FRASER, REYNOLDS & Co., HARDWARE, Halifax. See PAGE 66.

INDEX, PAGE 47. - - - PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.

No. 1.

JANUARY, 1871.

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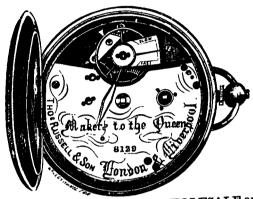
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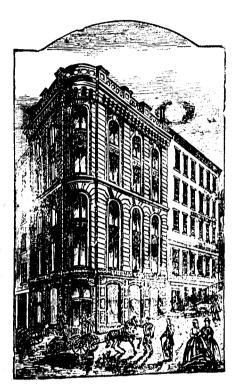
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EVERY ATTENTION PAID TO THE COMPORT OF GUESTS.

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GENERAL POST OFFICE, HALIFAX. [30th Dec. 1870]

The Parket of the last of the	NEK	AL POST OFFICE, MAI	Due for Deli	VE3Y
DAYS.		MAILS.	DAYS.	
Dett				
4-1		Per Steamer at Picton Per Boston and Col. Steamers	Not Running	
Tuesday and Friday.	3	Ont., Quebec & Manitoba. Per steamer "Carlotta" Per steamer at Annapolis		
Λ-	1 1	er 14 3 Généros		
Saturday on arriva	i	Per Inman Steamer	1 -	
Tuesday	3 8	Per Innan Steamer "Boston and Cul. Steamer "Steamer "Carlotta" "Steamer at Annapolis	do	'y
Dail		Bermuda & West Indies. Per overland mail via N.Y. for W.L. "Cunard Steamer		
Every alt. Friday Every Tuesday, pe "Carlotta"	. 10	Great Britain. Per Inman Steamer	Every alternate we	ck.
	· ··· 3	" Allan strs. via Port'd. (in wint)	30th Dec.,	1870.
Tr. o	L PO	ST OFFICE, ST. JOH!	Due FOR DELIVEDAYS.	ERY.
DAVO	М. Р. М.	MAILS.	DAYS.	
Daily	00	Nova Scotia. Per overland Mail via Sackville "Steamer at Annapolis	Daily Thurs'y and Mon'y	1,00 1,00
Daily	00	Prince Edward Island. Via Sackville & Cape Tormentine Per Steamer at Shediac	Daily Not Running	4.0
Daily 7.6 Thursday 7.6	00 3.45	Ont., Quebec & Manitoba. Via Grand Falls & River du Loup. "Calais and Island Pond Per I. S. S. Co. Stmr. via Portland	Daily Do Tuesday Evening	7.3 7.00
Daily	3.45	United States. Per overland Mail " I. S. S. Co. Stmr. via Portland	DailyTuesday Evening.	7.00
Ev. fourth Wed'y 8.0	0 3.45	Bermuda & West Indies. Via Halifax " New York	Ev. fourth Friday	4.0 7.00
Every alt. Wed'y. "Thursday 7.6	0 0 3.45	Great Britain. Per Inman Steamer via Halifax "Allan Steamer via Portland "Cunard Stmr. via New York	Ev. alternate week " week	

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hemist and Bruggist.

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POSTAL INFORMATION.

[Continued.]

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Mail Steamers leave Southampton as follows:—For Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria, Suez, Aden, and Bombay, every Saturday; for Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta, and for China, Japan, Java, the Philippine Islands, &c., the 24th December, and every alternate Saturday; for Brazil and the Atlantic Coast of South America, the 9th and 20th of each month; for Panama, Chili, Peru, and the Pacific Coast of South America, the 2d and 17th of each month; for the Falkland Islands on the 9th of every month; for Australia and New Zealand the 24th Dec., and once every four weeks. From Plymouth, for the Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius, the 10th and 25th of each month; from Liverpool for West Africa, the 4th, 14th and 24th of each month.

Steamers leave San Francisco for China and Japan on the 1st of each month, and are due in Yokohama, Japan, on the 23rd, and in Hong Kong, China, in about 31 days.

Correspondence via New York will be forwarded in closed Mails, as follows: From New Orleans, for Honduras, once in four weeks; for Hayti direct, once a month from New York; from San Francisco for Vancouver's Island once in three weeks; and from San Francisco, Portland (Oregon), and ports on Puget Sound for Sandwich Islands, by

Steamers and Sailing Vessels as opportunity affords.

Letters for British Columbia, British and Foreign West Indies, Cuba, Port Rico, Mexico, Central America, South America, China, Japan, the Sandwich Islands and the Australian Colonies, are forwarded daily, via New York, if so addressed and prepaid. Mails leave New York for Cuba and West Indies every Thursday; for St. Thomas, Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Monte Video, and the Atlantic coast of South America, on the 23rd of each month; for Central America, Chili, Peru, and the Pacific coast of South America, on the 4th and 19th of each month; for Australia on the 1st, and for China and Japan on the 21st. Must be prepaid.

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To any part of the Dominion, or P. E. Island, 3 cents when prepaid, 5 cents if unpaid. Transient Newspapers 2 cents each. Periodicals, 1 cent per oz. Books and Pamphlets, 1 cent per 4 oz. Must be prepaid.

Drop Letters for delivery, I cent each, to be prepaid by Stamp. If unpaid will be

sent to Dead Letter Office.

To Great Britain, via Halifax or Portland, Letters 6 cents. Newspapers and Prices Current 2 cents each, must be prepaid. Books and Circulars, under 1 oz., 3 cents; 2 oz., 5 cents; 4 oz., 7 cents. Canadian Periodicals, 2 cents each. Via New York, per Cunard Steamer, Letters 8 cents, Newspapers 2 cents. Must be prepaid.

To Newfoundland, Bermuda, and St. Thomas, via Halifax, Letters 124 cents. News-

papers 2 cents. Must be prepaid.

Letters intended to be "registered," must be posted half an hour previous to the closing of the particular Mail by which they are forwarded, and the postage, as well as the registration fee, must be pre-paid.

Nore.—In St. John all the principal Hotels are supplied with Letter Boxes, which are visited a short time before the closing of the mails; and if the same were established

in Halifax would be a great convenience.

3

TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

The following rates are charged on a message of TEN WORDS, from Halifax and St. John, to the undermentioned places, by the WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

TO	From Halifax.	From	St. John	то	From	Halifax.	From	St. John
CANADA. From any point in N. S. or N. B.,				United States—Continued. Brooklyn, L. I	,	60	1	20
to any point in Canada, on the line of the Montreal Tel. Co., in- cluding St. John and Halifax, 50 cents			50	Brunswick, Me. Buffalo, N. Y. Calais	1	00 75	1	60 35 20
NEWFOUNDLAND. From any point in N. S. or N. B.,	50		5 0	Charleston, Mass. Chicago, Ill.	1 2	20 55	2	35 85 15 95
counting address, date, and sig-		2	50	Cincinnati, O. Dennysville. Detroit. Eastport.	2	80	ŀ	40 60 40
Prince Edward Island.			30	Ellsworth, Me. Fall River. Mass	1	85 85 20		45 45 85
CUBA CABLE RATES.	1 35	1	35	HoultonLewiston	1	15 90 00		75 50 60 15
From any office in N. S. or N. B., to any part of Cuba, \$6 00	6 00	6	00	Mobile, Ala Newburyport New Orleans, La New York City	1	15 75	3	75 35 05
UNITED STATES. Albany Augusta Baltimore M.			90	Niagara Falls	1	65 15	1	00 25 75
BangorBath. Me.	1 75 85		50 35 45	Portland, Mo Providence	3	20 00 20	z	85
Bath, N. H. Belfast Boston, Mass.	1 15	i	60 75 50 75	Santrancisco Cal	5	95	1	05 50 45 85

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HALIFAX.—For any distance up to half a mile, 10 cts.; for any distance up to one mile, octs.; for any distance up to one mile, to two 20 cts.; for any distance up to one mile and a half, 25 cts.; for any distance up to two miles, 30 cts.; for any distance up to two miles and a half, 35 cts.; for any distance up to three miles, 40 cts.

In case of detention for a quarter of an hour, when hiring by the distance, cabmen may charge 12½ cts., and a half an hour 25 cts.

One half of the price to be paid if returning in the same carriage.

To and from any steamer, passenger vessel, to and from any hotel or dwelling house, to any stage office or any other place within a mile, with half cwt. of luggage, 25 cts.

As above, with more than half cwt. and less than 2 cwt. of luggage—50 cts.

Horse Railway Fares from any one part of the line to another -- 7 cts.

INTRODUCTION.

The favourable consideration of the Public is respectfully asked for this, the first edition of the "Travellers' Railway and Steamboat Guide," for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island.

The object of the work is to supply all requisite information with regard to the various means of Communication, Hotels, and places of interest, the want of which—to those who have, or would have, visited these Provinces in the summer season—must, for a long time, have been felt as a most serious absence of inducement to the execution of their design.

Haste has been made to publish the first edition, in order that its defects may be remedied in the subsequent issues in April and July: the desire being to make the book, in all respects, complete, before the great tide of summer travel shall begin.

Arrangements have been made to publish condensed Time Tables of the different Railways between Chicago, Montreal, Quebec, Boston and Portland; and full Time Tables between Boston, Portland, St. John, New Brunswick, Halifax, Nova Scotia, and Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, and all the connections therewith; so that full information may first be given as to the various lines which connect these places.

The natural advantages of the Lower Provinces, though great, have hitherto been comparatively unknown, and only require publicity to bring the tourist to them. There is an extensive sea frontage on the Atlantic, which affords to invalids the refreshing breezes and bathing of the ocean; rural retreats and summer resorts in which the visitor may recruit after the heat and fatigue of city life. Hotels and villas facing on a basin where the combined fleets of the world might safely ride at anchor. The long line of coast, washed by the Gulf of St. Lawrence, with its magnificent bays and rivers, its picturesque towns and remarkably varied scenery, and Prince Edward Island with its ever clear atmosphere and cool invigorating climate, all combine to make them a favorite summer retreat.

The Hotels are generally good, and every attention paid to the guest, and the charges a mere trifle when compared with those at Saratoga and the other fashionable resorts of this continent, and much more of the advantages of change and recreation are enjoyed.

THE PUBLISHER.

Halifax, Nova Scotia, January, 1871.

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Orders from the country, containing remittance, punctually attended to. THOMAS RANKINE.

THOMAS A. RANKINE.

ALEX, RANKIN

DESCRIPTIVE.

That visitors may not only have the requisite information after reaching the Lower Provinces, but also that necessary to know before setting out, RAILWAY Through TIME TABLES, via the MICHIGAN CENTRAL, GRAND TRUNK, and VERMONT CENTRAL, between CHICAGO, QUEBEC, BOSTON and PORTLAND, and Full TABLES between the two latter places and the MARITIME PROVINCES, have been given.

We therefore propose to make Montreal our starting place for Canadian travel, and Boston our point of departure from the United States.

MONTREAL,

Fast becoming one of the finest cities on the continent, and the commercial metropolis of the Dominion of Canada, is beautifully situated on an island in the St. Lawrence, and at the foot of Mount Royal, from which both the city and island take their name The city Its population is about 130,000. was founded in 1642, and for a long time was called Ville Marie. It was for many years the headquarters of the French forces in Canada, but surrendered to the English in 1763. Visitors should procure "Chisholm's Guide," and take time to view the many pretty places in and about the city. But before leaving, "put up" with us at the far famed St. Lawrence Hall, kept by Mr. Hogan, generally acknowledged one of the best Hotels in Canada, and we shall visit a few of those of the most importance. First, the French Cathedral of Notre Dame, said to be the largest in North America, and capable of seating from ten to twelve thousand people, is a splendid building about 260 feet long At the front, facing a square, called Place d'Armes, are two and 140 broad. massive towers 220 feet in height, and upon the payment of a small fee we can go up into the "great bell tower," and, from the summit, we indeed have a most The waters of the noble St. Lawrence at our feet; on our magnificent view. right, the famous Victoria Bridge, the village of Laprairie, and the rushing boiling rapids of Lachine, with an endless extent of country in the distance beyond; on our left, the beautiful little Island of St. Helen's, the villages of St. Lambert and Longueuil, and the river, about two miles wide, studded with islands and alive with shipping, make a most varied and interesting pic-A visit to the Victoria Bridge should also be made. The bridge rests upon twenty-four piers, 242 feet apart, with the exception of the centre piers, which are 330 feet: upon these rest the centre tube, which is 60 feet above the level of the St. Lawrence, in summer. There is an opening in the centre which affords a magnificent view of the river. This bridge gives Montreal an unbroken rail communication of 1,400 miles, and secures to

the Grand Trunk Railway Company, command of the railway approaches to the city. It is about a mile and a quarter long, and cost nearly 7,000,000 dollars. The Bonsecour's Market and City Hall, a fine building, costing about \$350,000: The Court House, with its law library containing upwards of six thousand volumes, and Nelson's Monument opposite: The English Episcopal Cathedral, a perfect specimen of Gothic architecture: The Jesuit Church, St. Patrick's Hall, and the University of McGill College, with its museum, and many other fine private buildings, will interest the tourist, who should also drive round the Mountains and visit Mount Royal Cemetery; and must by no means omit Lachine, nor fail to "shoot the rapids," before Leaving Montreal. Every morning, a train leaves Bonaventure Station, at 7 o'clock, connecting with a steamer at Lachiae, which starts immediately, shoots the rapids, and, passing under Victoria Bridge, is back at Montreal at nine o'clock. From Montreal we give three routes by which to start upon our journey; one via the splendid steamers of the Richelieu Company, to Quebec; another via the Grand Trunk Railway, to Portland; and the third via the Vermont Central Railway to Boston. But we shall first take those who wish to go via Quebec, and then return and go by rail.

THE RIVER.

The Richelieu Company own two boats, the Montreal and Quebec, which run between those cities every night, except Sunday, while navigation is open. These steamers compare most favourably with the famous New York "Sound" boats, and are really the floating palaces of the Dominion The first stopping place is William Henry or Sorel, an island, forty-five miles below Montreal; then we pass Loke St. Peter, twenty-five miles long and nine wide. Three Rivers, situated at the mouth of the River St. Maurice, is the next calling place, and is the "half way house" between Montreal and Quebec, being ninety miles from each; it is one of the oldest towns in Canada, having been settled in 1618. Batiscan, one hundred and seventeen miles below Montreal, is the last place the steamers call at before reaching The immense timber rafts on the river are a most interesting feat ture of the trip. Each have a shed built for the men, and often they rig up sails; and are sometimes grappled together, forming a floating island of time ber, half a mile wide and a mile long, and the voices of the happy, hardy occur pants, are often heard upon the water, singing some of their Canadian boat songs, -the music, in the still hour of a summer's night, having a charming effect. At Quebec, endless numbers of these rafts are seen, preparing for shipment to all parts of the world. The scenery along the river is pretty, comprising many French villages, with their picturesque little churches, of either side: as we near Quebec, the shore suddenly becomes bold and high and we are pointed out the rugged path by which the Highlanders and other English soldiers gained the summit. But owing to the trip being nearly all performed at night, much of its beauty is lost to the tourist.

QUEBEC,

"The ancient capital" of the Canadas, was founded by Charlevoix, in 1608, on the site of an Indian village called Stadacona. The view, when the visitor awakes in the morning, on the boat, after the trip from Montreal, and sees the sun's rays flashing upon the tin or metal roofs which generally cover the houses, rising tier by tier along the precipitious sides of the plateau on which the city is built, and crowned by the immense fortifications, is very The illustrious plains of Abraham, Wolf's Monument, the Citadel, and the Falls of Montmorenei are the objects most worthy of interest in or near Quebec; and many will prefer the simple beauty of these Falls to the grander and more majestic scenes of Niagara. Quebec has lost much of its prestige since the Imperial government removed the parliamentary and other buildings The historical associations attached to Quebec add much to interest the visitor; and one feels as though he were literally "treading on dead men's bones" as he walks through the old city; the walls surrounding it, and the immense iron gates reminding him of the walled cities of past centuries. The best Hotel is the St. Louis, kept by the Messrs. Russell, where every information is given, and guides provided for the stranger who wishes to stop Before starting for the Lower Provinces the tourist may a few days here. wish to visit the Saguenay, and we have provided a short description, taken from the "Travellers' Official Railway Guide," which may be of interest.

"Many tourists, after 'doing' Quebec, will perhaps visit the

SAGUENAY RIVER;

and there is no doubt but that a trip on the Royal Mail Line of boats, or any of their less-crowded competitors, will amply repay those who are attracted by scenery alike grand and diversified in its character. Public attention has been much directed to this river during the past fifteen years; and a trip to Tadoussac and Ha Ha Bay is decidedly en regle for summer tourists. Boats Renerally commence running about July 10th, and leave Montreal Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; Quebec, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, reaching translations of the Company of the ing Ha Ha Bay, at the head of the river navigation, between six and seven a.m. on the morning subsequent to leaving Quebec. After a few hours delay at this point, and allowing the tourist ample time to visit the village, the boat returns, and passengers can examine, by daylight, the solemn and weird-like scenery which can only perhaps be equalled by that of the Colorado river. A graphic description of this return trip from Ha Ha Bay to Tadoussac, as given by a visitor, will convey to our readers some of the æsthetic pleasures which are in store for them:—'Thirty-nine miles from the St. Lawrence, a mountain stream bursting its way through the granite wall to join the Saguenay, has formed a bay, whose two banks, north and south, are the most tremendous promontories on all the river. Approaching from the north, Cape Trinity appears first,—a single mountain of granite and syenite, 1500 feet high, but so shapen as to seem a giant staircase, the great altitude being equally divided by three steps or shoulders, each bearing a profile upon its edge, the central one of which has been pronounced as distinct as that at the White Mountains. With a turn in the river, the scene changes, and one may now behold three giant columns, separate at the lotty summit but joined at the base, completing this mighty work so fitly called Cape Trinity. Eternity is a vast rounded mountain 1800 feet high, bleak and bare as its neighbor across the way, but even more tremendous in its majesty indeed, the rock hangs so threatening overhead, that one shudders and shrinks instinctively; while the actual depth of the water is one mile and a quarter; and we leave the place, fully conscious that the Saguenay has no rival among the thoroughfares of fashionable travel. This conviction must be fixed by the remaining journey, lying as it does through an almost unbroken, unchanging, dismal wilderness of granite, without beaches, coves or creeks, but mountain torrents, and barren of birds, ducks or squirrels, with nothing but shoreless, lifeless, perpendicular bands of rocks.' Passengers arrive at Quebec on the second morning after leaving there for the trip on the Saguenay, and can return in the afternoon to Montreal, or take the Grand Trunk Railway, connecting at Richmond with trains to Portland and Boston; but if they have time and money at their disposal, we should advise them to investigate further the natural beauties of the Dominion, and take a trip to that section of the country which, up to the present, has been appreciated but by a few, yet which—thanks to the opening of the new water communications and the completion of railways—must eventually become a great place of summer resort. We allude to Nova Scotia, immortalized by Longfellow in his poem of Evangeline,' and which is destined, in all probability, from its vast mineral resources, to become as prolific a source of wealth to the world as California

Leaving Quebec in one of the powerful and first-class iron steamers of the Quebec and Gulf Port Steamship Co., the traveller is landed either at Shediac, in New Brunswick; Charlottetown, in Prince Edward Island, or Pictou, in Nova Scotia.

But we must now retrace our steps to Montreal and meet those of our friends who prefer taking the more direct route to Portland or Boston. The Grand Trunk offers a good and expeditious way, and the scenery along the line is very grand, particularly in passing through the White Mountains. This road has for some time been the subject of a great deal of abuse; but now the track between Montreal and Portland is in perfect order, and the trains run through, nearly 300 miles, in thirteen hours.

MEMORANDA.

MEMORANDA.

The following connections are made by the Grand Trunk at Portland with the steamers of the International Steamship Company, for Eastport and St. John, New Brunswick. At Danville Junction, with the Maine Central Railway to Bangor, and there with the Maine Division of the European and North American Railway, for Mattawamkeag, where a first-class comfortable stage coach line runs to Houlton, fifty-four miles, thence connection is made with the New Brunswick and Canada Railway, for McAdam Junction, and there with the New Brunswick Division of the European and North Ameri-This makes a very comfortable, and in summer, a most can, for St. John pleasing route between Montreal and the Provinces. The scenery along the road is varied, the Hotels comfortable; and the tourist, with time to spare, can well enjoy it. The Vermont Central also offers many inducements for travellers from the Upper Provinces. The train runs out of Montreal over the Victoria Bridge, and passing within sight of Lake Champlain, runs through to White River Junction, connecting there with train for New York.

At Waterbury, 114 miles from Bellows Falls, the tourist leaves the ears for Mount Mansfield, the highest peak of the Green Mountains, being about 5,000 feet high. This mountain, being so easy of access, has become a noted resort for the tourist. It is situated about fifteen miles from Waterbury Station; ten miles of the route is over a plank road to the pleasant and romantic village of Stowe, where may be found every facility for making one's stay agreeable; and horses, carriages, and other necessaries to make the ascent with ease. "The scenery from the summit of this mountain cannot be excelled in the Union. Montreal, 70 miles, and the White Mountains, 100 miles distant, can be seen with the naked eye. Fifty villages, and every county in the State, can be seen from the summit."

On arriving in Boston we shall stay over a day and rest, before we make

our final start for New Brunswick.

BOSTON

Was settled by Governor Winthrop and his associates, in 1630, and received its name in honor of the Rev. John Cotton, who emigrated from Boston, in Lincolnshire, England. Its original Indian name was Shawmut. As there are many things and places to be visited in and around Boston, and doubtless very many of our readers are well acquainted with the city and its surroundings, it is needless to mention all the different objects of interest which are so well and perfectly described in the many Guides which can be procured at all the hotels—particularly Pulsifer's—which is by far the best. But we shall endeavour to take the reader to those most worthy of note. Mount Auburn should first receive a visit; it is about four miles from the city, and the Horse Cars run out every few minutes.

Here in the "City of the dead" is enough to interest the stranger for hours. The beautiful quiet resting places of those dear ones departed, dressed

with flowers by the hands of the mourner; the many and artistic fountains; the calm waters of the artificial lakes; and the "still quiet" of the place, only now and then disturbed by the shrill whistle of the Locomotive 25 it rushes on in the world of business, will afford many profitable and interesting reflections.

Harvard University, at Cambridge, on our way from Mount Auburn must also be stopped at, and a stroll through the large and beautifully kept grounds will be very pleasing. The library is considered the second in the United States, and the College buildings are large and well arranged. Here the stranger is shown the old tree at the foot of which, as the inscription reads: "Washington took command of his army;" also, the old buildings now used for College purposes, where he quartered a portion of his troops. This Institution counts its students by hundreds, and is well sustained from every State Longfellow resides here under the shade and near the fond associations of his former Alma Mater.

In Boston City, the State House, Masonic Temple, Music Hall, and many other places, demand the attention of the stranger. At the Music Hall the grand organ should be heard: performances are given twice a week, particulars of which and the performances are given twice a week, particulars of which culars of which can be had at the principal hotels. In Charlestown, Bunker Hill Monument, Charlestown Navy Yard, and the Marine Hospital, are deserving of notice.

From Boston our journey can be continued either by the fine boats of the International Steamship Company, or via the "Boston and Maine" and Eastern Railroads to Portland. (Time Tables pages 55 and 56.) steamers leave the end of Commercial Wharf, Boston, at 8 o'clock, a.m. (see page 73), and arrive in Portland about 4 o'clock. noon trains will be in time to meet the boat leaving Portland at 6 o'clock In summer we would strongly advise the tourist to go by The sail down Boston hardor, with its numerous islands, Fort Warren, Fort Independence, Fort Winthrop, and the bold Atlantic Coast with its many have intended. with its many bays, islands, and majestic ocean scenery, and the trip up Portland harbor, one of the best in the United States, will well repay him for the extra time spent on the voyage.

${ t PORTLAND}$

Is one of the most pleasant and attractive cities in the Eastern States. fine wide streets, lined with elegant residences and bordered with carefully attended trees give the city of the carefully attended trees, give the city a delightfully cool appearance on the hottest The Hotels are very good, particularly the Falmouth House, which ranks "second to none" on this continent. The St. Julian: on the "European plan," the Preble House, and the United States Hotel, are also furnished with another than the Comfort of their magica. A delicated accommodation and convenience for the comfort of their guests. A drive to Cape Elizabeth, a few miles out of the city.

a visit to the City Hall—the large hall of which has gained a place in his tory as being the reception place in America of the remains of the late George Peabody; and a view from the cupola, will be pleasing to the stranger. A trip down the harbor, and a sail among the islands, will also leave a green spot in the recollections of this pleasant and agreeable city. famous for its immense sugar refineries. The altantic terminus of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada is here; and the Allan Steamers make this their Steamers also leave here during the season for Mount winter harbor. Desert and the principal cities along the New England Coast. Communication is had with Boston and New York by first-class steamers, daily; and a large proportion of the Canadian travel to the Lower Provinces come here to meet the International Steamship Co.'s boats for St. John; and the steamers "Carlotta" and "Chase," for Halifax, N. S., which run twice a week, connecting with the trains of the Grand Trunk. But we must resume our journey, and from here we also have a choice as to the way our trip shall be considered. be continued: one via rail and stage (as already described in Grand Trunk). a second per above mentioned steamers direct to Halifax, and a third by the Rood steamer that has brought us from Boston. As we should not " forsake old friends for new ones" we shall select the latter, which, in the summer season, is by far the most pleasant route. Leaving the wharf on a fine clear evening we have a most magnificent view of the harbor. The bay contains three hundred and sixty-five islands; on some of which first class Hotels are built, where thousands spend the hot sultry days in summer; and pleasure steamers, and the white sails of yachts and ships are everywhere dotted over the cook The wind which, at this season, is generally from the west, and off shore," makes the sea usually very smooth, so that had sailors need not fear the voyage. It would seem that Providence had given a most unusual number of harbors to this, in comparison with other parts of the United States Coast; for, in bad weather, not the slightest difficulty is had in making the comparison with other partial in had in making" a good and secure anchorage in a very short time. One hundred dred and ten miles from Portland we pass Mount Desert, a fashionable resort for American pleasure seekers; and where a number of Hotels during the season are always full.

In about twelve hours, or early in the morning, we pass the Island of Grand Manan on the right, which is our first sight of British soil; and if the tide is high we can run up to Eastport between the Island of Campo-

bello and the "Maine" land; arriving there about ten o'clock.

EASTPORT

Prettily situated, facing the harbor; and in summer, a favorite amuse-ment of a composition of the harbor; and in summer, a favorite amusement of the inhabitants is in having "Water parties" to Campobello. on the Real's and in summer, to Campobello. the English side. Fort Sullivan, garrisoned by American troops, commands the han the bay, and from its summit floats the flag of the United States, to which we must now bid adicu for a time, and place ourselves under the protection of that of Old England.

We shall leave the boat here this trip, and take a run up the St. Croix. The steamer "Belle Brown" is alongside for Robbinston and Calais, Maine. aud St. Andrews and St. Stephen, New Brunswick, and we take our place on board.

The harbour is beautifully dotted with islands; after a delightful stcam we run by them and "open" Passamaquoddy Bay, and in a short time reach

ST. ANDREWS,

The Shire Town of Charlotte County, N. B. It is built upon a peninsula, which juts out into the bay, and has a population of about 2,000. minus of the New Brunswick and Canada Railroad is here (time table page 59). The trade is chiefly lumbering and fishing, and at one time a large business was done, but of late years it has fallen off considerably. days could be very pleasantly spent here enjoying the sea bathing, the magnificent trout and deep sea fishing, and the other water amusements of Taking another start we continue our trip up the river, which in some places is very narrow, with the American coast on one side and New Brunswick on the other, so close that you can throw a stone on shore. Twenty-three miles from St. Andrews, we arrive at

ST. STEPHEN.

This thriving little town, situated upon the left bank of the river, is fast rising to importance, with a population numbering about 3,000. On the other side of the river, and connected by a bridge, is Calais, Maine; during the war of 1812, the inhabitants of these two towns agreed to live peaceably with each other, and the friendship then formed has increased with years, and now the inhabitants of either would submit with grace to the will of the other. Lumbering is the principal business done, and there is a "push" about the people which is seldom seen in a town of its size. A railroad runs from here, connecting with the New Brunswick and Canada Railway at McAdam Junction; and the traveller can go by this road to Woodstock, and from thence, in the spring and fall when the water is high, take the steamer to Fredericton and St. John.

But we must return and again join our steamer at Eastport, and after enjoying a pleasant run of about four hours, we arrive off Partridge Island, at the entrance to the harbour of St. John, N. B.

The Province of

NEW BRUNSWICK,

With Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, and a large part of the State of Maine, was called by the French in the seventeenth century Subsequently, when conquered by the English, the whole country

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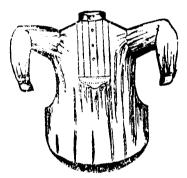
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which is constantly augmented by regular arrivals.

was called Nova Scotia, and afterwards divided into Provinces, and named as at present. Of the climate, soil, and capabilities of New Brunswick it is impossible to speak too highly. There is not a country in the world so beautifully wooded and watered. An inspection of the map will show that there is scarcely a section of it without its streams, from the running brook up to the navigable river. Two-thirds of its boundary are washed by the sea; the remainder is embraced by the large rivers, the St. John and the Restigouche. For beauty and richness of scenery, this latter river and its branches are not surpassed by anything elsewhere.

The lakes of New Brunswick are numerous and most beautiful. Its surface is undulating, hill and dale, varying from mountain to valley. It is everywhere (except a few peaks of the highest mountains) covered with a

dense forest of the finest growth.

The country can everywhere be penetrated by its streams. In some parts of the interior, by a portage of three or four miles, a canoe can float away, either to the Bay Chaleur and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, or down to St. John on the Bay of Fundy.

ST. JOHN-HISTORICAL.

Although settlements had been made in Acadia for many years, no mention is made of St. John until 1604, when the French explorer, Champlain, Pilot of an expedition commanded by M. de Monts, after coasting along the shores of Nova Scotia, crossed the Bay of Fundy, and discovered the magnifi-Cent river, which he named St. John. At that time it was called by the Aborigines, Ouangondy. This river runs five hundred miles through the finest lumber districts of the Province; its head waters being within nineteen miles of the river St. Lawrence. No settlement was made until 1635, when a French nobleman named Charles St. Estienne, Lord of Latour, commenced the erection of a pallisade fort opposite Navy Island, in the harbour of St. John. Latour, having been appointed Lieutenant General, lived here for a long time with a large number of retainers and soldiers, and traded in furs But, having fallen into disfavour with the French king, with the Indians. was ordered to surrender his fort and commission; this he refused to do, and an expedition, under the command of one D'Aulnay Charnisay, was sent out in 1643 to eject him. D'Aulnay blockaded the fort, but Latour, having got assistance of men and ships from Governor Winthrop of Boston, drove his fleet back to Port Royal (now Annapolis, N. S.), where a number of his vessels were driven ashore and destroyed. Again, in 1645, D'Auluay attacked the fort, and Latour, being absent with a number of his men, his lady took command, and defended it with so much skill and perseverance that the fleet was compelled to withdraw. Having received reinforcements, D'Aulnay shortly afterwards returned, and again attacked the fort by land. After three days, spent in several unsuccessful attacks, a Swiss sentry, who

had been bribed, betrayed the garrison, and allowed the enemy to scale the walls. Madame Latour personally headed her little band of 50 men, and heroically attacked the invaders; but seeing how hopeless was success, she consented to terms of peace, offered by D'Aulnay, if she would surrender the He immediately, upon getting possession, disregarded all the conditions agreed to, hung the whole garrison, and compelled this noble woman, with a rope around her neck, to witness the execution; she, a few days afterwards, died of a broken heart. In 1650, Latour returned to St. John, and received from the widow of D'Aulnay, who had died in the mean time, the possession of his old fort. In 1653 they were married, and he once more held peaceable control of his former lands as well as those of his deceased In 1654, an expedition was sent by Oliver Cromwell from England, which captured Acadia from the French, and Latour was once more deprived of his property and possessions. In 1667, Acadia was ceded to France by the treaty of Breda, but no settlement of importance was made until 1749. when a fort was built at the mouth of the Nerepis river, about 10 miles from the City of St. John. In 1754 the French were again driven out by the English; and in 1758 a garrison was established at St. John, under the command of Colonel Moneton. In 1764 the first English settlers came to New Brunswick, but no permanent settlement was made until 1783, when the Loyalists arrived and founded the present city of St. John.

THE CITY,

Situated upon a high rocky peniusular, presents a striking appearance upon entering the harbour. It includes both sides, St. John on the Eastern, and Carleton on the Western shore.

The difficulties in the way of building and other operations at St. John, have been very great, owing to the hilly character of the site upon which it is built; and many streets have had to be excavated to a depth of thir? and forty feet in places, out of the solid rock.

In 1861 the population, including Carleton, was 27,317.

The castern, or city side, is well represented in manufactories of all kinds. which are all apparently doing a flourishing business.

The leading Hotels at present are the "Waverley House," on King street, which has been patronized by the three Royal Princes who have visited The "Park" and "Rothesay," on King Square; The "International," dear the American steamboat wharf, and "Stubbs'" Hotel, of Prince William Street.

The Victoria Hotel, a large brick building on the corner of Duke and Germain streets, will be finished before summer travel begins; and under the management that the company have secured, it will rank "first class" in every respect. It will be a thoroughly modern hotel, being fully equal in all its appointments to any House in the largest American cities.

with bath rooms, an elevator, and all the latest improvements; is heated by steam, and capable of accommodating, with entire comfort, 300 guests.

The location is very fine; the upper stories commanding an extended view of the harbor, bay, and surrounding country. Situated in close proximity to the Post Office, Banks, Custom House, Steamboat Landings, &c.

There are three daily, one semi-weekly, and several weekly and other papers published in St. John. Stewart's Quarterly Magazine, the only one in the Dominion, is also published here, and is well worthy the inspection of the stranger. It has a staff comprising some of the most polished and elegant writers of Canada, who contribute regularly to its pages.

The alarm telegraph is in operation, and an efficient paid fire brigade.

The Banks are of the most undoubted character and stability. The Bank of New Brunswick, Bank of British North America, and the Bank of Montreal are all doing an immense business.

The following places of worship represent the religious denominations of St. John, including Carleton and Portland: Church of England, eight; Roman Catholic, three; Presbyterian, seven, including one of the Reformed Presbyterian; Wesleyan Methodists, six; Baptists, nine; and one Congregational.

The principal buildings are the Lunatic Asylum, Roman Catholic Cathedral, City Hospital, Court House, Gaol, Marine Hospital, Penitentiary, Alms House, and Wiggins' Male Orphan Home—a building which has been built with funds left by a deceased gentleman, the late Stephen Wiggins, Esq.

The Dramatic Lyceum, situated on King Square, is open during the summer months under the management of Mr. Lanergan, a gentleman who has a great deal of experience in theatrical life. The Mechanics' Institute is a large building, capable of seating comfortably 1200 people. It is built on Carlton street, and has a large library. Here all local performances are held; and it is a favorite place of amusement while the Theatre is closed.

The Rink is by far the favorite spot in St. John, and the citizens are justly proud of it. Built in 1865, by a Joint Stock Company, it has ever since, during the skating season, been the great rendezvous of the "youth and beauty" of the city. It is circular in shape; 160 feet in diameter, and cost \$14,000. Although not built upon so grand and massive a scale as some, it is, without doubt, one of the best in the Dominion.

The Suspension Bridge above all things should be visited. The Bridge is suspended, 78 feet above high and 100 feet above low water, by wire cables which pass over massive granite towers. It is 640 feet long, and was built in 1852 by W. K. Reynolds, Esq. From the Bridge, a grand view of the St. John Falls may be had. At low water the river rushes through a narrow gorge, 450 feet wide, with tremendous velocity; and at high water, the tide which rises above the level of the river in the harbor below, forces

the water back and causes the same rush in the opposite direction. some time, every tide, vessels may pass up and down with perfect safety.

St. John, though not the political, is the commercial capital of New Brunswick; and when we take into consideration, that less than 90 years ago, not a tree was cut where the city now stands, we are surprised at its rapid growth. Some of the stores and places of business are very fine, and much taste has been displayed in an architectural point of view. minus of the European and North American Railway is here, and connects the Bay of Fundy with the Gulf of St. Lawrence (page 62): at Paicseo Junction, 96 miles from St. John, a portion of the Intercolonial Railway of Canada connects with this road for Amherst. At Fairville, the temporary terminus of the Western Extension of the European and North American Railway for the United States, is situated.

A Horse Railway runs from Reed's Point Wharf to Indiantown, where the river boats for Fredericton stop.

Some of the walks and drives are very pretty, and if the visitor has time he should procure Livingstone's Guide Book, where he will find every information necessary to make his stay both agreeable and interesting, and a most perfect and reliable account of the celebrated Fishing Grounds of New Remarks.

ST. JOHN RIVER.

While he is at St. John the tourist must, without fail, take a sail up the River. There are two companies, the Union and Express Lines, running first class steamers on the route. Leaving Indiantown in one of these boats, for some distance we pass up a narrow channel, with huge cliffs on aither side until a new pass up a narrow channel, with huge cliffs on and either side, until we arrive at South Bay, where extensive lumbering and milling operations are carried on. Immediately opposite is the Kennebeccasis River, which is navigable for steamers, twenty miles. favorite boat racing course for the aquatic champions of New Brunswick. Ten miles further up is Brundage's Point, one of the stations of the Western Extension European and North American Railway. A little further pass the mouth of the River Nerepis. Here the French erected a fort, which was destroyed by the English in 1654. A little above this we enter what is called the Long Reach, twenty miles long and, in some places, over two miles wide. Twenty fire all a control of the miles wide. miles wide. Twenty-five miles from St. John we arrive at Oak Point. Grassy Island is passed, which yields immense quantities of hay. pass what is called the "Mistake;" a long channel of the river, which is very described to the anacquainted navigator. We here commence to enter a most superb farming country; the banks of the river are broad intervals of the richest soil, while the stream is studded with beautiful islands. next arrive at Gagetown. Opposite is the mouth of the river Jemsey, which runs from Grand Lake into the St. John. A fort was here built by the Eng.

lish; but afterwards, while in possession of the French, was captured by pirates, in 1676. Six miles further is Upper Gagetown; the oldest settlement of the English in the Province. Maugerville, on the eastern side, was settled by emigrants from Boston in 1766. Sheffield, the next stopping place, is noted for its Academy for boys. A few miles above is Oromocto, at the mouth of a river of the same name, which is navigable for small crafts for over twenty miles. We now commence to near Fredericton, it being only eleven miles from Oromocto. There can be but one opinion about our sail, that for variety and beauty of scenery it cannot be surpassed. The Hudson can boast of fine scenery and elegant mansions, of its wonderful "Palisades" hundreds of feet high and 36 miles long, and of its magnificent towns and cities; but many will much more admire the simple romantic beauty of the St. John River and its noble tributaries.

Opposite Fredericton, the river Nashwaak empties into the St. John. At the mouth of this river another French fort formerly stood. It was besieged by English under one Captain Church, but the attack was repulsed. It was afterwards, in 1669, abandoned, and nothing of it now remains but the tale which history tells of its existence.

FREDERICTON,

The Capital of the Province, is beautifully situated on a point of land on the west side of the St. John, and has a population of about 8000. It has five streets, prettily lined with trees, running parallel with the river, and nearly a mile in length. These are crossed by ten or a dozen other streets at right angles

The Parliament Buildings are built of wood, and are situated at the lower end of the city. They contain the House of Assembly and Legislative Council rooms. The Legislative library, with over 10,000 volumes, comprising than any rare and valuable works, and the room in which the Supreme Court (in banc) hold their sittings and the Law Library.

Government House, at the upper extremity of the town, is a large stone mansion facing the river.

The University, situated upon the rising ground at the rear of the city, in a most healthy and pleasant position, is a large stone building, also well worth visiting

The other public buildings are the City Hall, Court House, Exhibition Building, and Rink, a miniature of the one at St. John.

The Cathedral of the Church of England is here, and is situated at the lower end of the town. The other religious bodies are Roman Catholics, Presbyteriaus, Wesleyan Methodists, Baptists, Free Baptists, and Free Kirk (Presbyteriaus). There is a branch of the Western Extension here, which joins the Maine line at Fredericton Junction.

From Fredericton, when the water is high in spring and fall, good steamers run up sixty-two miles to

WOODSTOCK.

It is the shire-town of Carleton County, and has a population of about 3000. Prettily situated upon the right bank of the river, it is fact becoming a favorite place of travel; and the scenery up the river is much of the same description and variety as from St. John to Fredericton. We can go still further if the water permits, to

GRAND FALLS,

Two hundred miles above St. John, which receives its name from the Falls that are situated near the town. The beauty of these falls is very striking. The gorge below, and the water rushing through the almost perpendicular rocks, makes them remarkably picturesque and grand. At this town is the terminus of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway, for St. Andrews. The river St. John has been navigated about forty miles further, by a steamer, to the mouth of the Madawaska.

But we must get back again to St. John, and if the tourist has time he should also take a trip up Grand Lake before leaving New Brunswick. This lake is thirty miles long and six wide; and the scenery will repay him for the time spent. Steamers go up the Lake, during the scason, on the mornings of Wednesday and Saturday, leaving Indiantown at 8 o'clock, returning Monday and Thursday

If the traveller wishes to go directly to the North Shore of New Brunswick or Prince Edward Island, from St. John, he should leave by the European and North American Railway for Point DuChene. Whence the steamers of Quebec and Gulf Ports Steamship Company, and the steamer Rothesay Castle," leave for all the ports on the North Shore of New Edward Island Steam Navigation Company, for Summerside, Charlottetown N. S. (page 62).

The Railway between St. John and Shediac is one of the best built roads on this continent; and part of the country through which it passes represents the finest farming districts in New Brunswick

We, however, propose going from St. John to Nova Scotia direct, and thence return, from Halifux to Prince Edward Island and the North Shore. Leaving St. John by the steamer "Empress," we have a short sail of about four hours, to Digby, N. S.

The voyage across the bay has always been represented as a "fearful bug bear;" and if one desire to cross it in the most inclement season of the year, it will probably prove so. But at the time which pleasure seekers choose,

there is nothing in the passage to be feared. If the day is clear we can see Digby Gut directly ahead of us, upon leaving St. John harbor.

While the voyage is being performed we shall give the reader a short sketch of the Province he is nearing.

NOVA SCOTIA.

England, though claiming Acadia from its discovery by Cabot, in 1479. had maintained no permanent hold; and for upwards of a century there was a constant change of ownership between England and France. And the inhabitants, or Acadians, had no sooner acknowledged themselves the subjects of one crown, when, without the slightest regard to their feelings, interest or wishes, they were transferred to the other. Discovered in 1497 by English navigators. In 1604 in possession of the French. In 1613, the English under Argal drove the French away, and Sir William Alexander appointed Governor In 1632 it is again restored to France by the Treaty of St. Germain; and in 1654 it is captured by the English, and Cromwell appoints Sir Thomas Temple, Governor By the Treaty of Breda it once more comes under the crown of France in 1667. In 1680 we find the English again in possession, having captured Port Royal and all the principal settlements. the French are once more its masters; and finally, the English, in 1710, besiege Port Royal, compel the French to surrender, and name it Annapolis Royal in honor of Queen Ann, then on the throne of England.

In Nova Scotia there is an abundance of mineral wealth. Coal is found in Pictou, Cumberland and Cape Breton. Gold all along the Atlantic Coast. Iron ore in Colchester and Annapolis counties. Gypsum in Hants. Marble and lime-stone in many different localities. Freestone in Pictou. Amethyst and lime-stone in many different localities. Freestone in Pictou. Amethyst are Parrsborough. Copper ore and silver mines have been discovered in at Parrsborough. Copper ore and silver mines have been discovered in at Parrsborough. Manganese at Tennicape; and lately oil is found in Cape Bremany places. Manganese at Tennicape; and lately oil is found in Cape Bremany places. Manganese at the mountain of the finest description. The forests ton; and an immense marble mountain of the finest description. The forests ton; and an immense marble mountain of the finest description. The forests ton; and the harbours numerous and excellent. There is every description dant, and the harbours numerous and excellent. There is every description of fruit; and an old French writer says: "Acadia produces readily every of fruit; and an old French writer says: "Acadia produces readily every."

The fishing grounds are notorious, and the forests are well supplied with game, and wild animals are plentiful; among which, most remarkable, are the moose and cariboo. Wild fowl are also found in abundance.

In many parts of the Province we meet the Miemac Indians; they are famous hunters, and are employed in that capacity by sportsmen in their Moose Hunting expeditions. The following lines, taken from "Murdoch's History of Nova Scotia," will give the stranger an opportunity of becoming acquainted with some of the Indian names still retained in the Province:

THE INDIAN NAMES OF ACADIA.

The memory of the Red Man, How can it pass away, While their names of music linger On each mount. and stream, and bay? While Musquonosour's waters Roll sparkling to the main: While falls the laughing sunbeam On CHEGOGIN'S fields of grain.

While floats our country's banner O'er Chebucto's glorious wave ; And the frowning cliffs of SCATARIE The trembling surges brave; While breezy Asrotogon Lifts high its summit blue, And sparkles on its winding way The gentle Sissibou.

While Escasoni's fountains Pour down their crystal tide; While Inganish's mountains Lift high their forms of pride; Or while on Manou's river The boatman plies his oar, Or the billows burst in thunder On CHICKABEN'S rock-girt shore.

The memory of the Red Man, It lingers like a spell On many a storm-swept headland, On many a leafy dell; Where Tusker's thousand islets Like emeralds stud the deep; Where BLONIDON, a sentry grim, His endless watch doth keep,

It dwells round CATALONE'S blue lake, Mid leafy forests bid-Round fair DISCOUSE, and the rushing tides Of the turbid Pisiquin. And it lends, CHEBOGUE, a touching grace, To thy softly flowing river, As we sadly think of the gentle race

That has passed away forever. Now we must return to our steamer, and we find her just about entering Digby Gut—this is a narrow passage between two high headlands, and here a long stretch of the Annapolis river or basin (called by the French the Dauphin) becomes visible, taking a broad sweep to the left it winds along through one of the most fertile tracts of land in America. On our right we see the pretty little town of

DIGBY,

Called by the loyalists, Conway. Its inhabitants are principally engaged in fishing, lumbering, and shipbuilding, and the town is beautifully situated on the side of a large hill overlooking the harbour, and from the water has a fine appearance. The walks and drives about Digby are all that can be wished for, and the sea bathing facilities excellent. All that is required is a large Hotel, and it would be filled continually with those who like a retired spot

by the seaside during the hot weather.

From Digby there is "Stailing's" daily stage coach line to Weymouth and Yarmouth, and a stage line up the shore of the river to Annapolis. short stay at Digby, we proceed up the river. On our way we pass Goat Island, where it is said the first British fort was erected in the peninsular of Acadia. It was built by the Scotch sent out by Sir William Alexander. under his charter from James the First of England in 1640. Some remains of the fortifications may still be seen—an interesting testimony to the stormy settlement of this country. When we have arrived at

ANNAPOLIS,

We are on the site of the first town settled in Acadia. In the year 1604, DeMonts, while sailing up the Bay of Fundy (called by him la baie Francoise), entered Digby Gut, and explored the river until he came to the spot where Annapolis now stands. In the following year. 1605, he gave permission to Pontrincourt, one of his companions and a few followers, to return, and they threw up fortifications and called the town Port Royal. Ferland (cours d'histoire du Canada) says: "Port Royal, now Annapolis, founded in 1605, is the first durable settlement formed by the French in North America, and the most ancient town in this part of the world after St. Augustine." Annapolis, in all the old records, bears a conspicuous part as being the Head Quarters of the French in the New World. It has stood siege after siege, and attacks from all quarters.

The remains of the old fortifications are still standing, and from the summit a magnificent view of the river and surrounding country can be had. If the tourist can spare the time he may spend it very pleasantly here; there are some very nice private Hotels, and he will much enjoy the drives and scenery

around the town.

Annapolis for thirty-six years was the seat of government, until in 1749 it yielded that honour to Halifax. The western terminus of the Windsor and Annapolis railway is here, and a branch of the Union Bank of Halifax has lately been established. Granville is situated on the opposite side of the river, and is a little town of much enterprise and wealth—shipbuilding being the principal occupation of the inhabitants.

WINDSOR AND ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY.

This road runs through a valley of the richest soil, generally reclaimed by dykes from the river, and the mountains on either sides are thickly covered with a dense forest here and there, cleared by the hands of the farmer. The principal places we pass are—Bridgetown, at the head of navigation, on the Annapolis river; Kentville, fifty-four miles from Annapolis, where the Head Quarters of the Railway are located, and good refreshment rooms provided. Should the traveller wish to stop here, he will find comfortable Hotel accommedation and his time fully taken up. It is only a short drive to Cornwallis, the far-famed garden of Nova Scotia; and he will be near the scene of Longfellow's "Evangeline;" and as we continue our journey by rail, we look from the car windows upon the different settlements, and hear the Poet exclaim:

"Still stands the forest primeval; but under the shade of its branches Dwells another race, with other customs and language. Only along the shore of the mournful and misty Atlantic Linger a few Acadian peasants, whose fathers from exile Wandered back to their native land, to die in its bosom. In the fisherman's cot, the wheel and the loom are still busy; Maidens still wear their Norman caps and their kirtles of homespun, And by the evening fire repeat Evangeline's story; While from its rocky caverns, the deep-voiced neighbouring Ocean Speaks, and in accents disconsolate answers to the wail of the forest."

At Wolfville, seven miles from Kentville, Acadia College is located—one of the formest seats of learning in the Province; and also a Seminary for young ladies. Three miles further we arrive at Grand Pre, and can again read Longfellow's description:

"In the Acadian land on the shores of the Basin of Minas,
Distant, secluded, still, the little village of Grand Pré
Lay in the fruitful valley. Vast meadows stretched to the eastward,
Giving the village its name, and pasture to flocks without number."

We here have a fine view of Cape Blomidon on the left, a few miles away on the shore of the Bay of Fundy. After passing Falmouth we run over the iron railway bridge, across the river Avon (a view of which we have on the front cover) and arrive at Windsor, twenty-five miles from Kentville and forty-five miles from Halifax. Windsor is the Eastern terminus of the Windsor and Annapolis railway, and is famous for its Plaster Quarries. King's College is situated here, and is the oldest University in Nova Scotia. After leaving the station we see it on our right, built upon a large hill, and commanding an extended view for many miles of the surrounding country. At Bedford Station, eight miles from Halifax, we arrive at the head of Bedford Basin, and as we pass over the bridge, a fine view of this noble sheet of water can be seen. About three miles further we pass on our right the site of the Princes' Lodge, the former residence of the late Duke of Kent, father to our present Queen, and five miles more will bring us to Richmond Depot.

HALIFAX,

The capital of the Province of Nova Scotia, was founded in 1749, by the Lords of the Board of Trade, and named after the President, George Montague, Earl of Halifax. The sum of £40,000 was granted by Government, and a fleet of thirteen transports, with 2,576 emigrants left England, conveyed by the sloop of war "Sphinx," on board of which was Colonel the Honourable Edward Cornwallis, as Captain General and Governor of Nova Scotia. They arrived in Chebucto Bay on the 21st June, 1749, and the Civil Government was organized on board the "Beauport" transport on the 14th July. The same month the town was laid out in squares—the streets being from fifty five to sixty feet wide.

On clearing away the ground for settlement, a number of dead bodies were found, supposed to have been the remains of the soldiers of the Duke d'Auville's expedition, which wintered here in 1746. The town of Dartmouth, opposite, was commenced in 1750.

The settlements suffered continually from attacks by the French and Indians, and a fearful disease carried off nearly one thousand souls.

For protection a fence was built, consisting of upright pickets or pallisades, with block-houses situated at a short distance apart; this fence ran from the water up to where St. Mary's (Roman Catholic) Cathedral now stands, from

there to Jacob street, and down to the harbour again. A Government House was built where the Parliament building now stands; it was a small low one storey building, and was surrounded by hogsheads filled with gravel and sand, upon which small pieces of ordinance were mounted for its defence.

Between the years 1751 and 1758, a number of German settlers arrived at

the colony, and settled in the north end, now called Dutch Town.

In 1780, the streets of the town were in a very rough condition, and, from stumps of trees and rocks, were impassable for carriages. Saint Paul's Church—now standing, although much improved and enlarged—was built by Government in 1750; and the old German Church, in 1761, on Brunswick street, where it still stands as a relic of the old German settlement.

THE CITY

Is built upon the side of a hill sloping gradually up from the water some distance, when it suddenly becomes steep and high. Upon the summit is built This immense fortress the Citadel, covering the top with its fortifications. was commenced by Edward, Duke of Kent, when commander in chief of the Garrison, and also the towers at Point Pleasant, George's Island, Eastern Battery, Meagher's Beach, and York Redoubt, were built about the same From the Citadel a most extended and interesting view may be enjoyed. The city at our feet extending some four miles along the shore of the harbor, with its wharves crowded with shipping, and the town of Dartmouth on the other side; on our left, the British squadron at anchor off the Dockyard the Narrows and Bedford Basin beyond; on our right, George's Island, commanding the harbor with its fortifications, McNab's Island, the Light House. and the Atlantic ocean in the distance. The magnificent harbor with forts and batteries everywhere, and the north west arm and mountains in our rear. Passes can be procured from the Town Major at the Brigade Office, to visit the Citadel or any of the other Forts.

The Dockyard was first established in 1758; was extended and improved in 1769, and the present wall built in 1770. It contains stores, workshops, Warehouses, naval hospital, residences for the officers, and extends about half a mile along the shore of the harbour. In it are many war trophies taken by English cruisers in 1812; among them the figure head of the "Chesapeake," placed there by the officers of the "Shannon."

The Parliament Building, situated in the centre of a large square, between Hollis and Granville streets, is built of grey freestone, and contains the House of Assembly rooms; Legislative Council Chamber; Library, and Public Offices of the Local Government.

The New Provincial Building is a handsome edifice, costing about \$120,-The Provincial Museum, Post Office, Custom House, and other Offices are in it, but ever since it was flaished it has been unoccupied, owing to some disagreement between the Local and Dominion Governments.

The principal Hotels are the "Halifax" and "International" on Hollis street; but there are several first-class private hotels-the "Lovitt" House on Hollis, "Waverley" on Barrington, and the "Carleton" on Argyle street.

There is a Citizens' Free Library at the City Court House, in which building are also held the meetings of the Mayor and Corporation, and the Stipen diary Magistrate's Court. The other principal buildings are the Government House, St. Mary's Cathedral, Dalhousie College, (in which the Post Office is situated at present); the Asylum for the insane, (on the Dartmouth side,) Admiralty House, Halifax Club House, Supreme Court House, Gaol, Wellington Barracks, City Hospital, Penitentiary, City Prison, and the City Market House.

The Poor Asylum is a large building of brick and granite, just finished, at a cost of about \$260,000. It is one of the finest edifices in the city.

The Blind Asylum is a brick and stone building only lately completed, through the philanthropy of the late James Murdoch, Esq., who left £5,000 sterling towards educating the blind in Nova Scotia.

The Imperial Government have just finished a Military Hospital at a cost

of about \$150,000.

The Free School system in Nova Scotia has caused the erection of three handsome stone buildings in the city, to be used as school houses.

Halifax is well supplied in Banks of a most solid and substantial character, and all doing a good safe business, comprising: Halifax Bank, Peoples' Bank, Union Bank, Merchants' Bank, Nova Scotia Bank, Bank of British North America, and the Montreal Bank, and two Savings' Banks.

Two Building Societies, four Public Libraries, one Free Library, and seve-

ral Reading and other Recreation Rooms are established.

There are nineteen newspapers published in the city: three daily, and the remainder tri-weekly, weekly and monthly journals.

Twenty-three places of worship composed of—Church of England, five; Roman Catholic, three; Presbyterians, six; Wesleyans, three; Baptist, three; Congregational, one; and two belonging to the coloured population.

Halifax is famous for its beautiful drives and walks; and the fine cool temperature enjoyed in the hot season—owing to its proximity to the ocean will make it a foremost place of resort for the tourist. It has one of the finest harbours in the world, and with Bedford Basin at its head affords opportunity for any basis of the state of the sta tunity for sea bathing, yachting and other water amusements seldom offered

From Halifax stages run to Chester, Lunenburg, Liverpool, and Shelburne, and also to Tangier and other places along the eastern shore. Many of the gold fields of Nova Scotia are within easy distance, and the stranger may have the pleasure of visiting them during his stay.

Steamers leave Halifax (see page 50) for Portland, Boston and New York

also for ports along the Western shore of the Province, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, Bermuda, and the West Indies. The English Mail Steamers (Inman Line) from New York for England, call here going and returning.

Leaving Halifax by the Nova Scotia Railway (main line) we reach Truro, the Shire Town of Colchester County The Provincial Normal School is here, and manufactories are rapidly being established. At this point the Intercolonial Railway of Canada will connect with the Nova Scotia Road.

Amherst, the Shire Town of Cumberland County, is reached from Truro by a first class Stage line, and has now Railway connection with St. John, N.

B., via Intercolonial and E. & N. A. Railway.

Continuing our trip by rail from Truro we arrive at the Albion Mines, where the Pictou Coal Mines are principally situated. New Glasgow, three miles further, is a thriving little town, and situated on the East River. A steamer runs down the river to Pictou, and Lindsay & Co.'s Stage Coaches connect here for Cape Breton. Pictou, eight miles from New Glasgow, is very prettily situated on the side of a hill facing the harbour. The Train stops at the Landing, and we cross by steamers to Pictou. The boats of the Quete and Gulf Ports Steamship Company make this the terminus of their route. The steamers of the P. E. I. Steam Navigation Company run here during the summer season.

The climate of the Maritime Provinces is thus truthfully and poetically described by a celebrated writer:—

"Nowhere on earth do the seasons of the year move on in lovelier, grander procession. In spring we have a quick awakening of vegetable life, and nature puts on her best attire, promptly as a bride on her wedding morn. Our summer is short, but gorgeous with splendor, and bedecked with flowers that can hardly be surpassed; we have oppressive heat at times, and occationally drought; but how do our summer showers refresh the face of all sionally drought; but how do our summer showers refresh the face of all sionally drought; but how do our summer showers refresh the face of all sionally drought; but how do our summer showers refresh the face of all sionally drought; but how do our summer showers refresh the face of all fields of grain and the woods, when it falls. In autumn we have the waving fields of grain and tasseled corn; our orchards display apples of gold in baskets of silver verdure, and we can reckon even the grape among our fruits; baskets of silver verdure, and we can reckon even the grape among our fruits; our forests present a richly tinted and many-coloured foliage: we have midour forests present a richly tinted and many-coloured foliage: we have midour forests present a richly tinted and many-coloured foliage: we have midour forests present a richly tinted and many-coloured foliage is a splendid valedictory to the season of growth and harvest; a bright and beautiful hectic flush sits upon the face of nature as death draws on, and we glide imperceptibly into winter."

In our April number, after the Ice king has given up possession, we shall add a sketch of the Bras d'Or Lake, Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island, and the Gulf Ports of New Brunswick. But for the present, we must bid adicu to our friends, and hope to meet them in the spring, much improved in every particular.

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78 Prince William Street.

INDEX TO CONTENTS.

CONDENSED TIME TABLES.	Neptune:
Grand Trunk:	Bras d'Or Lake.
Portland, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto De-	P. E. I. Steam Navigation Co.: Charlottetown, Georgetown, Port Hood
troit, and Chicago53	Strait of Canso, Pictou and Shediac.
Vermont Central:	
Boston, Ogdensburg, Montreal, Toronto,	Rothesay Castle: Shediac and North Shore, New Bruns-
Detroit and Chicago52	wick
FULL TIME TABLES.	Union Line:
Boston and Maine:	St. John and Fredericton.
Boston and South Berwick Junction55	Ouchen and Gulf Ports S. S. Co. :
Eastern (Mass):	Distan Charloffetown till Ports, N. D.
Boston and Portsmouth56	Quebec and Montreal 50
European & North American:	STAGE COACH LINES.
Maine Division—Bangor and Mattawam-	
keag. New Brunswick Division—St. John	Archibald's Halifax and Salmon River 50 Archibald & Purdy Truro & Amherst "
and St. Croix57	Blairs' Express Truro & Point Bule "
St. John, Shediac, & Pt. DuChene58	Wing's Halifax and Shelburne
Grand Trunk:	It: laun's Annanolis & Liverpool
Montreal and Quebec; Quebec & Riviere	Lindsay & Co.,—New Glasgow and Sydney,
DuLoup	l A D
Maine Central:	McAmis & Geddes -Antigonish and Wine
Portland, Danville June. and Bangor56	Harbor Wannouth "
New Brunswick & Canada:	Stailing's Digby and Yarmouth "
Saint Andrews, Saint Stephen and Wood-	MISCELLANEOUS.
stock 59	Hackney Coach Fares Halifax and Saint
Nova Scotia :	John
Halifax, Pictou, and Windsor60	Index to Advertisements
n	110
Porland, Saco and Portsmouth55	Introduction 15 & 17
Porland, Saco and Portsmouth	Introduction 15 & 17
Portland, Saco and Portsmouth	Introduction
Portland, Saco and Portsmouth	Introduction
Portland, Saco and Portsmouth	Introduction 15 & 17 Postal Information 15 & 17 Telegraph Information 18 DESCRIPTIVE: 45
Por/land, Suco and Portsmouth	Introduction
Por/land, Saco and Portsmouth	Introduction
Por/land, Saco and Portsmouth	Introduction
Por/land, Saco and Portsmouth	Introduction
Porlland, Saco and Portsmouth	Introduction
Por/land, Saco and Portsmouth	Introduction

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

	TODAL DIVIDA
RAILWAYS. PAGE.	PAGE
European and North American62	Godkin, Benjamin79
" Western Extension64	Harrington, E. R.
Nova Scotia67	Howard & Son80
	Murphy, Jeremiah74
STEAMSHIPS.	Outram & Co
Anchor Line65	
" Inside back cover.	NEW GLASGOW, N. S.
International73	Chisholm, Daniel78
New England and Nova Scotia71	
"M. A. Starr" 79	ST. JOHN, N. B.
"Rothesay Castle"	Barteaux, F. A
Quebec and Gulf Ports69	Burpee, I. & F48
	Duxton, T. B
HOTELS,	Foster, Seth R
Guthrie, John-	
"Waverley House," St. John, N. B14	Hegan, J. & J.
	Jardine & Co
"Halifax Hotel," Halifax, N. S	Lawlor, J. D
	Lawton, J. F
"International Hotel," St. John, N. B., 4	Livingstone, John
MCDOUGIG, John Well	Magee Bros. 51
"Robson House," Pictou, N. S12	Magee, D. & Co. 13
OII. MODELI	Masters T D
"Queen's Hotel," Fredericton, N. B10	Masters, J. D. 75
	May, James S. 74
"Taylor House," Pictou, N. S12	McMillan, J. & A. 46
	Murphy John.
"International Hotel," Halifax, N. S 3	Replies The A. C.
	Peiler & Brother 1 Rankine, T. & Sons 20 Spansor, H. I.
HALIFAX, N. S.	Spencer, H. L. Outside back cover. Stewart, Geo., jr. 70
Elliot, J. B. & Co32	Towns, Geo., jr70
PISHWICK, P. W.	Temple, Thos. Inside front cover. Thompson, R. Inside front cover.
Fraser, Reynolds & Co	m. inompson, R.
00	Turner, J. D

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STEAMERS.

Anchor Line-See page 65.

Boston and Colonial Steamers "Commerce" and "Alhambra," ran between Boston and Charlottetown weekly, during the Summer months, calling at Halifax and Strait of Canso, going and returning.

"City of St. John"-Time in Spring.

Cunard Line (Branch) Steamers leave Halifax for Bermuda and St. Thomas, every fourth Friday, at noon,

"Emperor" leaves St. John for Digby and Annapolis every Wednesday and Saturday morning, at 8 o'clock - returning same day.

Express Line Time in Spring.

Inman Line Leave New York for England via Halifax, fortnightly; leaving Halifax every alternate Friday at noon. Returning leave Liverpool every alternate Saturday; leaving Halifax for New York shortly after arrival.

International S. S. Co.—See page 73.

"Linda" runs weekly between St. John, Yarmouth and Boston.

" M. A. Starr"-See page 72.

New England and Nova Scotia S. S. Co.—See page 71.

" Neptune" Time in Spring.

P. E. I. Steam Navigation Co.—Time in Spring.

"Rothesay Castle"—See page 68.

Union Line Time in Spring.

Quebec and Gulf Ports S. S. Co.—See page 59.

STAGES.

Archibald's Leave Truro for Amherst daily; leaving Truro on arrival of morning trains, returning in time to connect with afternoon train for Halifax.

Archibald's Leave Halifax for Tangier, Sheet Harbour, and Salmon River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, at 6 o'clock, returning next day-

Blair's Express leaves Truro for Pugwash, Wallace, Tatamagouche, and Point Brule

on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, returning to Truro on the intervening days. King's Leaves Halifax for Chester, Bridgewater, Liverpool and Shelburne daily, at 6 o'clock, A. M., returning daily—(a branch runs from Chester to Lunenburg).

Kilcup's Leaves Annapolis for Liverpool every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 6 o'clock, A. M., returning next day.

Lindsay & Co. Leave New Glasgow for Antigonish, Guysboro', Strait of Canso, St. Peters, Sydney and Cow Bay daily, on arrival of morning train from Halifest returning daily in time to connect with afternoon train for Halifax.

McAmis & Geddes' Stage leaves Antigonish for Sherbrooke and Wine Harbout Gold Fields, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, returning the

Stailing's -- Leave Digby for Weymouth and Yarmouth daily, boat days, about one hour after her arrival from Annapolis, other days at 6 P. M., returning leave Yarmouth at 5 P. M.



MAGEE BROTHERS,

IMPORTERS OF

British and Foreign

DRY GOODS

FURS, &c., &c.

Wholesale and Retail.

MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT.

DRESSES,

MANTLES,

SHIRTS.

AND REGALIA

Of Gyory dossoription MADE TO ORDER IN A SUPERIOR MANNER.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Corner of King and Prince William Streets, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROAD LINE.

GENERAL OFFICES-ST. ALBANS.

J. G. SMITH, President.
G. MERRILL, General Superintendent.
L. MILLIS, General Eastern Agent, 65 Washington Street, Boston.

J. W. Hobart, General Freight Agent.
M. G. Elliot, General Ticket Agent.
IDec. 14, 1870.

CONDENSED TIME-TABLE of Through Express Trains-Boston and Chicago.

	UNNING NORTE	I and V	VEST.	R	UNNING	воштн	and I	CAST.
Mis		No. 1.	No. 2.	Mls	000.00		No. 1.	No. 2.
0	BOSTONLeave	8,00 A.M.	6,00 P.M.		CHICAGO	UNS.	9.00 A.M.	
26	Lowell	8.48	6.55	281	DETROIT	Lve	6.20 P.M	7 10 A.M.
40	Manahaataa	9.20 "	7.20 "				1.05 A.W	1.45 P.N.
75	Manchester Concord	10.25	7.55 **	509	TORONTO Coburg Belleville		6.00	7.30
1 334	I P PAN R I I N	111 10 44	0.40	579	Coburg		9.15 "	10.30
1 113	Hanburv	110 05 44	9.30 "	622	Belleville	••••••	11.10 "	12.25 A.M.
133	Enfield	12.46	11 21 "	11 070	IN IDDSIAN		1 35 PM.	2.40 4.55
144	WHITE RIVER JNG Arr	1.15 P.M.	11.55 "	11 011	Drockville		3.40)	5.30 "
163	WHITE RIVER JNCArr	1.25	12.10 а.м.	130	Prescott	Arr	4,10	10.30 P.M.
177	South Royalton	2.12 "	112.58 **	0.0	OTTAWA	Lve	12.00 м.	
1 198	Northfield	2.46	1.32 "	3/	Oxford		2.00 P.M.	1.00 A.M.
209	Randolph Northfield Montpelier	3.40	2.27	11	rrescott		3.10	
218	Waterbury	4.30 **	2.40 3.25	730	Prescott Jun	cLv	4.10	5.30
231	Waterbury. Richmond.	5.09 "	4.05	1 759	OGDENSBU	RGLve	5.00	6.20
240	Essex Junet	5.40 "	4.42 "	794	Potsdam Jur Malone	ıc	7.15	8.10
261	Burlington	5.00 "	4.15 "					10.42
===	Ot. ALBANSArr	6.35 "	5.42 "	875	ST. ALBAN	S A	5.50	11.50
983	ST. ALBANSArr	6.50 **	6.10 **	1	OHEREC		0.00	
200	St. Armand Live Stanbridge	7.30 "	7.05 **	17ž	QUEBEC MONTREAL		6.00 P.M.	
308	St. Johns	7.50	7.19					
335	MONTREALArr	8.05	7.35 "	199	St. Johns		10 00 "	4.50
	OHERE Lve	10.00	8.50 **					5.32
507	QUEBECArr	8.00 A V	ł	275	St. Armand. ST. ALBAN	····	11.02	6.45
264	ST. ALBANSLve	6 55 P. W	0.05	1000	SI. ALBAN	SArr	11.45	
288	Rouses Point	8.00	6.05 A.M. 7.18	ll one	Burlington	Lve	12.00 M.	7.30 7.50
363	Malone	10.30 "	10.00 "	900	Essex Junc		12.30 P.M.	8.40
ACVE	OGDENOBED	12.12 A.M.	12.00 м.		Richmond	······ •••••	1.00	9.05
400	PrescottLve	1.25 "	1.10 P.M.					9.40
425	OxfordLve	5.45	1.15 "	933				9.55
463	OxfordArr	6.40 "	2.00 "					10.35
	AFF	8.30 "	3.45 "					11.39 12.25 ▲ ¥
409	PrescottLve			000	South Royal WHITE RIV	ton	4.32	1.20
462	BrockvilleLve	1.35 "	1.15 "	000	" TILE HI	JNCArr	5.15	1.50
469	Kingston	2.10 "	1.50 "	1007	Enfield	Lve	5.35	2.29
517	Belleville	6.20 "	4.05 "	1027	Danbury	•••••	6.07	3.29
560	Coburg	8.25 "	6.15 " 8.25 "	1046	Danbury Franklin		7.35 "	4.25
715	Coburg TORONTOStratford	11.45 "	11.30 "	11065	Concord	*****************	8.15 "	1 5.30
858	DETROIM	3.45 P. w	4.00 A M	1100	id wicπesteι."	********	8.53	6.15
1139	CHICAGOArr	10.20	9.10	11114	Nashua	******************	9.00	7.40
1	Arr	[8.00 A.M.	8.00 P.M.	11130	Lowell BOSTON		9.30	8.35
				11-400	POSTOK	Arr	10,30	امد
1.								

Luxurious Drawing-Room and Compartment Cars.

FROM BOSTON TO MONTREAL WITHOUT CHANGE.

W. H. OLIVE, General Ticket Agent,

REED'S POINT WHARF, ST. JOHN, N. B.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

RICHARD POTTER, President, LONDON, ENGLAND. [Oct. 31st, 1870.

C. J. Brydges, Managing Director, Montreal.
J. Hickson, Sec'y. and Treasurer,
Richard Eaton, Locomotive Supt. "

H. SHACKELL, Gen. Pass. Agent, Montreal-F. C. STRATTON, Gen. Freight Agent, " P. S. STEVENSON, Gen. Western Freight

Agent, Toronto.

CONDENSED TIME-TABLE of Through Express Trains-Portland and Chicago.

	Westward T	rains.			Eastward Tr		
Mis	STATIONS.	No. 1.	No. 2.	Mls	STATIONS.	No. 1.	No. 2.
.0	PORTLAND Leave		1.10 г. м.	0	CHICAGOLeave	9,00 A.M.	9.00 г.м. 11.10
91 149	Gorham		6.00	56	Michigan City Kalamazoo		
196	Gorham. Island Pond. Sherbrooke	6.20	12.30 A.M.	1 176	Marshall	3.28	1.0.00
221	Kichmond	7.30	2.05	281	DETROIT JUNC. Ar	6.40 "	7.30 7.30
317	QUEBEC (Pt. Levi) Ar	5.00 P.M.	8.00 ° 8.00 P·M·	930	Milwanker June		7.40 9.45
251	St Hyngintha	9.35 A.M.	4.15 A.M.	341	Port Huron	9.40 "	10.35 "
~00	ICL Lambert	111.00	0.00	421	STRATFORD {Ar	1.05 A.M.	1.45 P.M.
297	MONTREAL {Ar	8.00 P.M.	8 00 "	447	Rarlin	2.25 "	3.10
364	CORNWALL Ar	10.50 "	10 45	460	Guelph	1 3.10	3.57 5.00
409	Prescott June.	1:35 A.M.	1,15 P M.	197	Brainnton	4.37	5.20
120	Uxford	1 6.40 **	2.00	509	TORONTO {Ar	6.00	6.15 " 7.30 "
	ULLIAN A	8.30 "	3,45 "	-	Peterboro' Ar	12.35 P.M.	***********
*100	Brockville Ottawa Ly	10 30 p. M.		572	Dan Hone	1 × 45 a.m.	10.05
462	Perth		11.20	578	COBOURG {Ar	9,15	10.30
469	KINGSTON	4.15 A.M.	3,45 P.M. 4.05	622	Belleville	11.10 "	12.25 A.M.
017	Belleville	6.20 "	6.15	670	KINGSTON Ar	1,35 г.м.	2.40
561	COBOURG Ar	8,25	8.10				
267	Port Hope	8.45	8.50 "	64	Perth Brockville	3.40	4,55 "
293	Peterioro'Lv		5 20 Р.м.	-	Ottown Liv	112.(X) M.	10.30 P.M.
630	TORONTO Ar	11.30 "	11.30 "	37	Oxford	2.(g) P.m.	
901	Bramuton	19.40 p.M.		730	Prescott JuneLv	6.10	5.30 A.M. 7.20
678	Guelch	1.03	1.45 a M.	775	CORNWALL Lv	6.25 "	7.35
900	Derlin	2.30	2,25 "	840	MONTREAL Ar	9.30	10.30 ° 2.00 г.м
(18	STRATFORD	9.45	3.30	917	St Lambert	10.40	2.25 ··· 3.55 ··
100	Sarnia	730 "	6.30	875	St. Hyacinthe	12.05	
04,3,5	Port Huron. Milwaukee Junc	9.55	8.45 "		QUEBEC (Pt. Levi) { Ar	8,00 P.M.	***************
858	DETROIT JUNC $\left\{egin{array}{c} Ar \ Lv \end{array} ight.$	10.05	9.00 "	73.0	D'-hmond	2.15 A.M.	6.15
302	Marshall	1 27 A M	1,55 P M.	943	Sherbrooke	7.00	9.45
1083	Michigan City	2.52	3.08 ** 5.53 **	1048	Island Pond	9,45	
1139	CHICAGOArrive	8.00 "	8.00 "	1139	PORTLAND	2.10 P.M.	

SLEEPING CARS on Night Express Trains between Montreal and Island Pond.

PULLMAN'S PALATIAL SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT EXPRESS TRAINS between MONTREAL and the WEST

NOTE.—STANDARD OF TIME.—Trains are run between Portland and Island Pond by Portland time; between Island Pond and Montreal by Montreal time; between Montreal and Toronto by Montreal time; between Toronto and Sarnia by Toronto time; between Port Huron and Detroit by Chicago time; between Detroit and Chicago via Michigan Central, by Chicago time;

Trains leaving terminal stations on Saturday evenings run through to destination Sunday

morning. Other trains leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

Trains are run Daily, Sundays excepted, by Montreal Time.

SLEEPING CARS on Night Express Trains.

		o wue	DOC		Quebec to Montreal.						
<u> </u>	STATIONS.		Mix	Mix	Ex	Us	STATIONS.	+Ex.	Mix	Miz	
O M	NTREAT.	17CH V C	A . M.	A . (4)	P.M.	_	Leav				
7101.	LAMBEL			•	10 40	U	WUEREC (Point Land)	0.00	l	8.0	
HEIDL.	Hubert			ſ		8	Hadlow	8.05			
INDE.	. nruno		1				Chaudiere Curve Craig's Road	. 8.30	,	9.2	
						20	Black Rivor	0.10	ı l	1 9.0	
28 80	Hilaire Ixante	·····	•••••		[11.20]	1 20	Micipot's Mills	0.45	. F	4 117.4	
35 St.	Hyacinthe		•		123.72	• • • • •	L/VSLOF.	110 15	. 1	111.4	
42 Br	ltannia Mills Liboire		••••	******	12-05	41	i Decaneou⊁	110 20	N†	112.0	
44 St.	Liboire	*** *** ***	•••••	•••••	******	19	~Omerant	10.55	а.	12.9	
48 UT	ton				12 19	64	Stanfold	11.15		1.1	
49 (1)	d Ducham	*** *** *** * * * * * * * * * * * * * *			1.05	71	ArthabaskaWarwick	11.49		30	
ag Na	the Daniel	*** *** *** * * * *		l	5						
TO DI	w Durham					no.	RICHMOND SA New Durham	12.00	Ni	1 0.1	
10 15 1	CHMOND	} ^`r		******	2.00	- 50	RICHMOND 3 f	v 20	. 1	1	
St Da	ınville	(14)	9.00	••••••	2.30						
00 W	arwick		10 10	*** *** *	3 50	110	Old Durham	2.50)		
23 80	#13101(1,	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	12.00		4.50	108	St Libeire	3.30			
31 Re	PROGRAM	**********	12.45		5.10	1.30	Rritannia Milla				
35 Ly	*ter		1.40		5,40	137	St. Hyacinthe	. 3.32			
43 M	othot's Mills		2,00	******	5.50	144	Soixante	4.40			
52 KI	ack River		9 75		0.20	150	Soixante St. Hilaire	5.10			
of Cr	aig's Road	*** *** *** ***	3.45		7.05	161	St. Hilaire	5.18			
70 1	nudiere Curve	*** *** *** **.	4.20		7.30	169	Belœil St. Bruno St. Hubert	5.35			
172 00	JERECTES, T.		4.40		7.50	185	St. Hubert St. Lambert MONTREAL Arriv	5.50	/		
-1-6	100 (1 min(1'6/						MONTREAL Arriv	6.00			
B 3" "	Phys N. C. L. 4 15	Acrive	P.M.	P M.	A.M.		Funs through to Montanal	0		P. #	

QUEBEC AND RIVIERE DU LOUP.

Trains are run Daily, Sund.

Quebec to Rivier	o D		ou	p.		11		Riviere Du Loup to	Q11(abec	
STATIONS.	1	Mail		-1	i	11-	v,				
I.	enve	(a a	-			. -	₹,	STATIONS,	Mail	4	
O QUEBEC (Point Levi)	SHAG	A 100	.1	- 1	i	11:	<u> </u>	Leave	1.		1
2 Hadlow		A MI		•••		!	0,	RIVIERE DILLOUP	A. M.	i	1
8 Chaudiere Curve	••••••	A no.	1	•••			-6°	Lake Road	3,00)	1
12 St. Jean Chrysostome		9 25	1	•		11 *	12	St. Alayandan	1 2 20	4	1
17 St. Henri		9 40	1			.] •	16	STATIONS. RIVIERE DU LOUP Lake Road. St. Alexandre. St. Andre.	9 40	4··· ···	
25 St. Charles		. 9 55'	4	1]] ÷	ίğ	Lake Road St. Alexandre St. Andre Ste. Helene Ste. Pascal St. Denis	9 52	,	1
31 St. Michel		10 20	4			11 -	95	ore. Helene	10 02	4	("
R St. Valian		10 40'	4	<i>"</i> "]	***	11 7	20	St. Pascal	10 22	····	
20 St. Vennal		10 52	()	<i></i> I.		111 7	끖	St. Pascal. St. Denis. Riviere Ouelle. St. Anne. St. Anne. St. Anne. St. Roch. Elgin Rond. St. Jean Port Joli. Trois Saumons.	10 40	J!	1
12 St Diama	!	.11 07	C		,	-11 '	낉	Kiviero Ouelle	10 55	ا إر	
Policy Elekte	ا	ii ja'	4''' '	1.		1 3	10	St. Anne	lii 12	d'	···
te Can St. Thomas		11 35	.(''' '	***	••• ••	-11 7	:01	St. Roch	11 30	d!	***
35 Cap St. Ignace		ii 57	f*** '	***	•••	- 1	221	Elgin Road	111 49	ا تار	
58, to Anso a Gile		12 07	(*** :	***	•••	0	X)	St. Jean Port Joli	11 55	'	1 ***
60 L'ISLET	CAP	10 00	ı		•••	t	áΠ	Trois Saumong	10 10	J.,,)	
	3 6	10 26	(***	•••		.i) .	اره	T ITOT tam	10 90	1	i
65 Trois Saumons	(114	10 45	(***	•••		[["	"	L'ISLET 3 AL	12 20	[i •••
70 St. Jenn Port Joli	••••	12 40	[••••	*** **	ll P	181	Trois Saumons L'ISLET Anse a Gile	12 40	l)	1
74 Elgin Rond		Tio	(7	ήl.	Con St T-	12 50	···· ··· }	·".
78 St. Roch	*****	1 12	i			JJ 7	18	St Thomase	1 00	····	
Sie. Anne		125	f			1 8	431	Q. Diamas	1 20	·	
Of Riviers Onelle		1 481	1			115	ای	C. Pierre	1 40	····	
or Cr. Dania		2 08/	(11 0	깨.	L'ISLET {Ar L'Anse a Gile Cap St. Ignace St. Thomas St. Pierre St. Francois St. Valier St. Michel	1 50	i	
Migr Denta		2 25	í			1 6	셊	St. Valier	2 05]	
of St. Pascal		2 43	,		** ***	11	3	St. Michel	2 17	1	
Wiste. Helene		3 00			******	110	41	St. Charles	2 40		***
19 St. Andre		3 10	,··· ·		***	1,11	9	St. Henri	2 05		* "
14 St. Alexandre		2 22	,··· ·	••	*** ***	11	4	St. Jean Chrysostome	1 3 20		
20 Lake Road		2 40	··· ·			Tii.	8	Chaudeire Curve	0 25		***
26 RIVIERE DULLOUS."	***	3 40].	*** ***	.12	$A ^{\gamma}$	Hadlow	2 55		
91 Riviere Ouelle % St. Denis. 101 St. Priscal. 107 Ste. Helene. 119 St. Andre. 114 St. Alexandre. 20 Lake Rond. 26 RIVIERE DU LOUP	322	4.00	• • •			112	6	QUEBEC (Point Lori)	2001		

BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD.

FRANCIS GOONWELL, President.
WILLIAM MERRITT, Gen'l. Superintendent.
J. S. EATON, General Ticket Agent.
J. B. GILLETT, General Freight Agent, BOSTON. J. S. Eaton. General Ticket Agent.

PORTLAND to BOSTON.						BOSTON to PORTLAND.					
	Pas. Pas				-	STATIONS.	Pas.	Ex.	Pas	Ex.	! !
Portland LEAVE	Pats. Pats	. 1 45					1 1		1		1 :
. <u></u>	l i		-	1	7	LEAVE	A. M.	ж.	P. M.	r. M.	1 :
2 Postland LEAVE	6.15 8.4	1. P.M.	C C OI		0	BOSTON	7,50	12.00	3.00	0.(4)	···•
010		1992	2 40 1801 8		2	Somerville	7.38	12.08	3,03	6,08	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
So. BER. JUNC	7.45 10.3										
Salmon Falls	7.50-10.4			!	- 5	Malden	7,42	12.10		10,1	*****
91100111111111111	7.53 10.4				. 7	Metroseaman	7.46	12.2	3.20		
6 Dover	8 00 10.5	o. o.e. 2. 5.H			9	Wakefield June	7.01	12.2	دين. حود ود ا		
9 Madbury	8.0611.0 $8.1211.0$	4 0.14 4 5.90	4.31		-10	Wakefield	1.32	12.30	77.720	6.25	1
Durham Bennett Road	8.17 11.1		4.5		12	Reoding	1 1 3 1	11 2.00	0.00	6.31	
Newmarket	8.22 11 1	6 5.3			15	Within Sten 2 and	3.77	12.45		6.39	
20 So. Newmarket	8.35 11.2	5 5 6			- 21	Ballardvale		12.50		6,43	
24 EXETER	8.50 11.4	3 6 00				Sagh Lawrence		12.57		6,50	
evilla M. Hanat	1 8 58/11 5	0 6 1	8.33			North Lawrence.					
	1 9 0 (11.3	3r + 6/13	8.35		21	North Andover	8 30	1 (1)	1.05	6.85	
TO A CWIOD	9,05 11.5	9 6.19	8,43		-50	Ward Hill		1.10	4.10	7.00	
OU(E BILLS) (1 to	9.15 12.0	5 6.25	8,48		-01	Bradford	8.40	1.15	4.13	7.03	;
"GALKIDson	-0.18112.0	9 6.0	-8.59		3.7	HAVERHILL	8.45		4.20	7.04	
THRAVERBULL	0.36112	$0^{\circ} 6.40$	ų 8,56			Atkinson	8.73	1.27		7.11	
74 Dradtord	1 4 3 2412 2	2 6,42	8 58			Plaistow					
		5 6.15	9,00		11	Newton	9.0%	1.36			
TO A OFTH A Bidaver	1 9 46112.2	θ , 6.59	9.05		41	E. K. Woodhouse	9,10	1.41	4.41		
" AUTID Lawrange	F G 100 .	4 .	1		14.	E K. Deoot	9.12	1,43			
721-20uth Lawrence	1 9 45112.4	0 6.55	9,10		541	EXETER	9.30	2.02			
24 Andover	1.9.56012.4		9.15		51	So. Newmarket	9.38	2.12		4.7	
"" Dillardvale	1-9-54112.5		9.19		57	Newmarket	9 4 9	2.19	5.23		****
36 Wilmington June	10.00 12.5	5 7.11			59	Bennett Road	3.30		5.28		4
62 Reading	10.10 1.0	5 7.22			62	Durham	9,33		5 33		
64 Wakefield	10.15 1.1				(i.)	Madbury	10.30		5, 45	8 1.	
85 Wakefield June	10.17 1.1				64	Daver	10 16		5.51		
67 Melrose	[10.22] 1.2				71	Rallinsford	10.21	2.51	5.57	3,19	
69 Malden 70 Medford June	$\begin{bmatrix} 10,30 & 1.2 \\ 10.32 & 1.3 \end{bmatrix}$	11 7 16	9.50			o nee mixe	10 35	2.57	6 (15)	8,9	
72 Somerville	10.32 1.3	1 7 50	9.3	1	4	So. BER. J. U.S.			7 05	0.50	
74 BOSTON	10.45 1.4	3 8 00	10.00			Portland	12.39	.,,011	1		
- SULUM	A.M. P.M										
ARRIVE	A. M. F. W			. e. S	111	h Berwick Junctio	n. an	d the	1.00	թ.ա. Կ	rt#10

*The 6.00 p.m. express train from Roston to South Berwick Junction, and the 7.25 p.m. train from South Berwick Junction run Monday, Wednesday and Friday only.

At Portland-connects with Maine Central for New Brunswick, via European and North American Railway. STANDASD OF TIME Clock in Passenger Station at Boston.

PORTLAND, SACO & PORTSMOUTH RAILROAD. [Dec. 5, 1870.

I. Goodwin, President, Portsmouth, N. H. [Die, 5, 18] nerintendent. E. Nott, Treasurer, Portland. FRANCIS CHASE, Superintendent.

	PORTLAND to BOSTON.							BOSTON to	P	JRT	LA.	ND.	
Ž.	FURTLANI	ייי	ъv	D T (7111				t 4*.	Pas	18×.	Par.	Ex.
.=	STATIONS.	Pas.	Pare	17.44	Pile.		<u> </u>						
7					. w	P. M.	Ē	LEAVE	A. M.	M.	3,00	A. W.	г. м. в (н
-0	PORTLAND	A. M.	A. M. '	2.55	11.20	(),(//	_	Boston		13.17	7 30		8.00
- 2	Cape Elizabeth	6.20	8,521	3,08	5.20	0.01	0	PORTSMOUTH	10.00	2.30	5.35		8.04
- 0	(Scarboro(A.k bill)	6 %	9.031	3.18	5.35			Kittery	10.17	2.47	5.47		8.12
14	West Searboro	6 34	9,10 9,22	3.25	5.44 5.56			Elliot June O. T. & C. R.	10.28	2.58	5.54		8.21
417	SAC)Biddeford	6.49			6.04		14	SO. BERWICK J.	10,42	3.10	6.12	••••	8.27 8.38
4.07	Nennehunk Port	6 591	9.40	3.53		6.41	18	North Berwick	11 10	9 95	6. 0		8,49
4)	Kennebunk	7.10	9.53	4.05	•••••	6,50 7,00		Wells Kennebunk		4.05	6,5		9.02
34	Wells North Berwick	7.34						IL an exchange little	1 P'	7	2.0		9.10
• • • • •	OU. RERWICE II	7.45 1	0.35	4.48		7.:0					1.2		
71	June (I T E () D	7.53					38	SACO West Searboro	12.02	4,37	7.33.	8.17	9.34
50	Elliot Kittery		1 05	5.20		7.47	46	Searboro(Oak hill)	12.10	4.45	7.41	8.25	9.40
52	LOWISMOUTH	8.21	1.10	5.25		7.52	50				1	8.45	9.50
_	Boston	10 45	1.45	8.00		10.00	5.	PORTLAND	P. M.	P.M.	ı M.	A M	P. M.
_	ARRIVE	A.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M.	P.M.		Danilan.					

*The train leaving Portland 6.00 p.m. and train arriving of Portland 9.50 p.m., will run only to and from S. Berwick Junction on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

At Portland—connects with Maine Central for New Brunswick, via European and North American Railway.

EASTERN RAILROAD.

GRORGE M. BROWNE, President. J. B. PARKER, Treasurer.

J. PRESCOTT. General Superintendent. GEO. RUSSELL, General Ticket Agent, BOSTON.

_	PORTLAND to BOSTON.							BOSTON	to PO	RT	LA]	ND.	
8	STATIONS.	Pas.			W 144		ĝ	STATIONS.	Pas.	Pas.	Pas.	Ex.	Ex.
Miles.	Portland	6.15	8.40	P. M. 2.55	A. M.	P. M. 6.00		BOSTON LE					~ 4
Ū.	PORTSMOUTH		11.15									4,40	
5	Greenland		$\frac{11.24}{11.28}$				ıvı	South Malden. Chelsen	,	1	- 1		
10	Hampton	8,48	11.35	5,54	6.40	8.15	1 '7	ITUTIO Unalega	II.	i	- 1		
14	Hampton Falls, Seabrook	8.53	11.40 11.43	6.00		8.20 8.23	11	Lynn Lynn		12.27			6.28
18 20	Salisbury NEWBURYPORT	0.01	111 50	0 30	0.50	8.27				12.33			
22	IMIII Crossing	3.10	11.55	0.15	7.05	8.32 8.39	18	Beverly	8.10	12.43 12.50	3,40		0.10
25 29	Ipswich		12.06	6.27		8.43				1.00	*******	5.32	
32 34	Appleton	934	19 92	8 40			24	Appletus	8.2			5 46	
36	North Beverly	1	10 90	-	7.35	9. 3				1.18	4.11	1.550	7.10
100	IDEVERIV	1 0 50	110 45		7.50		34	Mill Crossin	8.02	1.28	4.18		
	SALEM	1	1 1 05	1 m no								6.12	7.18
46	West Lynn	110.13	1.08	7.28	8.10			Silisbury Seabrook				6.26	
						9.41	46	Hampton Fall	s 9.20	1.58	4.51	1 2 20	
53	South Malden	10.29	1.20		8.25	9,45	1 271	AUTER Homber	אכוחו ייי		5.07	1 4 41	
				7.48 7.51		$\frac{9.48}{9.51}$	56	Greenland PORTSMOUT	°.45	2.16	5.15	6.48	7,56
J	BOSTON	10.45	1.45	8.00	8.40	10.00	1108	Portland	119 20	5.00	7 55		9.50
_					A. M.	P,M		ARR	IVE P.M	P. M.	P. M.		P. M.
Αı	At Portland - Connects with Maine Central for New Brunswick via European & North												

American Kallway.

*Runs Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday only.

† On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays to Newburyport only, and Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays to Portsmouth.

MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

GENERAL OFFICES-WATERVILLE, ME. R. B. Dunn, President. Edwin Noyrs, General Superintendent.

J. Nyr, Treasurer. F. E. Booтнву, General Ticket Agent.

Dec. 5, 1870.

Ba	ngor to Portland	d aı	nd '	Doo				DOUTHBY,	Gene	rui 1	TORU		_
Mis	ngor to Portland	1.00	17-	DON	ion.	Bo	ston	to Port	land	laı	nd I	Ban	gor
		12000.	EX.	Loc.	 	MI	8	TATIONS.		Loca	Ex.	Loc.	
	MATTAWAMKEAG.	A. M.	A. M	PW		1					_	-	l
	MATTAWAMKRAG		4.40				Dogmo	L.	RAVE	A. M.	A. M.	A, M.	
10	Uanan and B	*****	7.30	2.55			PORTI	AND			7.30	7.10	
15	Carmal		7.53	3.18		-0	DANS	LLE JUNCT		·····	1.10	90	
10	Trans.	******	J 75.(8)	1 3 20		6	Aubur	n	- 1		9 44	I K.OV	
24 27	East Newport Newport		8.31	3.50		7							
30	Detroit		8.40	4 05		14							
34	Newport. Detroit Pittsfield Burnham Clinton		8.49	4.14			Load	,	•••••••	· · · • · · ·	3.00	,	
41	Burnham		9.15	4 23	••••	20							
5.7	Mandaltta Miss		1 7.29	4 54									
55	Clinton	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	9.45	5.10		40	Rolena	eia			3.53		
00	WAIERAILLE LY	••••	16.00			44	North	Relevado		••••	4.13		
GA OI	West Waterville		10.18			49	West V	de Belgrade Vaterville.	•••••		4.35	,	
70	Belgrade	¦				55	WATE	RVILLE	JAr			*****	
78	Readfield	******	10.37			58							161.00
84	Winthrop		11.19		·	64							
93	Leads		11.29			69						7.40	
96	Greene	••••	11.39			80	Dates	[u			5.55	8 12	
100	West Waterville. North Belgrade. Belgrade Rendfield Winthrop Monmouth Leeds. Greene. Barker's. Lewiston	******	11.46	·····	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	83						1 2 21	
103	Lewiston	6.20	12.01		******	86	East N	ewport			6.29	8.31	
110	DANVILLE JUNGSION	6.27	12.09			95	Carmo	***************			6.46	8,40	
137	Lewiston Auburn DANVILLE JUNCTION PORTLAND	0.45	12.23			100	Hermo	n Pond			7.09	9.08	
245	BOSTON	8.15	2.10	·····		110	Bango	r		*******	7 36	9.32	تشننة
	Lewiston Auburn DANVILLR JUNCTION PORTLAND BOSTON ARRIVE	A.M.	P.W	P W		168	Matta	wamkeag			10.40		*****
			1 - 121.	14	F. M.	!!	<u> </u>	AI	RIVE	A.M.	P. M.	P. M.	پييدا

EUROPEAN & NORTH AMERICAN RAILROAD.

MAINE DIVISION.

[Nov. 28, 1870.

J. M. Lunt, Superintendent. G. K. JEWETT. President. M. H. ANGELL, General Ticket Agent, Bangor, Me.

==:										
_	Bangor to Matt	awamk	eag.		Mattawamkeag	to B	ang	or.		
Miles.	STATIONS.	MixlAcm	Mix Mail	a.	STATIONS.	Mail	Mix	Mix	Acm	
Ξ	STATIONS.			=						
-	Leave	A.M. A.M.		<u> </u>	Leave	A. M.	a.m.	1.10	р.ш.	
Õ	RANGOD	7 55 11 30	4.45 7.50		MATTAWAMKEAG	4 477		1.20	*** ***	
7	Veazie Basin Mills	8.10 11.42 8 18 11.50	4.58 8.03 5.07	12	Lincoln Centre	5.10		2.10	,	
				14	Lincoln	5.16	.			
9	TY Angrar	1 8 40 17 00	5 20	93	Enfield Passadumkeag					
19	Great Works Oldtown Milford	8.50 12.10	5.30 8.23 5.40 8.30	39	Passadumkeag Olamon	6.05		4.05		
iš	Milford	9.10 12.25	5.50 8.35	35.0	Freenbush					
18	Milford	9.25	8.47	40	Costigan		7.45			
				101	Miltord Oldtown	6.45	8,00	5.40	1.30	
šĭ	Olamon Passadumkeag	9.50		47 0	Freat Works	6.48	8,05	5,45 5,55		
w	DIBLICA	110.301	7.00	1 4000	Wabstar		0.4"			
77	Lincoln	111.10	1 9.00		OronoBasin Mills			6.05	1.50	
55	Lincoln Centre	11.20	10.02		VeazieBANGOR	7.10	8.40	6.15 6.35	2.00 2.15	
58	Winn MATTAWAMKEAG	12.10	10.40	58	BANGORArrive	7.25	8,00 a.m.	0,30 n.m.		
_	Arrive	P.M. P.M.	P.M. P.M.	'	Arrive	a.m.				

Bangor-Connects with Maine Central Railroad for Portland, Boston, &c.

			ENT Q 1070
34 TO 137	BRUNSWICK	DIVISION.	[Nov. 8, 1870.
TA TP AA	DWOMPHICE		and the second second second second

_	Tile and the same	1370	stward	Trai	ns.	OFFICES:		
Eastward Trains.					Pass	Danel		
8	Stations. LEAVE	Pass Pass					ST. JOHN, N. B.	
3	T.P. V.	a.m. a.m	3	Leave	a.m.	p.m.		
3	HOULTON	8.30	OST JOH	n, (F'ville)	8 00	4 15		
	CODSTRICK	8 15	OIT -man	for	- A 1027	4 2 1	E. R. Burree,	
	RICHMOND	8 45	7 Grand	Bay	8 25	4 44	General Manager.	
	OT. ANDREWS	9.00	11 Westfi	eld	0 50	5 14	General Manager.	
1	ST. STEPHEN	10 00	16 Nerep	8	0 00	£ 40	H. D. McLEOD,	
v	OT CROIX	p.m		don	941	5 54	Local Sup't.	
,5	MCADAM JUNC	. 2.00		enux				
75	Magaguadavic	2.33		illen	10 06	6 14	W. RAINNIE,	
(1)	HIBTVAT	1 2 001 1	94 11 0 114		10 17	6 22	Train Master.	
49	Cork	3.28				6 33	and the second s	
45	Tracy	4.10						
~~	Fredericton June	4.23	40 17-40	icton lunc		6.52	CONNECTIONS AT	
Ų	FREDERICTON	8 15	42 Freder	Tree Creck		7 01	McAnan JUNCTION	
	Courting Dick	.i	50 Pusing	onis		7 16	Danie	
10	Glasier Waasis	8 31	M Wansie			7 28	-with New Dinns-	
14	Rusingonis	900	58 Glasie			7 41]	wick & Canada Rail-	
			63 Salam	anca		7 56	way, for St. Andrews.	
22	Fredericton June	9 25	64 FRED	ERICTON		8 00	McADAM JUNCTION -with New Bruns- wick & Canada Rail- way, for St. Andrews, St. Stephen, Wood- stock, and Rich-	
45	Fredericton June	4.27 9.30	42 Freder	icton June.	10 50		Diah	
					11 02		stock, and Rich-	
53	Hovt	4.52 0.55	57 Cork					
58	Hoyt Enniskillen Gaspereaux Clarendon	5.02 10.05	62 Harve	у	11 58		mond.—By Calais & Lewys' Island Rail- way and Stage to	
58	Gaspereaux	5.11 10 14	72 Magag	uadavic	12 30	*** *** ***	d Germa to	
62	Clarendon	5.22 10 24	81 MoAD	AM JUNC	100		Lincoln; and from Houlton and Wood-	
90	Welsford	5.36 10 41	87 ST. C	ROIX	4 25		Lincoln; and nom	
	IX Branie	1 5 59111 (12)	125 ST. A	PEPHEN	3 30		Houlton and Wood-	
(0	Westfield	. 6.15 11 17	116 51. 5	MOND	4 30		stock by Eastern Ex-	
90	Grand Bay	. 6.31 11 32	121 WOOT	STOCK	4 45		stock by Eastern Ex- press Line of Stages	
87	Lancaster Sr. John, (F'ville	. 6.51 11 51	131 11011	TON	4 30		. Wattawamkaag	
31	ATTION TO BUILD ATTIO	// /.00 12 00	12/ 11002	Arrive	p.m.	p,m,	TO Martin	
-	Arrive	p.m. noon	1				lean and Houlton, 54	

TAGES.—A Daily Line of first class Stages runs between Mattawamkeag and Houlton, 54 miles, connecting with New Brunswick and Canada Railway for McAdam Junction, and thence via New Brunswick Division of European and North American Railway for St. John.
Stages also run from Lineoln Station daily for Princeton Station, 56 miles, connecting there With Trains for Calais, and at St. Stephen with New Brunswick and Canada Railway for McWith Trains for Calais, and at St. Stephen with New Brunswick and Canada Railway for McAdam Junction, thence via New Brunswick Division, E. & N. A. R'y, for St. John, thus forming a comfortable and expeditious Through Route between Maine and New Brunswick.

For full connections see page 64.

EUROPEAN & NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY.

GENERAL OFFICES-ST. JOHN, N. B.

[Dec. 5, 1870.

LEWIS CARVELL, - ALEXANDER MCNAUGHTON, Accountant.

General Superintendent.
HENRY A. WHITNEY, Loco. and Car Sup't.

	TRAINS G	OII	NG.	EA	ST.		<u> </u>	TITE A TINE	COL	T (2)	TTT3	OM.	
MIs.	STATIONS.					Ace	11	TRAINS	GOIL	I G	W Ei	31.	
7	Leave	4 37		:			N.	STATIONS.	Acc	Ex.	Acc.	Acc.	Aco
08	T. JOHN	9.00	7.00	4 45	ļ	1	15	Le Le		A. M.	P. M		ĺ
					j	:	0						
5/1	orryburn	9 16	7 99	5 09			1 6			9 15			***
7 1	uverside	9 20		5 16									•••
9 F	$ \text{Cothesay} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Ar} \\ \text{Lv} \end{array} \right. $	9 25								9 45			تنسننا
10 0	luispamsis	9 30	7 36	5.23			0	Amherst		7 15			,
17:N	Vauwigewauk						i G	Amherst Aulae Sackville Dorchester Memramcoo		7 33	,		
		9 54	, 0 10				9	≗ Sackville		7 45	l		
	Tampion 3 Fig	10 08	0.00	6 19			· Z1	Dorchester. Memrameon Mendow Bro		8 30			***
26 1	*8880k000	140 10	1 2 22	, טאיט			259	Memramcoo	k	8 55			
			1 2 01	6 46			- (1	E Mesgow Br	ook	9 21			
33 1	Vorton	10 37	9 28	[발행									:::::::
' 39 A	Apohaqui	10.53	0.53	7 41			1 0	Painsee June	.Lv	9.50			***
44 5	Sussex	11 05	16.16	6 47	} ·		13				1		
) Lv	11 20	10.30	3 W			17	Trumpurey 8 M	1118	110 00	ł		***
47	Plumwescep Penobsquis	11 29	10.43	••••			19	Manatan	Ar	110 15	!		1 ***
61.7	Penobsquis Anagance	11.39	10.59				20	Roundan	Lv	10 45			***
017	Inagance	12 05	11 38				32	Boundary Cree	K	$11 \ 24$	····		
00,1	criteograce (tri	114 40	12 00		l	1 1	37	Salisbury Pollet River		11 37			
71 1	Petiteodine { Ar Pollet River Salisbury	12 35			1		40	D		11 56			
76.8	nlishurv						42	Petiteodiae {	Ar	12 15	1 00		
79 I	Boundary Creek						41	CLUBER BOOK	1	110 40	1 00		
90.3	foncton {Ar										9 61		
017 1	foncton { Ar	0 00					1 01	* Jun Wescon	1	1 1 10			
91 1	Illumbhrov's Mill	0.00	*** ***				64	Sussex	Ar	1 25			
355 U	Ook's Rrook	9.51			***		104	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Lv 630	1 45			***
240 1	'AINSEC JUNC Ar	9.55								1 58	3 21		***
0 5 12 20	Painsec Jnc. Lv	9.00				· · · · · ·				2 13			•••
5	Meadow Brook	3 10		*** ***		·				2 29			•••
12 5	Memramcook	0 45		•••		••• •••	. 05	rassekta	7.59	2 32			*** ***
20 5	Dorchester,	4 10		*** ***			86	llampton	Ar 8 10			*** ***	
31 5	Sackville	4 55					01	Vannet	Lv 8 30				
35	Aulae	5 07		•••			01	Muwigewauk,	8 53	2 56			
411-	· Amherst Ar	5 25					96	Quispamsis }	Ar				,
96 P	Sackville	3.00		:	·	·	99	Rothogon	Lv 9 15	3 11	5 40		,
102 [Orchester Road	3 12			••• •••		101	Riversido	\ å 30	3 20	2 54		
106 8	hediac	3 36	*** ***]	103	Torryburn	9 38	3 25	6 07	"	
108/15	oint Du Chene						105	Moose Path	9 44	3 29	6 18	:::	
	Ainske June Dorchester Road hediae Point Du Chene Arrive	Р. м	P. M				108	ST. JOHN	10 10	3 45	0.19		
	and the same of the same of the same of	- 1.71.		r. m.	·]	Arı	ive A. M.	3 40			
								711	AVCIA, M.	. m.	F • "" • !		

CONNECTIONS AT

Point Du Chene—With Steamers of the Quebec and Gulf Ports Steamship Company for the Ports on the North Shore of New Brunswick, Quebec, and Montreal; with Steamers of the Prince Edward Island Steam Navigation Company for Summerside, Charlottetown, and Georgetown, P. E. I., Port Hood, Strait of Canso, and Pietou, N. S., there connecting with the Nova Scotia Railway for Halifax; with the Steamer "Rothesay Castle," for Richibucto, Miramichi, Bathurst, Dalhousie and Campbellton.

PAINSEC JUNCTION—With Intercolonial Railway for Amherst; thence by Stage to Truro and Nova Scotia Railway to Halifax

St. John-With Western Extension for Fredericton, McAdam Junction, etc.; thence, via Stages, to Mattawamkeag—connecting there with Maine Division, for Bangor, etc.; also with Steamers of the International Steamship Company, for Eastport, Portland, and Boston.

For full connections see page 62.

NEW BRUNSWICK & CANADA RAILWAY.

		Oat 22nd 1970.
Westward Trains.	Eastward Trains.	()cr. 20/11, 10/0
Stations. Pass Exp		Henry Osburn,
<u> </u>	I cave a m. a m	General Manager.
Leave a.m. p.m	0 RICHMOND 8 45 3 15	J. P. Crangle,
5 Chem ANDREWS 900 530	9 Markanzia	Saperintendent,
11 Burtletta	0 RICHMOND 8 43 3 1 3 Ma kenzie 5 Debec June Arr 9 03	St. Andrews, N. B.
13 Waweig	0 WOODSTOCK 8 15 3 00	and the second second
1 40/801¥ Road (10.15) /	0 WOODSTOCK 8 15 300 3 Hodgdon	Westward Trains:
		Passenger - Runs
	11 Debec JuneArr 905	from Saint Stephen
27 Watt June Arr. 11 20	0 Debec Junction 9 05 3 20 8 Wiekham	cepted; and from
0 ST. STEPHEN 10 00	8 W1 KNBIII 0 20 4 05	Saint Andrews on
	13 Fell Million	Mondays, Tuesdays.
	20 Conterbury 10.25, 4.46	and Fridays only.
	20 Door Lake	Express-Runs on
15 Meadows	74 Hall's Siding	Wednesdays & Sac-
15 Mendows 19 Watt Junction 11:5	20 Craig Bridge	urdays only.
21 Lawrence	45 McADAM JUNG 1 00 6 16	EASTWARD TRAISS
Lawrence Barber Dam 11 56	50 Toby Guzzle	Passenger Runs
OV IODY Grazio	6 t. Barber Dam 1 tU or order to	for Saint Stephen
93 McADAM JUNC 1230, 815	60 Lawrence	daily, Sundays ex-
Manudsley	61 Watt Junction 2 20	cepted; and m co.
51 Dall's Siding	54 Barber Dam	Andrews on Mondays and
57 Came Lake	70 Baillie	Reidovs only.
60 Crain Detail	72 Moore s Mins 200	Frares-Runs on
67 Eal River 2 27 10 22	on SP SPEPHEN 3 30	Mondays & Thurs
72 Wickham	20 21 . 31	d vs only.
75 Debec Junction 4 03	0 Walt Junction 3 51 7 30	And the second s
75 Daho V 100 10 50	3 Dumbarton 22.	- McAdam Jurgtion
80 Barker Hanna	o Hamite's	- Connects with N
83 Hododon	19 Pair Road 309	Brunswick Division
86 WOODSTOCK ATT 4 45 11 30	11 Waweig	of European and
35 McADAN JUNC	16 3artlett's	North Am on Mair
77 McKenzie	20 Chamcook	Fewlericton and St.
80 RICHMOND 4 30 11 15	27 ST. ANDREWS., 4 25 9 15	John.
Arrive p.m. a m.	Arrive p.m a.m.	The second secon
Assiti Olivenia	and the second s	

WINDSOR AND ANNAPOLIS AILWAY.

GENERAL OFFICES-KENTVILLE.

{Jan. 23, 1871.

VERNON SMITH, Manager, Kentville, N. S.

Vernon Smith, Manager, 120								
Stations. Pas. Pas. Ex. Ex. Stations. Ex. Pas. Pas. Ex. Fas. Pas. Ex. Fas. Pas. Ex. Pas. Pa								
STATIONS. Pas. Pas. Ex. Ex. Ex. STATIONS. EX. Fas. Fas. Fas. Fas. Fas. Fas. Fas. Fas								
Steam [Leave a.m. a.m. 8.00 S. RLeave 7.15								
Shnapolis								
Steam Leave a.m. a.m. 8.00								
1 Pridretown								
28 Middles 11.10 11.10 8.10 2 25 3								
22 Lawrencetown								
12 Aylesford								
47 Berwick								
Morden Road 12.35 65 Port Williams 12.50 8.50 2.40 42 Aylesford 12.55 70 K to title Arr 11.50 11.70 8.50 2.45 47 Berwick 11.10 5.00 75 Coldbrook 12.00 12.45 79 Waterville 12.30 1.30 2.45 59 Kerwick 12.30 1.30 2.45 2.4								
54 Coldbrook 1.30 79 Waterville 12.30 1.30 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2								
59 Kentville								
99 Grand Pre. 3.25 98 Wilmot. 1.20 2.45 5 5 99 99 Wilmot. 1.20 2.45 5 5								
64 Port Williams. 3.00 89 Morden Road. 2.55 7 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2								
69 Grand Pre. 3.25 98 Wilmot. 1.20 2.45 20 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0								
82 Falmouth 4.20 121 Roundhill 2.30 1.30 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.5								
129 HALIFAX by N								
C. KArrive p.m. p.m. p.m. p.m.								

NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAY.

GENERAL OFFICES-HALIFAX, N. S.

[Jan. 23, 1871.

GEORGE TAYLOR, General Superintendent. | ALEXANDER McNab, Chief Engineer. THOMAS FOOT, Accountant.

W. Johnston, Locomotive Superintendent.

Pictou to Windsor and Hamil Set 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	Halifax to Windsor and Pioton Di Talifax								
HALIFAX Edwy a.m. a.m. b.nn b	Halifax to Windsor and Pictou. Pictou to Windsor and Halifax								
Section Columbia					N N	STATIONS.	Acm Acm	Mail	- 8.
11 Rocky Lake	3 Four Mile House	7.00 7.45	4.00 3.00	1 6		PICTOIL BOAR	a.m. a.m.	a.m. 11.0	يَدِيُّ أَنَّ
Turce Color Colo	OIDBOIOTO	1 7 07 0 101	3.12	5 g	ľ	Pictou Landing Ar		11.1	일 후호
Turce Color Colo	13 Windson Tues	7.37 8.20	3.44		i .	Do. TrainLve		11.2	
Turce Color Colo	18 Windsor June I	7.45 8.26	3.55	ŏΖ	9	New Glosger	•	11.5	2 50
Turce Color Colo	16 Beaver Bank.	8.30		Sat hn	12	Coal Mines.		12.0	일 Ea
Turce Color Colo	26 Mount Uniacke	g ± 9.08		5 5	17	Hopewell		12.2	. 2.8
Turce Color Colo	36 Ellershouse	8 5 9.29		an St.		Do Lve		1.0	인즐
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for the accommodation of parties residing along the shores of Bedford Basin, rain is run during the Suppose along the shores of Bedford Basin, a Train is run during the Summer months; leaving Halifax about 6 P. Mand Bedford at 8 o'clock and Bedford at 8 o'clock, A. M., calling at Four Mile House, Sherwood, and Prince's Lodge.

For Particulars see Summer Arrangement.

PASSENGER LOCAL FARES:

First Class Second Class 3 cents per mile.

Season Tickets, (three and six months) Family and Through Tickets, at duced rates. reduced rates.

The City Railway Horse Cars connect with all Trains at Richmond Station. For full connections see page 67.

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and P. E. ISLANI). NOVA SCOTIA,

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Connections are made at

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WITH THE STEAMERS OF THE

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SUMMERSIDE, CHARLOTTETOWN, & GEORGETOWN, P. E. I., PORT HOOD, STRAIT OF CANSO, PICTOU, N. S.,

there connecting with the

Nova Scotia Railway for HALIFAX, N. S.

With the Steamer "Rothesay Castle," for

Richibucto, Miramichi, Shippegan, Caraquette, Bathurst, Dalhousie and Campbellton.

And with the Steamers of the Quebec and Gulf Port Steamship Company, for The Ports on the North Shore of New Brunswick and Gulf of St. Lawrence, Father Point, Quebec and Montreal.

AT SHEDIAC WITH STAGES FOR Cocagne, Richibucto, Miramichi, Bathurst and Dalhousie.

At SALISBURY with Stages to and from Hopewell, Hillsborough, and the Albert Mines.

At AMHERST with Stages to and from TRURO AND ALL PARTS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

At ST. JOHN with the Western Extension Railway for Fredericton, McAdam Junction, &c.; thence by Stages to Mattawam keag, connecting there with Maine Division for Bangor, &c.; also connects at St. John with Steamers of the International Steamship Company for Eastport, Portland and Boston.

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WHOLESALE IMPORTER,

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PORTER,

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&c., &c., &c.

Wholesale and Retail.

25 Dock Street,

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

WESTERN EXTENSION,



European & lorth American Railway.

1871.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Trains leave St. John (Fairville Station) at 8 A.M. daily, for McAdam Station, where connection is made with the Trains of the N. B. & C. R. for St. Andrews, St. Stephen, Woodstock and Houlton; and for Fredericton at 4.15 p. M.—Returning, leave Fredericton at 8.15 at 8.15 A. M., and McAdam on arrival of Trains from St. Croix, St. Andrews, St. Stephen, Woodstock and Houlton, at 2 P. M.

Passengers arriving in St. John per Train from Sackville and Shediac at 3.45 P. M. will have time to reach Fairville to take the Train for Fredericton at 4.15 r. M. The Eastern Mail makes this connection.

The Fredericton Trains connect at Fredericton Junction, with those to and from McAdam.

This Railway opens up a comfortable and reliable Route to the United States, overland, whereby travellers may reach Bangor and other places WEST, without the incorvenience of night travel; as well as avoid sea sickness, delays, and other difficulties attending Steamboat travel in the Bay of Fundy.

Passengers leaving Fairville at 8 A. M., reach Houlton per Train in afternoon—remain over night. In morning, leave by the comfortable and splendid Mail Stage Line of the Eastern Express Co., reach Mattawamkeag, a distance of 55 miles, same day—remain there over night, and take Train next morning direct for Boston, &c.,—also making connection at Danville Junction, with the Grand Trunk Railway for Montreal; the time consumed between Fairville and Boston being 58 hours, and between Fairville and Mon-

By driving through from Houlton to Mattawamkeag in the night, the time may be reduced 24 hours. Extras can be procured for this purpose in Houlton at the office of the Eastern Express Co., EBEN WOODBURY, Esq., Agent.

FARE FROM ST. JOHN AND FREDERICTON:

TO BANGOR. \$8.00 | To Portland and Danville Junction \$10.00 12.00 | " MONTREAL 19.00

When extras are obtained from Houlton the rate will be more. Requisitions in advance may be made at Fairville or Eastern Express Office, St. John,

for extra Night Stages from Houlton to Mattawamkeag.

Travellers will find good Hotel accommodation at Houlton and Mattawamkeago as well as along the road.

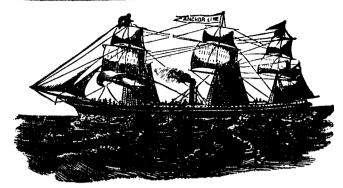
TICKETS for sale at Eastern Express Office, and Grand Trunk Railway Office, in St. John; and at FAIRVILLE and FREDERICTON STATIONS.

Tickets for Newcastle via Fredericton Railway and Orr's Mail Stage, are sold at ville at 48 00 Stages laws Bandwitten Railway and Orr's Mail Stage, are sold at Fairville at \$6.00. Stages leave Fredericton on Tuesday and Friday at 9 a.m., and leave Nawcastle for Fredericton Monday and Thursday and Friday at 9 a.m., and leave for Newcastle for Fredericton, Monday and Thursday—arriving there in time for Train for

E. R. BURI

SAINT JOHN, N. B., 1871.

Manager.



'Anchor'' Line of Trans-Atlantic Service

REGULAR AND DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION

FROM

Glasgow, Liverpool and London, to Halifax and St. John, N. B.

By the following first-class Powerful Clyde built Screw Steamships:

ALEXANDRIA, ANGLIA. ASSYRIA. ACADIA.

BRITANNIA, CALEDONIA, COLUMBIA, DACIAN.

DORIAN, IOWA. INDIA.

SCANDINAVIA. TYRIAN. AUSTRALIA.

FROM GLASGOW,

LIVERPOOL.

Saturday, 18th March, Wednesday, 22nd "

LONDON. -GLASGOW. Monday, 27th Tuesday, 4th April.

LIVERPOOL.

Saturday, 8th

To be followed by Steamships monthly throughout the Season from Glasgow, calling at Liverpool for Halifax and St. John.

Apply to Messrs. HANDYSIDES & HENDERSON, GLASGOW; Messrs. HENDERSON BROS., LIVERPOOL; Messrs. SCAMMELL BROS., ST. JOHN, N. B., or in HALIEAX to

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1871.

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1871.

Connecting the BAY of FUNDY and GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE with HALIFAX.

The morning Trains from Halifax

CONNECT at TRUEO with the Stages for LONDONDERRY and AMHERST.

Connecting there with the Intercolonial Railway, for

Sackville, Deichester, & Painsec Juncticu,

and with the E. & N. A. Railway for ST. JOHN and SHEDIAC, N. B.,

at NEW GLASGOW with LINDSAY & Co's. STAGE LINE for

ANTIGONISH, GUYSBORO, STRAIT of CANSO, ST. PETER'S, Cow Bay, Sydney, and all parts of Cape Breton, at Pictou, (during the navigable season) with

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Steam navigation company's line of steamers

Port Hood and Hawkesbury, C. B., Charlottetown, Georgetown, SUMMERSIDE, P. E. I., and SHEDIAC, N. B., and with

Quebec & guly pobie steamers

For Quebec, Montreal, and all Ports on the St. Lawrence, also with Stage Lines, for River John, Wallace, Pugwash, and Amherst.

At Windsor, with the Windsor and Annapolis Railway, running through the Valley of Acadia; connecting at Annapolis with steamers for Digby and St. John, N. B., and with the Tourn Rosson. Stages with the International Line of Steamers for Eastport Portland, and Boston. Stages connect at Annapolis for Digby, Yarmouth, and Liverpool, N. S.

For the accommodation of parties residing along the shores of Bedford Basin, a train is run during the summer months; leaving Halifax about 6, P.M., and Bedford at 8 o'clock, A.M., calling at Four Mile House, Sherwood, and Prince Lodge.

For Particulars see Summer Arrangement.

PASSENGER LOCAL FARES:

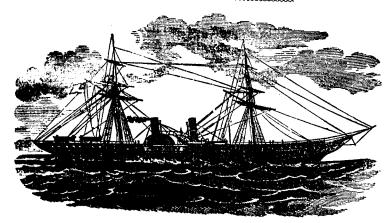
Three cents per mile. First Class TWO

Second " Season Tickets, (three and six months) Family and Through Tickets, at reduced rates. The City Railway Horse Cars connect with all Trains at Richmond Station, Halifax.

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HERON & LEACH, ... Proprietors, Toronto, Ont.



SWIFT IRON STEAMER

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LEAVES POINT DU CHENE (TERMINUS OF E. & N. A. RAILWAY) EVERY WEEK, FOR

Richibucto, Miramichi, Shippegan, Caraquette, Bathurst, Dalhousie and Campbellton.

DATES OF SAILING WILL APPEAR IN SPRING.

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The Iron Side Wheel Steamship "SECRET," Captain DAVIDSON.
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MONTREAL BRANCH.—Leave MONTREAL, calling at QUEBEC, FATHER POINT, PERCÉ, SHEDIAC, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, and PICTOU.

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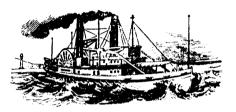
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CHASE," Steamer

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F. W. F.

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Capt. E. Field 1100 tons. New England, -Capt E. B. Winchester 1,100 tons, New York. . Capt. S. H. Pike 1,000 tons. New Erunswick,

Leave the End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, at 8 A.M., and Railroad Wharf, Portland,

at 6 P. M., for Eastport and St. John, N. B, as follows:

In April, May, and June, one of these Steamers will leave every MONDAY and THURSDAY. In July, August, and September, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY. In October, and November, every MONDAY, and THURSDAY, and in December 1997 And Thursday, and in the Thursday, and the Thursday, an December, every MONDAY. Passengers by the 7½ A.M., and 12 M. trains of Boston & Maine and Eastern Railroads from Boston, can take the Steamer at Portland at 6 P.M.

In January, February, and March, 1871, one of these Steamers leaves Portland for Eastport and St. John every Monday, P.M., connecting with morning trains from

Boston. RETURNING, a etcamer will leave St. John at 8 A.M. and Eastport at 1 P.M., for Portland and Boston, on the same days as from Boston and Portland, except when making ing one trip per week, when the day for leaving the Eastern end of the route will be Thursday.

Usual running time between Boston and Portland, eight to nine hours; Portland and and Eastport, fifteen to seventeen hours; Eastport and St. John, four to five hours.

CONNECTIONS.—At Eastport, steam ferry to Lubec: Daily Stages to Pembroke, Dennysville, and Machias, and steamers Queen and Belle Brown in regular connection to Robbinston and Calais, Me., and St. Andrews and St. Stephen, N. B., and from the latter places the New Brunswick and Canada Railway runs northward to Woodstock and Houlton Station, making this the best route for travellers to Aroostook County, Me. At St. John, steamers run daily up the River St. John to Fredericton: the European and North American Britannian and St. Sheding: from Sheding steamers North American Railway has two trains a day to Shediac; from Shediac steamers North American Railway has two trains a day to Shediac; from Shediac steamers run to Bedeque, Charlottetown, and Georgetown, P. E. I., Pictou, N. S., and Hawkes-run to Bedeque, Charlottetown, and during the summer there are also steamers to bury and Port Hood, Cape Breton; and during the summer there are also steamers to bury and Port Hood, Cape Breton; and during the summer there are also steamers to bury and Port Hood, Cape Breton; and Annapolis, N. S., thence by railway to Windsor and Halifa- N. S. and Halifax, N. S.

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CAMBRICS, SHIRTINGS and DOMESTICS, SHAWLS and MANTLES, HOSIERY, HABERDASHERY, and SMALL WARES.

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