Who is the most eminent Veterinary Surgeon the world ever saw, and the author of several works treating on disease of the horse, &c., and now used as text books in the several colleges in which a knowledge of this subject is taught." His Condition Powders have made him equally famous with those who were unacquainted with his writings.

Balmum was by no means the first to impose upon the public by means of metamorphosed animals. Sawley made them seventy years ago, saw at Bristol, a shaven monkey shown for a fairy, and a shaven bear, in a check waistcoat and pants, sitting in a great chair as an Ethiopian savage. The poet says: "This was the most cruel fraud I ever saw. The unnatural position of the beast, and the damnable brutality of the woman keeper who sat upon his knee put her arm around his neck, called him his-bird and sweetheart, and kissed him, made the most disgusting spectacle I ever witnessed."

The credit system has been carried to a pretty fine point in some districts, if we may judge from the following dialogue, said to have recently occurred between a customer and a proprietor.

How's trade, square?
Well, each trade's kinder dull now, maj-r.
Do anyhiz ter day?
Well, only a little—on credit. Aunt Betsy Pughard has got an egg's worth of tea and got treated for it till her speckled pullet lays.

BLEEDING FROM THE NOSE.—Put a piece of paper in your mouth, chew it rapidly, and it will stop your nose from bleeding. This remedy has been tried frequently, it is stated, and always with success.

Physicians say that placing a small roll of paper or muslin above the front of the nose, and the upper lip, and pressing hard on the same, will arrest bleeding from the nose, checking the passage of blood through the arteries leading to the nose.

The best Family... When a person is taken with a cold, cough, or any other ailment, it is often a sign that the system is out of order. Dr. Wilson's Family Anodyne is a remedy that is both safe and effective. It is a simple, natural preparation that can be used by the whole family. It is a remedy that is both safe and effective. It is a simple, natural preparation that can be used by the whole family.

At the residence of the late Mrs. Mary Smith, aged 40 years, the beloved wife of J. N. Smith, Esq.

NEW COTTON.

Just received a lot of NEW COTTON. It is a fine, pure cotton, and is of a fine quality. It is a fine, pure cotton, and is of a fine quality. It is a fine, pure cotton, and is of a fine quality.

Whiskey & Wines.

Just received a lot of Whiskey & Wines. It is a fine, pure whiskey, and is of a fine quality. It is a fine, pure whiskey, and is of a fine quality. It is a fine, pure whiskey, and is of a fine quality.

Notice.

A notice is hereby given that the following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various offices of the City of Montreal. It is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various offices of the City of Montreal.

Intercolonial Railway.

The Intercolonial Railway is a project that is being undertaken by the Government of Canada. It is a project that is being undertaken by the Government of Canada. It is a project that is being undertaken by the Government of Canada.

Notice to the Public.

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INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

The Commissioners appointed to construct the Intercolonial Railway give public notice that they are now prepared to receive tenders for four further sections of the line.

Section No. 13 will be in the Province of Quebec, and will extend from the Eastern end of Section No. 12, to Station 543, a point between the mouth of the River Annapolis and the Little Macalester Lake, about 224 miles in length.

Section No. 14, will be in the Province of Quebec, and will extend from the Eastern end of Section No. 13, to Station 543, a point between the mouth of the River Annapolis and the Little Macalester Lake, about 224 miles in length.

Section No. 15, will be in the Province of New Brunswick, and will extend from the Eastern end of Section No. 14, to Station 543, a point between the mouth of the River Annapolis and the Little Macalester Lake, about 224 miles in length.

Section No. 16, will be in the Province of New Brunswick, and will extend from the Eastern end of Section No. 15, to Station 543, a point between the mouth of the River Annapolis and the Little Macalester Lake, about 224 miles in length.

The Commissioners also give public notice that they are now prepared to receive tenders for four further sections of the line.

Section No. 17, will be in the Province of New Brunswick, and will extend from the Eastern end of Section No. 16, to Station 543, a point between the mouth of the River Annapolis and the Little Macalester Lake, about 224 miles in length.

Section No. 18, will be in the Province of New Brunswick, and will extend from the Eastern end of Section No. 17, to Station 543, a point between the mouth of the River Annapolis and the Little Macalester Lake, about 224 miles in length.

Section No. 19, will be in the Province of New Brunswick, and will extend from the Eastern end of Section No. 18, to Station 543, a point between the mouth of the River Annapolis and the Little Macalester Lake, about 224 miles in length.

Section No. 20, will be in the Province of New Brunswick, and will extend from the Eastern end of Section No. 19, to Station 543, a point between the mouth of the River Annapolis and the Little Macalester Lake, about 224 miles in length.

Section No. 21, will be in the Province of New Brunswick, and will extend from the Eastern end of Section No. 20, to Station 543, a point between the mouth of the River Annapolis and the Little Macalester Lake, about 224 miles in length.

Section No. 22, will be in the Province of New Brunswick, and will extend from the Eastern end of Section No. 21, to Station 543, a point between the mouth of the River Annapolis and the Little Macalester Lake, about 224 miles in length.

Section No. 23, will be in the Province of New Brunswick, and will extend from the Eastern end of Section No. 22, to Station 543, a point between the mouth of the River Annapolis and the Little Macalester Lake, about 224 miles in length.

Section No. 24, will be in the Province of New Brunswick, and will extend from the Eastern end of Section No. 23, to Station 543, a point between the mouth of the River Annapolis and the Little Macalester Lake, about 224 miles in length.

Section No. 25, will be in the Province of New Brunswick, and will extend from the Eastern end of Section No. 24, to Station 543, a point between the mouth of the River Annapolis and the Little Macalester Lake, about 224 miles in length.

Section No. 26, will be in the Province of New Brunswick, and will extend from the Eastern end of Section No. 25, to Station 543, a point between the mouth of the River Annapolis and the Little Macalester Lake, about 224 miles in length.

Section No. 27, will be in the Province of New Brunswick, and will extend from the Eastern end of Section No. 26, to Station 543, a point between the mouth of the River Annapolis and the Little Macalester Lake, about 224 miles in length.

Section No. 28, will be in the Province of New Brunswick, and will extend from the Eastern end of Section No. 27, to Station 543, a point between the mouth of the River Annapolis and the Little Macalester Lake, about 224 miles in length.

Section No. 29, will be in the Province of New Brunswick, and will extend from the Eastern end of Section No. 28, to Station 543, a point between the mouth of the River Annapolis and the Little Macalester Lake, about 224 miles in length.

Section No. 30, will be in the Province of New Brunswick, and will extend from the Eastern end of Section No. 29, to Station 543, a point between the mouth of the River Annapolis and the Little Macalester Lake, about 224 miles in length.

Section No. 31, will be in the Province of New Brunswick, and will extend from the Eastern end of Section No. 30, to Station 543, a point between the mouth of the River Annapolis and the Little Macalester Lake, about 224 miles in length.

Section No. 32, will be in the Province of New Brunswick, and will extend from the Eastern end of Section No. 31, to Station 543, a point between the mouth of the River Annapolis and the Little Macalester Lake, about 224 miles in length.

Section No. 33, will be in the Province of New Brunswick, and will extend from the Eastern end of Section No. 32, to Station 543, a point between the mouth of the River Annapolis and the Little Macalester Lake, about 224 miles in length.

Section No. 34, will be in the Province of New Brunswick, and will extend from the Eastern end of Section No. 33, to Station 543, a point between the mouth of the River Annapolis and the Little Macalester Lake, about 224 miles in length.

Section No. 35, will be in the Province of New Brunswick, and will extend from the Eastern end of Section No. 34, to Station 543, a point between the mouth of the River Annapolis and the Little Macalester Lake, about 224 miles in length.

Section No. 36, will be in the Province of New Brunswick, and will extend from the Eastern end of Section No. 35, to Station 543, a point between the mouth of the River Annapolis and the Little Macalester Lake, about 224 miles in length.

Section No. 37, will be in the Province of New Brunswick, and will extend from the Eastern end of Section No. 36, to Station 543, a point between the mouth of the River Annapolis and the Little Macalester Lake, about 224 miles in length.

MANCHESTER HOUSE.

PER STEAMSHIPS.

33 BALES AND CASES

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Imported per Steamships "Samaria," "Siberia," and "Golden Rule."

—CONSISTING OF—

FLANNELS, BLANKETS,

CLOTHS, VELVETS,

VELVETTES, MANIFES, and Tartan Shawls, Cloths, CURS, DRESS

Goods in Woollens, CLOATHS, CLOTHS, BROOKS, &c.

COTTONS & COTTON WARE, CLOTHS, CLOTHS, CLOTHS, &c.

Gloves, Hats, Bonnets, FEATHERS, RIBBONS, Laces, Veil Tissues, Trills and RUFFLES.

A large assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, manufactured expressly for our own trade, by Messrs. H. & T. Parnell & Co., London.

Wholesale and Retail.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD!

The Scientific American

\$5,500 Cash. For 1870. \$1,500 Cash.

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