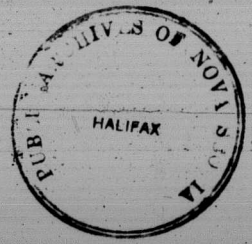


# CHIGNECTO POST.



WILLIAM C. MILNER,  
Editor.

Deserve Success, and you shall Command it.

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## Poetry.

### BETTER THAN GOLD.

Better than grandeur, better than gold,  
Than rank and title a thousand-fold,  
Is a healthy boy, a mind at ease,  
And simple pleasures that always please;  
A heart that can feel for another's woe,  
And share his joys with a genial glow,  
With sympathy large enough to enfold  
All men as brothers, is better than gold.

Better than gold is a conscience clear,  
Though toiling for bread is an humble sphere,  
Better than gold is the sweet repose  
Of the soul that finds its labours close;  
Better than gold is the poor man's sleep,  
And the balm that drops on his slumber deep.

Better than gold is the peaceful home,  
Where all the friends of life are close;  
The shrine of love, the haven of life,  
Hallowed by mother, or sister, or wife;  
However humble the home may be,  
Or tried with sorrow by heaven's decree,  
The blessings that never were bought or sold  
And centre there, are better than gold.

## Literature.

### The Jabez Morse Papers.

Yesterday I went to see the poor sick squaw, and remained some time with her, until Gishagish could go to the Fort for the basket Mamma had prepared for them. The eyes of both Gishagish and his wife brightened up at my appearance; they appeared so thankful for the small kindnesses we show them, while it gives me real pleasure to visit and assist them. Truly, it is better to give than receive.

I have seen my dear Derby to-day. I walked to Fort Lawrence, and thence to Mr. Lawrence's, where he was. I was so overcome, I cried, and think I should have fallen, if Derby had not caught me in his arms.

I am so delighted that I have seen Derby, and had his promised explanation; not that I had ever the slightest doubt, but I wanted to hear him speak of himself. He authorized me to tell Papa and Mamma, and they are rejoiced at his statements.

Derby said that, without entering upon the question which had produced the unfortunate state of affairs between England and her North American Colonies, he had not the slightest sympathy with those who were endeavoring to mix up Nova Scotia in the difficulty. That Nova Scotia occupied a position entirely different from the revolted Colonies. The people of those Provinces had colonized them a century before; had cultivated and improved the country; repelled the attacks of the savages; built towns, and had grown into a numerous people, who had long exercised the privilege of self government, and now possessed the power of governing themselves and the country they occupied. With Nova Scotia it was entirely different: it was still to all intents an uninhabited country. Here at Beauport it has been under English rule for only about twenty years; and if it had not been for English valor and money, the whole country would still have been under the sway of the French. The few English settlers living here were protected against the French and Indians by English fleets and English soldiers; and had they been left to themselves, they would have succumbed to French rule, driven out of Acadia, or scalped by the Indians. The people had a local legislature to make their own laws; and he could not see the justice, much less the policy, of Nova Scotia entering into a quarrel with which they were not concerned. In hostility to the English government, which had conquered the country from the French, and protected, and now protects, the property and lives of the settlers from destruction.

Derby further said that having expressed his strong convictions to those near to him, he was not con-

sulted, and did not know what the Whigs intended doing, as he did not wish to compromise himself by possessing information he could not communicate to the authorities, without, perhaps, jeopardizing the life of his father and other near relatives.

Everything moves along quietly at the Fort. The snow-shoeing gives capital exercise, sufficient to prevent one feeling so exposed here.

I have made quite a change in the appearance of my own room, which begins to show a good deal of work, if not of skill. I have sketched on the walls the landscape as it appears from the Fort, and the southwest side, showing the bay and the country in that quarter. I have painted, and Papa flatters me by saying it is well done, and comments me for my perseverance. I shall paint the ceiling from a sketch Papa gave me, representing The Graces.

We have just been startled by orders that the troops go to Halifax, at once; and everything is in a commotion, preparatory for the march. Only a few men—hardly enough to take care of the property—are to be left behind. Luckily, Papa has the privilege of remaining; and we would rather do so, than accompany the troops, whom, we believe, are ordered to join the army in Boston, and be personally engaged with our old friends and relations.

This morning the troops marched, their baggage and arms being taken in sleds, they moved off quite briskly. The Fort now looks deserted, and one feels melancholy at being left behind. It throws us upon our own resources, and I have to thank Papa for having taught me to rely upon myself.

The poor old squaw died last night; and Papa and I walked this morning to the camp. We found some other Indians there. We went in where the body was, and found it dressed with all the trinkets and finery she possessed. It was sitting in the camp, with the knees drawn up, and the face, covered with the hands, resting on them. Gishagish was sitting opposite; and when we entered, his stoicism vanished, and tears coursed down his cheeks. As the funeral was to take place immediately, we remained.

A couple of Indians covered the body with a bear skin, and carefully lifting it up, moved off at a slow pace. We all followed, and having stopped several times, finally reached the spot where, we understood, the poor squaw had selected for her burial place.

It was at least a mile and a half from the camp, and well up to Le Lac; and a singular mound, a hundred feet long, thirty to forty feet wide and twenty feet high, and looked as if it had been thrown up by human agency. On the eastern side, near the top, was the grave; and the sand being thrown out on each side, so as to enable the bearers to carry the body in from the east side. The body was placed in the same sitting posture; the face pointing towards the rising sun. The bear skin was carefully adjusted over the head, the sand thrown in, and in a few minutes the surface was so levelled off, that there was nothing to tell where was the last resting place of the poor old squaw.

We returned to the Fort by the camp, and found Gishagish preparing to leave for Cobeguid. We spoke a few words to him, and moved homeward; but we had only gone a short distance when Gishagish followed, and, presenting me with the skin of a squirrel, said:

"May be, sometime, you want me Gishagish; send me this by Injun—Gishagish come."

And turning away, he walked rapidly back, and disappeared among the trees.

(To be continued.)

This burial place is near Mr. Richard Jones's, Upper Point de Bate, a short distance from the present road to Bay Verte.—Ed. CHIGNECTO POST.

An American Western paper rounded up its Fort of July enthusiasm by publishing a cut of a flag, and the motto, "Wave, beautiful piece of cloth."

## The Fashions.

The London World of Fashion, for November, thus sums up the newest things for ladies' wear, there—

War has no permanent effect on fashion; it simply directs a change of taste, and taste is generally guided by the triumphant party. There is every prospect at the present time that the Germans will be the conquering party, therefore taste will probably gravitate more towards their ideas; and we shall not have so many florid dresses, with their richness and profusion without bounds, but the styles will be simpler and more severe.

We will now describe in detail the styles that are most fashionable.

The short, square cut paletot is very much worn; it is open at the sides and back, and the back is generally a little longer than the front. There is generally a seam down the back and at the sides, and many are cut so as slightly to define the figure.

The favorite materials are the thick fancy white cloths, trimmed with black velvet, or black velvet trimmed with lace passementerie.

For the cold weather the velvet suit trimmed with bands of sable is very stylish and comfortable.

For morning and evening dresses of all styles fashions are very fashionable, and we may say the same of tailors on the fronts of skirts, which are worn either square or rounded, and are always accompanied by the paniers or bouffants forming the back part of the upper skirt.

Very few sleeves are now made quite plain; they are generally of the open pagoda or Venetian forms, or trimmed with frills at the elbows.

Dress bodies are generally trimmed square in front, in what is called the Watteau style. Pointed waists are becoming fashionable for dresses.

Evening dresses partake of the same characters as we have described for morning—flounced skirts, tabliers, paniers, bouffants, square Watteau bodies, &c.

The following is a verbatim report of a song reported heard at a party the other night:

A MODERN SONG.

Lady, open the window—  
And let the moon shine in,  
While the moon is in the beam—  
Design my love to be his—

Softly steal the breeze—  
Over the scented leaves—  
Birds among the tree-leaves—  
Summer is his melody.

Lady from thy la-la-lattice—  
Pray look down on me—  
Molly your face—  
And ask me into tea.

## England's Defences.

Various steps are being taken in England to strengthen the defences of the country. The military authorities at Sheerness have been directed to mount the guns upon the casemated forts at Garrison Point, also that on the opposite of the Isle of Grain, and Slough, on the Thames side of the island. Fourteen guns of the heaviest calibre are ordered to be first mounted on the flank facing the North, so as to sweep the channel in which a hostile fleet would have to be steered in approaching Sheerness. The remainder of the guns will be mounted as speedily as the mounds can be laid and the platforms got ready. Much work, however, remains to be done, and the forts are not expected to be in a perfectly defensible condition much before Christmas.

## Fishery Question.

In view of the fishery policy of the Dominion, the Boston Traveller urges Congress to enact that merchantmen to and from Canada shall not pass on board through the United States, although it may cause a temporary lull in the shipping business of Portland and Boston; and for some time a decrease in freight over some of the American Railways. If such be done the Traveller thinks "the Canadians will hasten to Washington to make apologies, and offer guarantees that American fishermen will be left unmolested."

ALT efforts to make hay by gaslight have failed; but it is discovered that wild oats can be sown under its benign and cheerful rays.

## The Intercolonial Railway.

We have transcribed from the "Morning News" the following abstract of the report of the Railway Commissioners:

"The Commissioners' Report on the state of the work on the Intercolonial Railway has been published. It states that Sections 1 and 2, commencing at River du Loup, in charge of Messrs. George and James Worthington, and latterly by the completed work, the exceptions of an amount of \$1,000,000. The original contractor, is looking well. Section 8 is being worked up vigorously by the original contractor, Duncan McDonald. On Section 13 Messrs. Wallace, McDonald & Co. have made excellent progress, and on Section 14, the same is said of the labors of Messrs. Neilson & McGaw. On Section 17 the Commissioners say that Mr. S. P. Tuck has been principally engaged in erecting storehouses, shanties, etc. for the men, and in prosecuting the clearing, though promise has been given of a vigorous prosecution of the work. On Section 18 we are told that the work of H. McGreevy gives evidence that he understands his business. With Section 19, S. P. Tuck, Contractor, which includes the heavy bridge across the Restigouche, the Commissioners are not satisfied, and say they intend making a separate report thereon. This completes the River du Loup sections.

"In Quebec, Messrs. Berlingier & Co., on Sections 3 and 6, and Messrs. Bertrand & Co., on Sections 9 and 15, are reported as doing very well. On Section 16 Messrs. King & Gough have not made desired progress, but fair promise has been given of completion next season. On Section 10 the work was so unsatisfactory that it was withdrawn from the contractors, and was to be relet with the three remaining sections in New Brunswick. On Section 20, lately let, Messrs. Brown, Brooks & Ryan have made a commencement. Sections 21, 22 and 23 are those for which tenders have lately been received, and when let the whole line will be under contract.

"In New Brunswick there are four sections. The first, Sec. 11, 4 miles, extending from the Missisquoi River to a short distance beyond Amherst, is practically completed, with the exception of the bridge across the Missisquoi River. On Sec. 4 the original contractor having failed, the work is relet to Messrs. Smith and Pitblado, who are making good progress. Sec. 7 was also relet to Messrs. J. Simpson & Co., who are giving satisfaction. On Sec. 12, the last section which carries the line to the junction with the Halifax Railway at Truro, Messrs. Sumner and Somers are doing good service. So much for the Sections and the labor being performed on them.

"The Commissioners state that during the months of August and September about 7,000 men and horses were employed upon the contractors.

"Tenders for rails have been advertised for, to be delivered next Spring.

"The Commissioners further say that the track may be laid upon the greater part, if not on the whole, of the following Sections of the road by the close of the next year—viz:—

"Sections Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 8, in the Province of Quebec, 86 miles; Sections Nos. 3, 6, 9 and 15, in the Province of New Brunswick, 79 miles; Sections Nos. 7, 12 and 13, in the Province of Nova Scotia. The principal obstacles in the way will be the heavy clay cuttings at Trois Pistoles, in Section No. 2; the rock cutting at Riv. du Loup, in Section No. 5; the heavy clay cutting at Amherst Ridge, in Section No. 4, and a deep gorge on the mountain side, in Section No. 7."

## United States Crops.

The wheat crop of the present year is 14 per cent. less than in 1869 (which was exceptionally large), but the quality is better. The corn crop of 1870 is the best for ten years. The yield of rye is less than in 1869. The oats crop is less than last year, excepting the Southern States. The rye, oats, buckwheat and barley crop aggregate less than usual. The report indicates an average production of peas and beans. There is considerable reduction in the potato yield, ranging from 15 to 44 per cent. In the Western and Northern States. The cotton estimate in July was three and a half million bales, but the last two months have been unfavorable, and may reduce the total to a quarter of a million bales. A large increase in the product of cane sugar is certain. There is no evidence of any large surplus to add to the supplies of the year.

## Napoleon to be shot on London Bridge.

The ex-Emperor of the French, when an idler in England, believed in two forecasts, one that he should rule over France; that has come and gone. The other was that he would be shot on London Bridge by a French refugee. His friends would at first treat this as an idle fancy, but he would insist that in this prediction he was perfectly serious, and from it he never varied. All this might happen and the half-civilized, half-civilized many amuse themselves by watching for it.

The truth is that Napoleon's death in any ordinary way would hardly satisfy men's notions of dramatic propriety, and it is this feeling which gives a sort of popular importance to his own fancies about his destiny. But it is a well-known fact that his rise to the Imperial throne was always anticipated by him; and though less known, it is no less a fact that he foreboded his own disposition and a violent death in London as a de-nouement.

## Canada Defences.

The "defences of Canada" are again being discussed in the journals of Ontario, and Quebec. Of this subject the people are pretty well tired. To talk of a country like ours spending \$5,000,000 on erecting fortifications at Montreal, or anywhere else is absurd. What kind of a fortification would this amount build? Of what use would be any such fortifications when built? It is, unfortunately, a war were to occur between that people and ours. Better spend \$5,000,000 in trying to bring about a union of the two countries.—St. John Globe.

## Professor Huxley on Smoking.

At the Meeting of the British Association on Monday, Mr. R. Wilson, L. C. P., read a paper on the statistics of tobacco, its use and abuse. In the course of the discussion which ensued, Professor Huxley said he was placed in rather an awkward position with regard to the question of smoking; for forty years of his life tobacco had been to him a deadly poison. He was brought up as a medical student, and he had every temptation to acquire the art of smoking, but his smoking after a few puffs always resulted in his finding himself on the floor. He failed to become a smoker when he was an officer in the navy; and he had for a long time a great antipathy to smokers; but some few years ago he was making a tour in Brittany, where he stayed at an old inn. He was so weary and cold without, that he thought he would try to smoke and he found that he was a changed man. He found that he was in the position of a lame parrot, and his case would illustrate to them the evil of bad associates, although the person who led him astray was a most distinguished person, and a late president of the British Association. From that day he dated his ruin, for from that day, whenever smoking was going on, they might be pretty sure that he joined in too. There was a certain substantial kind of satisfaction about smoking if kept in moderation, and he must say this for tobacco, that it was a sweeter and equalizer of the temper. He was glad to state that in his opinion there was nothing worse than excessive smoking; but any one could undertake to destroy himself with green tea, or any other article of diet, if carried to excess.

## Mortality in Central Europe.

Central Europe is said, by a bold figure, to have the aspect of a vast hospital. In the district of Treves alone there are no less than 15 hospitals. The war hospitals of Germany contain 65,000 beds, 50,000 of which have been provided by the State. The provision of medical men is large, the Germans having no less than 2,700 medical men with the troops in the field. The Registrar-General in England has for a long time been the habit of publishing, in his weekly return, the weekly mortality in the cities of Berlin and Paris. A few weeks ago he announced the suspension of the Berlin returns in consequence of the departure for the army headquarters of the medical officers who supplied them; and when the Registrar's readers were informed, "the usual return of deaths in Paris had not come to hand." "Balloon mail" are not weighed with this mournful "statistics."

ALT the workshops of machine-makers at Paris has been converted into an arsenal. As Mr. Gemblitz says in his proclamation, women are employed in making cartridges. Hundreds of them are at work in huts on the Champ de Mars.

## Mr. and Mrs. Wendell Phillips.

The wedding of Mr. Wendell Phillips, many years ago, had about it a touch of romance. The lady who is now his wife was an abolitionist and an invalid. Having a fortune on her own right, she thought of devoting it to emancipation; but knowing how money left in that way is likely to be wasted, she deemed it best to transfer it to an individual in whom she had entire faith. She had been for some time a sincere admirer of the distinguished orator, and had reason to believe that he had an affection for her. Thinking her end was drawing night, she sent for Mr. Phillips, and after unfolding her plan, told him the best thing to do under the circumstances was for him to be married; and he would then have a right to her property, and could devote it to the cause both so earnestly loved. He was much touched by her candor and generosity, and in a few days they were married. That was twenty years ago, and Mrs. Phillips, though very delicate is still living and bids fair to live many years to come. The pair are devotedly attached to each other; and what seemed to have been merely a business affair has produced the happiness of the most romantic and poetic marriages. He was wealthy before his union, and since then his own and his wife's means have been liberally expended in the cause of freedom. Apart from his remarkable genius, M. Phillips is a man of irreproachable habits, living and acting up to an ideal standard as nearly, perhaps, as is possible for man.

## A Romantic Story.

Many years ago a young man made his appearance in Stratford, and spent a few weeks at the tavern which then existed, to afford shelter to stage-coach travellers. Whence he came, and what was his business, none could tell. Directly opposite the tavern stood a small cottage and a large of a blacksmith named Folsome. He had a daughter, who was the beauty of the village, and it was her fortune to captivate the heart of the young stranger. He told his love, said that he was from Scotland; that he was travelling incognito, but in confidence gave her his real name, claiming that he was heir to a large fortune. She returned his love, and they were married. A few weeks thereafter the stranger told his wife that he must visit New Orleans; he did so, and the gossip of the town made the young wife unhappy by disagreeable hints and jeers. In a few months the husband returned, but before a week had elapsed he received a large budget of letters, and told his wife that he must return at once to England, and must go alone. He took his departure, and the gossip had another glorious opportunity to make a cold and gloomy woman wretched. To all but herself it was a clear case of desertion; the wife became a mother, and for two years lived on in silence and hope. At the end of that time a letter was received by the Stratford beauty from her husband, directing her to go at once to New York with her child, taking with her but the clothes she wore, and embark in a ship for home in England. On her arrival in New York she found a ship splendidly furnished with every convenience and luxury for her comfort, and two servants ready to obey every wish that she might express. The ship duly arrived in England, and the Stratford girl became the mistress of a superb mansion, and as the wife of a baronet; was saluted by the aristocracy as Lady Samuel Stirling. On the death of her husband, many years ago, the Stratford boy succeeded to the title and wealth of his father, and in the last edition of the "Peerage and Baronetage" is spoken of as the issue of "Miss Folsome," of Stratford, North America.

The Queen has given a formal consent to the marriages of her daughter with the Marquis of Lorne. This is the style in which the announcement on the subject appears in the *Gazette*.—At the Court of Balmoral, the 24th day of October, 1870, present the Queen's most excellent Majesty in council, Her Majesty in council was this day pleased to declare her consent to a contract of matrimony between Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise Caroline Alberta and John George Edward Henry Douglas Sutherland Campbell (commonly called the Marquis of Lorne), which consent Her Majesty has caused to be signified under the Great Seal.

## Professor Dullisier's Theories.

EARTHQUAKES. Geography, or that particular portion of Geology which relates to earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, is a subject that has for centuries baffled the most scientific to account for the peculiar phenomena in reference to it, as the study is one that is enveloped, as has hitherto been considered, in deep and abstruse mystery. The wide-spread distribution of these occurrences, the awful grandeur of these phenomena, the terrible and fearful energy of the forces in their correlation, which are brought into action, resulting in the most stupendous effects, which have in all ages aroused the fears and terrified the minds, more so of those who have been accustomed to their operation, that, although it has puzzled the scientists, and the most profound of philosophers, is one of the most interesting of natural phenomena. To treat upon this subject, one has to tread out of the beaten track, and diverge from the road usually taken, and seek to arrive at conclusions which will explain to a considerable extent, the cause of those terrible convulsions of the earth that have, nearly from the time of creation, shaken our globe to almost its very foundation. Many theories, consequently, have been propounded by men of profound knowledge and learning, to account for these terrible earth disturbances, and most ingenious hypotheses have been many. Some have attributed electricity as the great motive power; some have supposed that these fearful effects are produced from "pent-up gases," others from steam generated in the earth from some cause. Many believe in the igneous and aqueous theories; some from the receding of equilibrium in the earth from planetary motion, and of late from planetary influences. This latter cause seems to be the true origin of not only earth-convulsions, but also all atmospheric commotions; for at no period has there been a cessation of volcanic eruptions, and it is a well-known fact that the origin of these most terrible of catastrophes, that visit our earth are a consequence, in tracing cause to effect and effect to cause, it would appear that there is but a question of reciprocal influences of all the globes of our Solar System, by their mutual attractions, and being to bear the recently discovered correlations of the forces, it cannot otherwise than be clearly observed that the origin of these most terrible of catastrophes, that visit our earth are a consequence, in tracing cause to effect and effect to cause, it would appear that there is but a question of reciprocal influences of all the globes of our Solar System, by their mutual attractions, and being to bear the recently discovered correlations of the forces, it cannot otherwise than be clearly 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observed, too, that the tides generally have been particularly high at the time the earth arrives at its perihelion and aphelion passage; and this bears a striking analogy with the period that elapses between great earthquakes, and they are found to take place periodically, when the moon is in syzygy and nearest the earth. It is well known that the moon's perigee and of course apogee, revolve, and the line of the apsides also revolves; and as the influence, as far as the lunar orb are concerned, is greatest between the centre of gravity of the two bodies and the surface of the earth, and as the subterranean waters are upwards attracted on the close approach of these bodies, they come in contact with the oxygenizable substances (the basis of the earth, alkalies and metals) and from chemical causes, earthquake is the result.

#### TOTAL ECLIPSE OF DEC. 22, 1870.

##### EARTHQUAKE AND TIDAL WAVE.

This will be one of the greatest of modern total eclipses of the sun that has taken place; for not only does it occur when the moon is particularly near to the earth, but at a period when the earth is nearest the sun, and also at the time of the winter solstice, the moon likewise occulting the planet Saturn, the planet Venus on the same day being in conjunction with the moon, 10° south, the moon at the time approaching her conjunction with the planet Mercury, which latter body will be only 10° south of the moon.

In the opposite part of the heavens, both the planets Jupiter (12° 7' north) and the planet Uranus (only 56' south) of the moon, at a period when the planet Jupiter is approaching an opposition to the sun, which will take place on the 13th December, exercising a most powerful reciprocal attractive influence on each other, by the combined influences thus exercised by the Sun, the Moon, Mercury, Venus, Jupiter, Uranus and the Earth, all being nearly in a right line, a configuration that has not taken place for centuries, and which seldom occurs, consequently the effects on the earth will be considerable, creating earthquakes, tidal waves, storms, hurricanes and cyclones. Similar configurations were present at the time of the total eclipse of the 16th August, 1868, when Quilo and Caliao were destroyed by earthquake and tidal wave; but even then the influences were somewhat less than they will be on the 22nd December next.

The eclipse will begin in the North Atlantic Ocean, the central line moving in a south-easterly direction. Crossing one part of Spain and the Mediterranean Sea, it enters Africa near Oran, and soon afterwards attains its southern limit. The shadow of the moon now moves in the easterly direction and leaves Africa, and crossing the island of Sicily, the south of Turkey, the Black Sea, and the Sea of Azov, disappears.

The penumbra of the moon decreasing rapidly, leaves the earth with the setting sun in Arabia. The sun will be centrally and totally eclipsed at noon in lat. 36° 38' north, long. 50° 1' west, a little to the north-east of Gibraltar, and near the Lisbon coast, creating tidal waves and earthquakes there of great severity, agitating the waters of the Atlantic Ocean, the Bay of Biscay and the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

**17** Brown & Crushed Sugars very cheap at A. Ford's.

**TESTIMONIAL** TO SIR J. A. McDONALD.—A late despatch from Montreal says: "The subscriptions to Sir John A. McDonald's testimonial have reached a large amount, but no public statement has been made."

**THE HALIFAX ELECTION** resulted in the return of Mr. Hill by a majority of 14 over Mr. Garvie. The Union papers treat it as a triumph for confederation, and a blow to the present Government of Nova Scotia. The anti-papers attribute Hill's success to bribery and corruption and to Dominion influence. The "Recorder" charges the Sheriff with partiality.

**DELINQUENT VOLUNTEERS**—Nine members of the Sackville Volunteer Company, who failed to attend the annual training at Sussex, were up before J. L. Bent, J. P., on Monday last. Seven of them were fined \$5 and costs each; the other two being excused, one on account of absence from home, and the other because he was not of age. The full penalty—\$40—was not imposed on this occasion, it being the first offence; but we understand that in future the fine fixed by law will be exacted.

**17** Prime Tea very cheap at A. Ford's.

**TEMPERS.**—List of Officers of Upper Sackville Lodge, No. 156, O. B. T., for quarter commencing the first of November:—Geo. W. Wells, W. E. T.; Alfred Atkinson, W. V. T.; T. A. Kinnear, Sec.; T. W. Sweeney, Treas.; C. Wheaton, Chap.; G. H. Pawcett, Fin.; M. McKenzie, M.; G. Hicks, J. G.; M. Bowser, O. G.; A. Fawcett, H. S.; M. Bowser, L. S.; J. Harris, A. S.; J. Tracy, D. M.; A. C. Atkinson, P. W. C. T.

**17** French Merinos very cheap at A. Ford's.

**DROWNING.**—On 21st a boat left the South Market Wharf for Pisano, containing seven persons and some groceries. Off Saw Point Bar the sea captured the boat. A girl named Marie Gilbrith was drowned; the others clung to the mast and oars, and were rescued by a boat from the Steamer "City of St. John."

## Chignecto Post.

SACKVILLE, N. B., NOV. 24, 1870.

### Russia and the Treaty of 1856.

The excitement in England which the apprehension of a general European war, arising out of the Eastern question, has not ceased, but varies from day to day, as the hopes or fears of the country are uppermost. The Franco-Prussian war, which has placed France in the power of Prussia, and destroyed her military prestige, if not her power, has presented an opportunity to Russia of regaining what she lost in the Crimean contest, and she has not hesitated to avail herself of it. Without going into the troublesome and difficult subject, we may state that the independence of Turkey has long been considered by English statesmen as absolutely essential to the preservation of British interests in India; to defend her against the aggression of her powerful and unscrupulous neighbor, the Russian, has long since been the settled policy of the British Cabinet. It was this object which forced the Russian to the Crimea, and induced England to spill her best blood, and millions of treasure, in driving back the barbarian hordes. She proved at Alma, on the heights of Inkerman, at Balaklava, and before the walls of Sebastopol, that the heroic age of chivalry had not passed, and the independence of Turkey was secured; but she has nothing to show for all this blood and treasure, except the treaty which was entered into at the close of that war.

This treaty Russia has declared her intention of violating, giving as a reason some action concerning the Waldavian and Moldavian Principalities, which Russia declares has relieved her from the obligation of observing the treaty then entered into; and Gortschakoff's circular states that His Imperial Majesty cannot admit in law, that treaties, infringed in several of their essential and general clauses, remain obligatory in those which touch the direct interests of his Empire; and declares that His Imperial Majesty can no longer consider himself bound by the obligations of the treaty of 1856, so far as they limit his right to sovereignty in the Black Sea. This unequivocal declaration of his intention to disregard the treaty of 1856, is met by Earl Granville—that if, by a simple allegation that certain facts have occurred, which, in the judgment of Russia, are at variance with certain stipulations of the treaty, Russia is thereby released from the obligations of the treaty, the doctrine would practically bring the authority and efficacy of treaties under the discretionary control of each one of the parties thereto; and the result would be the entire destruction of all treaties; and that the course taken by Russia implies her right to annul the treaty on the ground of allegations, of which she constitutes herself the sole judge; that if, instead of such a declaration, Russia had proposed a consideration of the articles of the treaty of 1856, with the parties thereto, all matters would have been considered, and a dangerous precedent would have been avoided.

The English, Austrian, Italian and Turkish Governments have united, and agreed to preserve a common attitude toward Russia; and Bismarck says that Prussia has not been, and will not be, a party to the abrogation of the treaty by Russia; but unfortunately his protestations are received with incredulity, and it is generally believed that a private understanding exists between these two great powers. The "Times," in an editorial, says that Russia repudiating obligations to the treaty of 1856, must excite profound regret, not unmixed with indignation. It is impossible for a moment to entertain the Czar's claim to free himself from his obligation. If Turkey insists on the fulfillment of the treaty, England will not be able to forget its obligation. The prospect is grave. England faces it without shrinking, but not with a light heart. Russia will find Europe ready to listen to argument, if properly produced, but combined against her if she is rude and arrogant.

**PERUVIAN SHERP.**—This valuable medicine has been silently making its way into public favor by the numerous remarkable cures it has performed. Its singular efficacy is owing to the "protoxide of iron" which in this preparation remains unchanged, and is the only form in which this "vital element" of healthy blood can be supplied.

### Railway Matters.

The operation of laying rails beyond the Missisquoi commenced last Saturday. It was intended to have a regular train to Amherst by the 5th prox. Some doubt exists as to the possibility.

Messrs. Grant & Sutherland have about 150 men employed at Moncton, principally clearing the timber from the line.

At Pains Junction a new Station building and an additional platform are being made.

**WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.**—Two trains will run from St. John to Petitcodiac this winter and from thence a mixed train to Sackville. An engine house and siding have been made at Petitcodiac for this purpose.

A new second Class Passenger Car is expected on Eastern Extension daily. It has been ready some time at St. John. An Extra first Class Car has also been ordered.

The people at this end of the line will be delighted with any change relieving them of the necessity of getting up at a most unreasonable hour when required to travel by mail. We understand that the arrangements now decided upon will enable passengers to leave here at a respectable hour in the morning.

We beg to congratulate the travelling public upon the prospective reduction of that cattle Car from the rank of a passenger Car.

### Postal Matters.

Some time ago we drew the attention of the Postal Authorities to the necessity of a Way Office at Fairfield. By an advertisement for tenders in another column it will be seen that Hon. John McMillan the Post Office Inspector, is desirous of meeting the wishes of the Fairfield people.

A Way Office will in a week or two be established at Westcock, in the store of A. Ford, Esq.

When trains run through to Amherst it is contemplated by the authorities to change the Westmorland Point Way Office to a Post Office, and if found desirable to run daily mails from the latter place to Baie Verte.

We are sure that both changes, without materially increasing expenses, would when effected, give great additional accommodation to business men, and prove highly satisfactory.

It is intended to run a Postal Car on Eastern Extension this winter.

### Petitcodiac.

Petitcodiac is looking up. A building for an Academy is now being framed. It is 50 x 30, three stories high, and finished with a French roof. The rooms are to be high and airy, and it is intended that the building should combine all the modern improvements. Its cost will be about \$4,000, a large portion of which has already been subscribed. It will be erected on what is known as Chandler's Hill: a slight rise of ground about a quarter of a mile South of the Petitcodiac Station. Eight acres of land were given by Hon. E. B. Chandler, for the purpose. The prime mover is W. W. Price, Esq., better known as the "irrepressible Price." Success to all such irrepressible enterprises!

### Memorandum.

The saw-mills on the Memramcook this season doing a large amount of work. Mr. D. H. Calhoun's this season will saw about 2,000,000 ft. of deals, besides boards, &c. Mr. Jones' mill about 1,500,000 ft. of deals; Mr. Teackie's mill and others are also getting out a large quantity in all over a dozen cargoes.

What about the Branch Railway from the Station to water communication? Were it constructed probably not less than 10,000,000 ft. of lumber would be annually shipped from there.

### Victoria Hotel.

The New Hotel at the Corner of Germain and Duke Streets, St. John, is making fine progress. It is made of brick, and has reached the height of five stories. It was originally designed to place a handsome French roof on it. The discovery was, however, recently made that that style of roof would project two feet on the grounds of a religious denomination. That would never do. The sect fired up in indignant wrath at the prospect of such an outrage, and, incredible as it may seem, the Hotel company are obliged to put a flat roof on it, and forego their design of making the Victoria Hotel an ornament to the City.

### Local and Provincial News.

**17** Boys' Recepters at A. Ford's. BRITISH COLUMBIA is moving to come into the Dominion.

It is rumored that Fredericton is to have a tri-weekly paper from the "Reporter Office."

The St. John Manufacturing Co. of Halifax are shipping their "acme" skates to England.

**17** New Hats, at A. Ford's.

The Privy Council is maturing the Dominion Supreme Court Bill, and the new Election Bill.

Messrs. Wood and Ogden are erecting a storehouse, 13 x 50, on their wharf.

A DESPATCH from London, 22nd inst., reports the arrival of the yacht "Cambria."

**17** Buffalo Robes at Ford's.

The Sheriff of Yarmouth Co., N. S. W. B. Townshend, Esq., died on 11th inst., after a short illness. He was but 32 years of age.

Mr. Henry, son of Mr. Mr. Robt. Fawcett, returned home from San Jose, California, on the 20th inst.

THANKS.—G. E. Morton & Co., Halifax, have our thanks for styles of late English and American papers.

LAUNCHED ON 19th from Rowan's Yard, Indian town, "The Wanderer," a brig of 400 tons—intended for the West India trade.

**17** New Stock of Chairs, Cheap, at A. Ford's.

DRESS MAKING.—Our lady readers will observe the Dressmaking and Millinery advertisement of Mrs. Stewart, in another column.

POSTPONED.—We are requested to state that the sale of Ayer's Tannery, &c., is postponed till the 23rd December next.

**17** Reefers (good style) very cheap at A. Ford's.

YESTERDAY the tide was very high. Fortunately the day was calm, or the dykes would have suffered. The post road beyond Coles Island was flooded.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE! Persons subscribing to this paper and sending the cash (\$1.00), will receive the numbers previous to January gratis.

**17** Fringed Waterproof very cheap at A. Ford's.

THE YEAR BOOK for 1871 (being the 5th year of publication) has been issued, and is for sale by G. E. Morton & Co., News Agents, Halifax.

NEW STORE.—Miss M. E. Horton has opened a Mantle and Dressmaking Establishment in the store next S. T. Black's, Esq. See advertisement elsewhere.

ANOTHER BIG TURN.—At the "News" office, St. John, is a Turnip 36 inches around and weighing 16-12 lbs., raised by the boys of the Industrial School. It beats the Champion Turnip of Nova Scotia by 3 lbs.

THE CHIGNECTO CANAL Surveying party, were engaged last week in taking soundings of the Bay between Sharpe's Creek and the Missisquoi. This week they are sounding La Planche and Missisquoi rivers.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The large number of advertisements this week precludes the possibility of publishing the whole of Mr. Knapp's letter; we will resume it next week. "An Eastern Girl" is type, but crowded out; will appear next week. "Martin," "Walkingstick" and "Fairplay" are also crowded out.

NOT TALKING.—Telegrams last week represented that the 6th Regt. at Quebec had mutinied, and a bloody conflict had taken place, because the wives of some 100 men were not allowed to accompany the regiment in the troop ship "Orontes" to Bermuda. The report is false.

E. & N. A. RAILWAY.—On the American portion of the E. & N. A. Railway 4,000 men are at work. It is intended to have the completing link of fifty odd miles finished in a year. Six hundred and seventy-eight thousand dollars have been paid by the United States to the State of Maine to be applied to this road.

ST. JOHN MARKET.—The flour market in St. John is unsettled, and the prices within a week have risen. Extra State, \$6.60 a 7.00; Canada Superfine, \$6.70; Choice \$7.00; Extra \$7.00 a 7.25. Butter is worth 22 cents and the supply is abundant. Eggs 22 cents—scarce. Oats 45 a 48 cents per bushel.

SEIZURE.—The Sch. "Rosebud," Capt. E. Palmer, Master, was seized last on her arrival from Boston for some previous infraction of the revenue law. She was laden with goods for Sackville and Moncton. Permission was obtained to bring her here to discharge, and she arrived at this port yesterday. She is owned by Messrs. Gibson Palmer, Joseph Hickman, A. J. Smith, Alex. Robt., and Capt. E. Palmer, Dorchester, and John Bell of Sackville.

### TELEGRAPHIC.

#### Special Despatches to "Chignecto Post."

##### FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The Duke of Cleveland writes to the "Times," arguing against war between England and Russia. The English, he says, have no army for foreign service. England has no Allies but Austria and Turkey and they are both bankrupt.

A despatch from Constantinople says the Sultan invokes the interposition of the guaranteeing Powers. Rumours this afternoon are more warlike.

Gold quiet.

##### FROM CANADA.

MONTREAL, 24th.—Heavy snow storm on 22nd. Sleighing has commenced.

Delegates from New-Brunswick are to have another interview with the Quebec Government, relating to River Duloup and Woodstock Railway. The Government is not unfavorable to the scheme.

The Government Steamer "Napoleon Third" has succeeded in rescuing the two sailors cast away on Bird Rocks.

##### PRESS DESPATCHES.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—All the London morning journals speak of the Russian demand as insolent. England will stand firm to treaty engagements, and will not stand alone. "Through" out England preparations for defence are extensive. Gibraltar is being re-provisioned. Government is purchasing powder in large quantities.

In a event of a declaration of war Egypt, Servia and Rumania will unite against Turkey for independence.

The Cortes have elected the Duke of Aosta, King of Spain, by a vote of 191 against 120.

Madrid is animated but not disordered.

HOSE DURNSTADT has joined the North German confederation.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The idea of a collective Note from the Powers concerned to Russia, has been abandoned. The Austrian despatch in reply to Gortschakoff, however, is identical with that of Great Britain.

Merchants here decline to charter Russian vessels.

Turkey is preparing for a desperate conflict. Exemptions from military service in Russia have been limited, and all classes summoned.

It is fully admitted that an understanding exists between Prussia and Russia, and that in case of war they will cooperate.

News from London and Vienna has caused a panic on the Bourse.

The New York "Herald's" special says that Lord Napier, of Magdala, is to be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the British army. Lord Lucan, it is said, will have command of the cavalry.

There are indefinite rumors of French successes before Alexandria.

The French cruisers have captured many German vessels in the Baltic and North Seas, and the French are elated from the rumor that the entire German Fleet in the North Sea has been captured in Jutland River.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Earl Russell proposes a joint armed resistance of the powers if Prussia demands more than Alsace and part of Lorraine, and urges England to form strong military reserves, based on militia, and to place a strong garrison at Quebec under an able commander.

English officers are volunteering services in the Turkish army.

The King of Prussia telegraphed that the French were repulsed, Drexel, captured, and many prisoners taken yesterday.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The French claim the advantage in the last engagement near Beaumont with the forces under the Duke of Mecklenburg, and assert that Gen. De Paladine has outflanked the Germans, and that his van guard is now only twenty miles south of Versailles.

John Stuart Mill and Mr. Froude published letters strongly opposing the warlike attitude of England on the Russian question. It is also said that the Prince of Wales, on behalf of the Queen, urges pacific counsels.

There is a better feeling in financial circles under the belief that a general war will be averted.

A warlike feeling decidedly prevails all over England.

An important division exists in the Cabinet on the Russian question, which will likely lead to the dissolution of the Ministry. Granville insists that England must now put down her foot firmly or forever give her voice in European affairs.

He holds that the present attitude of Russia means future, if not immediate, prosecution of her long cherished designs on the East.

The present moment is the only time when England can hope to resist successfully a policy against which heretofore she has fought at great sacrifice of lives and treasure. Lowe and Cardwell have positively arrayed themselves against war on the present issue. The conservatives are bent on nullifying at London to consider the crisis.

to commit himself for or against war on the present provocation.

The reply of the Russian Government to Earl Granville's letter was promptly forwarded to London. Russia adopts a highly conciliatory tone, but remains entirely firm in the position already adopted, and refutes at length the statement that the movements of the principalities in contravention of the treaty of Paris ensured to her an advantage. She appeals to all friendly powers to note the fact that a Congress is impractical in the present state of the principle. European powers, and that Russia expressly declines any hostile intentions or a desire to disregard any of the provisions of the treaty of Paris other than those which were originally admitted to be unjust and oppressive. She would deeply regret an interruption of the friendly relations which she has endeavored to cultivate with Great Britain but she repeats her intention to act upon her previous notification in regard to the Black Sea.

The general feeling of the people of St. Petersburg is favorable to the position taken by the Government.

Gortschakoff had a long interview, yesterday, with the Italian Minister, and the Special Envoy from Florence. Despatches from Florence state that the Italian Government has certainly declined to join in the diplomatic move against Russia.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Garibaldi and captured 800 prisoners at Castillon. Rumors are afloat of disaster to the army of the Loire. No particulars received.

In case of war large numbers of the force serving in India will be drafted into the Turkish army, and a considerable portion of the Malabar army will be sent to Turkey.

The Austrian reply was expected to reach St. Petersburg yesterday. Large orders received in this city from Russia will not be filled.

Recent activity prevails at War Office and Admiralty night and day.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The tone of the English press and public feeling is more amicable on the Eastern question.

In Vienna the excitement is unabated.

Advices from St. Petersburg report an ardent war feeling throughout Russia.

The *Epoch* publishes a dispatch in a despatch article on the Eastern question expresses a fear that war is inevitable, and that all the Great Powers will have their armies in the field before the first of January.

LONDON, Nov. 22, p.m.—Earl Russell writes to the "Times" that a real emergency exists when the Ministry of a great power assumes the right to arrogate a Treaty binding seven of the chief States of Europe. He points that a large number of Russian troops are moving to the frontier of Turkey, and suggests that 100,000 Militia in addition to the Militia Reserve, be called out.

New York, Nov. 21.—Schoner "Morning Star," from Richmond, Cape Haytien for Boston, captured on 21st ult., and all but William Eddy, cook, drowned. He was landed at Galveston by brig "Ellen Berwick" of New York.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from "A Voter."

Editor "Chignecto Post": Your "Farmer" correspondent writes eloquent over the absence of political ambition and political action among the farmers of Westmorland; and I am sorry to say there is more truth than poetry in his remarks. It surely is not creditable to the Province in general, and to the County of Westmorland in particular, that a large number of farmers have not taken part in the government of our Country in the past. There has been, however, all through the Province, no doubt, but especially in this County, during the last twenty years, very powerful influences at work, that have completely excluded the farming class, through a representative of their own, (perhaps not designedly), from taking any share in the government of their Country.

Party combinations, headed by lawyers and backed by doublecrosses, have so corrupted our politics, that there is contamination at the very touch; and no man for the last fifteen years in this County, has been able to secure an election, without pursuing a course degrading to himself and degrading to those to whom he appealed for support. Lawyers, lumbermen and traders are the men who, in the greatest numbers have found their way into the Legislature of New Brunswick; not, it may be presumed, because they are better qualified to go there than the representatives of other interests, but because they have at greater command than any other classes—and are quite as ready to use—the means by which popular elections are secured. Large business connections, extensive personal acquaintance, and fledge influence, have been potential in the past in winning into power those whose impudence to possess them. A farmer of necessity must not, and does not, form any large business connections; his home is scarcely known beyond the limits of his own parish; unsophisticated, unskilled in the arts that conciliate and please, it is not to be wondered at, that in the competition for legislative honors he should fall far behind his more adroit rivals of the bar and the counting-room.

Small farmers then fold their arms and give it up? Yes, if they do as

they have done in the past; no, if they adopt another course quite within their reach—the one of choosing by delegates elected from each parish, the men or man that in the opinion of said delegates best qualified to represent their interest, and then let farmers support him, no matter whether he comes from east or west and they shall do it.

If the gentleman from Sackville was ambitious to represent the agricultural interests of the County at the last election is brought in the coming contest in the way spoken off, by a convention of delegates from each parish, I will support him, though I do not think he is the best man that can be secured. If he comes out in any other, I shall not expect to cast a ballot for him.

A Voter.

Westmorland, Nov. 12, 1870.

### Letter from C. E. Knapp, Esq.

Dorchester, Nov. 10, 79.

To Editor "Chignecto Post": Sir,—On my return from Kings County last Monday, my attention was called to the letter from "A Templar," in your issue of the 9th inst. Nothing but the most manifest audacity could have incited the writer of such an epistle. I think he will find that it, like all the other malicious attempts of my enemies, will in the end do me good—that Haman will hang himself, and Mordecai be exalted.

"A Templar's" communication is false from beginning to end. He says, "I refer to the illegal granting of liquor licenses in the Parish of Sackville." No such licenses have been granted. All the tavern licenses in force in the Parish were granted at the last December Sessions in open court. He says, "I protest he (meaning myself), 'has no right to accept a subsidy, and allow persons to sell without proper authority from that body, who alone has the right to grant such licenses.' I have never received a subsidy, and have never sold liquor. I have neither touched, tasted nor handled, bought or sold, anything that would or could intoxicate. During that time I have not set my face as that against the sale of intoxicating drinks; and both by precept and example, did all I could to discourage their use. I will venture to say that I have spent more dollars in supporting the cause of temperance, than 'A Templar' has cents, and more days in laboring for the cause than he has minutes."

He says, "The Sessions some time ago decided to grant only three licenses in Sackville." The Sessions made no such decision. Last December the Sessions granted two licenses—one to Blair Estabrooks, the other to S. W. Rand, who were the applicants. Licenses would have been granted to others if they had applied. The Sessions generally grant licenses to all who apply. I refer to the statements of "A Templar" to show how reckless he is in making assertions entirely devoid of truth.

(Continued next week.)

Query: I perceive the Clerk of the Sessions has given notice in the papers that the Sessions open on the 7th (Wednesday). I have received a ticket from the Sheriff of the Court to attend on the 6th inst., who is right?

Yours Respectfully, A. JURYMAN.

### Dominion Militia.

The volunteers, according to "Globe," will be required to 60 days annual drill, receiving 60 cents per actual day, rationed and camp equipment. Officers instead of \$1 per day will be paid according to rank. The system of Brigade camps is also to be enlarged. As far as possible every man bearing arms is to be made to do so, on the Prussian System. It is expected these changes will be adopted at the next meeting of Parliament.

### U. S. Elections.

The Elections in the United States have terminated as follows: The Democrats have carried eight States and the Republicans 22. The Democrats obtained 151 Electoral votes, and the Republicans 143. The returns from Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas, are not in, but probably Mississippi is Republican and Texas Democrat, which will give the Democrats a majority of a Electoral vote. The Republicans have been in power nearly eleven years, but they are down.

CHEAT YIELD ON A SMALL FARM.—The "Eastern Chronicle" says that Mr. Richard Ross's farm at Pisano, Grant raised and sold this year 2,200 lbs. of flour, 750 bushels of potatoes, and 800 bushels of turnips, also hay for three horses; wheat, oats, barley, cabbage, beets, &c., for family use all on 25 acres of cultivated land, and 5 acres of pasture land.







## CLEANINGS.

ILLINOIS brags of a three months old calf that gives a pint of milk a day.

CALIFORNIA is said to be probably the most learned man living in the United States.

The small pox has cut off hundreds of people in the Red River country, and the black feet Indians has suffered at the rate of fifteen per day.

Mr. HARTEN of Presque Isle Me. got 700 bushels of potatoes, twenty-five of corn, seven of beans, and 1,000 good pumpkins, from three acres.

The HUMPHRIES which recently visited Cuba, have destroyed fully one-quarter of the whole sugar crop. The fruit of the island is also seriously damaged.

The yolk of an egg mixed with salt and spread on a piece of sticking plaster is said to have been tried as a remedy for cancer with perfect success.

A Version of "David Copperfield" has been produced at the Grecian Theatre. It is in two acts, and ends with the shipwreck in which Steerforth loses his life.

THE CAMBRIA.—It appears that there are at least two survivors of the loss of the Cambria, a passenger named Holston having telegraphed news of his safety to his brother in Indiana.

Miss PARTINGTON says she stands the pickle the Emperor has got into, but she would like to know what this neutrality is that Victoria is trying to preserve.

The Sun publishes a telegram from George Francis Train desiring 10,000 rifles sent to him at Marcellus, for cash. He says: "France is on fire. Peace is impossible at present. Prussia is checked."

A YOUNG gentleman of only six was beset by a baby of eighteen months with decided manifestations of fondness. "Don't you see, Johnny," said the mother, "Y-e-n-a-t's cause he takes me for his papa," was the explanation.

Is a storm at sea the chaplain asked one of the crew if he thought there was any danger. "Oh yes," replied the sailor; "if it blows as hard as it does now, we shall all be in heaven before twelve o'clock tonight." The chaplain terrified at the expression, cried out, "The Lord forbid!"

The Indians in the West are trying to prepare the settlers to endure the warm weather during the summer, by removing what surplus hair they may be encumbered with. The settlers are asking for more trousers, to help them retain their autumn locks.

"SHALL I help you to some of the tomatoes?" inquired a young exquisite of a venerable physician as he sat opposite him at the hotel table. "No, sir, I thank you," replied the learned savant; "but I'll trouble you for some of the potatoes, if you please."

In Elmira, the other day, a young lady was discovered who helped her mother at the housework. Within two weeks she had several desirable offers of marriage, one of which she accepted. Elmira mothers are getting more help from their girls than they ever dreamed of before.

How it goes—A Pennsylvania paper gives the following in its weekly gossip—"Sunday being a balmy day, the styles were brought out. The most richly dressed lady we saw is the wife of a man who has owned this office thirteen dollars for nearly three years. He says he cannot raise the money, and we believe him."

A FOOTBALL handeler says—"A young man, keep clear of coffee if you want to do anything great. Coffee is a baneful institution. A pair of sweet lips, a slim waist, and the pressure of a delicate hand, will do as much to unjuggle a man as the measles and the doctor's bill to boot."

A New minister of New Bedford took a stroll before breakfast on the first Sunday he was there, and after walking a dozen blocks, was slightly confused by being accosted by a shabby-looking individual, with: "You needn't look any further; there ain't a young one."

C. PARKHURST, a young clerk who eloped about a year ago with the wife of his employer, a wealthy merchant of Philadelphia, was found last week by detectives, enjoying a sort of Arcadian felicity with the guilty fair one, near Chepchoe, Iowa, and carried back to Philadelphia to be tried for grand larceny.

A DETROIT paper describes a rat of that city who was vigorous and plucky enough to fight an hour and a quarter for his life and got away with it at that. He first vanquished a terrier, then a tame racoon, and then a fresh dog. His final trial was to escape blows aimed at him with a broomstick in the hands of the owner of the defeated animal. Those blows he dodged and made his escape.

The Lyons correspondent of the Standard says—"I will rather say, for the sake of France, to a rest ratio of the Napoleonic dynasty. I must tell you honestly I have not spoken to a single Frenchman, urban or rural, who shared my opinions, or who treated the very idea of such a restoration as anything but a reproach to the intelligence of the country. I am sorry for it, but my business is to tell the truth."

## Per Steamer "Etna,"

From Liverpool, via Halifax, 2 CASES

## Table and Pocket CUTLERY.

ONE case Silver Plated and Nickel Silver goods. Spoons, Forks, Sugar Lifters, Nut Crackers, Cakes and Card Baskets, Mugs, Toast Racks, Fish Slices, Butter Knives, Napkin Rings, &c., &c. Forty boxes lead SHOT, full assorted sizes. For sale low

At Glasgow House, J. L. BLACK, oct27

## 500 lbs. Superior Horse Shoe NAILS.

Canadian Manufactured. For sale at lower rate than formerly. oct27 J. L. BLACK.

## W. B. McSWEENEY, Barrister-at-Law.

Agent Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn. OFFICE, No. 54 & 56 Second floor, Bayards Building, St. John, N. B. oct27

## R. M. DIXON Has Just Received A Large quantity of CARPENTERS' TOOLS.

Which he offers for Sale At Low Prices. oct13

## Shoemakers, Attention!

WANTED at the Sackville Boot and Shoe Factory: Six Journeymen Shoemakers, To whom steady employment will be given. sep29 ABNER SMITH.

## Per Sehr, "Victory."

Just Received AT R. M. DIXON'S! A Large and well selected stock of New Goods!

An Inspection Solicited. sep1

## FLOUR! FLOUR!

Just received per schooner "Victory": 100 Barrels, Choice Brands for sale at \$6.75 and \$7.25 per barrel, by sep1 R. M. DIXON.

## Hide Wanted.

The highest prices paid in cash for Green Hides and skins at the Sackville Boot and Shoe Factory, or Backs and Shins of the best quality and at the lowest price of any in the market, given in exchange. sep29 ABNER SMITH.

## OYSTERS! OTTERS!

Just Received. Fresh Oysters! AT S. W. RAND'S, Sackville, N. B. sep15

## Just Received.

Per "Dorian" and from United States. 476 PIECES HOLLOWARE (Pots, Bake Pans and Covers, 1 half Cud Line, 20 cases Sandries—Cort's, Locks, Knives, Axes and Pulls, Axes, Grass, Adze, Hatchets, Fox Traps, Sash Line, Fish Hooks, Whisks, Lantoms, Lining Nails, Hickory Axe Handles, Whip Sides, &c.) IN STOCK. 250 dozen Axes, 250 " Back-saws, 50 " Railroad Shovels, 4 cases " Picks, 4 cases " Handles. Wholesale and Retail at W. H. THORNES, sep29 cor. Dock-st. and Market St.

## To Wholesale DRY GOODS BUYERS!

WE have now in stock a full assortment of General Dry Goods, Smallwares and Clothing in the various departments, to which we respectfully invite their attention. All our Goods are Marked Down to the Lowest Living Prices. They have been purchased in the best European Houses, and with our experienced and thorough knowledge of the trade and various Markets, we can with confidence recommend them to Wholesale Buyers. Orders from the Country solicited and attended to with care and promptness. Terms liberal. EVERITT & BUTLER, oct27 56 King street.

## Autumn, 1870.

## Broadway Style.

WE are manufacturing all qualities of the FINE STYLE of SATIN HATS. AT OUR USUAL LOW PRICES. sep22 C. E. EVERETT, 15 King street.

## MASON'S PATENT FRUIT JARS.

For Preserving every description of Fruit. The cheapest and most reliable Fruit Preserving jars now in use. In pint, quart and half gallon. Full directions accompany each jar. MCGILL'S PATENT, HONORABLE BELLING, sep30 cor. Charlotte and St. Ws.

## Good Molasses very cheap at A. Ford's.

## City Hoop Skirt

FACTORY, 79 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B. Second door above Watery House.

DAVID MILLAR, Agent for James Poplin & Co., Wholesale Boot and Shoe Manufacturer, and The Canada Initiative Hair Manufacturing Company. Orders solicited. July 14

## AMERICAN HOUSE, Parrsboro', N. S.

WILLIAM FINNEY, Proprietor. oct27

## S. R. FOSTER'S Tacks, Shoe Nails, &c.

ARE MANUFACTURED AT THE NEW BRUNSWICK Nail, Shoe Nail and Tack Works. Office, Warehouse and Manufactory: George's street, St. John, N. B. Orders solicited. Prompt attention and satisfaction guaranteed. oct27

## Lives Insured IN THE "Phoenix Mutual Life" of Hartford.

At the Office of this Paper. This Company has issued 43,000 policies. It has \$138 of assets to every \$100 of liabilities. It has \$400,000 deposited at Ottawa. sep27

## JOHN FITZGERALD, Late of London, The Celebrated NATURALIST AND BIRD STUFFER, Hair Cutter and Dresser.

Main Street, Montreal, N. B. sep15

## THOMPSON'S WHITE LEAD AND PAINT MANUFACTORY.

69 Princess street, St. John, N. B. sep15

## White Leads. ZINC PAINTS AND COLORED PAINTS

of all descriptions, equal if not superior to anything imported, and at such prices as will defy competition, quality considered. sep22-2m

## NEW BRUNSWICK Paper Manufacturing Company!

Printing Paper. PRINTING PAPER! WE are now manufacturing PRINTING PAPER, and the greatest care has been taken to procure the most approved machinery and experienced mechanics from the old country. We can recommend the same to be a good article. We are prepared to execute orders for the above in all weights and sizes. In store—a good assortment of Wrapping and Straw Papers. Orders for the above are most respectfully solicited. Warehouse and Office: Paradise Row, St. John. P. O. No. 267. M. W. FRANCIS, TRUNKER. sep15

## Steam Tannery AND OTHER REAL ESTATE.

Sackville, Westmorland County, New Brunswick. Between the hours of one and four o'clock, P. M., on the twenty-second day of November next, on the Premises of James Ayer, Sackville, the following properties will be sold at Public Auction:

1st. All the Steam Tannery Premises, lately held by Jas. R. Ayer, comprising a Freehold Lot, of about half an acre, with a large two-story Tannery thereon, now furnished with a Steam Engine, Splitter, Bark Mill, &c. This is a most valuable property, situated near the centre of the village, and affording every facility for a profitable and extensive business. Also a large shop, containing sales room and work rooms, in which Harness and Shoe Making are now carried on.

2nd. A small Lot of Land, adjoining the above, with a Cottage thereon, (known as the Duncan Property).

3rd. The Homestead Lot of the late James Ayer, deceased, containing about 13 acres of well tilled Land, with Dwelling House and out buildings thereon.

4th. The Dwelling House and Lot, now occupied by James R. Ayer.

5th. A valuable Lot of Marsh Land, (about 23 acres) at Log Lake.

6th. Thirty acres of Wilderness Land, near the Village.

The buildings above mentioned are all in good repair. The purchaser of the Tannery will have the chance of buying a good lot of Bark, now on hand.

Terms: Twenty-five per cent. Cash. Balance in 6 and 12 months. Further information can be obtained on application to the subscribers.

THOS. BAIRD, TRUSTEES. THOS. BELL, THOS. PICKARD, sep29

## J. KERR'S Clothing, Hat and Cap Emporium.

No. 3 King Street. NO Goods misrepresented. We have not one price and do business strictly on honor. Try us. Goods exchanged within three months. All our goods are manufactured expressly for a custom trade, and warranted good material and honest workmanship, at such prices, that every customer will be satisfied. Give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere. Money is refunded if the Goods don't suit. J. KERR, No. 3 King street, St. John, N. B. oct20

## Stephens & Figgures, Wholesale Grocers.

39 Dock street, St. John, N. B.

## GOODS IN WAREHOUSE.

275 CHESTS and 14-chests Superior Black Tea; 75 h-chests Oolong and Green Tea; 23 sacks Java and Jamaica Coffee; 45 boxes Tobacco—best brands; 125,000 Cigars, good quality and very low; 30 lbs. Bright Crushed Sugar; 25 kegs Baking Soda; 67 sacks Rice; 25 lbs. Pearl barley; 17 sacks Washing Soda; 15 lbs. Currants; 70 boxes Raisins; 27 lbs. Nuts—assorted; 2 " Cream Tartar—English; 40 " Pickles—assorted; 65,000 Paper Bags—assorted sizes; 105 Tobacco Pipes—assorted; 220 gross Mason's Blacking; 15 lbs. Dried Apples; 120 doz. Brushes, Scrubbing, Shoe and Black Lead; 15 cases Matches; 27 lbs. W. Wine and Cider Vinegar; Coleman's Mustard, Starch & B. Lead; 24 reams Wrapping Paper; 630 " Wrapping Twine; 33 tins Castor Oil—in 5 gal. tins; Spices of all kinds, ground by ourselves, and warranted: Soap, Candles, Brooms, Pails, Clothes Pins, Liquorice, Senna, Salts, Vitriol, Whiting, Ex. Logwood, Sulphur, Corn Starch, Bath Brick, Bed Cords, &c., &c.

Factors of all kinds, in case and wood, or approved STEPHENS & FIGGURES.

## WINGS MAGNETIC CURE FOR PAIN.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY, AND TAKEN INTERNALLY. Twenty-Five Cents a Bottle. H. L. SPENCER, Sackville, N. B. sep1

## D. R. McELWYN, Watchmaker, Jeweller, &c., AMHERST, N. S.

CONSTANTLY on hand—A nice assortment of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. Repairs done with neatness and dispatch. sep1

## Valuable Property for Sale.

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

Also: The two-story building next Thomas Kitchin's, Esq., and occupied as a Railway office.

Also: A Tilton and McFarland Safe. Terms liberal, and made known on application to CHRISTOPHER MILES, Esq., Solicitor.

sep15 H. G. C. KETCHUM.

## 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

## F. A. Barteaux, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

DEALER IN PATENT MEDICINES, DYE WOODS AND DYE STUFFS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, PERFUMERY, Toilet Articles, Brushes, &c., &c. 24 King street, Saint John, N. B.

## For Sale.

THAT Valuable Dwelling and Business Estate, owned by the subscriber, the store being at present occupied by DICKSON & BOWSER. The premises are conveniently arranged, and situated in the most central part of Sackville, rendering them a desirable investment for a business man. sep29 E. B. DIXON.

## TO MARRIED LADIES.

It is particularly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity, and although very powerful contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Lipothymia of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, it will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The pamphlet around each package has full directions and advice, or will be sent free for all writing for it, mailed from observation.

JOE MOSES, New York, Sole Proprietor. 61-63, and 12-13 cents for postage, enclosed to H. L. SPENCER, St. John, N. B. General agent for the Dominion, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills by return mail. sep1

## The Great Female Remedy!

JOE MOSES, New York, Sole Proprietor. 61-63, and 12-13 cents for postage, enclosed to H. L. SPENCER, St. John, N. B. General agent for the Dominion, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills by return mail. sep1

## Flour very cheap at A. Ford's.

For sale by DICKSON & BOWSER, Sackville. sep1

## Groceries very cheap at A. Ford's.

For sale by DICKSON & BOWSER, Sackville. sep1

## W. C. MILNER, Attorney-at-Law, Barrister, &c.

Albert J. Hickman, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, OFFICE LATELY OCCUPIED BY DR. ROBERTS, DORCHESTER, N. B. may12

## Thos. R. Jones, IMPORTER OF British and Foreign Dry Goods, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, &c.

10 KING STREET, St. John, N. B. June 23

## E. & N. A. Railway.

1870. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1870. COMMENCING ON MONDAY, 16th MAY next, Trains will run daily as follows:

TRAINS GOING EAST. Leave St. John at 7 and 11.15 a.m., and 2.15 and 5 p.m.: the 2.15 train going to Quispamsi, and the 5 p.m. to Sussex only.

TRAINS GOING WEST. Leave Point du Chene at 6.50 and 10.45 a.m.; Sussex at 6.15 and 10.15 a.m., and 2.15 and 5 p.m.: the 2.15 train going to Quispamsi, and the 5 p.m. to Sussex only.

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Sheriff's Sale. To be sold by Public Auction, on the last MONDAY in December next, at the Court House in Dorchester, between the hours of twelve and four o'clock, P. M.:

1. All the right, title, interest, claim and demand of William Barnes, his personal representative, and his heirs, in and to the following real estate, viz.:

All that certain half lot of Wood Land owned by the said William Barnes and Josiah Tingley, situated in the Parish of Sackville, and bounded on the north and west by woodland belonging to the estate of the late George Lawrence, and on the south and east by the remaining half of the said lot belonging to the said Josiah Tingley, and containing one hundred acres more or less.