

# CHIGNETO POST.

Deserve Success, and you shall Command it.

J. E. FRANKLIN & Co., Publishers.



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WILLIAM C. MIGNER, Editor.

Vol. 1.

SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1870.

No. 4.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### Legislative Extravagance.

The Editor of the Chigneto Post:—You have presented yourself to the public as independent of parties, professing to devote your pen to educate the people, and to treat all "political subjects with a single eye to the public welfare." Now call upon you to redeem your pledge, and require you under the penalty of forfeiting your position as an independent journalist, to educate the public upon the corruptions which enter in high places, and to enable the constituency of Westmorland to understand pledges from those seeking their suffrages at the ensuing election, which may check, if not avert and destroy, the fatal disease that is in our midst.

I refer particularly to the Contingent Expenses of the House of Assembly, published in the 223rd, 224th and 225th pages of the Journals, and which contingent expenses have been examined and recommended to be paid by the Committee, of whom our member, J. L. Moore, Esq., was one. It will take too much space for me to go through the whole of the items in the extraordinary account, amounting to our Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-three Dollars and Sixty Cents (\$1,823.60)? but when this extravagant sum is taken from the hard earnings of the people by their representatives, it is as well for the people to understand that political corruption is not confined to the Dominion government, but exists and is practiced here at home. I confine my remarks, at the present time, to the contingencies of the House of Assembly, calling upon you to supply the people with any additional facts connected with them, and also about the contingencies of that insignificant and useless body, the Legislative Council.

These contingencies do not refer to members' pay and travelling expenses, but simply to extra charges which could not conveniently be provided for by legislative enactment; and on investigation they present a picture which is really distressing to witness. The person who first introduced this first in political degradation is the Hon. Bliss Botsford, Speaker of the House; for there are accounts presented by several parties, and recommended to be paid by the Committee, which are positively disgraceful. The following are the several accounts:

Hair, soap, brushes and scents, 8	7 31
Jogans, gloves and lavender, 2	49 50
Peat, collars and handkerchiefs, 2	30
Davis, soap and brushes, 7	46
Dever Bros, gloves and neckties, 85	20
Speaker, 2	00
Purdy, for gloves, &c., 826	36
of which for Speaker, 21	00
O'Connor, gloves and collars, 5	00
Magee, hat and hat case, 0	00
Part of Stationery account:	
Do, 8	90
Do, 4	50
Do, 4	00
Do, 3	50
Initial paper, 17	00
Do, 7	00
Total—	809 07

These accounts speak for themselves, and expose a system of pickpocketing to the indignation of the Assembly which is disgraceful to the members themselves with soap, lavender, hair, and other organs of the public chest, to the extent of nearly a hundred dollars! Besides the amount, I would like you to ascertain the cost to the Province of the ink in which the above \$7 worth of ink paper, and other stationery, said to have been carried off; when you answer that, you may save some time tell, if you know, in what part of the Province the hair was got for the use of the members of the Assembly and placed in Committee Room, can be found, those locks are being kept in by their use. I do not charge the speaker of the Assembly with these hair brushes; I mention them as an opportunity of degrading his complicity in their abstract and trunk and stationery, as reported. But I do not charge him with a wasteful

### THE QUEER CLIENT.

#### FROM DICKENS' PICKWICK CLUB.

"It matters little," said the old man, "where or how, I picked up this brief history. If I were to relate it in the middle, and go back for a beginning, it is enough for me to say that some of its circumstances passed before my own eyes; for the remainder I know them to have happened, and there are some persons yet living, who will remember them but too well.

"In the Borough High Street, near Saint George's Church, and on the same side of the way, stands, as most people know, the smallest of our debtors' prisons, the Marshalsea. Although in later times it has been a very different place from the sink of filth and dirt it once was, even its improved condition holds out but little temptation to the extravagant or consolation to the improvident. The condemned felon has as good a yard for air and exercise in Newgate, as the insolvent debtor in the Marshalsea Prison.

"It may be my fancy, or it may be that I cannot separate the place from the old recollections associated with it, but this part of London I fancy bear. The street is broad, the shops are spacious, the noise of passing vehicles, the footsteps of a perpetual stream of people—all the busy sounds of traffic, resound in it from morning to midnight, but the streets around, are mean and close; poverty and debauchery lie festering in the crowded alleys, and misfortune are bent up in the narrow prison; an air of gloom and dreariness seems, in my eyes at least, to hang about the scene, and to impart to it, a squalid and sickly hue.

"Many eyes that have long since been closed in the grave, have looked round upon that scene lightly enough, when entering the gate of the old Marshalsea Prison for the first time, for despair seldom comes with the first severe shock of misfortune. A man has confidence in untried friends, he remembers the many offers of service so freely made by his boon companions when he wanted them; he has the hope of happy interpositions—and however he may bend beneath the first shock, it springs up in his bosom, and flourishes there for a brief space, until it drouches beneath the blight of disappointment and neglect. How soon have those same eyes, deeply sunken in the head-gall from faces wasted with famine, and sallow from confinement, in days when it was no figure of speech to say that debtors rotted in prison, with no hope of release, and no prospect of liberty! The atrocity in its full extent no longer exists, but there is enough of it left, to give rise to occurrences that make the heart bleed.

"Twenty years ago, that pavement was worn with the footsteps of a mother and child, who, day by day, as surely as the morning came, presented themselves at the prison gate; often after a night of restless misery and anxious thoughts, were there, a full hour too soon, and then the young mother turning sickly away, would lead the child to the old bridge, and raising him in her arms to show him the glistening sun, tinted with the light of the morning's sun, and stirring with all the bustle and preparations for business and pleasure that the river presents at that early hour, endeavour to interest his thoughts in the objects before him. But she would quickly set him down, and hiding her face in her shawl, give vent to the tears that blinded her, for an expression of interest or amusement lighted up his thin and sickly face. His recollection were few enough, but they were all of one kind—all connected with the misery and misery of his parents. Hour after hour, had he sat on his mother's knee, and with childish sympathy watched the tears that stole down her face, and then crept quietly away into some dark corner, and sobbed himself to sleep. The hard realities of the world, with many of its worst privations—hunger and thirst, and cold and want—had all come home to him, from the first dawning of reason; and though the form of childhood was there, his light heart, his merry laugh, and sparkling eyes were wanting.

"The father and mother looked on upon this, and upon each other, with thoughts of agony they dared not breathe in words. The healthy, strong-made man, who could have borne almost any fatigue of active exertion, was wasting beneath the close confinement and unhealthy atmosphere of a crowded prison. The slight and delicate woman was sinking beneath the combined effects of bodily and mental illness; the child's young heart was breaking.

"Winter came, and with it weeks of cold and heavy rain. The poor girl had removed to a wretched apartment close to the spot of her husband's imprisonment; and though the change had been rendered necessary by their increasing poverty, she was happier now, for she was nearer her companion who watched the opening of the gate as usual. One day she failed to come, for the first time. Another morning arrived, and she came alone. The child was dead. "She little knew, who coldly talk of the poor man's bereavement, as a happy release from pain to the departed, and a merciful relief from expense to the survivors—that little girl, I say, what the

### AGRICULTURE.

#### How to Plant Potatoes.

A correspondent in the N. S. farmer says: I planted mine in rows last season, some of which I manured heavily with stable manure, and the others with a mixture of lime (slaked) and unleached wood ashes in equal parts. This I put in the drills two inches deep, laying the sets about a foot apart immediately on top of the composition. When my potatoes began to grow—I noticed that those which were manured with barn yard manure came up strong and rank, and perfected a much larger growth above ground than the others; but on digging I found this result underground quite reversed. Those grown with lime and ashes had decidedly the advantage in the size of the tubers, and I would earnestly recommend the lime and ashes mixture to intending planters. My ground is sandy, and I feel sure it should have a much better effect on clay soil.

As a rule, however, I may remark that potato sets are planted very much too closely together, both in hills and drills. They ought to be at least eighteen inches apart, and in hills, not more than two sets in each; the sets should be cut to two eyes, and if the potatoes have few eyes in them, one is sufficient.

A Battle Between a Robin and a Squirrel.

We witnessed a battle the other day so singular in its nature as to deserve mention. On one of our principal streets, a robin had built its nest in a tree. In the nest were three or four eggs, which tempted the appetite of a squirrel who chanced to spy them. He made a raid on the nest, and was just about preparing for a sumptuous feast, when the proprietor of the invaded domicile arrived. Seeing what was going on, the robin made a dive at the squirrel, inflicting a wound with his beak. Then ensued one of the most lively skirmishes ever witnessed. Up and down the tree with the rapidity of lightning, ran the squirrel, the robin in hot pursuit. From one limb and branch to another, they darted, both chattering and chirping in the utmost excitement. The robin would fly off a rod or so, and then dart like an arrow from a bow, inflicting a wound on the squirrel. It was soon evident that the squirrel was getting the worst of it, and he thought so too, for he finally forsook the tree for the ground, and beat a hasty retreat. He didn't allow much grass to grow under his feet as he made tracks for safe quarters. The robin, apparently satisfied with having driven her antagonist from the field, did not give further pursuit, but returned to her nest in a very frustrated state. Her victory was signal, and she is doubtless now reflecting over it with self-satisfied complacency.—Gazette Compiler.

### A Polish Expedition.

The miniature steamer "City of Raguse," which is shortly to start from England to cross the Atlantic, is a truly considerable attention at Liverpool. She is only twenty feet long, and is the property of Captain Pimozet, but to be sailed by Captain J. C. Buckley. Both gentlemen appear confident that with the course they have planned out for themselves, and with fair weather, they will be able to reach New York in about fifty days. The "City of Raguse" is covered over her whole length, and lined inside to the flooring, having a manhole or cockpit amidships. "Below" is fitted up with as much comfort as the limited space would permit of. There is a patent stove for cooking the provisions—there being three months' supplies on board—the voyage; and also a sleeping space for either skipper when he is not on "watch." The boat is rigged as a yawl, and can spread aloft seventy yards of canvas. Her tanks are capable of containing one hundred gallons of water; but should any accident occur by which it would be necessary to lighten the vessel, a tap can be undone, and the water, if necessary, allowed to escape. The "City of Raguse" is fitted up with a two-bladed auxiliary propeller, which can be worked by hand on the same principle as a ship's pump. Besides Messrs. Pimozet and Buckley, the only living thing on board will be a fine Newfoundland dog.

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aid, buffeted with the waves! One look, and he had sprung from the vessel's side, and with vigorous strokes was swimming towards it. He reached it; he was close upon it. They were his features. The old man saw him coming, and vainly strove to clude his grasp. But he clasped him tight, and dragged him beneath the water. Down, down with him, fifty fathoms deep; his struggles grew fainter and fainter, until they wholly ceased. He was dead; he had killed him, and had kept his oath.

"He was traversing the scorching sands of a mighty desert, barefooted and alone. The sand choked and blinded him; its fine thin grains entered the very pores of his skin, and irritated him almost to madness. Gigantic masses of the same material, carried forward by the wind, and shone thronging, by the burning sun, stalked in the distance like pillars of living fire. The bones of men, who had perished in the dreary waste, lay scattered at his feet; a fearful light fell on every thing around; and so far as the eye could reach, nothing but objects of dread and horror presented themselves. Vainly striving to utter a cry of terror, with his tongue cleaving to his mouth, he rushed madly forward. Armed with supernatural strength, he waded through the sand, until exhausted with fatigue and thirst, he fell senseless on the earth. When fragrant coolness revived him; what gushing sound was that? Water! It was indeed a well, and the clear fresh stream was running at his feet. He drank deeply of it, and throwing his aching limbs upon the bank, sunk into a delicious trance. The sound of approaching footsteps roused him. An old grey-headed man tottered forward to slake his burning thirst. It was he again. He wound his arms round the old man's body, and held him back. He struggled in powerful convulsions, and shrieked for water—for but one drop of water to save his life. But he held the old man firmly, and watched his agonies with greedy eyes; and when his lifeless head fell forward on his bosom, he rolled the corpse from him with his feet."

### CONCLUSION NEXT WEEK.

Never again, George; never again, said the dying woman. Let them lay me by my poor boy now, but promise me that if ever you see this old place, you should grow rich, you will have me removed to some quiet country churchyard, a long, long way off—very far from here, where we can rest in peace. Dear George, promise me you will.

"Do, I do," said the man, throwing himself passionately on his knees before her. "It is very hard to leave you, George," she said, "but that's God's will, and you must bear it for my sake. Oh! how I thank Him for having taken my boy. He is happy and in heaven now. What could he have been here, without his mother?" "You shall not die, Mary; you shall not die," said the husband, starting up. "I have hurriedly to go now, striking his head with his clenched fist, then recasting himself beside her, and supporting her in his arms, added more calmly—'Home yourself, my dear girl—pray, pray we can rest in peace. What could he have been here, without his mother?'"

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Published every Thursday at Sackville, N. B. Terms—\$1.00; if paid in advance \$1.00 per annum. Advertisements at the usual rates.

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### Chignecto Post.

SACKVILLE, N. B., JUNE 9, 1870. Political Corruption.

We stated to our readers in the first number of the Chignecto Post, that our political views would be independent and honest, treating all subjects with a single eye to the public welfare; and in this number we are called upon by our correspondent "Rate Payer" to reveal our "policy." We need not say such an offer is filled with facts, and written in so moderate a tone, will always be a welcome guest. We had not in our possession all the particulars stated by "Rate Payer," the Journals of the Assembly not giving the information in so detailed a manner as our correspondent. Enough, however, appears here to show that a most gross system of extravagance prevails in our Legislature; and while "Rate Payer" selects the Speaker as the object of his attack, (and we do not hold him guiltless), we hold every one of the Assembly implicated in the disgraceful system, than which nothing is more calculated to inspire feelings of contempt and disgust. That members should make the country pay \$75.63 for soap, brushes, gloves, collars and handkerchiefs, as shown in the journals of the Assembly, is so little and mean, that no surprise could be excited by any other act of which they might be guilty. The Stationery bill is \$1250.71. Sixty-nine cents for each member of the Assembly, the Speaker included, during each day of the Session; "respecting this item, however, the Committee beg to state a large portion remains for the use of the next Session." Again, but for Speaker, \$9, rubber cushion, \$1.50. In fact, it seems as if the highest efforts of human ingenuity were called into successful play to get hold of the public money; and we do not hesitate to denounce it as an evil of the first magnitude in its effects upon the character of our country and its institutions. While, however, we do this, we must not forget the evil originated with the people themselves in countenancing or winking at the open and public bribery which for a long series of years has disgraced our Legislative election. It is notorious that thousands of pounds have been spent election after election, in buying votes and in securing the return or defeat of some candidate. Seats having been bought, the possessors did not hesitate to exercise the privilege they had paid the people for. The people being corrupted, they had no right to expect their representatives would be pure, and have no right to expect the contingencies to be otherwise than they are; indeed their surprise ought to be that they are no worse.

The prosperity of the country depends on the purity of its Government and the honesty of its Legislators; and the first consideration with the people should be to secure the return of men of incorruptible honesty, and thus obtain good laws carried honestly into effect. The remedy is in the hands of the Electors: let them demand pledges from their representatives; elect them without cost, and bring them to a sharp account for their actions, and all will yet be well. If we have a corrupt people, and represented by corrupt members, who can tell the end?

### Railway Tariff.

Complaints are continually made that the Passenger Tariff on Eastern Extension is too high. The rates are as follows:

From Sackville to Dorchester, 80.40
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We see no reason why the people on Eastern Extension should pay more per mile for carriage than those on the E. & N. A. R. R. Distance from Shediac to St. John 106 miles, fare \$2.50; and from Sackville to St. John, 128 miles, the fare is \$3.10, instead of \$3.02, to be in proportion. Distance from Sackville to Dorchester, say 12 miles, fare 10 cents, should be 28 cents. Distance from Sackville to Pictou 31 3/4 miles, fare 35 cents, should be 75 cents.

We have taken only one or two examples at random, but the whole tariff shows that on Eastern Extension the people are charged from 10 to 50 per cent. more than on the E. & N. A. R. R.

### The Dominion.

A despatch from Ottawa of the 4th, to the "Citizen" says: In Col. Gray's case, the Court at Toronto today unanimously granted a criminal information against Hon. George Brown, animadverting strongly on the article in the "Globe."

### Dr. Tupper and the Bay Verte Canal.

Hon. Dr. Tupper is one among his constituents, preparatory to appearing before them for re-election. We do not know if his re-election is to be opposed or not. But whether or not, there is one subject upon which the electors of Cumberland should have an understanding with him: we mean the canal across the isthmus of Chignecto. This is not merely a matter of local interest; it is of vast importance to the whole Dominion. It is true its construction would be of great local benefit, but its results in creating and fostering a large intercolonial trade not now in existence places it second to none among the public works of the Dominion. To admit vessels of the Upper Provinces, and the North Shore to American and West India carrying trade without a circuitous and dangerous navigation around Nova Scotia; to send Cape Breton and Pictou coal to the markets of the United States at a very much less freight than at present; to allow fishing crafts direct to their cruising grounds in the Gulf, are direct and immediate advantages; other results would also follow, such as identifying the interests of the Upper and Lower Provinces, and tending to consolidate the present discordant elements into a power. We have been told, as soon as the finances of the Dominion permit, we shall have a canal. That is a promise that means nothing. If there did not exist the most reckless extravagance at Ottawa, the work could be prosecuted at once without any additional taxes; but if at every session of Parliament the tariff is to be raised to extract more and more from the people's pockets, the people will complain less if part of the money is judiciously expended upon this undertaking. The work will cost nothing like the amount generally supposed, and great as the cost may be it will bear no comparison with the resulting advantages. We hope therefore that Dr. Tupper's friends will demand of him such a pledge as will ensure an early survey, and commencement of this great work.

### Eye-Road Appropriations.

Our attention has been drawn to the appropriation of the bye-road monies for the Parish of Sackville, as requiring some observations. The appropriation was altogether \$1446.89, of which \$735 (more than one-half) was appropriated to bridge Allan's Creek and repairing Atkinson's Abolitions. We are credibly informed that one-half of the amount expended would have paid for all service required. At any rate, that amount was spent within a distance of one-quarter of a mile, the remaining roads of the Parish. We are referred to a grant of \$15 for road from Allan Estabrook's to Messrs. Wood & Ogden's mill, and \$20 for road from North Lake Settlement to Stewart McLeod's; both of these grants being to Wood & Ogden's mill. Next is \$40 for road from Towns's, Abonshagen Road, to town line, and \$15 from Towns's to St. Andrew Settlement. Here are at least thirty miles of road, one-half of which is sufficiently important, connecting as it does Sackville with Shediac, and being the road now almost universally travelled by the public passing between these places, which received the paltry grant of \$10, while Messrs. Wood & Ogden got for their mill road \$35. This shows we require a local representative. We have been referred to some shameful misappropriations of the public monies to repair a bridge leading to the cow pastures of some of our wealthy farmers, but decline particularising until in possession of Appropriation Act for 1870.

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The efforts of the freeman and citizen to stop the flames were futile, and a few hours of the residence of the English, American and Portuguese Ambassadors and Consulates, St. Theatre, many churches and mosques, thousands of houses, and the richest stores and shops in the city were reduced to ashes.

### United States Matters.

Congress has reduced the income tax from 5 to 3 per cent, and made other reductions.

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Row.—A correspondent from Botsford writes that "on Sunday afternoon last, near Cape Bald chapel, a row occurred between one Fric, a school-master, and John Niles and Lorang Niles. It originated in P.A. Landry's, Esq., taking the rostrum to talk in political matters."

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CHEMISTRY is furnishing us new agents for fuel, force, food, and many other important aids over those we once possessed. Ports from which commerce was driven during the hot months by their terrible fevers are visited all the year with impunity now. Many localities in the South and West kept tenantless by their deleterious miasms are now filling up with populations under the protection of Ayer's Ague Cure. Their afflicting Chills and Fever are so effectually cured by this remedy that the disease no longer turns emigration aside or destroys the settler; it ventures upon its infected districts.—Gazette, Independence, Mo.

### European News.

The massacre of Jews in Roumelia has been denied.

The transport "Crocodile" will take out 300 dockyard people for Canada.

The Englishmen captured by Brigands near Gibraltar have been given up.

A formidable insurrection is being made by republicans on the Swiss borders and in Neapolitan territory.

The last member of the band of Brigands which perpetrated the late slaughter in Greece has been captured.

Great panic prevails at Tyne-mouth about the Fenians. Castle was threatened and the guards about it were doubled.

In the town of the cholera is making fearful ravages among the natives. Hundreds of bodies are lying above ground. A great panic exists.

Owing to the late dry weather in Europe, fires in the woods have occurred, attended in cases with loss of life and property.

Ramifications of Fenian plot discovered in every part of England and Wales. Arms and ammunition have been seized.

The celebrated Mordant divorce case has been settled for the present. The plea of mental aberration put in on behalf of Lady Mordant has been sustained by the Divorce Court.

The Ecclesiastical Council decided on the 2nd that the Decree of Infallibility shall be proclaimed on the 24th, in honor of the feast of St. Peter. The display of pomp and pageantry will surpass any demonstration ever witnessed in Europe.

The Prince of Wales has purchased an estate in Ireland and will shortly commence the erection of a residence there. This news is gratifying, because the Prince's residence in Ireland a month or two every year will tend to soothe and moderate hostile feeling.

The Viceroy of Egypt is collecting war material from New York and Brussels and is increasing his armament. His ambition is to become independent of the Sublime Porte, and for this purpose it is said that Russia has formed an alliance with him. If there is any truth in these startling rumors a general European war is not an improbability.

Much excitement has prevailed in consequence of the disclosures that the Fenians had concocted a conspiracy whereby a simultaneous attack was to have been made upon several arsenals and armories which were to have been pillaged. The arsenal at Woolwich was the principal point of attack. The guard on all the dockyards and naval stations were doubled, fires kept banked on steamers and other precautionary measures have been taken.

SPAIN.—A riot broke out in Valladolid on 2nd, in consequence of an attempt to collect unpopular taxes. Spain has not yet been able to find a man to act as King. Montpensier has been shut out by hostile vote. Espartero has declined again. This soldier and statesman is the son of a party spirit. Educated for the priesthood, he enlisted at the time of the French invasion of Spain. He rose from stage to stage to be at different times Marshal, Regent and Dictator. He ran away and married the daughter of a rich grandee, who thought the future Espartero a poor match. No man's life has been more romantic than his, none would give better material for a dramatic, and few have been so chequered, adventurous and successful.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 6. Yesterday afternoon fire broke out which spread with alarming rapidity through the richest quarters of the city.

The efforts of the freeman and citizen to stop the flames were futile, and a few hours of the residence of the English, American and Portuguese Ambassadors and Consulates, St. Theatre, many churches and mosques, thousands of houses, and the richest stores and shops in the city were reduced to ashes.

The loss of life by the falling of walls has been fearful. At least thirty people have been killed or injured.

The loss is incalculable. The fire at this hour (noon) is still burning fiercely, and the excitement of the people beggars description.

AMSTERDAM.—The congregation has been checked, though the flames still rage fiercely at some points, but they cannot spread. Houses have been blown up, and the fire is isolated. The loss in property is immense, as the burnt districts includes one of the wealthiest and best built quarters of the city. The Archives and Plate of the British Legation were saved.

### Special Items.

Our correspondent says the country is lurching for rain.

The bodies of the two Frenchmen, Lezere and Casey, drowned over two weeks ago have not been discovered.

A political meeting was held at St. David's, on Monday, Barachois, on Saturday. There were about 350 Fenian voters present. Peter A. Landry, Esq., was selected as a representative of the French interest.

Speeches were made by Mr. Landry, D. L. Hamington and J. L. Moore, Esq., of Dorchester, Messrs. Ward and Fawcett, of Sackville. Amund Landry, Esq., and Hon. D. L. Hamington. Everything passed off most agreeably.

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### CORRESPONDENCE.

To Charles E. Knapp, Esq.

Dear Sir.—You were correct supposing that you were one of those allied to me in my Post as coming candidates. Excuse for one point I should not have thought it necessary to reply to your published letter. You think it is right for Confederation to obliterate all old party lines, but when the Union has also united the interests of the Hon. Messrs. Chandler, Smith, so that they support the four members, you seem to get wrathful. You will admit there is a natural tendency in men to separate themselves into the province of the stationary classes, Liberals or Tories, into Conservators or Democrats. The line between two classes always has existed, a for the benefit of society it ever should have a visible existence. It is impossible for any man or any body of men to destroy this line of demarcation, because it arises rather from the unalterable nature of the human mind, than by reason of any human law. For the last four years Conservative element has been in ascendant. Has it done its work satisfactorily? The "London News" tells us, "the man who has been a Tory must live and die one." Exceptional circumstances may give him a false position, but can't he be allowed to change his spots? Hasn't past Tory rule given satisfaction? If it has not, would it be wise in people to elect Tories? Confederation Conservatives, Tories, are at the present time in this County one and the same thing. If Confederation proved beneficial, why has Newfoundland sternly refused to come to the Union? Why does P. E. I. reject every offer of conciliation? No Nova Scotia prevented from returning only by a knowledge of helplessness? Why is New Brunswick discontented and looking longingly across the borders for relief? Why is Canada obliged to alternate thegates and trucks to the Maritime Provinces? Why is the Colonial Minister from Downing street obliged to back up Canadian acts by the force of Imperial despatches? And why are Nova Scotia politicians being continually bought, and Nova Scotia hostility supplanted by heavy subsidies which come out of other Provinces? I answer—Tory rule!

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Intercolonial Railway.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY...

NOTICE.

One Dollar, if paid within Five Weeks after the First Issue...

St. John Country Market.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Flour, Dried Apples, Sheepskins, etc.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

BRUNSWICK HOUSE, SACKVILLE. June 1st - Hon. A. W. McLean...

MARRIED.

At Christ Church, Amherst, on the 7th inst. by Rev. George Townsend...

DIED.

On Sunday evening 5th inst. Edward Briggs...

SHIPPING NEWS.

Brig Lucia, Atkinson, cleared from here for Amherst on the 3rd...

Miscellaneous.

Dr. Larch, Atkinson, cleared from here for Amherst on the 3rd...

Port of Shediac.

Arrived - June 1st, steamer Flamboro, Taylor, Montreal...

RECEIVED per steamer.

RECEIVED per steamer New England, 2nd class Black Daughters...

TALLOW.

RECEIVED - Just received: 45 barrels pure Hard-Cake Tallow...

ARRANGED RICE.

ARRANGED RICE - In store: 10 sacks Cleaned Arranged RICE...

HARD TALLOW.

HARD TALLOW - Just received: 40 bbls. Cake Tallow...

CLARK'S Patent Improved Indelible Ink.

CLARK'S Patent Improved Indelible Ink - For sale by H. CHUBB & CO.

HAMMOND & CLOUGH'S United States Patent.

CARD.

To the Electors of Westmorland. GENTLEMEN: I shall be a candidate for your suffrages...

CARD.

To the Electors of Westmorland. GENTLEMEN: Having been solicited by many to become a candidate...

CARD.

To the Electors of Westmorland. GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your kind letter...

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SAINT JOHN ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. H. OLIVE, INSURANCE. Custom House, Forwarding, Commission and Ticket Agent.

TICKETS SOLD.

For CALIFORNIA & ALL POINTS WEST. Via Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

FLOUR.

1500 Bbls. OUR BRAND. 500 Walkers, 500 Howlands, 500 do. do.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

The Fourth Triennial Exhibition WILL BE HELD IN THE CITY OF FREDERICTON, ON Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, OCTOBER 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th, 1870.

Counterpanes, DRESS GOODS!

WE are now showing a lot of 9-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 White and Colored Counterpanes, at very low prices.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

20 Casks Sugar - choice - in Cuba and Porto Rico, wholesale and retail.

SAINT JOHN ADVERTISEMENTS.

QUININE. QUININE - 150 ounces Howard's best Sulphate of QUININE. For sale very cheap.

RECEIVED THIS DAY.

RECEIVED THIS DAY - New Dress Goods, Grenadines, Black Alpaca, Black Henrietta, Silk Warp, Black White and Drab Moreens, Tartan, Book and Leno Muslins, Silk Gosamers.

PRINCE OF WALES' HOUSE.

Latest Arrivals by Rail. Men's and Boy's HATS & CAPS, Latest Styles.

For the Ladies.

LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS. Trimmed and untrimmed, latest fashions; will be sold very low on account of being a little late.

FROM BRITISH MARKETS.

376 Bars Best Rolled Iron: 20 Tons Sweden Iron: 18 Bundles Hoop Iron: 16 Lowmoor Iron: 10 Spring Steel: 10 Cast Iron: 10 Best Cast do: 50 Bags 3-in. Hot Cut Nails: 1 Cask Hook and Eye Hinges, 15 to 21 inches: 50 Boxes Window Glass, ass'd from 8x10 to 12x34, comprising 21 cwt: 1 Cask Sheet Zinc: 1 Cask Sheet Zinc: 10 Sacks Rice, Wholesale and Retail at lowest rates in the Province.

Ex Steamer "Mima Thomas."

Two Cases CONTAINING LADIES' DRESS GOODS, viz.: FANCY SHIRTS, FANCY CLOTHS, FIGURED REPPES, FINE SERGES, TARTAN CHALES, &c. VELVETEEN MANTLES, Green and Scarlet DAMASK, for Window Hangings, VICTORIA TABLE CLOTHS, 3 pieces Water Proof Tweeds, 7 FANCY TWEEDS - the finest and best style of goods in the market.

LOST.

ON Wednesday, 11th inst., between J. L. Black's store and the Four Corners, a large Memorandum Book, covered with blue leather, containing...

Haying Tools!

AGENT FOR THE GENUINE West Waterville Scythes. (See that each Scythe has "Dunn Edge Tool Co." stamped on the side in red letters.)

SAINT JOHN ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOAPS - In addition to our large assortment, we are now opening a new soap, a preparation of Carbolic Acid and Glycerine, which is highly recommended as one of the best articles in use for cleaning and healing the skin.

RECEIVED THIS DAY.

RECEIVED THIS DAY - New Dress Goods, Grenadines, Black Alpaca, Black Henrietta, Silk Warp, Black White and Drab Moreens, Tartan, Book and Leno Muslins, Silk Gosamers.

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NOTICE.

WESTCOCK! THE Subscriber wishes to inform the inhabitants of Westcock and vicinity that he has fitted up the store formerly occupied by Mr. Smith Anderson...

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, DRESS GOODS, CLOTHS, BOOTS AND SHOES, BUCKWHEAT MEAL, CORN MEAL, PALLS AND BROOMS, MOLASSES, OAT MEAL, DRY FISH, TIN WARE, SALT, &c. &c. &c.

Room Paper!

THREE THOUSAND ROLLS ROOM PAPER, BORDERINGS, &c. Paper Varnish. Just received from the Manufacturers, and for sale low by the subscriber.

Paints, Oils, &c.

50 KEGS Best London White Lead, 20 kegs Black Paint, 20 " Red " 20 " Green and Blue Paint, 112 tons Raw and Boiled OIL, Turpentine, Japan Varnish, and Paints, Dryers, Brushes, &c. &c. The best and cheapest in the Province.

Chipman's BOOK STORE!

JUST received direct from England - A Large Supply of Stationery, Consisting of Note, Letter and Postcard Papers, Envelopes, &c., which will be sold low, at wholesale and retail.

Ex Steamer "Tyrian."

FROM Scotch and English Markets: EIGHT CASES and BALES Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS. OUR USUAL and FULL ASSORTMENT.

TEA, TEA!

17 CHESTS SUPERIOR QUALITY TEA, TEA! Direct from London. 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 Quispamsis, and the 5 p.m. to Sussex only.

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS!

CAREFULLY SELECTED PATENTLY WELL ASSORTED! Together with GENTS' CLOTHING and CLOTHS, HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, in great variety. STATIONERY, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, GLASS and PUTTY, PAINTS, OILS, &c. &c. GROCERIES, including - Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Raisins, Currants, Spices, &c. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, of every description on hand, or ordered from the Manufacturers.

Spring Goods 1870.

Received at JOHN C. McLENNAN, Moncton, N. B. To Carriage Builders. JUST Received, a quantity of Young's Celebrated Archimedian Solid Collar Half-Patent Carriage Axles, 1 and 1 1/2 inch.

Room Paper!

THREE THOUSAND ROLLS ROOM PAPER, BORDERINGS, &c. Paper Varnish. Just received from the Manufacturers, and for sale low by the subscriber.

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Stephen Gooden Bay Verte.

JUST received, and offers for sale: BARRIS DRIED APPLES, BEES RAISINS, TEA, SUGAR, MOLASSES, SODA, DRY GOODS, &c. &c. In Store: Ready-made Clothing, Farming Utensils, Earthenware, Tinware, Patent Medicines, Salt, Flour, Oils, &c. Bay Verte: May 11, 1870.

1870.

McSweeney Brothers. HAVE received per steamer "Britannia" from Glasgow, and daily expected by succeeding steamer.

A VERY LARGE and SPLENDID STOCK!

Every Description of STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS!

A Superb Stock of DRESS GOODS.

A FULL LINE OF Black Dress Goods, in French M'os, Gays, Barattas and Combs. Black and Colored Silks! LADIES' LINEN & LACE SETS.

Ladies' Black & Colored JOSEPHINE KID GLOVES!

LADIES' MISS' and CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS, IN LATEST STYLES! Hosiery and Gloves! WATER-PROOF TWEEDS and MANTLES, NEW AND STYLISH. WINDOW LACES and MUGLINS! PARASOLS & UMBRELLAS.

A Great Variety of COATINGS.

In Albert, Sartara, and Silk Myrtles, Scotch Tweeds, Black Broad and Dress, &c. &c. READY MADE CLOTHING, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, LOW PRICES, LATEST STYLES. Hats and Caps, ALL KINDS.

McSweeney Bros. MONCTON.

NEW GOODS.

Of the Best Kind and Styles are continually being received into Stock, and will be sold at Lowest Possible Prices for cash. The public are requested to call and examine.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures of many of which are truly remarkable. It cures all cases of scrofulous disease, whether in the blood, or in any of the organs of the body, and is a most valuable remedy in all cases of skin disease, such as Eczema, Psoriasis, Herpes, &c. It is a most valuable remedy in all cases of skin disease, such as Eczema, Psoriasis, Herpes, &c. It is a most valuable remedy in all cases of skin disease, such as Eczema, Psoriasis, Herpes, &c.

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Greece. The condition of Greece is brought into the full glare of European opinion by the unhappy events near Athens, and the columns of the continental journals contain nearly as many communications upon it as upon the phibetic. It is generally agreed that there are very few rich men in the country. The numerous Greeks who acquire large fortunes in foreign lands, seldom return to their own. Owing to the number of church festivals kept as strict holidays, there are but 255 working days, or on an average eight to ten hours each in the year. The working classes usually live in badly built houses, with earthen floors, and containing but one or at most two rooms, the doors of which open out upon small and dirty courts used in common by the neighbors. In many of these houses the windows are unprovided with panes of glass, and the furniture is as scanty as it is rude. In fact, there is not the faintest attempt at ordinary cleanliness and comfort. Though the excited language of some of the English journals is condemned by the French and German prints, public opinion in Europe is undoubtedly disposed to regard with fresh disfavor the Pan-Hellenic dream in which the Greeks of Athens like to indulge. The same degree of ardor, it is said, which has been displayed in the animosities against the Sultan would have sufficed to rescue the little kingdom from social anarchy. The prospects of the internal progress of Greece are not very hopeful at this moment, and there is ground for the scoffers who ask why the famous emancipation committees do not occupy themselves in extinguishing brigandage.

Theological Query. Jerry Joe B. was a quiet old man, but somewhat of a find of the bottle. When in his cups, his ideas tended towards theological matters, which he always availed himself of his solemn moments. It was Saturday afternoon (Connecticut baking day), and his good wife wanted some wood for the oven. "Joe, I do wish you would go and split some wood. Here it is nearly two o'clock, and the fire is a table." Joe went out to execute his commission, but fearing his physical condition was weak, marched to the neighboring tavern to fortify himself therein. He returned home utterly oblivious to all things, save his pet theories, saying himself in his chair, he said, "I say (die) Jane, do you (die) think the Lord (die) means to burn us all (die) up in fire?" His venerable spouse, being exceedingly irate, did not answer. Again he repeated the question. Still an unobtrusive silence. "Wife, do you think the Lord means to burn us up in the fire everlasting?" "No," said the now thoroughly aroused housewife; "no, you old fool, not if he waits for you to split the wood!"

Hints on Milking Cows. A man who had done his own milking, employed a boy to do it; he shrank the milk one third in two weeks. The owner resumed the milking, and in two weeks got the same as before. Afterward he set a hired man to milk, and he shrank the milk ten per cent in two weeks; and in two weeks more, the owner milking again, got as much as before. This man does the work quickly and milk is very clean. He cleans the forefinger and thumb around the teat high up, and makes a downward motion, tightening the grip and forcing out the milk; then lets go his hold, keeping the finger and thumb in circle, carries up the hand and presses it smartly against the udder and so repeats until done. The philosophy, if any, is to give as near as may be the same motion that the calf does in sucking.

A MORAL WELL POINTED.—Sophronius, a wise teacher, would not suffer his grown-up sons and daughters to associate with those whose conduct was not pure and upright. "Dear father," said the gentle Eudalia to him one day, when he forbade her, in company with her brother, to visit the volatile Lucinda. "You must think us very childish if you imagine that we would be exposed to danger by it." The father took in silence a deal coal from the hearth, and reached it to his daughter. "It will not burn you, my child, take it." She did so, and beheld her delicate white hand was soiled and blacked, and her white dress soiled too. "We cannot be too careful in handling coals; even if they do not burn, they blacken." So it is with the vicious.

Eminent Blind Men. From the "Western Monthly." Blind poets, since the days of Homer, have been numerous enough. Amongst others, we may mention Milton, Dele, the translator of Virgil; Blacklock, the divine; Avicse, Kozler, Louis Egloff and others.

The elder Disraeli, toward the close of a useful and laborious life, suffered from an ophthalmic disease, which checked him in the prosecution of his literary labors. Scientist, the mathematician, lost his eyesight when only a year old, but contrived to acquire a remarkable proficiency. "He is not," says the author of the "Pursuit of Knowledge," "the only blind mathematician on record." The writer of his life mentions Diocotus the Stoic, Diogenes of Alexandria, Eusebius, and Nicomachus de Verba. The Count de Pitran the father of the modern science of fortification, lost his left eye before he was 17, and was totally deprived of sight when but 38. Euler, the celebrated mathematician, was struck with blindness in his 50th year, but continued to calculate, and to dictate books as actively as ever. Trzcotz, the author of the "Concept of Mexico," and other works, long suffered from a painful affection of the eyes. Orestes A. Brownson, the great American reviewer, had to get on last published numbers of his review by the aid of an amanuensis, Augustine Taillery, the distinguished historian of the "Norman Conquest of England," who had been already blinded, it is perhaps the most remarkable of those blind men who have made themselves a name for scientific excellence. He lost his sight in 1682—when only one year old—after a severe attack of the smallpox. But in spite of his complete blindness, he gave himself up to the arduous duty of the sciences, and finally lectured at the university of Cambridge on mathematics and optics, with wonderful success. His sense of touch was exquisitely fine. Thus, in a collection of Roman medals, he could distinguish the genuine from the false, although the latter were often so admirably counterfeited as to deceive those who examined them with their eyes. By the different feeling of the air on his face, he could tell when an object was placed before him. And his hearing was so accurate in seizing and appreciating the slightest sounds, that he could determine the height of any chamber into which he was introduced, and his distance from the wall.

There have been blind warriors who have not the less controlled the motions of their armies. Such were Henri Dandolo and Jean Riska. The first, a doge of Venice, was one of the leaders of the Latin army which captured Constantinople in 1204. Jean de Troezen, better known as Ziska, the Bohemian for one-eyed, whose name he received after losing, while yet a child, an eye in childish sport, of the terrible Hussite war, which lasted more than half a century. He lost, in 1420, at the siege of Kahl, his remaining eye, but it was after this terrible accident that the "Old Blind Dog," as he called himself, gained his most brilliant victories.

"After he lost his sight," says L'Enfant, his biographer, "they were accustomed to place him in a chariot near the principal standard, and explain to him the order of battle, the situation of places, the valleys, rocks, mountains, hills, forests, and according to these instructions, he arranged the disposition of the forces, and gave them his orders. One evening when he was about to give the signal for battle, his attendants informed him that the darkness would prevent his soldiers from fighting. Immediately he had fire set to a neighboring village to afford light to his army, which then, according to custom, was victorious.

The chief of the plague at the siege of a town called Pradishlav, in 1422. Historical students will recollect the glorious death of John the Baptist, King of Bohemia, who fell in the fight at Cressy, in 1216. Being informed that the battle was lost, he bade his knights cling him into the thickest of the fray. "And," says quaint old Froissart, "he rushed so bravely on the enemy that at each sweep of his sword down went a foe, and those who attempted to hinder him fought so, that on the morrow their bodies were found piled around their lord, and their horses all close together."

A considerable number of blind princes is furnished by the history of the Greek empire, and the Mussulman states, where the hideous punishment of putting out the eyes was very common.

A TEXAS MAN, who had heard that he is the rightful heir to any number of million pounds and the title of a Duke in Germany, announces that he canes nothing about the title, as he would not give up the title of being for all the dukedoms in Germany; but he is going after the money.

There has been a steady increase in the number of salmon in English rivers since the appointment of a royal commission in 1861 to supervise the fisheries and take measures to re-stock the various streams, and it is believed the yield will soon equal that of Irish and Scotch rivers.

Government House, Ottawa, Wednesday, 18th May, 1870.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council. WHEREAS by section 16 of the Act 31 (1862-3), intituled "An Act for imposing duties on goods with the Tariff of duties payable under it," the Governor in Council is empowered to prescribe Regulations under which Drawback may be allowed on goods exported to Newfoundland or Prince Edward Island, on which duties of Customs have been paid. And His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and with the sanction of the Honorable the Board of Trade, has pleased to Order, and it is hereby Ordered, that for the purpose of securing the said Drawback, the following rules shall be observed, viz:—

The Exporter of any duty paid goods to either of the said Colonies of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, which Exporter must also be the original Importer, shall, if the value thereof amount to the sum of One Hundred Dollars, make and subscribe an affidavit, upon some convenient part of the said Entry, setting forth and affirming, that the goods as described in the said Entry are to be exported as stated in said Entry, and that the value assigned to the said goods is the same as for the same goods, and the remaining duty to be transmitted by the Exporter with the goods to the consignor, and on the return of the latter, with the collector's receipt, to the Collector of Customs, or otherwise duly authorized official, setting forth and affirming that the goods as described in said Entry, have been duly received, and entered at said port of destination, then it shall and may be lawful for the Collector of the port to which the goods are exported, to refund made to pay the amount of Drawback to the Exporter, taking his receipt therefor.

W. M. SMITH, Clerk Privy Council.

Notice to Mariners. LIGHT HOUSES, NOVA SCOTIA.

Port Point, Liverpool. NOTICE is hereby given, that from and after the fifteenth day of July, 1870, A FIXED RED LIGHT will be substituted for the existing WHITE LIGHT, at Port Point, at the entrance to the Harbor of Liverpool. This Light will be visible five miles.

Capo Sable Island. Also, on the first day of September 1870, the existing White Light on Sable Island, at the South West Point of the coast of Nova Scotia, will be replaced by a FIXED RED LIGHT, visible about ten miles.

Barrington or Baccora Point. Also, from the first day of September 1870, the existing Revolving White Light on Barrington or Baccora Point, at the entrance to the Harbor of Baccora, will be replaced by a FIXED RED LIGHT, visible about ten miles.

Government House, Ottawa, Tuesday, 19th May, 1870.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council. WHEREAS, it is among other things, in the Act 31 (1862-3), intituled "An Act for imposing duties on goods with the Tariff of duties payable under it," that the Importer of Wheat, Maize, or other grain, may grant and receive the same drawback, and that the same Regulations may extend to the substitution of Flour and other commodities equivalent to the produce of such Wheat, Maize, or other grain.

1st. The Collector of Customs, at any Port of Entry, shall receive entries of foreign wheat, maize or other grain, to be ground and milled for exportation, or consumption, and such Collector shall deliver or cause to be delivered, such wheat, maize or other grain, to be forwarded to the Port of destination, where may be situated the Mill or Mills at which the said wheat, maize or other grain is to be ground and milled, as by law permitted.

2nd. The wheat, maize or other grain shall be so forwarded under bonds to be taken either by the Collector at the Port of Entry, or by the Collector at the Port of destination, as may best suit the convenience of the Importer, which bonds shall be taken for an amount that will cover the duties chargeable upon the said Wheat, Maize, or other grain, and he condition for the discharge of such duties, should such Wheat, Maize or other grain, or the quantity of Flour and Meal representing such Wheat, Maize or other grain, go into consumption, or for the due exportation of such wheat, maize or other grain, and on proof of the payment of such duties, or of the due exportation as aforesaid within one year from the date of the said Bonds, the said Bonds shall be given at the Port of destination, a certificate of such payment or exportation under the hand of the Collector of Customs, and such Port, shall be forwarded to the Collector of the Port of Entry at which such Wheat, Maize or other grain, has been imported, or entered for manufacture in Bond.

W. M. SMITH, Clerk Privy Council.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT. OTTAWA, MAY 13, 1870. AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMOUNTS INVOICED AND PAID, 15 PER CENT.

SAINT JOHN ADVERTISEMENTS. ATTENTION!

"WEED" Sewing Machines! PRIZE MEDAL. Lock-Stitch & Shuttle! All Warranted!

PRICES AS FOLLOWS: No. 1 FAMILY & MANUFACTURER'S... No. 2 Family & Manufacturing... No. 3 Heavy for Manufacturing... No. 4 or "S. F. W." for Families... The above prices are \$10.00 lower, on every Machine, than last year, and one-half the price of any that can be imported from the United States. Our Machines are all made in St. John and are UNSUPERPASSED IN THE WORLD.

North American Sewing Machine Company, W. & C. TREADWELL, GENERAL AGENTS, Nos. 10 & 12 Nelson Street, St. John, N. B.

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

Ship Store Orders carefully attended to. GOODS IN STORE: 40 PACKAGES TEA, 20 SACKS RICE, 22 SACKS FINEST... 1000 Doz. SCUB BUSHES, all kinds...

Wholesale and Retail. J. D. LAWLER, MANUFACTURER, 82 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

ALMACHINES WARRANTEED to give entire satisfaction, and kept in repair for one year free of charge.

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SAINT JOHN ADVERTISEMENTS. WHITENECT'S INTERNATIONAL OYSTER HOUSE AND Dining Rooms.

53 Charlotte Street, St. John. Large Rooms provided for the accommodation of parties desiring Supper for a number.

W. F. WOZMAN, Importer and Dealer in FLOUR AND CORNMEAL, TEAS, TOBACCOS, &c.

GENERAL GROCERIES, 23 Charlotte Street, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

International Hotel, (FORMERLY LAWRENCE), 160 Prince William Street, ST. JOHN, N. B.

THIS Hotel has, since it changed hands, been thoroughly renovated and re-furnished, at considerable expense. It is situated opposite the "Empress" Wharf, and within a few minutes walk of the American Hotel, and the Street Cars run to the Hotel from the Wharf every fifteen minutes. It commands a fine view of the Harbor, Bay, and the surrounding country.

JOHN MURPHY, PROPRIETOR, 85 MAYNE, PROPRIETOR, FORMERLY OF THE STRAMER "EMPEROR," may 26

Brushes! JOHN MURPHY, PROPRIETOR, 85 MAYNE, PROPRIETOR, FORMERLY OF THE STRAMER "EMPEROR," may 26

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SAINT JOHN ADVERTISEMENTS. St. JAMES' HOTEL, Germain Street, (Opposite Trinity Church), ST. JOHN, N. B.

T. WICHENBACH, Proprietor, June 23rd. Albert J. Hickman, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, OFFICE LATELY OCCUPIED BY DR. ROBERTS, DORCHESTER, N. B. may 12

GEO. F. KEANS, 60 Prince William Street, Saint John. Rubber and Leather Belting, MILL SAWS AND FILES, Lubricating Oils, Rubber Hose, &c., &c. Country Orders Solicited. may 26

RANKINE & BUGGLES, Importers and Dealers in Flour, Cornmeal, Groceries, and Ship Stores, Wholesale and Retail. All Orders punctually attended to. 28 South Market Wharf, St. John, N. B. ARCHIBALD RANKINE, CHAS. F. BUGGLES, may 26

DOHERTY & McSWEENEY, Solicitors, Barristers, Attorneys, Notaries Public, &c. Office—23 Prince William St., SAINT JOHN, N. B. CHARLES DOHERTY, Wm. B. McSWEENEY, P. O. Box 136. may 12

Saws! Saws! Saws! "ALEXANDRA WORKS" SAW FACTORY, CORNER OF NORTH AND GEORGE'S STREETS, SAINT JOHN. J. F. LAWTON, PROPRIETOR. may 26

CABINET ORGANS! THE CELEBRATED American Organ, By C. D. & H. W. Smith, BOSTON. For Sale at the Subscriber's Warehouses, No. 75 Prince William Street, St. John. Agent for the Maritime Provinces, may 26 C. FLOOD.

McLAUGHLIN & SHERATON, Importers and Dealers in LAMPS, OILS, AND TRIMMINGS, LANTERNS, CHANDELIERS, Chimneys, Banners, Wicks, Shades, &c. &c. HORTON'S BUILDING, Corner Union and Charlotte Streets, ST. JOHN, N. B. Country orders promptly attended to and carefully packed. June 2

GEO. H. MARTIN, Clock & Watchmaker, Jeweller, &c. Sign of Big Watch, No. 101 Union Street, Saint John, N. B. EVERY DESCRIPTION OF Watches, Clocks and Jewellery Cleaned and Repaired at short notice, and warranted to give satisfaction.

CHUBB'S CORNER, St. John, N. B. H. CHUBB & CO. Printers, Booksellers, Stationers, and Dealers in Fancy Goods, Fishing Tackle, &c. may 26

HANINGTON BROTHERS, (Successors to Fildes & Co.) POSTERS CORNER, ST. JOHN, N. B. Apothecaries by Appointment, to the Army. DIRECT IMPORTERS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers. Physicians' and Family Prescriptions accurately compounded from Pure Drugs. may 26

Reduced Prices! FROM THEIR STOCK OF GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, Gold Jewelry, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, Mooreham Pipes, &c. &c. may 12

Lanby's Book and Music Store, 49 King Street, St. John, N. B. CONSTANTLY ON HAND.—A choice assortment of all the best Music published in the United States, London, and Paris. New Music Received Every Week. Music arranged for Bands and Orchestras. may 26

LONDON and MANCHESTER GOODS! Ex "Alhambra."

2 CASES, CONTAINING 1,000 HATS, TRIMMED AND PLAIN, For LADIES, MISSES, AND INFANT GENTLEMEN, YOUTHS, AND BOYS. An Assortment of Every Kind—the "Shah Fly" excepted. At Prices from Twenty Cents to Five Dollars. ALSO:— ONE CASE BLACK AND COLORED DRESS SILKS! Kid Gloves! SUNSHADES! Ladies' Leather Bags! MILLINERY! THREE DOZEN TRIMMED SEASONABLE BONNETS! THREE DOZEN Plain and Partially Trimmed Ditto. A Splendid Assortment FLOWERS, PLUMES, RIBBONS, ORNAMENTS, &c. SPECIAL ATTENTION INVITED. may 12

GLASGOW HOUSE, Sackville, N. B. JOS. L. BLACK, 1870!

John Cummins, MONCTON, N. B., Importer and General Dealer in DRY GOODS, Of All Kinds. READY MADE CLOTHING, HATS and CAPS, Boots and Shoes, STATIONERY and BOOKS of all kinds, Hardware, Groceries of all kinds, FLOUR and CORN MEAL, MOLASSES and SUGAR, PARAFFINE OIL, Buckwheat Meal, &c. &c. Low for cash. JOHN CUMMINS, Moncton. Next McSweeney Bros. may 12

Two Hundred Bibles, Fildes' Howlands, Peace-maker, White Pigeon Howlands Extra and Aurora Mills, all at the lowest market prices by R. M. DIXON. may 12

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption. Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything so so widely and so so upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a series of years, and among most of the race man it has risen higher and higher in its estimation, and is now the most popular and most valuable of all the remedies of the lungs and throat, having made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to the most delicate and tender of constitutions, it is equally efficacious in the most violent forms of disease and in young children, it at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as sometimes subject to colds and coughs, should be provided with this antidote for them. Although settled Consumption is thought curable, still great numbers of cases where the case annual attack, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. So complete is its success over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When no longer could reach them, under the Cherry Pectoral they subside and disappear. Singers and Public Speakers and great protection from it. Asthma is always relieved and often cured by it. Bronchitis is generally cured by taking Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses. For a Cough and Cold, no better remedy can be had. Take several doses three times a day put the feet in warm water at night, until the disease is broken up. For Influenza, when it affects the throat, lungs, take the same course. For Whooping Cough, give small doses of four times a day. No family should be without the Cherry Pectoral on hand to protect them, in case of attack from the above complaints. Its timely use cures the patient, a great amount of suffering is averted, which he would incur by waiting until he could get other aid. Parents, keep it in your house for the children, it saves. Lives that it may be saved by it. So generally are its virtues known, that we do not publicly certify of them here, or do so to assure the public that the best qualities of it are possessed are strictly maintained. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., and all around the world.