

Chiqueto Post. SACKVILLE, N. B., JULY 23, 1870. The European Difficulty.

It is natural, on the first rumor of war, to speak of its cause, and to speculate on its probable results; and just as we have formed in our mind a conclusion with regard to its probable ending, some unexpected turn in events takes place, and the whole situation is suddenly upset.

The late English news must surprise many of our readers, who fondly hoped that England would not be drawn into the conflict—and we sincerely trust she may not; but it is hard to tell what a day may do, from the present aspect of affairs. It is no wonder that Englishmen watch events with anxiety in regard to the proposed secret treaty offered to Prussia by France. Nothing may arise out of it; still such things will do give cause for alarm. With regard to the Fenian demonstrations in Dublin, and their sudden activity in the United States, so far as England or those Colonies are concerned, there is little cause for alarm. The American Government is disposed to deal justly by the Colonies, and the English volunteers will no doubt prove as able and willing to take care of them, and give as good an account of themselves, should they have cause to do so as their Canadian brothers on this side of the Atlantic.

From the front there is nothing of importance, if we except a little "chattering" transpiring. No battle has yet been fought—nor will the European precipitate matters if he can accomplish his ends by his proposed treaty; the recognizing all the acquisitions of Prussia from Austria, and the union of South and North Germany; in return for this, Prussia to yield Luxembourg to France and permit France to annex Belgium. This is what the bon-voyageur England cannot submit to, and the cause of the deep and profound feeling agitating the mind of English statesmen at present. There was a rumor abroad that the English Government intended to dispatch a body of troops to protect Belgium, but it was pronounced false. Belgium seems to occupy a prominent position at the present time, and it is well known that Napoleon has cast longing eyes towards its acquisition to France. Its acquisition would go a great way towards satisfying the national vanity of France, and ally in some measure her jealousy of Prussia's growing power. A strong and firm protest on the part of England must have an influence on Prussia, notwithstanding Prussia's desire for unity of North and South Germany.

A special despatch announces that the Federal Government of Canada have received information that the Imperial Government has consented to guarantee a loan for the construction of a transatlantic railway to British Columbia. If this proves correct it will probably necessitate the purchase by the Dominion, under guarantee, of that portion of the Grand Trunk which lies between the end of the so-called Intercolonial and Montreal, so as to have an uninterrupted Government line from Halifax to the Pacific. We trust this news is true. If it were a "made" country, it will probably not be long before the Federal Government proposed their scheme for the building of the road. So we move on. East and west the signs are thickening that "dark long, peaceful and remarkably rapidly, the consolidation of British power on this continent will be an accomplished fact, and the great northern nation a great fact in the history of the world. So mote it be.—Halifax Reporter.

We think this information may be correct as Dr. Tupper the other day referred to and spoke of the transatlantic railway as inevitably to be constructed. [Editor: Chiqueto Post.]

FRIGATES ADVANCING.—The European war is likely to have an important effect upon American shipping in bringing it into active requisition for the transportation of commodities between different countries. Grain freights from the United States to Europe have advanced since Saturday from 40 to 45 and 45 to 50 per bushel for wheat, and the rates for oil and other produce have risen, while the ship-owning interest has generally received from the same cause a favorable influence which augurs well for the immediate future of this long depressed property.—Boston Journal, Tuesday.

Disastrous Fire at Fredericton.

A despatch to the St. John "Telegraph," dated Fredericton, July 20, says: "This forenoon, at 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in Dibble's barn, at the head of this town. A strong north wind was blowing at the time, and the flames spread with great rapidity. Dibble's stone residence was soon in a blaze, and before the steamer could get in operation was hopelessly burnt. At one time it was feared, owing to the high wind, that most of the city would be consumed; but a change of wind toward the river favored the firemen and saved the town. All Mr. Dibble's premises were burnt, and a property which cost \$12,000 is today worth nothing but the dirt it stood upon. Three other houses were burnt in his vicinity, and several houses and barns close by were injured, and with difficulty saved. While this was going on, the wind had carried the sparks to various quarters of the town, and the railway shed at the deep water terminus caught fire, and was in a moment in flames. The heat was excessive. The wharf caught fire, and the buildings near were saved with the greatest difficulty. The Governor was on the ground, and Judge Allen was there, and worked like a Trojan; in fact, all Fredericton was fighting fire all day. This afternoon it has been got under, but watchmen are detailed to keep an eye out of it during the night, as it may break out at any time from its place of concealment under the wharves. The steamer "Olive" had a narrow escape, but was taken away in safety. No such day of consternation has been known in Fredericton for years.

Baby-Farming.

Further details of the wholesale system of baby-farming by certain parties now settling in the English metropolis, seem to resolve it into a wholesale system of infanticide. At the preliminary examination of the accused persons, a number of sickening details were adduced from the testimony of a maid servant and others, which, if substantial, will show that a ghastly trade of very considerable magnitude is being carried on in the heart of a civilized and Christian community. The respectable portion of the English Press has frequently directed attention to the significance of certain advertisements made public by the less scrupulous journals, which, if they had any meaning at all, had a very sinister one. The facts lately elicited touching an indiscriminate administration of laudanum to the inmates of "baby-farms," and hinting at the deliberate putting away of infants, and the frequent discovery of their dead bodies in the vicinity of such places, show that such suspicions were but too well founded. Public attention is now fairly aroused in the matter, and it seems probable that some of the offenders will certainly be brought to justice.

Coffee Labor.

The question of coffee labor is at present agitating the United States. In dealing with it that great freedom-loving country has taken a leaf out of the Chinese book as it was a century ago. These celestial were not very hospitable; and to prevent unwelcome strangers making their exits, built a high wall in the interior, closed their ports to foreign sails. It being rather impracticable to enclose the United States with a fence big enough to keep these labor-loving foreigners out, the trades' unions, and laboring and mechanical classes are getting up a strong movement to have the ports shut against them. All the world appreciates the mighty inventive genius displayed in the United States, but who believe has ever dreamed that the power of imitation would rival their other faculties.

P. E. I. Harbors Open to American Fisheries.

By letters in another column it will be observed that the harbors of Prince Edward Island are open to American fishermen, and every facility will be given for the landing and re-shipment of mackerel, and for opportunities for trading. The Commanders of the Canadian cutters have also been instructed to give twenty-four hours' notice before seizing any vessel fishing on the coast of the island. We therefore predict that our fishermen will avail themselves of these privileges, and the business men of that island will reap the benefits thereof.—Cape Cod Advertiser.

Two Missouri harvesters quarreled lately in the hay field, and one drove his scythe blade through the other's body, cutting his heart in twain.

FROM OUR HALIFAX CORRESPONDENT.

Halifax and Environs—Dr. Tupper—New Judgments, &c.

HALIFAX, N. S., JULY 23, 1870.

DEAR POST.—This city has been favored during the few weeks past with the most delightful summer weather. The mornings and evenings have been cool and clear, while the hot sun has generally been modified by a pure and fragrant breeze. Some of our American friends are quite amazed at our complaints about the summer weather, and in many respects, indeed, New York and Boston are sweltering under 90° and 100° in the shade. At this season, few cities in America display more natural beauties than Halifax. It would be, in a high degree, gratifying to be able to say that few cities exhibited greater attractions. Nature has done so much for art has neglected it, that it has become a specialty of too many of the provincial towns and cities. Halifax is, in many respects, superior, as regards architectural beauty, to any other Canadian city, yet it has much to do to render an equivalent to nature, for her art has neglected it, that it has become a specialty of too many of the provincial towns and cities. Halifax is, in many respects, superior, as regards architectural beauty, to any other Canadian city, yet it has much to do to render an equivalent to nature, for her art has neglected it, that it has become a specialty of too many of the provincial towns and cities.

The appointment of two new Judges for Nova Scotia causes no little speculation. In our next issue I hope to discuss at more length some of the political issues at present agitating the Province, and which in the future exert a powerful influence upon the destinies of the Province. By that time the appointment of the Judges, the filling up of the vacant office of Provincial Secretary, and the appointment of a new Chief Justice has caused it to be honored and respected wherever he is known. Senator Ritchie is his brother, and displaced him from the position of Chief Justice, and gave to your Chief Justice his great weight in judicial affairs.

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The Catherine Crowley Monument.

Most of our readers will remember the effecting story of the death of little Catherine Crowley of Pughwash, Cumberland county. On the night of the 14th of October last the house of her father, Mr. Cornelius Crowley, was discovered to be on fire. All the inmates escaped excepting Catherine and a younger brother and sister, who occupied the same room. The noise outside awakened the girl, who went to the window and asked what she should do, as the lower part of the building was a mass of fire, and the flames were then coming through the floor. The people outside cried to her to jump out of the window, but she refused to do so, and her little brother and sister were yet in the room. Running through the smoke and fire she took the little ones severely and dropped them from the window safely, a work of some difficulty, as one of them, becoming frightened, struggled against being thrown out. The girl then dropped down herself in an exhausted condition. When taken up she said: "Mother, all is over with me now, but I have saved my brother and sister." Twenty-four hours later she died. In the House of Assembly on the 24th of March last, Mr. White, of Cape Breton, drew attention to the circumstances, and moved a resolution authorizing the Government to purchase a suitable memorial stone for the little heroine. The monument has just been completed by Mr. J. H. Murphy, and will shortly be placed over her grave. It is a marble block surmounted by a cross and resting on a granite base. On the cross are the words "In Memoriam," and on the face of the stone the following inscription: "Catherine Crowley lies beneath this sod, a victim to fraternal love. Having rescued a younger brother and sister from the flames of her parents' dwell-ling, she exclaimed: 'Mother, all is over with me now, but I have saved my brother and sister.' She expired twenty-four hours after, October 15, 1862, aged 12 years." Greater love no man hath known." On the side of the stone is inscribed "This memorial was erected by the Legislature of Nova Scotia."—Chronicle.

Armies and Navies.

The armies and navies of the contending Powers have been given in different ways. The following is a list as given for 1869:

PRUSSIA—NORTH GERMAN.

Army (war footing): 972,431 men, Navy, 87 ships; 349 guns.

FRANCE.

Army (war footing): 737,798 men, Navy, 107 ships—with 125 in course of construction.

RUSSIA.

Army (war footing): 798,151 men, Navy, about 320 ships.

ITALY.

Army (war footing): 573,721 men, Navy, 75 war vessels.

AUSTRIA.

Army (war footing): 800,000 men, Navy, 82 war vessels.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ANTWERP, July 22.—An English fleet is expected at the mouth of the Scheldt, and pilots are waiting there to conduct it to a safe anchorage.

PARIS, July 22, p. m.—The evening journals report that there were several skirmishes yesterday between the advance guards along the line to the frontier, but give no details.

Vessels have been sent to Newfoundland to notify French fishermen of the declaration of war.

LONDON, July 23.—In the House of Lords, yesterday, Earl Carnarvon moved a resolution of thanks to the Canadians for repelling the Fenian Invasion.

A lively opposition was manifested, and the resolution was withdrawn.

The House of Commons, last night, passed the Education Bill—179 to 50.

The Officers of the Bank of England, today announced still further advance in the rate of interest. The minimum rate is now four per cent.

PARIS, July 24.—Popular demonstrations have been made in Bavaria against the war.

The Rothschilds here have lost twenty millions by the war.

Erlanger and other bankers have also lost heavily.

DEJURY, July 24.—A great demonstration was made here last night in favor of the French. A meeting of 5,000 persons was addressed by prominent Fenians.

LONDON, July 24.—In consequence of the attitude of Austria towards Bavaria, and renewed rumors of the warlike attitude of Russia, England has resolved to make preparations by putting her army on foot.

The Channel squadron has received orders to get ready to proceed to sea. Its destination is to unite with the Mediterranean squadron at Gibraltar, to form a flying squadron under Admiral Hornby, who has been telegraphed to at Valparaiso to return to England immediately.

SIR PETERBURG, July 24.—The official journal today says Russia will exert every effort to prevent a war in which she herself might possibly become involved. The Czars resolved to remain neutral, unless the interests of Russia shall become endangered by eventualities of war.

BERLIN, July 24.—King William, in a proclamation to his people, designates Wednesday, July 28, as a day of fasting and prayer. Germans are exhorted to offer to Heaven a prayer for success of the armies of Fatherland.

LONDON, July 25.—Napoleon has communicated by note with Vienna, and proposed to Austria an alliance offensive or defensive. An immediate reply is demanded.

This is again thrown into excitement by this news and a general European war is predicted on all sides.

Despatches received by the press through Belgium, announce that the opposing armies are in close proximity to each other, and that skirmishing is constantly reported from the advanced outposts.

Animated picket firing occurs at intervals during day and night.

Both armies are, without doubt, moving into position, and news of a great battle may be had at any moment.

Despatches concerning movements are received through France, a strict espionage having been established over the telegraph.

LONDON, July 25.—"The Times" today publishes a secret treaty proposed by France to Prussia, by which the former power would recognize all the acquisitions of Prussia from Austria and a union of South and North Germany, in return for which Prussia was to yield Luxembourg to France, and permit France to annex Belgium.

As might be expected, this unannounced proposal has excited the indignation of the British Government, and it has been made known to the public.

No battle has yet been fought. Napoleon has officially announced his intention to abide by the convention of Paris of 1856, with respect to the definition of neutral ships and neutral goods.

The Empress has visited the fleet at Cherbourg, and will this week visit the army, at the front.

Wednesday is to be a day of fasting and prayer in Germany.

A Carlist insurrection is expected in Spain.

The fortifications of Paris are to be strengthened and garrisoned.

LONDON, July 26.—English feeling has been profoundly moved by the publication of the proposed Treaty between France and Prussia.

The grave urgency with which Mr. Disraeli, in the House, questioned the Government, justly reflected the general emotion.

The conversation among members turned on no other topic.

Mr. Gladstone's reply, while declining absolutely to commit the Government to any opinion or declaration whatever, betrayed in the manner, more than in the words, an unmistakable apprehension that the document might prove authentic.

His answer was given with a pale face and hesitating lips, and when he sat down the House felt that England's relation with the continental trouble had grown suddenly closer, if not alarming.

The Prince of Wales has gone to Denmark to influence that country to preserve a strict neutrality.

Distinguished Visitors.

Cyrus W. Field, Esq., of Electric Telegraph Company, accompanied by the Superintendent of the Railway and New Brunswick Telegraph Company, and other gentlemen, visit Sackville today and leave by special train for St. John this evening.

Boating Accident on Halifax Harbor.

It is a long time since such a melancholy accident occurred in Nova Scotia as that on the harbor on Wednesday, by which three members of a family lost their lives. The sad affair was the principal topic of conversation yesterday. Mr. Samuel Noble, who was enabled to be the means of saving one of the unfortunate party, gives an account of the disaster, which differs somewhat from that already published. The brigantine "Chieftain," he says, was going toward the South East Passage, and the little boat "Charlie" was sailing from the vicinity of the Inshore Asylum, south-westerly across the bow of the brigantine. The "Charlie" crossed some distance ahead of the "Chieftain," and almost immediately put about again. Before she recovered her headway she had fallen into the track of the "Chieftain," which ran over her. Mr. Noble was fortunately near in a boat and went to the rescue of the party as quickly as possible. Some soldiers on the island manned a boat, rowed to the place of the disaster with remarkable speed, and rescued Miss Butler and Miss Theresa O'Connor. Mr. Noble succeeded in reaching Mrs. James O'Connor, who was floating in the water, and with the aid of a boy who was with him, lifted her far enough to rest her upon the edge of the boat. The youngest O'Connor, Martin, was then floating a short distance off. When the "Chieftain's" boat was lowered Mr. Noble called out to the men in it to save the boy, but they were so much excited that they did not hear or did not understand him. They rowed up to his boat and took off Mrs. O'Connor. Mr. Noble then went to the place where the boy was a minute or two before, but only a hat and coat could be found.

There is a feeling in the community against the Captain of the "Chieftain," for proceeding to sea so soon after the accident. He is not held to be responsible for the disaster—there is nothing known which would justify that—but many persons think he should have brought his vessel to anchor until the facts of the case were known. His statement about the boat's dangerous sailing was said to the captain of the tug "Henry Hoover" which went alongside soon after the collision.

The work of searching for the body of Martin O'Connor was continued yesterday without success. Once something was grappled, he floated to be the body, but it was lost. Divers were employed in the afternoon. An impostor on the boat, James and Margaret O'Connor, recovered on Wednesday evening, was to have been held yesterday, but was postponed until this morning in the hope that the other body would be found. The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock this afternoon.—Halifax Chronicle.

Prince Edward Island Election.

The election in P. E. Island which took place last week, has resulted unfavorably to Confederation; but Charlottetown, the capital of the island, has returned two Confederate members. The following are the returns, which we copy from the "Herald":

P. E. COUNTY.—First District—Messrs. Howland and Perry. Second District—Messrs. Yeo and Richards. Third District—Messrs. Arsenault and McDonald. Fourth District—Messrs. Howatt and Pope. Fifth District—Messrs. Lefurgy and McMillan.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.—First District—Messrs. Cameron and Sinclair. Second District—Messrs. Calbee and McNeill. Third District—Messrs. Kelly and Beer. Fourth District—Messrs. Davis and Duncan. Charlottetown and Royalty—Messrs. Brecken and Davis.

KING'S COUNTY.—First District—Messrs. McLean and McEachern. Second District—Messrs. Hooper and Kelly. Third District—Messrs. Owen and McDonald. Fourth District—Messrs. Wightman and Robertson. Georgetown—Messrs. Munro and Moor.

From Ottawa.

OTTAWA, July 23.

Telegrams from Toronto report intense excitement there over Bishop Tache's and Carter's mission to Niagara.

The city is posted with red hot bills, inscribed "No priest party for Ontario." "Is there to be no revenge for Scott's blood?" "Down with Cartier and the Jesuits!"

The Attorney-General and Treasurer of Ontario, with Senator McPherson, the Arbitrator, and J. H. Cameron, the Counsel for Ontario, have gone to Montreal to proceed with the arbitration, without Quebec.

It is said the Quebec Government will apply to the Superior Court for an injunction to restrain them.

Holton denies the reported rupture with Dorion.

The Quebec Government have decided to give \$10,000 to the sufferers by the Saguenay fires.

Local and Other Matters.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Rate pay, under consideration.

HON. MR. ARCHIBALD has been sworn in Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba.

The weather has been exceedingly warm of late all over these Provinces, and sun-stroke is of frequent occurrence.

SUN-STROKE.—A man employed as hostler at the Brunswick House was sun-struck a few days ago, but recovered after a brief illness.

MOWERS.—Our Sackville merchants are doing an extensive business this season in mowing machines. We understand Messrs. A. Ford and K. Chase have sold a large number the past two weeks.

In our literary department "Begun-bag" is becoming highly interesting, and we shall give a short resume of the preceding chapters, to enable our numerous patrons who have subscribed since we commenced its publication, to understand the tale.

TUESDAY night last was one of intense darkness; so much so that parties out in the evening were unable to keep the road. By a despatch to another column, it appears there was a large fire in Fredericton, which no doubt accounts for the unusual phenomenon.

BROWNELL'S Abolition, protecting the railway in Dorchester, is already completed; and we are glad to learn that the expensive and troublesome railway culvert in the embankment across Palmer's pond, is at last finished.

PRESENCE.—The R. Catholic Bishop of St. John, on his arrival in that city from Rome, on Thursday last, was presented by his people with a splendid pair of horses, carriage, &c., accompanied by an address.

ALLEGATION.—At the "Weldon House," Shelburne, a few days ago, Rev. Mr. McQuirk, R. C. Priest at that place, and M. Lussier, editor of the "Montreal Canadian," got into an altercation, when the former threatened to eject the latter from an open window.

TELEGRAPHIC.—We learn telegraphic business has greatly increased in activity since the declaration of war—cablegrams one hundred per cent., and other telegrams over fifty per cent. Any thing which deranges the transmission of the world does not, at any rate, injure this business.

ENTREPRENEURS.—We are glad to hear that the business transacted on Eastern Extension is gradually and rapidly increasing. Yesterday a heavy freight train arrived, and today a heavy and valuable freight loaded for St. John. We were satisfied this would be the case as soon as the public realized the advantages railroads confer.

TEA MEETING.—The Tea Meeting at Middle last week, we understand, was very successful, having realized a handsome sum. On account of the disagreeable weather Thursday, it was continued on Saturday—large numbers of visitors attending each day. The committee of management deserve credit for the admirable way in which the affair was conducted.

MONK ALISON.—The unusual bustle on our streets shows the advent of numerous strangers called hither to the opening of the Mount Allison Wesleyan College and Academies. Professor Gray has taken the lower cottage; Dr. Stewart and the other Professors are all at their posts; and everything indicates a year of unusual activity and usefulness for these favorite institutions.

MOVEMENT.—We transfer to our columns a description of the monument erected by the people of Nova Scotia to the memory of the heroic child, Catherine Crowley. If any thing can console her parents in this irreparable loss they sustained, it will be in the consciousness of possessing the heartfelt sympathy of the whole country, and that the name of their noble and self-sacrificing child is elevated and stands among those the world most highly honors.

Correction.

We regret to notice in our report of Dr. Tupper's speech, published last week, a few inaccuracies, especially as our report has been extensively copied and noticed by the Press of the Maritime Provinces. A correction is made in the "Colonist" of the most important error, which was gladly transferred. In speaking of his opposition to Mr. Rose's Banking Bill, the honorable gentleman's remarks were:

"I succeeded with others in defeating it, by which the people are relieved from being responsible for the banking capital of the country; and a bill has been passed which will add a large amount to the general revenue."

Our readers.

Our readers are reminded that the subscription for the "Chieftain" is now closed.

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no late Indian attack on a passenger, on the Pacific Railroad, failed, to blockade the road, lot of extra power to the locomotive, engineer put on extra steam, and showed through the phreatic aniling, about fifty of them.

Buy your FLOUR at Jos. L. and save 25c. per barrel.

Crispiss in North Adams have a new cause for rejoicing, the fact the Chinamen having lost all of his right hand by trying to use a peeing machine, and he threatening with lock-jaw.

also hard in Kentucky has an epile of two thousand on the rebellion, and is treating singing parts of it to promy wherewith to publish it.

Stand, owned by the author, is for
store being at present occupied by
Dickson & Dovers. The premises are
well arranged and situated in the
most central part of Sackville, rendering
them a desirable investment for a business
man.
E. B. DIXON.
July 21.

SAFE.
FOR sale cheap—A Fire-proof SAFE,
manufactured by Stearns & Marvin—
weight, half a ton.
THOS. E. QILTON.
Westmorland, July 18, 1870. 81—jy21

Marsh for Sale.
The subscriber will sell at public auc-
tion, at or near the office of C. Milner,
on SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at 10
o'clock, A. M., the Lot of Marsh near
the mouth of the river, belonging to the estate of
the late W. G. E. Hamilton.
Terms cash.
THOMAS PICKARD,
Executor.
Sackville, July 19, 1870.

C. G. BERRYMAN,
Barlow's Corner, 5 King St.,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

GRIFFIN'S SPECIES. Gougha-Tallah;
Scythies, Phillip, Moss & Golly Sythies;
Pentapent, Pentapent, Golly Sythies;
Pentapent Hay Rakes, Nos. 1 and 2;
Tine Socket Hay Rakes, Nos. 1 and 2;
American Rakes, different kinds;
Turnbuckle Rakes, different kinds;
Turnbuckle Sythies; Red End Sythies;
Stones; Norway Rake Sythies; Stones.
Also a large stock of Canadian
and American, and other goods suitable for
the season.

Wood Clebrated Mowing Machines,
July 14

Solid Leather Valises,
English, Oak Tanned.

JUST opened, a splendid line of English
Oak Tanned Solid Leather Travelling
Valises. The only reliable Packing Valises,
in the Province. For sale at reasonable
prices.

W. W. McPETERS,
Granite Hall.

Now landing ex "Victoria" -

160 Hhds., 10 tierces Cuba Sugar,
59 puns, 13 tiers. Cien. Molasses
in 40s. 100 lbs. Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar
in 40s. 100 lbs. Cruz Sugar in 40s.
Central Sugar: 150 puns, Cifanofo
Molasses. For sale by
JULY 4 GEO. S. FOREST,
11 South Wharf.

Cormeal. **Cormeal.**
NOW Landing, on Consignment - 100
bbls. K. D. Cormeal. For sale under
privilege to close at any time.
JULY 4 W. S. CALHOUN,
Nelson street.

Cheaper.
JUST Received per steamer "New Eng-
land," 4 cases Dainties Hiss, Tur-
key, a reduced rate, 100 whole-
and retail. C. A. & E. EVERETT,
JULY 4 15 King street.

CORSE AND FINE SALT - In store
100 sacks coarse salt, 100 sacks
butter do; 100 half sacks do. For sale
by
HARBOUR BROS.

CONDENSED MILK.—Just received from Linda from Boston: 4 cases, 12 do. 14s. each. Burdson's Condensed Milk. For sale low by

RANKINE & RIGGLES,
june30 27 South Market Wharf.

FINE SALT.—Landing ex. "Albatross" from the coast of Peru. 1000 barrels do. do., extra quality bags. For sale low by

BARBOUR BROS.,
june30 9 and to South Wharf.

ARTIST'S MATERIALS.—Winner of a Newbie's Gold Medal at the Centennial (Cakes and Powder. Also: Prepared Cakes, Palettes, Knives, Brushes, and other materials for sale by artist. Just received and for sale by

T. B. BARKER & SONS,
june30

MASON'S PATENT FRUIT JARS.—For Preserving every description of Fruit. Full description of most reliable Fruit Preserving Jar now on hand in pint, quart and half gallon. Full direct instructions company each Jar.

MALAGA COMPANY'S BUILDING,
HOBSON'S ERADE.

at a very small advance in cost.

R. M. DIXON.

may 12

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CHARLES DOHERTY,
P. O. Box, 156. **W. B. McSWEENEY**
may 12

FLOUR, FLOUR

Just received per schr. Effra:

TWO HUNDRED BBLs. FLOUR
Howlands, Flour-maker, White Pig
Howlands and Aurora Mills.

For sale at the lowest market rates by
may 12 **R. M. DIXON.**

BABBITTS' PATENT—10 cases BA
Babbit's Concentrated Lard
making etc., to arrive. For sale by

by turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Violette can only benefit but not harm it. I wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS.

LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE \$1.00.

H. L. SPENCER,
Saint John, N. B.

This image shows a close-up of a textured surface, likely the cover or endpaper of an old book. The texture is grainy and uneven, with a dark vertical strip running down the right side, possibly indicating a hinge or a different material section. There are some small, dark spots and fibers visible on the lighter, textured area.

