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JANUARY, 1871.
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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 Islande, \&c., the 24 th 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 $2 d$ and 17 th of each month; for the Falkland Islands on the 9th of every month; for Australia and Now 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, 14 th and 24 th of each month.

Steamers leave San Francisco for China and Japan on the lat of each month, and are due in Yokohama, Japun, 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 IIonduras, once in four weeks; for Hayti direet, once a month from New York; from San Francisco for Vancouver's Ishand once in threo 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 Indics, Cuba, Port Ricon Merico, Central America, South America, China, Japan, the Sandwioh 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 const 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.

## POSTAGE.

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 Lettors for delivery, 1 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. Canndian Periodicals, 2 conts cach. Via Now York, per Cunarl Steamer, Letters 8 cents, Newspapers 2 cents. Must be prepaid.

To Newfoundland, Bermuda, and St. Thomas, via Halifax, Letters $12 \frac{1}{2}$ cents. Newspapers 2 cents. Must be prepaid.

Letters intended to be "registered," must be posted halfan hour previoua 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.

Note.-In St. John all the principal Hotels are supplied with Letter Bores, which are visited a short time before the closing of the mails; and if the same wore established in Halifax would be a great convenience.

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The following rates are charged on a message of Ten Wonds, from Halifas and St. John, to the undermentioned places, by the Western Union Telegrapi Company.


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## INTRODUCTION.

The favourable consideration of the Public is respectfully asked for this. the first edition of the "Travellers' Railmay 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 $A$ pril 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 coudensed 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 Charlottetonn, 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 occan ; 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 flects 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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## DESCRIPTIVE.

That visitors may not only have the requisite information after reaching the Lower Provinces, but also that necessary to know before setting out, Railifay Through Time Tables, via the Michigan Central, Grand Trunk, and Vermont Central between Chicago, qúebec, Boston and Portland, and Full Tables between the two latter places and the Maritime Provinges, 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.

## MONTREA工,

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. Its population is about 130,000 . The city Was founded in 1642, and for a long time was called Ville Murie. 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 tinge 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 and 140 broad. At the front, faciur a square, called Place $d$ Armes, ate two massive towers 290 feet in height, and upon the payment of a sinall fee we can $g_{0}$ up into the " great bell tower," and, from the summit, we indeed have a most magnificent view. The waters of the noble St. Salwrence at our feet; on our right, the famous Vietoria Bridye, the village of Laprairie, and the rushing boiling rapids of Lachine, with an endless extent of country in the distauce beyond; on our left, the beautiful little Island of St. IElen'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 picture. A visit to the Victorin Brilge 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 ceutre 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 Nelion's Monument opposite: The English Episcopal Cathedral, a perfect specimen of Gothic architecture: The Jesuit Church, St. Putricl's Ihall, and the University of Mc Gill College, with its muscum, 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 laving Montreal. Every morning, a train leaves Bonaventure Station, at 7 o'cluck, connecting with a stamer 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 Quebee; 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 Quebee, and then return and go by rail.

## THIERIVER.

The Richelicu Company own two boats, the Montreal and Quebec, which run between thase 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 Willium Heury or Sorel, an island, forty-five miles below Montreal; then wo pass Lake 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 honse" between Montreal and Quebec, being ninety miles from each; it is one of the oldest towns in Camada, having been settled in 1618. Batiscan, one hundred and seventeen miles below Montrial, is the last place the steamers call at before reathing Quelec. The immense timber rafts on the rivens cill at before reaching ture of the trip. Fach have a sails; and are sometines gre a shed buile for the men, and often they rig up ber half a mile wide grappled together, forming a floating island of tim. pants, are often he and a mile long, and the voices of the happy, hardy ocedr-sones,--the music, in thon the water, singing some of their Canadian boat offect. At Quebec, endless nour of a summer's night, having a charming shipment to all parts of numbers of these rafts are seen, preparing for comprising many French vill world. The scenery along the river is pretty either side: as we near Quchec, the with their picturesque little churches, ${ }^{\text {ob }}$ and we are pointed out the rugged path by suddenly becomes bold and high

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 ronfs which generally cover the houses, rising tier by tier along the precipitious sides of the plateall on Which the eity is built, and crowned by the immense fortifications, is very fige. The illustrious plains of Abraham, Wolf s Monument, the Citadel, and the Falls of Montuorenci are the objects most wortly 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 to Ottawa. The historical associations attached to Quebee 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 a few days here. Before starting for the Lower Provinces the tourist may wish to visit the Saguenay, and we have provided a short description, taken from the "Travellers' Official Railway Guide," which may be of interent.
"Many tourists, after • doing' Qucbee, will perhaps visit the

## SAGUENAT RIVER;

and there is no doubt but that it trip on the Royal Mail line of boats, or any of their less-crowded competitors, will amply repay those who are attracted by seenery 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 refle fir summer tourists. Boats generally commence running about July 10 th, and leave Montreal Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; Quebec, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, reaching Ha Ha Bay, at the head of the river navigation, between six and seven a.m. on the morning subsequent to leaving Qucbec. After a few hours delay at this point, and allowing the tourist anple 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 Sague-
nay, 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. Cape 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 Here, 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 mong, torrents. and barren of birds, ducks or creeks, but mountain lifeless, perpendicular bands of res squirrels, with nothing but shoreless, second uorning after leaving there for Passengers arrive at Quebec on the return in the afternoon to Montreal or the trip on the Saguenay, and can necting at Richnond with trains to or take the Grand Trunk Railway, contime and money at their disposal, we should and Boston; but if they have the natural beauties of the Dominion ald advise them to investigate further country which, up to the present, has beeke a trip to that section of the which-thanks to the opening of the has been appreciated but by a few, yet pletion of railways-must eventually bew water communications and the comiWe allude to Nova Scotia, immortalized a great place of summer resort. - Evangeline, and which is destincd in all by Longfellow in his poen of resources, to become as prolific a in all probability, from its vast mineral or Australin?"

Leaying Quba
Quebec and Gulf Pin one of the powerful and first-class iron steamers of the in New Brunswick; Charlottetown, the traveller is landed either at Shedia 0 , 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 Porthand or Boston. The Grand Trunk offers a good and expeditious to Porthand or Boston. The line is very grand, particularly in This road has for some time been passing through the White Mountains. the track between Montreal and Portland is a great deal of abuse ; but noll run through, nearly 300 miles, in 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 American, for St. John This makes a very comfortable, and in summer, a m.st pleasing route between Montreal and the Provinces. The seenery almor 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 Uppor Provinces. The train runs out of Montreal over the Victoria Bridge, and passing within sight of Jake Champlain, rans through to White River Junction, connecting there with train for New York.

At Waterbury, 114 miles from Bellows Falls, the tourist leaves the ears fir Mount Mansfield, the highest peak of the Green Mountains, being about $\mathbf{5}, 000$ feet high. This mountain, being sol casy of access, has become a moted 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 romantie village of Stowe, where may be found every facility for making one's stay agreeable ; and horses, carriages, and other necessaries to make the aseent with ease. "The scenery from the summit of this mountain comnot be cercelled in the Union. Montreal. 70 miles, and the White Monutains, 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 Lineolnshire, England. Its original Indian name was Shawmut. As there are many things and places to be visited in and around Boston, and doubtess 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 slall endeavour to take the reader to those most worthy of note. Mount Aulurn 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 ghrill whistle of the Locomotive as it rushes on in the world of business, will afford many profitable and interesting reflections.

Harvard Ciniversity, at C'ambridge, on our way from Mount Auburn must nlso be atopped 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 tork 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 cvery Stale in the linion. Lanufellow resides here under sustained from every State ansociations of his fore the under the shade and near the fond In lo
In Boston City, the State IDouse, Mesonic Temple, Music Hall, and many other places, demand the attention of the stranger. At the Nusic Hall the mrand orgin should be heard : perfiormances are given twice a week, particulare of which can be had ne the principal hotels. In Charlestown, Buleer Hill Mrmumrne, Charlestown Nounal hotels. In Charlestown, Bunker' deserving of notice. Nay Yard, and the Marine Hospital, are From Baston aw Interational steamshipey can be continued either by the fine boats of the "Fastern" Hailronip Company, or via the "Boston and Maine" and atconers leave the end of torland. (Time Tables pages 55 and 56.) The
 mon trains will bo in time turland about 4 o'clock. Passengers by the name eroning. In summer wa wet the boat leaving Portland at 6 o'dock watur. The sail down Bowton bald strongly advise the tomrist to go by Warren, Fort ludopendence, Fort Wint with its numerous islands, Fort with its many buys, ispaody, Fort Winthrop, and the bold Atlantic Coust Porllath harbor, one of the and majestic ocehn scenery, and the trip up for the extratien the best in the United States, will woll repay hiw a extatime spent on the voyage.

## PORTIAND

fine wite strect, livensant und attructive cities in the Eastern States. altended trees. give the city a a day in sammer. The Hotels aelightfully conl appearanes on the hotest Hlouse, which ranks " secend are very grod, particularly the Faluouth on the "European plan," thd "one" on this contioent. The St. Juliab: are also furnished with ehe Preble House, and the United States Hotel, furt of their guesta. A every accommodation and convenience for the comFort of their guesta. A drive to Cape Elizabeth, a fem 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 rewains of the late George Peabody; and a view from the cupola, will be pleasing 10 the stranger. A trip down the harbor, and a sail among the islands, will also leave a green opot in the recollections of this pleasant and agreeable city. Portata is 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 -inter harbor. Steamers also leave here during the season for Mount Desert and the principal cities along the New Fingland Coast. Communication is had with Boston and New York by first-clasq steamers, daily ; and a large proportion of the Canadian travel to the Jonver Provinces come here to meet the Intereational Steamship Co.'s boats for St. John; and the stemmers "Carlotta" and "Chase," for Halifiax, 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 irip shall bo continued : one via rail and stage (as already described in (irand Trunk). accond per above mentioned steamers direct to Halifax. and a third by the good steamer that has brought us from Boston. As we shonld not "forsake old friends for new ones" we shall select the latter, which, in the wammer season, is by far the most pleasant route. Leaving the wharf on a fioe clear erening we have a most magnificent view of the harbor. The bay contains three hundred and sixty-five islands; on some of which first.chas Hotels are built, where thousands spend the hot sultry days in summer; and pleasure steamers, and the white sails of yachts and ships are cverywhere dotted over the ocean. The wind whioh, at this scason, is generally from the west, and "off shore," makes the sea usually very smooth, no that bad sailors need not fear the voyage. It would seem that Providence had given a most unnsual 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" a good and secure anchorage in a very short time. One hundred and ten miles from Portland we pass Mount Desert, a fashionable resort for American pleasure seekers; and where a number of Hotels during the ceason are always full.
In about twelve hours, or carly in the morning, we pass the Island of Graud 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 Campobello and the "Maine" land; arriving there about ten o'clock.

## EASTPORT

prettily situated, facing the harbor; and in summer, a favorito amuse. tont of the inhabitants is in having "Water parties" to Campobello. on the Eaglish side. Fort Sullivan, garrisoned by American troops, commands 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. Crois. The steamer "Belle Browa" is alongside for Robbinston and Calais, Maine. aud St. Audrews and St. Stephen, New Brunswick, and we take our place on board.

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

## ST. ANDREWS,

The Shire Town of Char!otte County, N. B. It is built upon a peninsula, which juts out into the bay, and has a population of about 2,000 . The terminus of the New Bruaswick and Canada Railroad is here (time table page 59). The trade is chiefly lumbering and fishing, and nt one time a large business was done, but of late years it has fallen off considerably. A few days could be very pleasantly spent here enjoying the sea bathing, the magnificent trout and deep sea fishiag, and the other water amusements of the place. 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 SI. Andrews, we arrive at

## ST. STEPHPENT.

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, tho inhabitants of these two towns agreed to live peaceably with each other, and the friendship then formed has increased with ycars, and now the iahabitants 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 ruas from here, connecting with the New Brunswick and Canada Railway at MeAdam Juaction; and the traveller can go by this road to Woodstock, and frou thence, in the spring and fall when the water is high, take the steamer to Fredericton and St. John.

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

The Province of

## NEW BRUNSWIOK,

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 Acadia. Subsequently, when conquered by the English, the whole country


## J. B: FTMIOME COn,

 134 and 135 Granville Street, HALDFAX, N. S."Gereneral Dry Goods Warehonse." LINEN and COTTON,
 and

Housekeeping Goods. BLACK \& COLOR'D Glacesifks. Dress Goods, Shawls, Mourning Dress Stuffs. A fiurst Clusg stock TO EELKOT FROM.

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WATERPROOFS.
Millinery \& Maxile making
To Order, after Latest Fiashions.

GENTLEMEN'S

## Outfitting Warehouse.

Ready made clothing,
New Style Cut, and Fabrics.


SHIRTS of all Descriptions in Stock, and Made to Order.
Travellers' Outfits, Railicay Rugs, Fortmanteaus, Valises, Vmbrellas, Rubber Clothing, Neck Ties and Scarfs.

EVERYTHING NEW I!
Stock Unseuppassod l !

Tourists and strangers, visiting this city, will please note our address, and inspect our
 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 overywhere (except a few paks of the highest mountaios) covered with a deose 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 tho Bay Chaleur and the Gulf of St. Iswrence, or down to St. John on the Bay of Fundy.

## ST. JOFIN-FIISTORICAI.

Although settloments had been made in Acadia for many years, no mention is made of' St. Juhn 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 magnifioent river, which he named St. John. At thit time it was called by the Aborigines, Ouangondy. This river rugs five hundred miles through the Ginest lumber districts of the Province; its head waters being within nineteen thiles of the river St. Lawrence. No settlement was wade until 1635, when a Prench 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 aud soldiers, and traded in furs with the Indians. But, having fallen into disfavour with the lirench king, Was ordered to surrender his fort and commission; this he refused to do, and an expedition, under the command of one D'Aulnas Charnisay, was sent out in $16+3$ to eject him. D'Auloay 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 Aonapolis, 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'Aulany 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 tha enemy to seale the walls. Madame Latour personally headed her little band of 50 men, and heroically attacked the invaders; but seeing how hopeless was success, blhe consented to terms of peice, offered by D'Aulnay, if she would surreuder the fort. He iumediately, upou getting possession, disregarded all the conditions agreed to, hung the whold garrizon, and compelled this noble woman, with a rope arond her neek, to witness the execution; she, a few days afterwards. died of a broken heart. In 1650, Latour returged to St. Joha; and received from the widow of D'Aulnay, who had died in the wean tine, the possession of his old fort. In 1653 they were married, and he once more held peace:ble control of his former lands as well as those of his deceased rival. In 165t, an expedition was sent by Oliver Cromwell from England, which captured Acadia from the French, nod Latour was once more deprived of his property and poysessions. In 1607, Acadia was ceded to France by the treaty of Breda, but no settlement of importance was made until 1749 . when a fort was luilt at the mouth of the Nerepis river, about 10 miles from the City of St. Sohn. In $175 t$ the Freach were again driven out by the Buglish; and in 1758 a garrison was established at St. John, under the command of Colonel Monctod. In 1764 the first English settlers came to New Brunswick, but no permaneat settlement was made until 1783, when the Loyalists arrived and foundel the preseat city of St. John.

## TEIE OITY,

Situated upon a high rocky peniusular, presents a striking appearance upod entering the harbour. It includes both sides, St. John on the Eastern, und 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 thit's and forty feet in places, out of the solid rock.

In 1861 the population, iacluding Carleton, was $27,317$.
The eastern, 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 Kiag street, which has been patronized by the three Royal Princes who have visited Canada. The "Park" and "Rothesay," on King Square; The "Intern"tional," oear the American steamboat wharf, and "Stubbs'" Hotel, on Prince William Street.

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

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

The location is very fiue; the upper stories commanding an extended view of the harbor, bay, and surrounding oountry. Situated in close proximity to che Post Office, Banks, Custom House. Steanboat Landings, \&e.

There are three daily, one semi-weekly, and several weekly and other papers, published in St. Johu. Stewart's Quarterly Magazine, the ouly 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, aud an efficient paid fire brigade.
The Banks are of the most uadoubted character and stability. The Bank of New Brunswiek, Bank of British North America, and the Bank of Montreal are all doing an imieense busiaess.

The folluwing 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 Presbyteriau; Wesloyan Methodists, six; Baptists, nine; and one Congregational.
The principal buildings are the Lunatic Asylum, Roman Cathoiic Cathedral, City Hospital, Court House, Gaol. Marine Hospital, Peniteatiary, Alms House, and Wiggins' Male Orphan Home-a building which has been built with funds left by a decensed gentleman, the late Stephen Wigging, Wisq.
The Dranatic Lyceum, situated on King Square, is open during the summer mouths under the management of Mr. Lanergan, a gentleman who has a great deal of experience in theatrical life. The Mcchanics' 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 Riuld 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 814,000. Although not built upon so grand and massive a scale as some, it is, mithout 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. For 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. The terminus of the European and North American Railway is here, and connects the Bay of Fundy with the Gulf of St. Lawrence (page 62) : at Pairseo Junction, 96 miles from St. John, a portion of the Intercolonial Rai!way of Canada connects with this road for Amherst. At Fairville, the temporary terminus of the Western Exteasion of the European and North Amerioan Railway for the United States, is situated,

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

Some of the waliss and drives are very pretty, and if the visitor has time he should procure Livingstone's Guide Boole, where he will find every information necessary to make his stay both agreeable and interesting and most perfect and reliable account of the agreeable and interesting, and a Brunswiek.

## ST. JOFIN RIVER.

While he is at St. John the tourist must, without fail, take a sail up the liver. There are two companies, the Union and Express Lines, running Grst class steamers on the route. Leaving Indiantown in one of these boats, for some distance we pass up a narrow channel oither side, untii we arrive pass up a narrow channel, with huge cliffs on milling operations are at South Bay, where extensive lumbering and casis River, whioh is narrigable for Immediately opposite is the Kennebecfavorite boat racing Ten miles further up is Brund the aquatic champions of New BrunswickExtension European and Nage's Point, one of the stations of the Western puss the mouth of the Riverth American Railway. A little further ${ }^{6}$ was destroyed by the English in is called the Long Reach, twenty 1654 . A little above this we enter what miles wide. Twenty-five milesty miles long and, in some places, over two Grassy Island is passed, which from St. John we arrive at Oak Point. Then pass what is called the " M - gields immense quantities of hay. We nor very deceitful to "Mistake;" a long channel of the river, which is a most superb fuacquainted navigator. We here commence to enter of the richest ailang country; the banks of the river are broad intervals runs from Grand Le. Opposite is the mouth of the river Jemseg, which runs from Grand Lake into the St. John. A fort was here built by the $\mathbb{C 0 8}$
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 Eaglish 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" huodreds of feet high and 36 miles long, and of its magnificent towns and eities; but many will much more admire the simple romantic beauly of the St. John River and its noble tributarics.

Opposite Fredericton, the river Nashwade emptics 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.

## FREDEFICTON,

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 Give streets, prettily lined with trees, running parallel with the river, and nearly a mile in jength. These are crossed by ten or a dozen other streets at right ongles.

The Parliament Buildings are built of wood, and are situated at the lower end of the city. They contain the IIouse of Aescmbly and Lepislative Council rooms. The Legislative library, with over 10,000 volumes, comprising thany rare and raluable works, and the rom in which the Supreme Court (in banc) lold their sittings and the Law Library.

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

The liniversity, situated upon the rising ground at the rear of the city, in a most healthy and pleasant position, is a large stonc buildiug, also well werth visitiag

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

The Cuthedral of the Church of Eugland 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 (Presbyterians). 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 sisty-two miles to

## WOODSTOCK.

It is the shire-town of Carleten 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 deserip. tion und variety as from St. John to Fredericton. We can go still further if the water permits, to

## GRAND FALIS,

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 Maduraska.

But we must get back again to St. John, ard if the tourist has tine 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 Suturday, leaving Indiantown at 8 o'clock, returning Monday and Thursday.

If the traveller wishes to yo directly to the North Shore of New Bruns. wick or Prinee Edward Island, from St. John, he should leave by the European and North American Railway for Point DuChene. Whence the stenaro crs of Quebee and Gulf Ports Steamship Company, and the steamer "Ruthesay Castle," leave for all the ports on the North Shore of Ne" Branswick, Quebec and Muntreal (page 62) ; and the steamers of the Prince Edward Island Sleam Navigation Company, and the steamers of the Prince and Georgotown, P. E. L Company, for Sumerside, Charlotetown N. S. (page 62).

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

We, however, propose going from St. John to Nova Scotia direct, and thence return, frow Halifus to Prince Edward Islaud and the North Shore. Leaving St. John by the stenmer "Empress," Islaud and the North Shore. four hours, to Digby, N. S.
The voyage across the bay has always been represented as a " $t$ of hear ;" 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 das is clear we can see Digby Gut directly ahead of us, upon leaving St. Joha 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 inhabitints, or Acodiens, had no sooner ackumwledged 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 appinted Governor by James I. In 16:3 it is again restored to France by the Treaty of St. (iermain ; and in 165.4 it is captured by the Euglish, and Cronwell appoints Sir Thomas Temple, G-vernor By the Treaty of Breda it once more comes under the crown of France in 1667 . In 1680 we find the Euglish arain in pmesession, having captured Port Royal and all the principal setelenents. In 168: the French are once more its masters ; and finally, the English, in 1710. besiage Port Royal, compel the French to surrender, and name it Anmapolis Royal in honor of Queen Ann, then on the throne of England.

In Nova Sentia there is an abundanes of mineral wealth. Coal is found in Pictou, Cumberland and Cape Breton. Gold all along the Athantic Coast. Iron ore in Colchester and Ammapolis counties. Gypsum in Hants. Marble and lime-stone in many different lncalities. Freestone in licton. Amethyst at Parrsborough. Copper ore and sitver miacs have been diseovered in many places. Manganese at Tennicape ; and lately oil is found in Cape Breton ; and an immense marble mountain of the finest deseription. The forest.s. abound with the most superb timber. The fisheries on the cosst are abundant, and the harbours numerous and excellent. There is every description of fruit ; and an old French writer says: "Acadia produces readily every thing that grew in old France except the olive"

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

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

## THE INDIAN NAMES OF ACADIA.

The inemory of the Red Man, How can it pass away,
While their names of music linger
On each mount. and stream, and bay?
While Musquonobort's waters
Roll sparkling to the main :
While falls the laughing sunbeam On Cregoern's fields of grain.
While floats our country's banner
O'er Curbucto's glorious wave;
And the frowning cliffe of Scatarie
The trembling surges brave;
While breezy Aspotocon
Lifts high its summit blue,
And aparkles on its winding way
The gentle Sissisou.
While Racasoni's fountaing Pour down their crystal tide ; While Inganisu's mountains Lift high their forms of pride;

Now we must return to our steamer, and we find her just about entering Digly 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 shiphuilding, 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 Ifotel, 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. After a 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 Acudia. It was built by the Scoteh sent was erected in the peninsular of under his charter from James then out by Sir William Alexander, of the fortifications may still be the First of England in 1640. Some remains settlement of this country. When-an interesting testimony to the stormy settlement of this country. When we have arrived at

## ANNAPOLIS,

 DeMonts, while sailing up the Bay of Fundy (called by him la baie Frab-Coise), 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 seenery 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.

WINDSOIR AND ANNAPOLIS RAIIWAY.
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 cove:ed 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 Amapolis, where the Hewd Quarters of the Railway are located, and goon refrehment rooms provided. Should the traveller wish to stop here, he will find comfortable Hutel arem. modation and his time fully taken up. It is omly a shot drive to Cornwallis. the far-fancl garden of Nova Sentia; and he will be near the secne of Longfellow's "Evangeline;" and as we co:timue nur jurney by rail, we lonk from the car windows upon the different stalements, and hear the low: exclaim:
"Still stands the forest primeval; but ander the finde of its branches
Dwells another race, with other customs and languige.
Only along the shore of the mournful and misty Athantic
Linger a few Acadian peasants, whose fathers from exile
Wandered back to their native land, to die in its b,som.
In the fisherman's cot, the wheel and the loom are still busy;
Maidens still wear their Norman caps and their hirtles of homespun,
And by the evening fire repeat Evangelino's story;
While from its rocky caverns, the deep-voiced neighbouring Ocean
Speake, and in acconts disconsolate answers to the wail of the foreet."

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. Vist meadows stretched to the eastward, Giving the village its name, and pasture to flocks without number."
We here have a fine view of Cape Blouidon 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 riew of which we have on the front cover) and arrive at Windsor, twenty-five miles from Kentville and furty five miles from Madifix. Windsor is the Wastern terminus of the Windsor and Amapolis railway, and is famous for its Plaster Quarries. King's College is situated here and is the oldest University in Nova Seotia. After hemving the station wo see it ou our right, built upon a large hill, and commanding an extended view for many miles of the surroming country. At Belfird Station, eight miles from Halifix, we arrive at the head of Bedford Basin, and as we pass over the bridge a fine view of this noble sheet of water ean 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 Rishmond Depot.

## FAIIFAX,

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, Farl of Halifix. The sum of $\mathfrak{£ 4 0 , 0 0 0}$ was granted by Government, and a fleet of thirteen transports. with 2,576 emigrants left England, conveyed by the slomp of war "Sphinx," on board of which was Colonel the Honourable Edwapd 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 fiftyfive to sixty fect wide.

On clearing away the ground for settlement, a number of dead bodies were found, supposed to have been the remains of the suldiers of the Dake d'Aurille's expedition, which wintered here in 1746 . The town of Dartmouth, oppositer, 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 surrouuded 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 l'iul's Church-now standing, although much improved and cnlarged-was built by Government in 1750; and the old German Church, in 1761, on Brunswick Btreet, where it still stands as a relic of the old Germen settlement.

## TEFE CITY

Is built upon the side of a hill sloping gradually up from the water some dis. tance, when it suddenly becomes steep and high. Upon the summit is built the Citadel, covering the top with its fortifications. This immense firtress Was conmenced by Edward, Duke of Kent, when commander-in chief of the Garrison, and also the towers at Point Plonsant, Gemgo's Island, Bastern Battery, Meagher's Beach, and York Redoubt, werc built about the same time. From the Citadel a most extended and interasting view may be enjiged. The city at our feet extending some four milos 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 \$quadron at anchor off the Dockyardthe Narrows and Bedford Basin beyond ; on our right, George's Island. commanding the harbor with its fortifications, McYab's [sland, the Jight Ifinse. 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, uaval hospital, residences for the officers, and extends ab ut half a mile along the shore of the harbour. In it are many war trophics taken by English cruisers in 1812 ; among them the figure head of the "Chesapeake." placed there by the officers of the "Shamnon."

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 \$120,000 . The Provincial Museum, Post Office, Custom House, and other Offices are in it, but ever since it was frished it has been unoceupied, owing to some disagrecment between the Local and Dominion Guvernments.

The principal Hotels are the "Halifax" and "International" on follis 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 Stipendiary 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 lBank, 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 sevoral Reading ind 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; Romaun Catholic, three; Presbyterians, six; Wesleyans, three; Baptist, three; Congregatioaal, one; and two belonging to the coloured population.

Italifax is famous for its beautiful drivos and walks; and the fine cool tevrperature enjoyed in the hot season-uwing to its proximity to the oceanwill 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 sea bathing, yachting and other water amusements seldom offered elsewhere.

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 Yorth
also for ports along the Western shore of the Province, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, Bermuda, and the West Indies. The Einglish 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 Iutercolonial Railway of Canada will connect with the Nova Scotia Rond.

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 hast 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 Quebee and Gulf Ports Steamship Company make this the terninus 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 trathfully and poctically 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 Dature 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 tiwes, and occasionally drought; but how do our summer showers refresh the face of all things; how welcome is the rain, and how green and beautiful are the fields, the gardens, and the woods, when it falls. In autumn wo 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 arape among our fruits; our forests present a richly tinted ond many-coloured foliage: wo bave midOctober days in which the weather is superb; our Indian sumwer is a splendid valedictory to the season of growth and harvest; a bright and beauiful 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 adieu to our friends, and hope to meet them in the spring, much improved in every particular.

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 -PRINCTPAL OFFTCE:
365 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL. BRAN TI OWTCES:

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## STEEAMERS.

Anchor Line--Sce page 65.
Boston and Colonial Steamers "Commerce" and "Alhambra," ran between Boston and Charlotfetown weekly, cluring the Summer months, calling at Halifas and Strait of Canso, going and returning.
"City of St. John" -.-Time in Spring.
Cunard Line (Branch) Steamers leave Italifax for Bermuda and St. Tlomas, every fourth Friday, at noon.
"Emperor" leaves St. Johm for Digby and Annapolis every Wednesday and Saturday morning, at, 8 odock returning same day.
Express Line Time in Spring.
Inman Line Leave New York for England via Malifax, fortnightly ; leaving Hadifax every alternate Firiday at noon. Returning-leave Liverpool every alternate Saturday; leaving Halifax for New York shortly after arrival.
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## 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 Hahifax for Tangier, Sheet Harbour, and Salmon River, everf 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 T'uesday, 'lhursday and Saturday, returning to Truro on the intervening days. King's Leaves Halifax for Chester, Bridgewater, Liverpool and Shelburne daily, at 6 w'clock, $A$. m., returning daily-(a branch runs from Chester to Lunenburg). Kilcup's Leaves Annapolis for Liverpool every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, al 6 o'cluck, A. M., returning next day.
Lindsay \& Co. Leave Now Glaggow for Antigonish, Guysboro', Strait of Canso, St. Peters, Sydncy and Cow Bay daily, on arrival of morning train from Haliart: returning daily in time to connect with afternoon train for Halifux.
McAmis \& Geddes' Stage leaves Antigonish for Sherbrooke and Wine Harbour Gold Fields, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, returning the and days.
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 $5 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{m}$.


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## VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROAD LINE.

## GENERAL OFFICES--ST. ALBANS.

J. G. Smith, President.
G. Merrill, Goneral Superintendent. L. Millis, General Eastern Agent, 65 Washington Street, Boston.
J. W. Hobart, General Freight Agent. M. G. Elliot. General Ticket Agent.

Condensed Time-Tabla of Through Express Trains Boston and Chicago.

| RUNNING NORTH and WEST. $\\|$ RUNNING SOUTH and EAST. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | stations. | No. 1. | No. 2. |  | stations. | No. 1. | No. 2 |
|  | BOSTON ............Louve | $8.60 \mathrm{~A}: \mathrm{M} .$ |  |  | CHICAGO.............Lve | $\stackrel{\mathrm{Nos}}{9.00 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{m}}$. | x. |
|  | Nashua | ${ }^{8.48} 8$. | ${ }_{7}^{6.55}$ |  | D ETROIT | $6.20 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}$. |  |
|  | Manol | 9.55 ". | 7.55 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Fran | ${ }^{10.35}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 8.40 ". |  |  | ${ }_{9}^{6.15}$ " |  |
| 113 | Danb | 12.25 | 19.30 |  | 硣 |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{11.21}$ | 670 | Kingsto | $1.35 \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{Q}$. |  |
|  | Wh?\% Riverdno....Arr |  |  | 730 | Prescott......................... | $\begin{aligned} & 3.40 \\ & 4,10 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 5.30 |
|  | South | 2.12 |  |  | 0TTAWA.................Lv | 12.00 m . | 0,30 P., |
| 19 | Northfic | $2.46 \%$ | 1.32 ** |  |  | 2.00 P.M. |  |
| 300 | Montpel | ${ }_{3} 3.40$ | 2.27 | 54 | Prescott................Arr | $3.10^{\circ}$ | 1.004.2010 |
| 21 | Waterb | ${ }^{3.350}$ " | ${ }_{3.4}^{2.40}{ }^{\circ}$ |  | Prescott Junc..........Ly | $4.10 \%$ | 5.30 " |
| \% | Richmo | ${ }^{4.309}$." | 3.25 \% 4 |  | OGDENSBURG......Lve | 5.00 | 5.20 |
| 240 | Essex Ju | 5.40 " | 4.42. |  | Po |  | ${ }_{8.10}$ |
| 264 | ST. ALB | ${ }_{6} 5.00$ | 4.15 |  | Rouscs | 4.00 | 8 |
|  |  | $\frac{6.35}{6.50}$ | S.42 |  | ST. ALBAN |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 283 \\ 200 \mid \end{gathered}$ | St. Arm | ${ }_{730}{ }^{3} \times$ |  |  | QUEBEC | 8.00 P.M. |  |
| $208$ | nbrid | 7.50 " | 7.19 |  |  | ${ }^{6.300}{ }^{\text {A }}$ : ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | pre |
| 33 | MONTREA | 8.05 | 7.35 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{10}^{9.15}{ }^{9.00}{ }^{\text {c/ }}$ | 8.50 |  |  | 10.42 | ${ }_{5}^{5.38} \times$ |
| 507 | QUEBEC ............... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 8.00 A.4. |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 264 \\ & 284 \end{aligned}$ | RT. ALBANS.........Lve |  |  |  | rr |  |  |
| 315 | Rouses Poin | 8.00 | 7.18 A.M. | $908$ |  | 12.00 x . |  |
| 383 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8.40 |
| 4146 | O(1) ENSIBUR | 1.25 ${ }^{12}$ : ${ }^{\text {a }}$. |  |  | Rich |  |  |
| 409 | Proscott ................Lve | 5.45 |  |  | Mon |  |  |
| 423 |  | 6.40 - | ${ }_{2.00}$ |  | Northfield |  |  |
| 4 L | OTAWA. | $8.30{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 3.45 . |  | Randolp |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Wouth R | 4.3 |  |
|  | Brookviil | ${ }_{2.10}^{1.35}$ |  |  | - RIV.JNC.Arr | 5.35 |  |
| ${ }^{46}$ | Kingst | 4.15 " | ${ }^{1.05} \times$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{329}^{2.29}$ |
| 660 | Cobu | ${ }_{8}^{6.20}$ | 6.15 " |  | ambury |  | 4.28 |
|  | TORO | 8.25 " | 8.25 ${ }^{8 .}$ |  | Concord. |  |  |
| ${ }_{858}$ |  |  |  |  | Manchest |  |  |
| 1139 | CIIICAGO |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 8.00 P | 1139 | BOSTOX. |  |  |

Luxurious Drawing-Room and Compartment Cars. -ALSO
ELEGANT PALACE, SLEEPING and SMOKING CARS.
FROM BOSTON TO MONTREAL WITHOUT GHANGE.

# GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA. 

Richard Potter, President, London, England.
[Oct. 31st, 1870.
C. J. Brynges, Managing Director, Montreal.
J. Hickson, See y. and Treasurer,

Richard Eaton, Locomotive Supt.
H. Shackell, Gen. Pass. Agent, Montreal
F. C. Stanttos, Gen. Freight Agent.
P. S. Sthvenson, Gen. Western Freight Agent, Toronto.

Condensel Time-Table of Through Express Trains-Portland and Chicago.

| Westward Trains. |  |  |  | Eastward Trains. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Stations. |  | No. |  | STATIONS. | No. | An. 2. |
|  | PORTLAND.......Leave |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 6.00 |  |  |  |  |
|  | er | 4.00 | 12.00 | 176 |  | ${ }_{3}{ }^{2} 15$ |  |
| 22 | Hiehmond. | 7.30 | 2.05 | 531 |  | (10 ${ }^{-}$ | - |
| 317 | QUEBEC (lit. Levi) $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Ar }\end{array}\right.$ | 5.(1) P.M. | $8.00$ | 229 | Milv |  | 10 |
|  |  | 9.35 A | $\frac{3.15 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{M}}{}$ | 341 |  |  |  |
|  | it Lamb | 11.00 | 6.05 | 421 | STRATFORD ....... $\{$ Ar |  |  |
| 297 | MONTA |  | ${ }_{8}^{6.30} \times$ |  |  | 1.05 A \% |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | duel | 3.10 .. |  |
| 409 | $P$ |  | ${ }^{0} 45$ |  | aror |  |  |
| 409 | Presentt J | $1.35 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{m}$. | 1.15 Pm |  | Bramp | 4.37 | 5.210 |
| 425 461 | Oxford | $\begin{array}{ll} \hline 6.40 & \ddot{ } \\ 8.30 & " . \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \hline 2.00 & \ddot{ } \\ 3.45 & \ddot{ } \end{array}$ | 509 T | TORONTO ........... $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Ar } \\ \mathrm{Lr}\end{array}\right.$ | 6.00 | 7.30 |
| 422 | Brouk | 80 | $\frac{3.50}{1.50}$ |  | Peterborn'.............. ${ }^{\text {Ar }}$ | M |  |
|  | Ota | 10.30 | de |  |  | 8.45 |  |
| 48.2 | Perth |  | 11.20 |  | OBOURG ........... $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Ar } \\ \text { Liv }\end{array}\right.$ | 1: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 10.30 |
|  | KINGSTON | 4.15 4.\%. | $\begin{aligned} & \overline{3.45 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{m}} \\ & 4.05 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 517 | Belleville... | 6.20 | 6.15 .. | 670 K |  | \%rrm. | 340 |
|  | COBOURG............ $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Ar } \\ \mathbf{L r}\end{array}\right.$ |  | ${ }_{8}^{8.10}$ |  | Ottawa ..................... $\mathrm{L}_{\text {u }}$ |  |  |
| 567 | Port Hopo | 8.45 | 8.50 | 64 | Perth |  |  |
| 593 | Peterioro ${ }^{\text {a }}$................. Lv | 520 A . | $520 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}$ | 717 | Brock ville.................. |  |  |
|  | $\text { TORONTO ........... }\left\{\begin{array}{c} \mathrm{Ar} \\ \mathrm{Ar} \end{array}\right.$ | $\frac{11.30}{11.15}$ | 11.30 |  | Ottaw: oxford | $2(x) r \cdot m$ |  |
|  | Brampto | 12. 10 P.m. |  | $\frac{310}{7: 30} \mathbb{P}$ | Prescott June. - ........ti |  | 530 ${ }^{3} \times$ |
|  | Georke | 1.03 ." |  | 370 | corvwall Mar | 8.25 | 示家 |
| 699 | Quel Berl | ${ }_{2}^{1.55}$ | ${ }_{2}^{1.25}{ }^{1.45}$. ${ }^{\text {m }}$ |  |  | 9.30 | (10: $\times 10$ |
|  | STRATFORD....... Ar $^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }^{3.35}$ |  | 840 | MONTREAL....... \{ Lav | 10.00 |  |
|  |  | 7.30 3. | ${ }^{3.350} \times$ | 8 | St. | 12.15 | 3.55 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 800 |  |
| 85.3 | Milwaukee Ju | 9.55 | ${ }_{8}^{8.45}$ |  | QUEBEC (Pt. Levi) Lr | 8.018 |  |
|  | DETROIT JUNC.. | 005 | 9.00 |  |  | 2.15 Am : | 6. 15 |
| ${ }_{982}$ |  |  |  |  | herbrooke................. |  | 9.45 |
|  | la | 2.52 |  |  | sland Pond................. |  |  |
|  |  | 5.52 | 5.5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains between Montreal and Island Pond.
Pullana's Palatial Sleeping Cabs on Night Express Trains between Montreatiand 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.

[^1]
## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

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

vis Slemping Cans on Night Express Trains.

Montreal to Quebec.


## QUEBEC AND RIVIERE DU Loup.

## Trains are run Daily, Sunday cxecpied, by Montueat. Time.

[Oct, 31st, 1870 . Quebec to Riviere Du Loup.



## BOSTON \& MAINE RAILROAD.

Francis Gogewfll, Prerident
Whidam Merpitt, Gen' Supeniniendent. A. MiAschari, Treasurer.
J. S. EAton. General Ticket Agent.

PORTLAND to BOSTON.
宽 $\qquad$

4 EXETER
2an. K. Depor
3, E.K. Womothouse
30
3 Atkinson

42 Bradford
43. Ward atiil
th Worth An
$4 i$ North Anlover.
North an wrence.
51 ©uth Lawrence.
5 Andover
4 Ballardvale
isi Wilmington June
of Wakefolid
B.; Wakefield bunc
fin
69 Milden
To Medfiribune
72 Somerville
74 Bosion


x. 211.505



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94 2060
4.10


101010670
10.51 .13 \% $9: 3$

110 10 10.14
10.3213076
10.38134
10.51 .1500080

[^2]
## PORTLAND, SACO \& PORTSMOUTH RAILROAD. <br> [1/re. 5, 1850.

I. Gmonis, Prevident, Portwmotri, N. If

Franeta Chask. Shmerintendent.
$\stackrel{+}{2}$

## PORTLAND to BOSTON.

## $\stackrel{\text { en }}{2}$

$\qquad$

 Cape Fiizabeth..
Scarboro(0.k hiil) ${ }^{9}$ W Wert
15 13iddefori
19 Kennebunk Port.
2"Kennebunk.
34 Wells 3 SO. BERWICK 45 Uunc. U.T.\& U. B 45 Elliot
59 Kitery.
22 PORTSMOÜTï̆
Bonton

ETH. Norr. Trearnrer. MortiA?

## BOSTON to PORTLAND.




[^3]
## EASTERN RAILROAD.

Grorgr M. Browne, President. J. B. Parker, Treasurer.
J. Prgscotr. General Superintendent. Gro. Russfil., General Ticket Agent. Bostos.

PORTLAND to BOSTON.


BOSTON to PORTLAND.

| $\stackrel{3}{3}$ | Stations. | Pa |  |  | Ex. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Boston leave | A, m. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 7.30 | 12.00 | 3.1 | 4.45 |  |
|  | Sounervill |  | 12.06 |  |  |  |
|  | Chelseas. |  |  |  | 4.5 |  |
|  | Narth |  |  | 4 | 4.5 |  |
| 10 | West L |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1!$ | Lynn | 7.57 | 12.30 | 3.28 | ¢.ii | 8 |
|  |  |  | 12,33 |  |  | 0 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 16 \\ & 16 \end{aligned}$ | SA | 8.101 | 12.43 | 3.40 | 29 | 0 |
| $21$ | North Ba | 8.17 | 12.50 | 3.48 | 5.32 |  |
| 22 | Wenham. | 8.2 | 1.0 | 3.58 | 5.41 | 6.58 |
| $\begin{gathered} 24 \\ 27 \end{gathered}$ | Arpleton | 8.31 | 1.12 | 4.04 | 5.46 |  |
|  | Ipswi | 8.41 | 1.18 | 4.11 | $\bigcirc$ |  |
|  | Rowley ........ | 8.52 | 1.28 | 4.18 | 5.5 |  |
| $36$ | NEWBUR | 09 |  | 4.33 | 2 | 7.1 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 38 \\ & 42 \end{aligned}$ | S.lisbur | 9.15 | 1.46 |  |  |  |
| $4$ | Seabrook | 9.21 | 1.54 | 4.47 | 6.26 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & 42 \end{aligned}$ | Hampton | 9.26 | 1.58 | 4.51 | 6.30 |  |
| $49$ | N | 9.32 | 2.06 | 5.00 | 6.35 |  |
| 51 | North Lamp | 9.39 | 2.11 | 5.07 | 6. |  |
| L6 | 6 PoRTSMOUTVİ... | 9 | 2.16 | 5.15 |  | . 58 |
| 108 | Portiand |  |  |  |  | 9,50 |

At Portland-Connects with Maine Central for New Brunswick via European \& North
Rupi Tuesday, T
t On Mondays, Wedurday and Saturday only
Saturdays to Portamouth.

## maine central railfoad.

 GENERAL OFEICES—WATERVILLE, ME.R. B, Dunm, President.
Fidin Noym, General Superintendent.
J. Nym. Treasurer.
F. Boothby, General Ticket Agent.



# EUROPEAN \& NORTH AMERICAN RAILROAD. 

MAINE DIVISION.<br>[Nov. 28, 1870.

G. K. Jewett. President.<br>J. M. Lunt, Superintendent.<br>M. H. Angell, General Ticket Agent, Bangor, Me.



Arrive P.M.' P.M. P.M. P.M.
Bangor-Connects with Maine Central Railrond for Portland, Boston, \&c.
NEW BRUNSWICK DIVISION.
[Nov. 8, 1870.

| Fastward Trains. |  |  |  |  |  | W |  |  |  | Ces: |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Stations. |  |  |  |  | stations. |  |  |  | ST. JOHN, N. B. |
|  | HoUliton |  |  |  |  | ) |  | 42 |  |  |
|  | RICHM | 8. |  |  |  | Grand Bay |  | 44 |  |  |
|  | $8$ | 9.00 |  |  |  | Westfield | 859 |  |  |  |
|  | ST. STEPHE <br> ST. CROIX | 10.00 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Mcadam Ju | 2.00 |  |  |  | Charendo | 941 95 |  |  |  |
|  | Magagua | ${ }_{3}^{2.3}$ |  |  |  | Oasp |  | 614 |  |  |
|  | ra | 3.2 |  |  |  | Ho | 101 |  |  | Train Master. |
|  | racy | 4.10 |  |  |  | Bligsvillo |  | ${ }_{64}{ }^{4}$ |  |  |
|  | Fredericton June | 4.23 |  |  |  |  |  | $\frac{6}{65}$ |  |  |
| 0 FREDEKICTON ${ }_{6}$ Glasier |  |  | 815 |  |  | Three |  |  |  | Mcadak Junctios |
|  |  |  | 83 |  |  | Rusiug |  |  |  |  |
|  | 0 Waasis.................. |  | 847 |  |  | Warsie |  | 4 |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{6}{ }^{\text {a Thusiagoni }}$ |  | 900 |  |  | Glasier Salama |  | 7 |  | , |
|  | ${ }_{2}{ }^{2}$ Fredericton |  | 91 |  |  | TREDERICTON |  | 8 |  |  |
|  | 5 Fredericton Junc | 4.27 | 930 |  |  | cder |  |  |  | k, and Rich. |
|  |  | 4.41 | 945 |  |  | racy |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{6}{ }^{\text {Enn }}$ E |  |  |  |  | Iarvey |  |  |  | Lewys' Island Rail- |
|  | 8 Gasperen |  |  |  |  | Magag | 100 |  |  | way and Stage to |
|  | Wela |  |  |  |  | OADA |  |  |  | n: and from |
|  | Ner |  |  |  |  | ST. ANDR |  |  |  | d- |
|  | Westfield |  |  |  |  | ST. STEP |  |  |  | Rx |
|  | Grand Ba |  |  |  |  | WOODSTOC | 44 |  |  | Stages |
|  | 1. J0日m, (F) |  |  |  |  | HOULTO | 430 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

STAGES.-A Daily Line of first-class Stages runs between Mattawamkeag and Houlton. 54 miles, connecting with Now Brunswick and Canadu Railway for Mcailway for St. John.
ora New Brunswick Division of European and North Americau Ran, 56 miles, conneoting there
Stages also run from Lincoln Station daily for Princeton siak and Canade Railway for McAdam rains for Calais, and at St. Stephen with New Brun N. A. R'y. for St. John, thus formAdam Junction, thence via N Nw Branswick Divieion. E. © Naine and New Brunswick.
*- For full oonneations see page 64

## EUROPEAN \& NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY.

GENERAL OFFICES-ST. JOHN, N. B.
[Dec. 5, 1870. LEWIS CARVELL,
Alexander McNaughtov, Accountant. Un- General Superintenlent.
TRAINS GOING FAST. TRAINS GOING WEST.


## 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, Quebee, and Montreal ; with Steamers of the Prince Edward Island Steam Navigation Company for Summerside, Charlottetown, and Georgetown, P. E. I., Port Itomed, Strait of Cansn, and Pictou, N. S., there connecting with the Nova Scotin Railway for Halifax; with the Steamer " Rothesay Castle," for Richibucto, Miramichi, Bathurst, Dalhousie and Campbellton.

Painere Junction-With Intercolonial Railway for Amherst; thence by Stage to Truro and Nova Scotia Railway to Halifax.

Sr. Joun - With Western Extension for Fredericton, McAdam Junction, etc. ; thence, via Stages, to Mattawamkeag-connecting there with Maine Division, for Bangor, ete.; also with Steamers of the International Steamship Company, for Kastport, Portland, and Boston.
62.

## NEW RRUNSWICK \& CANADA RAILWAY.



## WINDSOR AND ANNAPOLIS AILWAY.

GENERAL OFEICES-KENTVILLI.
(J14n. 23. 187 ).
Veanon Smitis, Manager, Kentville, N. S.


## NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAY.

general offices-halifax. n.s.
[Jan. 23, 1871. Grorge Taylor, General Superintendent. Alexander McNab, Chief Engineer. Thomas Foot, Accountant. W. Johnston, Locomotive Superintendent.

Halifax to Windsor and Pictou.


For the accommodation of parties residing along the shores of Bedford
a Train is run during the suries residing along the shores of Bedford Basip and Bedford at 8 o'clock, Summer months; leaving Halifax about 6 p. wh Prince's Lodge.
(1) For Particulars see Summer Arrangement.

First Class Second Class

Piotou to Windsor and Halifax.


The nIftily Triteryuth
AND JOURNAL
THE $\angle E A D O N G$ DAILY NEWSPAPER BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM
in the

TREBLE THE CIRCULATION OF ANY OTHER ST, JOHN JOURNAL!
SUbscription - $\$ 5.00$ per annam in Advance; $\$ 6.20$, prepaid to ans part of the Dominion.
Advertising Rates based on a charge of $£ 1$ sterling or $\$ 5.00$ caroms for one inch of space per month.
Che fickly (xdtaraph
is the Popular WEEKLY of the Lower Provinces.
 NEW BRUNSWICK,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { WICK, } \\
& \mathcal{N O V} A \\
& \text { SCOTIA, } \\
& \text { and }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\text { IA, } \left.\text { and P. E. ISL } A \lambda^{\prime}\right]
$$

Issued on Tuesday Afternoons.
PRices :-Subscriptions, $\$ 1.00$ a year, in advance, or $\$ 1.20 \mathrm{p}^{\mathrm{mstani}}$ $\triangle D_{V R T I S E M E N T S}$; half the rates of the Daily.
${ }^{80} 000$ The Combined Circulation of these two Journals carry Advertisements among
Specimen copies forwarded to any address on request.

- Correspondence from all quarters is invited, and will be paid for if used.

JOHN LIVINGSTON,
Proprietor \&illor.
PUblishing rooms 96 Prince William Street, opposite Bank of New Br wis


CONNECTING THE
Bay of Fandy, the Gulf of St. Lamrence, and Amberst, N. S.
Connections are made at

with the Steamers of tue

## Prince Edward Island Steam Navigation Co.'y, for

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.

## THOMAS B. BUXTON,

WHOLESALE IMPORTER,

And Dealer in

## FIRST CLASS



$$
A \mathbb{A} B
$$

PORTER,
CIGARS,
TOBACCO,
scc., ssc., scc.

## Wholesale and Retail.

$$
25 \text { Dock Street, }
$$



## WHETERENEXTENEION，



## European．\＆North American Railway．

## 1871.

Trains leave St．John（Fairville Station）at 8 A．m．daily，for McAdam Station，where oonnection is made with the Trains of the N．B．\＆C．R．for St，Andrews，St．Stephen， Woodstock and Floulton；and for Fredericton at 4.15 P．m．－Returning，leave Fredericton at g．15 A．．．，and McAdam on arrival of Trains from St．Croix，St．Andrews，St．Stephen，
Woodstock and Houlton，at 2 r．m．

Passenger arriving in $\mathrm{St}_{\mathrm{t}} \mathrm{H}$ will have time to reach Firs John per Train from Sackville and Shediac at 3.45 p ．M． Eastern Mail makes this connection．take the Train for Fredericton at 4.15 f．M．The

The Frebericton＇Tains connea Mcadam．
，wh those to and from land，whereby travellers may comfortable and reliable Route to the United States，over－ vonience of night travel；as well as avoid sea other places WEST，without the incon－ attending Steamboat travel in the Bay of Fundy sickness，delays，and other difficultien

Prasengers leaving Fairville at
over night．In morning，leave by $\mathbf{A}$ A．M．，reach Houlton per Train in alternoon－remain Enstern Express Co．，reach May the comfortable and splendid Mail Stage Line of the there over night，and take Train next meag，a distance of 55 miles，same day－remain nection at Danville Junction，with the Grning direct for Boston，\＆c．，－－also making con－ consumed between Fairville and Boston being Trunk Railway for Montreal；the time treal 70 hours．

By driving through from Houlton to Mattawamkeag in the night the time be reduced 24 hours．Extras can be prooured for this purp in the night，the time may be the Eastern Express Co．，Eben Woodsury，Esq．Ag purpose in Houlton at the office of TO BANGOR

## FARE FROM 8T．JOHN AND FREDERICTON ：


When extras are obtained from Houlton the rate will be more．
for extra Night Stages from Houlton to Mattawamkeag．Eastern Express Office，St．John，
$t-{ }^{-\infty}$ Travellers will find good Hotel attawamkeag．
as well as along the road．good Hotel accommodation at Houlton and Mattawamkeag，
TICRETS $f$
in St．John；and at Fairvilie and Frprese Office，and Grand Trumk Railway Offiot， Tickets for Nawcsastle in Fredericton Etations．
Fairville at 86.00 ．Stages leare Fredericton Railway and Orr＇s Mail Stage，are sold at Nowcastle for Fredericton，Monday and Thuratueaday and Friday at 9 a，m．，and leavo St．John following morning．

Shint Johm，N．B．， 1871.

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SCANDINAVIA, TYRIAN.
aUstraliat,

| $\underset{6}{\text { FROM }}$ | GLASGOW, |  |  |  | Saturday, 18th March, Wednesday, 22nd " |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ** |  |  |  |  | Monday, 27th |
| 6 | LONDON, - |  |  |  | Tuesday, 4th Apr |
| * | IIVERRPOOI, |  |  |  | Saturday, 8th |

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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'clook, A.M., calling at Four Mile House, Sherwood, and Prince Lodge.
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Note.-Time of sailing of the steamer "M. A. Starr," in connection with this Express, will appear in Spring.

## ARRANGEMENT FOR 1871.

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## LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN



## BOSTON, PORTLAND, EASTPORT, AND SII. JOHN, N. B.

 Halifax, N. S., Charlottetown. P. E. I., \&c.The favorite and superior seagroing Steamers of this Lime.

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 1,100 tons,1,100 tons,
1,000 tons,

Capt. E. Field Capt E. B Winchester

- Capt. S. H. Pike

Leare the End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, at 8 A.M., and Railroad Wharf, Portand, at 6 P. M., for Ea-tport and St. John, N. B, as follows:

In April, May, and Juar, one of these Steamers will leave mery MOXDIY and
ThURsDAY. In July, August, and Feptember, evory Monday, WhDNEsply, and
FRIDAY. In October, and November, every MOMDAY, and TILIRSDAY, and in
December, every MOND.AY. Passengers by the 71, A.M., and 12 M. truits of Boston \& Maine and Eastern Railroads from Boston, ean take the steamer at Portland at © 1 '.M. In January, Fehruary, and March, 1871, one of these Stenmers leaves Porthand for Eastport and St. John every Mondny, P.M., connecting with morning trains from Boston.
Returning, a etenmer will leave St. John at 8 A.M. and Enstpart at 1 P.M., for Porlland and Boston, on the same days as from Bostmn and Porthand, excep when making one trip per week, when the day for leaving the Eastern end of the routo will be Thurslay.
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 Eastrort, steam ferry to Luber: Daily Stages to Pombrike, Doanysville, and Machias, and steamers Queen and Belle Brown in regular comnection to Robbinston and Calais, Me.; and St. Andrews and St. Stephen, N. B., and from the latter places the New Brunswick and Canada Railway rans northward to Woodstock and Houlton Station, making this the best route for travellers to Aroostook County, Mo. At Nt. John, steaners run duily up the River St. Jolm to Fredericton: the Earopean and North American Ruilway has two trains a day to Shediac; from, She liac nteaners run to Bedeque, Charlottetown, and Ceorgetown. P. E. I., Pictou, N. S., and Hawkenbury and Port Hood, Cape Breton; and during the summer there are also steamers to the places on the north shore of New Brunswick. Passengers ne forwarded by steamer Empress from St. John to Digby and Annapolis, N. S., thence by railway to Windsor and Halifax, N. S.

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    St. John, Now Brunswick.

[^2]:    
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[^3]:    AREIVE: A.N. P.M. P.M. P.M. P.M.
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    and from S. Berwick Junction on Monday Codncs ly hunswick, via European and North
    American Railway.

