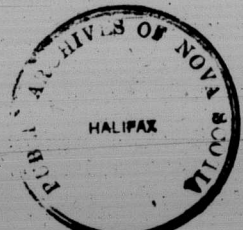


CHIGNECTO POST.



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Vol. II.

SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1871.

No. 6.

Story of the Men in the Mine.

[From a Pittsfield, (Vt.) Paper.]

This valley has again been the scene of a terrible disaster. Yesterday afternoon fire broke out at West Pittsfield, and in one hour the whole building was level with the ground. All the incidents of this calamity are alike in almost every particular to that of Avondale. The number of men in the mine was 37. Eighteen of them are dead, and the remaining nineteen in various conditions—some almost well, others verging on death. Among the victims were a family named Smallcombe, four in number, Aaron, the father, and three sons, Robert, Thomas and William. The father died as soon as he reached the top of the shaft, but the three sons, being young and having vigorous constitutions, survived the shock and are able to talk coherently.

The N. Y. "Sun" reporter paid a visit to the house of the Smallcombes, and the story of the three boys is substantially this:—Thomas says, "I saw the smoke about 200 feet from the foot of the shaft about half past two. I went down to the shaft to find Thomas Crehan, and saw him going up the shaft just as I reached it. I went right back to find my father, and met my brother, my father and William going to the foot of the shaft. We tried to get out the shaft, but

the fire was too hot and the smoke suffocating. The smoke came down for the first half hour. We then went back into the east gangway and assisted the men that brother Robert had warned of the fire, to put up a barricade across the gangway. We built it of culm and stone, and some of the men stripped themselves of their clothing to put in the cracks to keep out the smoke and heat. It took us about an hour and a half to put up the barricade. All the men in the mine were assisting in the erection of the barricades so far as their feelings would permit them, but many were so much overcome with grief and excitement that they were quite unable to perform any physical labor.

WE BUILT ANOTHER BARRICADE when we found it necessary to check the smoke coming through the door. Martin Cooney, about 18 years old, died in about twenty minutes after the wall was put up, from a broken heart. The three men that died on the outside, and were found there, tried to get into the enclosure, but died from suffocation of black damp. Two of the men on the outside were doing sentinal duty watching the draft on the outside of the shaft.

The air was going up the shaft after the first half hour and continued for two hours, and the door was left open. It was the intention to close the door as soon as the air returned in the shaft. Robert and Thomas had just been relieved at the door, when Andrew Morgan and Hiram Chris went there, and they must have fallen from the influence of black damp, but we did not know what was the cause of their not coming back to us. It was about nine o'clock when we saw Morgan and Curtis last. At about 7.30 we held a PRAYER MEETING, during which some were cursing, others singing hymns, one of which was

Before Jehovah's awful throne,
Ye nations bow with sacred joy:
Know that the Lord is God alone,
He can create and he destroy.

Many were crying, and a little boy named James Jones cried aloud in his anguish:

"Oh, I shall never see my dear mother again!"

Some would give up at once without any hope at all. Others would try and cheer them. Fears were entertained that if the water was put down the shaft, it would be all over with us. We had a very good meeting, and some very earnest prayers were engaged in by the Welsh and English miners. The Irish prayed for the Virgin Mary to come and save them. One of the latter was found dead. We continued to pray and sing until our voices gave out. After the meeting at about 9

o'clock we began to prepare ourselves for the worst, feeling the symptoms of suffocation from black damp. We got dizzy and weak in the knees, and fell down and got to the water, and until our senses left us we applied water to our nostrils, mouth, temples and eyelids. We had to keep them open. We also felt a load on our stomachs, as if a load of potatoes had been lying there.

FATHER AND WE THREE got together as best we could, and we last knew of him he was alive. Our father, Aaron Smallcombe, and Wm. K. Davis were the getters up of the barricade. We had no shovels to fix the barricade, and had to carry them in our hats to the place. Little John Jones carried clum in his cap, all the while crying about his mother. Sometimes he would think that he would get out; at others again that he would not. Father made prayer and supplication of the most earnest character for his family aboveground, when he stopped praying he told us he was really satisfied that he had received grace. When found he was upon his knees, showing convulsive signs of the tenor of his thoughts.

When the smoke came to be too much for us we fell over the wall. Martin Cooney was the last boy to try to get over, but was too weak, and called for assistance, and I and Robert went to assist him. I caught him by one hand and pulled him, but could not possibly get him over. Then I caught him by the hair of his head and thought he would help himself, but he was too far gone to do anything for himself and I was compelled to let loose and he fell down. A man was there lying dead at my feet. We felt very thankful that we could not hear the screams of the women at the top, as we thought that the cracker would burn in two hours, and a half. It burned down in one hour and a quarter.

Other interviews furnished no additional features. The statement already given is succinct and exhaustive of the men's condition in the gangway. No language can describe the agony of stricken-hearted wives and mothers as their cries freighted the breeze with moans and lamentations. The scene was harrowing to the feelings, and baffles description.

The massacre in cold blood, at the prison of Mazas, of the Archbishop of Paris and more than sixty other hostages, many of them priests, and all of them non-combatants, was a barbarity of the Commune of Paris which turns the mind to the savage legends enacted in the "reign of terror." Indeed, no deed of that fearful period showed such cowardly atrocity as did this wanton butchery of peaceful citizens, whose only offense seemed to be possessing a religion in which they believed. The Mazas prison contained twelve hundred and fifty cells, and it is not impossible that time may reveal other deeds of darkness committed there by order of the Commune.

STRANGER than many a romance which is regarded as the mere production of an excited imagination is the extraordinary drama known as the "great Tichborne trial," which, pending in a London court, has excited a profound sensation. It is perhaps nothing new or strange that a young man, being prevented by opposing friends from marrying the lady of his love, should, in disappointment and anger, resolve to leave home and country, and try his fortune in a foreign land. This, at least, was what Sir Roger Tichborne did about eighteen years ago, although he was son and heir of an ancient and noble English family. He embarked on board a vessel bound for Valparaiso, and thence took passage on the ship "Bella" bound to New York. But the "Bella" foundered on the voyage, and it was supposed that every one, including Sir Roger, perished. But thirteen years afterward, when a nephew had long before succeeded to his title and estates, a man claiming to be the long lost Roger makes his appearance in London and claims his rights. He is recognized by his mother, and he bears on his person some remarkable marks; yet some circumstances weigh against his identity, and the guardians of the name refuse to believe he is the person he represents himself; they assert that, instead of being an English baronet, he is an Australian butcher. So, after five years spent in obtaining evidence, the case has come to trial, and affords material enough for a three-volume novel of the most sensational kind.

TELEGRAPHS.

[From the Monetary Times.]

The transfer of the telegraphs of Great Britain to the Government has proved to be a success—a success, that is, in comparison with the system which previously existed. The Companies had but one object, that of earning large dividends, and they pursued a policy which, whilst it no doubt had the immediate effect they desired, was narrow and illiberal, and utterly opposed to that full development of telegraphic business which the interests of the country required.

There were a number of Companies—first as rivals, then as confederates—monopolizing the trunk lines of communication. In addition to these were a large number of other branch lines, with their own separate tariffs, generally equal, and sometimes exceeding, for insignificant distances of half a dozen miles, the charges of bringing the messages over the main line for one or two hundred miles. There were also several hundred railway stations connected with the telegraphs, at which an extra charge of sixpence was demanded for portage or the station master's "fee," and the great majority of these railway stations were altogether outside the town limits, and reached only a great inconvenience. There was no uniformity of rates either on the main or branch lines, and everything seemed calculated to complicate the simple business of transmitting an ordinary message, and to render it as difficult and costly an operation as possible.

When it is added that, not long before the Government took charge of the business, there were nearly a hundred towns in England and Wales alone, with populations of not less than 2,000 inhabitants, with no telegraphic facilities whatever, it will be evident that the people of Great Britain owed a very small debt of gratitude indeed to the Telegraph Companies.

The Government has done much to remedy this state of things. Already, the wires have been increased from 51,311 miles to 63,318 miles, and the number of offices open for business have increased to nearly 2,000, besides those at railway stations. Independent Press Associations to supply country papers and reading rooms with news have been established, and the amount of press news transmitted has been largely increased. The number of messages under the old system was 5,000,000 per year; under the new arrangements more than double that number, or more than 10,000,000 per annum are being transmitted. So far, the change has been successful.

Financially, however, it can scarcely be called a success as yet, whatever the result may be hereafter. The original estimate of the cost of acquiring the property of the Telegraph Companies, and of making the necessary extensions and additions, was £3,100,000 sterling. Before the arrangements were completed, however, for the transfer it was ascertained that this sum required to be more than doubled, and it is now found that the total cost to the Government before all claims are settled will amount to something over ten millions of pounds. The budget submitted to the English Parliament by the Chancellor of the Exchequer last month gave a deficiency on the estimates for the telegraph services for the year of £177,174, and the official reports disclose the fact that the number of complaints average one for every six hundred messages transmitted. While therefore, it may be justly claimed that in some respects the Government has accomplished much to the way of reform, it is evident that much still remains to be done before the service is brought into a condition of unqualified success.

There is nothing to show that what has been gained by the nation paying an enormous price for the lines, and passing through a transition stage of confusion and serious inconvenience, might not have been

brought about easily and profitably if the old Companies had been influenced by proper public spirit, and had seen clearly what must have resulted to their own ultimate advantage.

We have an illustration of this in the case of the telegraphs of the Dominion. The Montreal Telegraph Company and its immediate connections are at present time working over 12,000 miles of wire, which would be at the rate of nearly 100,000 miles to a population equal to that of Great Britain, against the 63,000 really in existence; and the number of offices open for business in the Dominion, as compared with Great Britain, bears a similar proportion. Let it be remembered that Canada is young, and as yet, a poor country. Great Britain, on the other hand, is the centre of the world's wealth and commerce, as well as the seat of the government of a vast empire. If we were to challenge a comparison of this basis, the result, as is seen, would be immensely in favor of Canadian independent enterprise, against even the improved Governmental system of England. The wires of the Montreal Company and its connections are transmitting at the present time about 1,500,000 messages a year; the British Government telegraphs, as we have said, about 10,000,000—another proof, the relative circumstances being taken into account, of the greater comparative development of our own system. Mr. Scudamore appears from his report to think he has done well to have reduced the number of complaints of irregularity in the transmission of messages, to one in six hundred! In the Dominion these complaints do not reach one in six thousand. Then again, notwithstanding the new organization we have alluded to for supplying Press news, the amount of such matter transmitted by British telegraphs is small compared with that of the Canadian telegraphs. In making these comparisons it must not be forgotten that there are with us competing lines in the field, and it is well it should be so, but we take our illustrations from the oldest and largest—the Montreal Company. That company last year transmitted no less than 8,000,000 words of news messages, and in a single night during the Parliamentary session at Ottawa, has sometimes sent from that point alone, reports extending to 65,000 words over its wires.

We should be less confident as to the logical inferences to be drawn from these facts, if there were any indications that our private undertakings regarded their present organization as complete, but the reverse is the case. Very recently the announcement of a uniform 25 cent rate showed the Montreal Company was determined both to cheapen and to simplify its tariff, and in a few weeks hence, when extensions now going forward are completed, over the whole distance from the Western frontier to remote Gaspe, messages will be carried at that rate. The same Company will, we are informed, during the current year, erect 760 miles of additional posts, nearly all for ex-terminus into remote parts of the country, and some 2000 miles of fresh wires, opening at the same time nearly 100 offices. The telegraph enterprise of Canada is admitted to have attained an unexceptional degree of efficiency and cheapness, and it is but right that this should be acknowledged. With such an experience before us we need desire nothing better than its steady progress in the present hands. Even if no political reasons suggested themselves for preferring to keep the telegraph under the control of independent commercial companies, it would be difficult to see wherein we should better ourselves by following in this instance the English precedent.

It has been a most disastrous season for Buenos Ayres. At one time upward of seven hundred deaths a day were reported as resulting from yellow fever. Every one who could possibly do so has fled from the city. It has been calculated that no more than 30,000 remain in the city at night, and of these, at latest accounts, from 7,000 to 10,000 were ill with yellow fever. Upward of 12,000 have died with the epidemic since January.

Poetry.

CAPRICE.

BY W. D. HOWELL.

She hung the cage at the window:
"If he goes by," she said,
"He will hear my robin singing,
And when he lifts his head,
I shall be sitting here to see,
And he will bow to me, I know."

The robin sang a love-sweet song:
By the house three times that day:
The maiden turned away and blushed:
"I am a fool," she said,
And went on hovering in silk.
A pink-eyed rabbit, white as milk.

The young man lettered slowly:
By the house three times that day:
The maiden turned away and blushed:
"I am a fool," she said,
And went on hovering in silk.
A pink-eyed rabbit, white as milk.

But when the day was done, she said,
"I wish that he would come!
Remember, Mary, if he calls,
To-night I'm not at home."
So when he rang, she went—the elf—
She went and let him in herself.

They sang full long together:
Their songs love-sweet, death-sad:
The robin woke from his slumber,
And sang out, clear and glad:
"Now go!" she coldly said; "this late,
And followed him to latch the gate."

He took the rose-bud from her hair:
While "You shall not!" she said;
He closed her hand within his own,
And while her tongue forsook,
Her will was darkened in the ellipse
Of blinding love upon his lips.

Literature.

A MELTING STORY.

No other class of men in any country possess that faculties aptness of inflicting a good-humored revenge which seems to be innate with a Green Mountain Boy. One winter evening a country storekeeper in the Mountain State was about closing his doors for the night, and while standing in the snow outside putting up his window shutters, he saw thro' the glass a lounging, worthless fellow within, grab a pound of fresh butter from the shelf and hastily conceal it in his hat.

The act was no sooner detected than the revenge was hit upon—"Say, Seth," said the storekeeper, coming in and closing the door after him, slapping his hands over his shoulders, and stamping the snow off his shoes. Seth had his hand upon the door, his hat upon his head. The roll of fresh butter in his hat, and he was anxious to make his exit as soon as possible. "I say, Seth, sit down; I reckon, how on such a night as this, a little something warm wouldn't hurt a fellow; come, sit down."

Seth felt very uncertain; he had the butter, and was exceedingly anxious to be off, but the temptation for "something warm" sadly interfered with his resolution to go. This resolution, however, was soon settled by the rightful owner of the butter taking Seth by the shoulders and planting him upon a seat close to the stove, where he was in such a manner cornered in by barrels and boxes that while the country grocer sat before him there was no possibility of his getting out, and right in this place, sure enough, the storekeeper sat down.

"Seth, we'll have a little warm Santa Cruz," said the Green Mountain Grocer, as he opened the stove-door, and stuffed in as many sticks as the place would admit. Without, you'd freeze going home such a night as this." Seth already felt the butter settling down closer to his hair, and jumped up, declaring he must go. "Not till you have something warm, Seth; come, I've got a story to tell you, too; sit down here," and Seth was again pushed into his seat by his cunning tormentor.

"Oh! its confounded hot here," said the petty thief, again attempting to rise. "Sit down," don't be in such a plaguy hurry," retorted the grocer, pushing him back in his chair. "But I've got the cows to fodder and some wood to split, and I must be going," continued the persecuted chap. "But you mustn't tear yourself in this manner. Sit down; let the cows take care of themselves, and keep yourself cool; you appear to be fidgetty," said the roguish

grocer, with a wicked leer. The next thing was the production of two smoking glasses of hot toddy, the very sight of which, in Seth's present situation, would have made his very hair stand on end, had it not been well oiled and kept down by the butter.

"Seth, I'll give you a toast now, and you can butter it yourself," said the grocer, yet with an air of such consummate simplicity that poor Seth still believed himself unsuspected. "Seth, here's a Christmas goose—(it was about Christmas time)—here's a Christmas goose, well roasted and basted, eh? I tell you, Seth, its the greatest eating in creation." And, Seth, don't you ever use hog's fat or common cooking butter to baste with; fresh pound butter, just the same as you see on that shelf yonder, is the only proper thing in nature to baste a goose with; come, take your butter—I mean, Seth, take your toddy."

Poor Seth now began to smoke, as well as to melt, and his mouth was hermetically sealed up as though, he had been dumb. Struck after streak of the butter came pouring from under his hat, and his handkerchief was already soaked with the greasy overflow. Talking away as if nothing was the matter, the grocer kept stuffing the wood into the stove, while poor Seth sat bolt upright, with his back against the counter, and his knees almost touching the red hot stove before him.

"Dreadful cold night, this," said the grocer. "Why, Seth, you seem to perspire as if it was warm! Why don't you take your hat off? Here, let me put your hat away?"

"No!" exclaimed poor Seth at last with a spasmodic effort to get his tongue loose, and clapping both hands upon his hat; "No! I must go; let me out; I ain't well; let me go."

A greasy cataract was now pouring down the poor fellow's face and neck, and soaking into his very boots, so that he was literally in a perfect bath of oil.

"Well, good-night, Seth, if you will go," said the humorous Vermont grocer; adding as Seth got out into the road, "Neighbor, I reckon the fun I've had out of you is worth a nippence, so I shan't charge you for that pound of butter!"

Extraordinary Death.

On Wednesday last D. Warner, a butcher in Woodhill's Slaughter House, City St., killed and dressed an ox belonging to a country meat dealer named Walker. Warner had a small cut on his thumb at the time, and after he had dressed the ox, his hand became very sore. At first he paid very little attention to the hand, thinking that it would get all right in a day or two. The swelling, however, increased, and extended up the arm. Since Sunday he suffered the most excruciating pain, being completely out of his mind with it last night. His arm had swollen to the size of a bucket, and became quite purple. Mortification finally placed his cut thumb upon same of the infected meat. The carcass, we are informed, was cut up and sold in the Country Market.—Halifax Reporter, 15th inst.

LAWYERS' INVOCATION TO SPRING.

Whereas, on certain boughs and sprays
Now divers birds are heard to sing,
And sundry flowers their heads upraise
And hail the coming of spring.

The songs of those said birds arouse
The memory of our youthful hours,
As green as those said sprays and boughs,
As fresh and sweet as those said flowers.

The birds aforesaid—happy pairs—
Love, and the aforesaid boughs, en-
shrine
In freehold tenements—themselves, their heirs,
Administrators, and assigns.

Oh, busiest term of Capital's Court,
Where tender plaintiffs actions bring—
Seasons of frolic and of sport,
Hail as aforesaid coming spring!

USEFUL ITEMS.

TO DYE PINK OR COTTON.—Two pounds of red-wood, four ounces solution of tin, boil the wood one hour, turn off into a tub, then add the tin and put in the cloth; let it stand five or ten minutes, and a nice pink will be produced. This will color four pounds of goods; is quite a fast color.

SALT WATER FOR STRAWBERRIES.—The Norfolk "Virginian" is informed by a practical horticulturist that during an overflow from an extraordinary storm a strawberry bed was partially covered with brackish water at the time when fruit was forming, and also that the occurrence stimulating the vines to greater perfection of fruit and greater vigor. This discovery may prove of advantage to fruit raisers who are in the vicinity of salt water.

TO TAKE BRUISES OUT OF FURNITURE.—Wet the part with warm water; double a piece of brown paper five or six times, soak it in the warm water, and lay it on the place; apply on it warm, but not hot, flat-iron till the moisture is evaporated. If the bruise is not gone repeat the process. After two or three applications, the dent or bruise will be raised to the surface. If the bruise be small, merely soak it with warm water, and hold a red hot iron near the surface, keeping the surface continually wet—the bruise will soon disappear.

TO CLEANSE FEATHER BEDS.—When feather beds become solid or heavy, they may be made clean and light as follows.—Rub them over with a stiff brush or broom dipped in hot soap suds. When clean, lay them on some clean boards where the rain will fall on them. When thoroughly soaked, let them dry in a hot sun for six or seven successive days, shaking them each day. They should be covered with a thick cloth each night. If exposed to the night air they will become damp and mildew. This way of washing the bed ticks and the feathers makes them fresh and light, and is much easier than the old fashioned method of emptying the beds, while it answers quite as well.

London Paupers.

According to a cable telegram the English metropolis has been found to contain over three and a quarter millions of people. This shows an increase of nearly half a million, or sixteen per cent. in ten years. The metropolis, distinct now contains one-ninth of the entire population of the United Kingdom, and of this huge agglomeration of human beings, every seventh man is in receipt of public charity. It was stated a few weeks ago in the House of Commons that the annual cost of the relief given to the poor of London was £7,220,000, and that in ten years the cost had increased eighty-four per cent. That is to say, the cost of maintaining the class in receipt of public aid has increased sixty-eight per cent. faster than the growth of the population. A fact more significant of the highly morbid character of the growth of the English metropolis could hardly be looked for.

ELOPEMENT.

On Thursday the Hancock Shakers, who are established at Pittsfield, became shaken in a very unusual manner, by the sudden elopement of from the community of Ira Lawson, its leading business man, and Sister Eliza Van Velen, one of the most respected and influential members of the family. The affair was planned systematically and carefully. Mr. Lawson visited the grist mill of the establishment, just before leaving, and squared up accounts with the miller, pocketed the balance, secured a stylish turnout, drove up to the Society's dwelling, took in the sister, and departed, expressing his intention of returning "in a week or ten days," to adjust all matters of business, and to instruct his successor in the management of the institution. His reappearance is said to be "confidentally expected." The romantic couple are about 35 years old, the woman being of a prepossessing appearance, and they are said to have enjoyed in those privileges of social intercourse that the individuals of the opposite sex, possessing like inclinations, are too apt to conduct to relations of a more intimate character, and which go to prove to the satisfaction of nearly every one "that men was not made to live alone."

Clubbing Rates.

The "Chiqueto Post" and any one of the following periodicals will be sent at the following rates, payable in advance:

American Agriculturist	82 00
Rural New Yorker	82 00
Scientific American	82 00
Electric Magazine	82 00
Atlantic Monthly	82 00
Harvard Magazine	82 00
Do. Weekly	82 00
Do. Monthly	82 00
Do. Yearly	82 00
Do. Time	82 00
Do. Id	82 00

Admissions as required will be made to the above list at corresponding reductions.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS DAY.

Children's Cabs—J. L. Black.
Coke—do.
Nails and Glass—do.
Coke—do.
N. Y. to Sackville—S. M. Campbell.
Weed Sewing Machines—W. S. Cuthbert.
Lumbering Oils—do.
Notary—Staples, Spencer & Thompson.
Bargains—Mann, Robt. & Allen.
Trains—W. H. Thorne.
Washing Crystal—W. C. Trachsel.
Oranges, Lemons, &c.—do.
Physic and Druggists' Requirements—Z. G. Galt.
New Perfumery—Geo. Stewart, Jr.
Agricultural Machinery—Thomas Pickard.
Probate, Notary—E. B. Chandler.
Sheriff's Sale—Blair Botsford.
Patent Singers—A. Ford.
Room Paper—do.
Buckshot—M. L. L.
New Hats—do.

Chiqueto Post.

SACKVILLE, N. B., JUNE 22, 1871.

BAY VERTE CANAL.

In referring in a previous issue to several public meetings held at Moncton, Shediac and Dorchester calling for canal surveys from Moncton and Dorchester to Shediac, for what is now designated as the Bay of Fundy Canal, we treated them as productive of no result, except lessening the influence of our leading men and destroying the effect of public meetings. This we considered as no trifling injury, for if our leading men, through local feelings, or want of information, still lend their countenance to the and visionary schemes, they cannot but destroy the proper and legitimate influence they otherwise would exert upon the Government.

Our contemporary at Moncton, in last week's paper, treating his readers with several columns of what he calls "a very full and satisfactory reply," inserts that either of these routes are entirely preferable to that of Bay Verte. If what he asserts be true, we can only say that when Dr. Thayer a year ago, pledged himself to the County to have an immediate survey of the Bay Verte Canal, our friend, was very remiss in his duty in withholding the extraordinary facts within his knowledge, until after the Bay Verte Canal Survey had been completed, and the work determined on. We feel interested in this great public work and cannot allow statements to be published fully endorsed by the editor without giving them an immediate answer, and of preventing the mischievous delay, they possibly might occasion.

The "Times" insists: "we shall endeavor to state as accurately as possible that a canal from Moncton or Dorchester via Shediac is entirely preferable to that via Bay Verte, because, 1st, harbor communication is 'infinitely superior'; and from 'as certain facts' 2d, that 'at least double the quantity of water that would be required is available at the summit' 3d, obtained 'at a very trifling expense' 4th, that 'there would be a saving of one and a-half million of dollars' in the construction; 5th, that 'there would be a saving of fifty miles if not of dangerous, of intricate navigation'.

We believe we have stated fairly the positions taken by our contemporary, and we deny that even one of them is correct, and as the alternative is on him, we could not but call upon him to give the 'as certain facts' for his assertions. We do not feel disposed in a matter of this consequence to permit the assertions of our contemporary to pass without refuting them at the instant, and we shall as early as possible deal with them in our paper.

1st. Harbor communication. We refer to the Admiralty chart to show that in Bay Verte there is ample water in the usual loading ground for any vessel which can pass the proposed canal; and, nothing more can be said of Shediac. As for harbor accommodation Bay Verte has in fact more than Shediac inside the bar, so that on contrasting Shediac with Bay Verte, we find the assertion that 'Shediac harbor accommodation is infinitely superior to Bay Verte' is

a slight of hand. Coming to the Bay of Fundy and taking Cumberland Basin, the chart shows at An Lae 3 1-2 and 4 fathoms at low water. There is no such depths in the Menamcook River, nor can any be found until its confluence with the Petitcodiac, a tidal river, with its dangerous bore, and nearly one-third of the time without a drop of salt water in it, where vessels must repose on the glistening mud banks, to describe that as a harbor 'infinitely superior' to An Lae, shows an imagination in an editor which only requires a little cultivation to make him a first-class writer of fiction.

2nd. Double the quantity of water at the summit. We are aware there is a pond or small lake at Painssee Junction, but that it is of the area, or contains the amount of water stated, or capable of being increased to the amount claimed by a six-foot dam, we do not believe; indeed as the stream from it is not of sufficient volume to supply Humphrey's Mills without having reservoirs by damming it we know there is not a stream sufficiently large to supply water in the summit level.

3rd. If the water is not there, it cannot be obtained at a very trifling expense.

4th. That there would be a saving of one and a half million of dollars.

The editor of the "Times" himself, states these routes have the advantage of expense of surface, so that the task of excavating should be much less than at Bay Verte. The principle here stated is correct, other things being equal, the expense will depend upon the amount of excavation and the number of locks required. But has not the "Times" entirely misstated the fact about the character of the country. We state he has and refer to the survey for proof. There is only 2 1-2 miles of the whole distance between Bay Verte and Cumberland Basin on a level with high tide, and of that about three hundred yards is 15 feet above that level, and the remainder only seven feet.

5th. That the excavating for Bay Verte Canal eleven miles between the mouths of the An Lae and Tidal River, with the exception of 2 1-2 miles is all marsh at the tide level, requiring no locks except at the terminus and there are no serious difficulties likely to be encountered. (Canal Report p. 82, 83.) In the Moncton route the summit level is 113 above the neap tides in Petitcodiac River, requiring expensive lockage; and the distance between tide water 10 1-2 miles (the "Times") and the distance by an air line is greater than that of Bay Verte. The Dorchester route is 25 1-4 from Scoudouc Bridge to Dorchester Island, adding four miles to deep water—total makes the whole distance 29 1-4 miles. The Dorchester marshes afford a dead level for more than 1-3 the distance to Scoudouc Bridge, the Valley of Scoudouc a level plane for another third and the intermediate distance is an elevated country. (Crawley R.) The assertion of the "Times," therefore, amounts to this, that 10 1-2 miles of cutting with heavy lockage to rise 113 feet, necessary on the Moncton route, or 25 1-4 miles of cutting on the Dorchester route, having 11 miles in an elevated country can be done for less than that for 2 1-2 miles of elevated land and 8 1-2 of marsh on the Bay Verte route. When in the face of such undeniable facts the "Times" not only says it can be done for less, but endorses the opinion of his correspondent in saying that 1 1-2 million of dollars could be saved by the increased length of canal and quantity of excavation. We are satisfied he agrees with the Post, and is quietly quizzing the promoters of Public Meetings.

The best and most extraordinary position is that of saving 40 miles if not of dangerous or intricate navigation.

Where is this 40 miles of intricate navigation? It commences the instant Point du Chene is left. What intricate or dangerous navigation is there when outside and clear the bars of Shediac Harbour. There is nothing dangerous nor intricate in the straits of Northumberland. Bay Verte is perfectly safe. It is true a reef runs out off Cape Tancred, but it is well known a light has been stationed on it, and no danger exists. If the "Times" had simply confined himself to the increased length of voyage from Canada he might have made some little of it, but by stating difficulties which exist only in his imagination he destroys even that point. But what

surprises us is the "Times" referring at all to the point, which in reality forms an insurmountable objection to the Moncton route; which, instead of having forty miles of not dangerous but of intricate navigation, has no navigation whatever for 2-3 of the time, and an intricate and dangerous navigation of 20 miles for the remainder of the time. Has not the Petitcodiac River passed into a proverb? Can an insurance be effected on a ship going to load at Moncton at any ordinary premium? Can we approach there or depart except at high water! We think it would tax the engineering science of the present day to make the Petitcodiac safely navigable for even a part of each twenty four hours when there is any water in the river. The navigation from Dorchester and An Lae may be considered about the same.

The route by Bay Verte is not practically longer, for vessels being unable to enter and to pass the canal into the Bay at any time of tide, and the absence of locks, together with the greater shortness of the canal more than counterbalance the additional sea voyage for vessels to and from the North.

We regret our limited space has prevented our making more extended remarks, but what we have said we think will fully bear out the justice of our former observations.

Builder's Hardware—O. G. Barryman.
N. S. NEWS.

BROU—Annie DeWolf was committed at Halifax on the 16th for trial for bigamy.

A DRUNKEN sailor had his legs smashed at a station near Windsor on the 14th. He fell between the cars.

THE Windsor Volunteers had their rifle competition some days since. 21 rifles were awarded, including two gold and two silver watches.

DROWNED.—A child aged three years of Mr. John Hudson was drowned at River Philip on Friday last. The body was recovered next day.

"SARAH," a bright, dervish, cotton laden, picked up and taken into Halifax has created some law. The Vice Admiralty Court awarded \$22,000 to the sailors, who are dissatisfied and have appealed to the Privy Council, England.

VESSEL LOST.—The loss is reported of the schooner, "Darling," Capt. Bowdoin, from Cow Bay, Cape Breton, with a cargo of coals bound to Rockland, Me. She went ashore on Bay Ledges, near Rockland, 10th inst., and both vessel and cargo proved a total loss. The "Darling," registered 175 tons, was built at Painssee in 1861, and hailed from Halifax, N. S.

THE Roman Catholic Chapel at Gaspareaux was burned by an insane man named Charles Benjamin for revenge on the priest who refused to marry him. "The Windsor Mail" says he is one of the boating party that went on a geological expedition to Blomidon nineteen years ago, when a squall upset the boat and four children were drowned, and Benjamin alone escaped on the bottom of the boat.

Miners' Shows, Eliza, Steel & King St.

Local and Provincial News.

The Conference commenced on Tuesday at St. John.

Honest Smith paid for Hides. See Abner Smith's advt.—16.

The 122 Anniversary of the settlement of Halifax took place yesterday.

Messrs. G. E. Morton & Co., of Halifax, have sent us copies of late English papers.

Bazaar.—The Bazaar held at Amherst on the 8th inst., for the benefit of Christ's Church realized \$320.

Board of Agriculture meets at St. John tomorrow to decide whether or not to hold an Exhibition at St. John in October.

The "Head Quarters," Fredericton, has suspended. The wires of a new paper life for a quarter of an hour worn out its proprietor, Mr. Graham.

DR. JACK, the President of the University, is raising a storm by sending to Scotland for a Canon. Professor, named for a Canadian, in Scotland that also. McNeil he is a Canadian at Dorchester Island, (both sides) and that arrears of rent from county tenants by at once collected. Notice was given that at the December Sessions a motion would be made to have the regulations relating to licensed taverns rescinded or amended.

A. J. HERRMAN, Esq., was enrolled a Barrister at Fredericton on the 15th. We congratulate him and hope with renewed health he will be enabled to fulfil the high hopes entertained of him in his profession.

MR. OVERTON, whose early death is chronicled to-day was highly esteemed in his neighborhood. His funeral on Sunday last was one of the largest ever known in that locality. As a mark of respect the Bay Verte Volunteer Company attended in a body.

A public meeting was held on Tuesday evening at Sweet Briar Settlement, and a resolution passed giving that flourishing place the appropriate name of Woodville. This is, we believe, the name of a Lodge of British Templars recently organized there.

THE LATEST.—One of the greatest lies ever attempted by a newspaper is the startling production of the Washington correspondent of the New York Sun, that the Queen has opened negotiations for the marriage of the Princess Beatrice to Master Fred Grant, a son of the President, and that after the wedding Master Fred is to be appointed Viceroy of Canada. Other New York journals are following up this new trail in sensationalism.

RECOVERED.—Our readers will remember that the Rev. Dr. Stewart of this place had his household furniture, etc., on board the ill-fated schooner, "Bella," that was wrecked on Cape Spencer last summer. A few days ago the Dr. received a trunk that he shipped on board the "Bella."

It was picked up at sea a week or two ago by a vessel bound from Boston to Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, and forwarded to Sackville.

REAL ESTATE in Sackville has no appearance of depreciating in value. The following sales of property belong to the estate of the late William Cole were made on Monday last:—6 acres of pasture land for \$135, to Charles W. Smith; 6 acres marsh, \$210, to Wm. Cole; 1 acre, (Coll stand), \$700, G. B. Estabrooks; 1 lot of woodland, near Bulmea's Pond, \$15, J. E. Creamer; 1 lot James Wry, \$25.

A most singular accident happened yesterday to a horse belonging to Mr. David Chapman, of Dorchester. Mr. Chapman observed something was wrong and found his horse had got his hind foot fast in his mouth. Mr. Chapman was made to extricate it, the jaws although extended to their utmost, would not permit the hoof to pass between them. He however pulled the hoof until the small part of the leg above the fatlock was in the mouth, when it was got out.

FIRST BORSBORN.—The spring has been here as well as elsewhere, cold and backward, though under the influence of the recent fine weather, grass and early sown grain look well. The ewes and kine seem more than unusually prolific. Several cows have had twin calves, and whole flocks of ewes twin lambs.—The Rev. Alex. Robinson has lost a fine horse from the bots. Can any of the readers of your valuable paper give a reliable remedy for this disease?

The Matrimonial Board at Bay Verte recently mentioned by me has made another decision in social ethics:—That a 'gentle' taking a pleasure drive with his fair one is allowable if such drive be constituted and appointed as a friendly attention but if it be more, it merits the strongest disapprobation of this Board.

A man who recklessly contravened the above statute has repented and taken the gown.—Chas.

THE Sessions.—The adjourned sessions met on Saturday. Present: Justices S. G. Gilbert, Wm. Kincaid, T. Hicks, C. Harper, W. Cahill, and T. Baird, Esqs. Petitions presented for and against the rescinding of an order made last December to prevent cattle running at large on the route from Four Corners to W. K. Bowser, and from Mr. Ayers to Louis V. Vachons.

MR. B. ROW was heard for and Mr. W. K. Bowser against rescinding. Order was made to rescind. Yeas: Baird, Hicks, and Harper, Justices. Orders were also made that the bonds of defaulting collectors be put in suit for collection.

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From Dorchester.—Our correspondent sends us the following items: The cause of truth is progressing encouragingly here, the late report of the Bible Society affording evidence of a remarkable change for the better. The agent of the Society says of Dorchester: "This place has been visited year after year by the agent, but no subscriptions have been obtained," but he notes this year a contribution of \$250, "while there is very little interest manifested here."

A discovery of a remarkable character is daily expected from Moncton. This town found a fine location for the E. & N. A. Ry.; it discovered a natural gorge running sixty miles to the northward specially designed by nature when the world was made as a route for the Intercolonial to Moncton; nature also provided not only a magnificent site for Railway Machine shops, etc., but also the clay, sand, etc., on the spot for the bricks; the finding of a natural gorge, in the hills between Shediac and Moncton of at least 30 ft. wide, below the tidal waters of the Bay is confidentially looked for, showing that it was ordered from the first that the Canal should go between Shediac and Moncton.—Com.

Hardware, all kinds—O. G. Barryman.

Sackville Cheese Factory.

The operation of cheese-making commenced on Saturday last under the superintendence of Mr. Wm. King, who has managed the concern from the beginning. The milk of sixty cows is now used, but this number will be gradually increased. From the practical and economical manner in which this enterprise has been proceeded with we have no doubt but that it will be highly successful, and remunerative to its proprietors. The building, machinery, and all the arrangements are most simple, inexpensive and yet substantial and convenient. The building is 60x33 with 20 ft. posts. At one end of the building is a fine well of water 10 ft. from the surface. The water will be pumped into a cistern placed in the first floor, by a pump driven by wind power. The first floor is divided into two rooms; one a store room, the other is where all the operations of cheese-making are carried on, except that of curdling. The churning process will be carried on on the second floor, which is a fine large dismountment, with small windows arranged for ventilation. The iron frames, boiler, milk receiver, 12x13, made of tin, and the four wooden presses, are all of home manufacture and will apparently answer the purposes designed as well as the most expensive appliances. We understand the building will cost little if any above \$700 and the machinery \$300. We trust this will soon lead to the erection of more Cheese Factories throughout the country, and that the initiative taken by our Farmers in developing manufacturing industries will be adopted by our capitalists, in order that full use may be made of the vast natural resources of our country.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

The re-organization of the French army is progressing with all possible speed. The Bonapartists candidates are making vast efforts to effect their election to the Assembly. They have raised with word of free trade.

LONDON, June 16.—At night, the triumphal entry of the German army into Berlin yesterday was a wonderful spectacle. The city was crowded with spectators and the decorations were magnificent. The procession was one of the finest displays of the century. All the captured cannon and eagles were in the procession. At night Berlin was a blaze of illuminations.

C. L. VALLENTIN, of Orléans, a prominent Democratic politician accidentally shot himself last evening and died to-day.

WAR IN CHINA.—The Koreans agreed to allow a survey to be made of the River Yalu by civilized nations. The vessels arriving at the spot, un-armed batteries, the natives opened fire without warning. The fire was returned and the Core driven from their works, which will be demolished.

British Columbia comes into the Union on 20th July.

Napoleon and Eugene have made a visit to the Prince of Wales. The Duke of Edinburgh are engaged to the River Sabie by civilized nations. The vessels arriving at the spot, un-armed batteries, the natives opened fire without warning. The fire was returned and the Core driven from their works, which will be demolished.

St. John Country Market.

REPORTED BY C. E. McBRIDE, COMMISSIONER AGENT, 111 UNION ST.

June 21st, 1871.

Flour—Canada's best, 60c; Extra, 55c; 1st, 50c; 2nd, 45c; 3rd, 40c; 4th, 35c; 5th, 30c; 6th, 25c; 7th, 20c; 8th, 15c; 9th, 10c; 10th, 5c.

Corn—Meal, 1st, 10c; 2nd, 9c; 3rd, 8c; 4th, 7c; 5th, 6c; 6th, 5c; 7th, 4c; 8th, 3c; 9th, 2c; 10th, 1c.

Wheat—1st, 12c; 2nd, 11c; 3rd, 10c; 4th, 9c; 5th, 8c; 6th, 7c; 7th, 6c; 8th, 5c; 9th, 4c; 10th, 3c.

Barley—1st, 10c; 2nd, 9c; 3rd, 8c; 4th, 7c; 5th, 6c; 6th, 5c; 7th, 4c; 8th, 3c; 9th, 2c; 10th, 1c.

Oats—1st, 8c; 2nd, 7c; 3rd, 6c; 4th, 5c; 5th, 4c; 6th, 3c; 7th, 2c; 8th, 1c; 9th, 10c; 10th, 5c.

Hay—1st, 15c; 2nd, 14c; 3rd, 13c; 4th, 12c; 5th, 11c; 6th, 10c; 7th, 9c; 8th, 8c; 9th, 7c; 10th, 6c.

Straw—1st, 5c; 2nd, 4c; 3rd, 3c; 4th, 2c; 5th, 1c; 6th, 10c; 7th, 5c; 8th, 4c; 9th, 3c; 10th, 2c.

Grain—1st, 10c; 2nd, 9c; 3rd, 8c; 4th, 7c; 5th, 6c; 6th, 5c; 7th, 4c; 8th, 3c; 9th, 2c; 10th, 1c.

Produce—1st, 10c; 2nd, 9c; 3rd, 8c; 4th, 7c; 5th, 6c; 6th, 5c; 7th, 4c; 8th, 3c; 9th, 2c; 10th, 1c.

Meat—1st, 10c; 2nd, 9c; 3rd, 8c; 4th, 7c; 5th, 6c; 6th, 5c; 7th, 4c; 8th, 3c; 9th, 2c; 10th, 1c.

Butter—1st, 10c; 2nd, 9c; 3rd, 8c; 4th, 7c; 5th, 6c; 6th, 5c; 7th, 4c; 8th, 3c; 9th, 2c; 10th, 1c.

Eggs—1st, 10c; 2nd, 9c; 3rd, 8c; 4th, 7c; 5th, 6c; 6th, 5c; 7th, 4c; 8th, 3c; 9th, 2c; 10th, 1c.

Markets are well supplied with butter, eggs and poultry at present.

Granville thought England could not repudiate it. Grand Duke Alexis of Russia is expected in New York in the Autumn. It is one of the handsomest young men in Europe, and possesses splendid abilities.

There are fears of Indian raids on the frontiers of Texas this season. General Sherman says all the Indians in that section should be declared outlaws.

A disease next to doctors has broken out among the horses in the New England States.

CANNIBALISM AT JAMAICA.—A negro on the Gibraltar plantation, aided by a woman, seized a little boy, cut his body and drank his blood, then cut off his upper lip, which was roasted and eaten. The child's cries were finally heard by a man in the neighborhood, who rescued the boy. The little fellow retained his senses and lived long enough notwithstanding the entrails protruded, to give the particulars of the manner in which he had been treated. Intense excitement prevailed in consequence of the terrible act.

COUNTY COURT.—The County Court met on Tuesday. No criminal cases. There were several civil cases entered. Tinsie W. Knapp vs. Jos. Thompson, entered by C. E. Knapp; Wm. Carpenter vs. Adam Tait and Jas. Muggieby, by D. L. Hamilton; Wm. Hamilton vs. Benjamin Evans, Palmer & Oulton; Leonard Dixon vs. R. C. Boxall, C. Miller; R. K. W. H. vs. Clark & Panchard, by C. L. Knapp; Nelson Bell vs. Jos. Robinson, by R. W. H. vs. A. J. Hicks and W. W. Price vs. Denis Ryan, by A. D. T. McMillan; Geo. Anderson vs. C. B. Bouchard, by J. P. Mack; H. B. B. vs. Michael Robinson, by C. L. Hamilton; H. B. B. vs. H. B. B. vs. D. G. Stedman; Chas. Dickson vs. D. G. Stedman, by D. L. Hamilton; Nathan Bell vs. R. W. H. vs. A. J. Hicks and W. W. Price vs. Denis Ryan, by A. D. T. McMillan; Geo. Anderson vs. C. B. Bouchard, by J. P. Mack; H. B. B. vs. Michael Robinson, by C. L. Hamilton; H. B. B. vs. H. B. B. vs. D. G. Stedman; Chas. Dickson vs. D. G. Stedman, by D. L. Hamilton; Nathan Bell vs. R. W. H. vs. A. 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This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and small dark spots, possibly due to age or handling. A horizontal crease is visible near the bottom edge of the page.

Florida Water.

1 CASE of this celebrated
Toilet Requisite,
Just received by
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CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
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New Crop Cienfuegos Molasses.
Landing ex "Onward":
FIFTEEN TIERCES Choice Heavy
Molasses. For sale low from the
wharf. **BARBOUR BROS.,**
ju15 9 and 10 south wharf, st. john

Codfish and Pollock.
EX "Martha Rowan": 300 qtls. **MIXED**
COD; 50 do. large Pollock. For
sale low from the wharf. **BARBOUR BROS.,**
ju15 9 and 10 south wharf, st. john

Elastic Lockstitch

"WEED," SEWING MACHINES

Price \$30 and \$35.

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North American Sewing Machine Co.

W. S. CALHOUN,
jun8 GENERAL AGENT.

Lightning Fly Killers
20 Teams Lightning
 Fly Paper, the best Fly Killer ever
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