

**DESERTION.**—Four Artillerymen and five men of the 15th regiment deserted last week. The former effected their escape in a boat, and they arrived safely at Eastport, where they are reported as swagging about in their regimentals. The latter passed the frontier in a covered wagon, and it is said they were prepared to resist any attempt that might have been made to detain them. There is no doubt that the American government are willing to pay anything for soldiers now, and their agents must be at work here.—*Despatch.*

**THE WEATHER, &c.**—Several days during the week have been characterized by very cold, raw, disagreeable weather, which has been, however, favorable for those engaged in storing hay, the harvesting of which is now nearly completed, and from what we continue to learn our anticipations as to the favorable character of the crop, in quality and quantity, will be realized. Other crops are likewise doing nicely. Wheat is looking finely although the rust has made its appearance to some extent—Oats, Barley, Rye, Buckwheat, are all thriving well. Potatoes never were more promising, and we have only heard of two cases in the County where the rust has made its appearance among them. Other roots are doing admirably.

The river has continued sufficiently high to admit of the *Gazelle* running during the week.—*Carleton Sentinel.*

**NEW WHEAT.**—We have received a couple of stalks of new wheat raised at Norton, K.C., which is of a superior description, the grain being well filled and looking very healthy.—*[New Brunswick.]*

The New York World says that all accounts from the rural districts agree in pronouncing the fruit and vegetable crops already grown or growing as the most abundant ever known in the North. The potato crop was never so large, and the same remark is true of beets, onions, tomatoes, turnips, and the various root crops. So too, of fruit. Unless some disease appears, the apple, pear, plum, peach and grape crops will be such as were never equaled in the Northern States. The berry product is also very large.

**THE CROPS OF OHIO.**—The heaviest crop of wheat since 1850, which was 31,500,000 bushels, will be gathered this year or has been secured by this time. The most moderate calculations make it at about 30,000,000 bushels, or 10,000,000 bushels more than was raised last year. Of this quantity there will be a surplus beyond the State demand, of some 17,000,000 bushels. Corn looks well and promises a full average crop, but oats are likely to fall short.

A jubilee will soon take place in Vienna in honor of the four hundred years' existence of the art of printing in that city. The first Vienna printer, Ulrich Hann, opened his printing office in 1482, but did not succeed, and emigrated to Rome. He was the cause of the Emperor Frederick the Fourth bestowing a privilege on the printers in the year 1488, placed them in equal rank with noblemen and scholars and permitted them to wear a sword.

**Death of Sir Allan McNab.**  
A telegram from Hamilton announces the death of Sir Allan Hamilton MacNab, which occurred at his residence, Dundurn Castle, at four o'clock yesterday afternoon. A short illness, the result of an attack of gastric fever, was the cause. A long and active life, spent amid stirring scenes and comprising within its limits many of the most remarkable events of our history, has thus been brought to a close. His demise removes from the busy scene of life one of our best known public men—one who had witnessed the gradual progress of his country from the early days of its political existence to its present condition; and who, himself a prominent figure during the varying phases of many years, has paid the debt of nature after having attained one of the highest positions in the land.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

**Causing Tutus.**  
The Russian Grand Duke Constantine wore a fine steel coat of mail between his shirt and flannel waistcoat, at the time the recent attempt was made to assassinate him. The steel stopped the ball.

The Circuit Court was opened on Tuesday. His Honor Mr. Justice Ritchie, presiding.—There were 23 causes entered for trial.  
A large number of persons from various parts of the County are in town attending Court.—*St. Andrews Standard.*

The crops—including Grass, Grain, and Potatoes, never at the present season of the year displayed a finer appearance than they do in the County of York at the present day. The latter particularly are large beyond comparison with former seasons, and will, if they escape the blight, yield an almost fabulous return.—*Reporter.*

A young girl named Bezet, aged six years, has just expired at Surgeons' (Vaucluse), after great suffering, and having discharged a caterpillar from her nostrils some days before. It is supposed that some of the eggs must have been inspired in smelling a flower, and had become hatched in the head of the child, causing her death.

The establishment of a Colonial Museum has been mooted by the Commissioners representing the British Colonies at the International Exhibition.

**FARE REDUCED.**—The fare on the railroad from St. Andrews to Woodstock has been reduced.

The New York Express says drafting in New York is, from present indications very unpopular—and some of the Home Guard declare they will go to prison before they proceed on a fighting tour South.

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR.**—After enjoying a most loyal ovation at the North Shore, returned to Head Quarters via this city on Saturday.

The Antigonish *Casket* says that the yield of hay this year, if well secured, will be far ahead of last year. All kinds of straw look remarkably well; but the wheat is already infested with small flies which do considerable injury. Potato tops which were a few weeks ago cut down by frosts are again reviving, and give promise of a fair production.

The weather, though somewhat variable, has been good for hay-making during the present week. The crops of all kinds are fine beyond comparison.—*Reporter.*

## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS—ON COLONIAL DEFENCES.

(From the Montreal Gazette)

We do not say that the Militia Bill, which was presented to Parliament by Mr. Cartier's Government, might not have been improved. There were portions of it of which we could not approve. Notably, we think the obligation which it proposed to lay on the rural population were not judicious with regard to the mode of drill. But the burden of taxation which it proposed to lay upon the Province, we do not think was too heavy for it to bear. A sum of a million, or a million and a quarter, or even a million and a half of dollars a year, for a population of two and a half millions, enjoying practical independence, cannot be said to be a heavy burden for defence. And look what it would have done for us? First, without question, it would have strengthened the tie which binds Canada to Great Britain; it would have saved us from injurious discussions destructive of confidence, and seriously injuring the credit of the country; it would have secured, without one word of cavil, the whole naval and military power of the empire for defence; it would have exhibited the sentiment of the people of Canada in a way so unmistakable as to prevent any chance of misconception by our neighbors across the frontier, and this, in itself, one of the best possible ways of preventing misunderstandings, which both they and we might regret, while it would be no bar to our good neighborhood. We believe the universal sentiment which was expressed in Canada during the Trent difficulty exercised a powerful influence in preventing war. Had Canada been lukewarm—had the sentiment of Canada invited annexation—war would likely have come. And look, in another light, what an expenditure for defence, such as that proposed by Mr. Cartier's Government, would have saved to this country. It is known that the plethora of money has been increasing in England for some time past, until, as we learn by the last mail, the Bank has put down its rate of interest to two per cent. The City writer in the *Times* saying that this step would check the great flow of capital into the country, which some began to view with apprehension. In the face of this plethora, all kinds of securities, in which the public have confidence, have gone up, while Canadian securities, since the period of the Ministerial crisis, arising out of a question which people abroad could only consider as a refusal on the part of the people of Canada to contribute to their defence, have gone steadily down. For instance, according to the tables in the *Times*, at and long before that period, our Five per cent. steadily ranged from 101 to 102. When the news of the Ministerial crisis reached England they began to fall; until they touched a point as low as 93, making a decline of no less than 9 per cent! Our Sixes exhibit a similar decline. Now that is a barometer to which this country cannot afford to be insensible; nor yet could any other country. On the 26th, after the decline in the rate of interest at the Bank, the range of our Fives was from 94 to 96. The 96 being a rise of 1 per cent, owing partly to the diminished value of money and other causes, among which were exertions made by Canadians in London. As we said before, there are some fifty-six millions invested in England in Canadian securities. Some four millions of value have therefore been swept away in the hands of the holders. That is not a light consideration. Private credit must also have suffered in a like degree. In fact we are aware that one public company was on the eve of investing many thousands sterling in Canada, which has been deterred from doing so, owing to these unfortunate and compromising discussions, destroying confidence.

Such are some of the penalties which the loyal and innocent people of this country pay, for the luxury of a Ministerial crisis, arising out of voting down a militia improvement bill, on the second reading, without debate, without any attempt at improvement; but in other words from politicians playing the game of faction with important public interests for pawns. Happy country! Patient people!

The Boston *Advertiser* concludes a well written and moderate toned article on Lord Palmerston's recent speech in the House of Commons thus:—

The result is that the people of this country can again say that breathing time is given for recovering the lost vantage ground. But let it not be forgotten that every time that this question comes up before any foreign power, as it did before the English House of Commons, brings us one step nearer to that which we deprecate, unless we are able to show most marked success in our operations. The question may now have been remitted to some future day for judgement; but when the day comes, the conditions of a favorable conclusion will be severer than now. The inquiry—then will be whether the rebels have held their own; to us the searching question will be put, whether we have advanced visibly towards the suppression of the rebellion. It is for the people and the government of this country now to determine the answers to be given to these questions. Quick and determined use of the gigantic power of which the nation is so fully conscious may now, and perhaps for the last time,—determine the issue of this question of foreign intervention, which has so long haunted us.

**SPEECH OF CASSIUS M. CLAY.**—Hon. Cassius M. Clay made a long speech at the Ladies' Soldiers' Relief Fair in Washington Tuesday night. It was mainly devoted to his views of the present aspect of foreign affairs, and to personal matters.

England he spoke of as our bitter enemy, with a malignant press inspired by government, and which truthfully represented its spirit. France, he insisted, was not unfriendly. Americans had derived unjust ideas on this subject solely by crediting the representations of the British press. The Emperor was known to be friendly to this country; and semi-official statements in the papers were in our favor. He utterly denied that France desired to interfere, but said that persistent effort had been made by the British press to make us believe she did. Of Russia he could hardly find words enough to express his admiration. He spoke of the Czar as one of the greatest and wisest of reigning monarchs; referred to his beneficent emancipation policy, and declared that the United States could rely implicitly on his friendship in any emergency. He asserted further that England knew Russia and France to be firm friends to this country, and would therefore not dare to interfere with our efforts for suppressing the rebellion.

## Southern Cavaliers vs. Northern Puritans.

The following article appeared in the *Louisville-Bowling-Green-Nashville Courier*, during its publication in the last named place. It is worth republication just now.

"This has been called a fratricidal war by some, by others an irrepressible conflict between freedom and slavery. We respectfully take issue with the authors of both these ideas. We are not the brothers of the Yankees, and the slavery question is merely the pretext, not the cause of the war. The true, irrepressible conflict lies fundamentally in the hereditary hostility, the sacred animosity, the eternal antagonism, between the two races engaged."

The Norman Cavalier can not break the vulgar familiarity of the Saxon Yankee, while the latter is continually devising some plan to bring down his aristocratic neighbor to his own detested level. Thus was the contest waged in the old United States. So long as Dickinson dough faces were to be bought, and Cochranes cowards to be frightened, so long was the Union tolerable to Southern men; but when, owing to divisions in our ranks, the Yankee hirelings placed one of their own spawn over us, political connection became unendurable, and separation necessary to preserve our self respect.

"As our Norman kinsmen in England, always a minority, have ruled their Saxon countrymen in political vassalage up to the present day, so have we, the slave oligarchs, governed the Yankees till within a twelvemonth. We framed the Constitution, for seventy years, moulded the policy of the Government, and placed our own men, or Northern men with Southern principles, in power. On the 6th of November, 1860, the Puritans emancipated themselves, and are now in violent insurrection against their former owners. This insane holiday freak will not last long, however, for dastards in fight, and incapable of self government, they will inevitably again fall under the control of the superior race. A few more Bull Run thrashings will bring them once more under the yoke as docile as the most loyal of our Ethiopian 'chattels.'—*Central Advocate.*

## Vancouver's Island.

The Railway Commissioners paper, not having seen the last files from Vancouver's Island, may be interested to know what the people on the Pacific side of the continent think of it.

The *Colonist* after giving some reminiscences of a *Rep. Mr. Wallace* says:—

"Suddenly he disappeared from 'this gay and festive scene' to turn up in the *Dumfries Reformer* (Canada West) as a lecturer on British Columbia and Vancouver Island. With these interesting particulars from the reverend lecturer's biography, our readers will have a keener relish to enjoy what he says about this country. The *Reformer* introduces the subject of his lecture by stating that any one who listened to the 'Rev. Mr. Miller's experience in Cariboo last year' would have been effectually cured of the Gold Fever." The *Montreal Witness* copies the article without comment; but the patriotic editor of the *St. John (N.B.) Globe*, in a melancholy strain of a column and a quarter, introduces the article as a warning to New Brunswickers, whilst the *Westminster Times* takes up the refrain in the most patheticistic style imaginable. One might almost conclude from the notices and borrowings from the lecturer, that the editors of these patriotic sheets had been stuffing themselves with Goldsmith's 'Deserted Village.' But what will their surprise be when we state that Mr. Miller—reverend of course—never saw Cariboo, or tottering round in a rickety sail-boat? Our Provincial exchanges may do well to note that fact, and they will know better what to do with the indigestible fabrications to which they have been treated."

## The editor of a Halifax paper has said:—

The Editor of the *St. John News* has seen specimens of gold taken from a district in King's County, N. B., but it appears that, like the dog in the manger, the proprietors of the locality will neither work the lead themselves nor allow any person else to commence operations.

We cannot be quite of our contemporary's opinion, seeing that the law in New Brunswick secures to the Proprietor, (except a small Royalty on Mines) the full enjoyment of all above, as high as Heaven, and as low as he chooses to delve from the surface of the area, legally his own. Now this equitable privilege is neither enjoyed in Nova Scotia, nor in England, France, India, Russia, nor in Germany.

In so young a country as New Brunswick, and being under said law, it may not be safe for Proprietors to grant Prospecting Licences for perspective leases to mine; neither may it be convenient for them to give time to extensively prospect and mine for themselves. But they may do this, if inexpensively assured, (as many scores in New Brunswick may be) that the true Gold quartz formation abounds on the estates, they may offer to form Mining Companies such as have been and are now in progress of forming in Nova Scotia. For their behoof we give the following synopsis:—

**THE METROPOLITAN GOLD COMPANY.**—A number of gentlemen have associated themselves together under the above designation, and have purchased the "boulder claim" at Sherbrooke. At a meeting of the Stockholders held on Monday last, the following gentlemen were elected directors:—Charles Cogswell, M.D., Henry Pryor, M.P., Thomas Boggs, J.C. Allison, George Blacklock, E. J. Lordy, and J. T. Twining, Esquires. E. J. Lordy, Esq., has been chosen Treasurer, and J. O. Forsyth, Esq., Secretary to the company. The capital stock of the Metropolitan is \$10,000.

**THE PROVINCIAL GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NOVA SCOTIA.**—A company under the above designation has been recently formed in this city, with a capital of \$10,000, consisting of 1000 shares of \$10 each. Valuable claims at "Renfrew" or Nine Mile River, and elsewhere, have been secured. The company has been organized under the Limited Liability Act of last session. At a meeting on Thursday afternoon, the whole of the stock was taken up, and the following gentlemen elected officers:

**DIRECTORS.**  
Edward Binney, Esq., President.  
George R. Anderson, Esq.  
John A. Bell, Esq.  
Thomas Adams, Esq.  
D. Henry Starr, Esq.  
William Fraser, Esq.  
M. H. Richey, Esq., Sec'y & Treas.

Application has since been made for 300 shares, which, owing to the list being filled, had to be refused.

A NEW GOLD COMPANY has been formed to work 17 acres of land taken up by Mr. Fraser, part on each bank of the St. Mary's River. The stock consists of 1000 shares of \$20 each. The larger part of the stock has already been subscribed.

AT SHEERBROOKE it is reported that the Barren formation of quartz, similar to that at Ludlows, has been discovered. Corresponding exterior features of quartz is exhibited largely in a County in this Province, courting, as it were, the miner's attention; making us desire Nova Scotia's Mining Laws, (a little modified, perhaps.)

To fully arouse the general Public of these Provinces to the high importance the Gold districts of Nova Scotia have grown into; a Journal specially in their interests has been established and christened "The Gold Gazette," published in Halifax, N. S.

This (Wednesday) being the day of the great Festival in Judge Wilmo's garden and grounds, a number of visitors from St. John arrived here last night by the *Anna Augusta* and *Heather Bell*, in order to be present on the occasion. The *Heather Bell* returned the same evening, and is expected back this afternoon, along with the *Forest Queen*, with another freight of holiday people. These two steamers started this morning from St. John, at 7 A.M. The weather is and promises to be propitious, and "the festival" one of the most successful that has ever taken place on the beautiful spot where so many have been held.—*Head Quarters.*

## NEW BRUNSWICK AWARDS.—The following are the classes for which New Brunswick has received awards:—

**CLASS 1.**—Mining, Quarrying, Metallurgy and Mineral Products.—Commissioners of New Brunswick.

**CLASS 3.**—Substances used for food. Section A. Agricultural Produce.—Commissioners of New Brunswick. Section B. Dyeing, Grocery, and Preparations of Food as sold for Consumption.—The same.

**CLASS 4.**—Section C.—Vegetable Substances used in Manufacture.—Miss E. Jardine, Mrs. D. B. Stevens, D. R. Munro, C. A. Potter.

**CLASS 8.**—Agricultural and Horticultural Machines and Implements.—New Brunswick Commissioners.

**CLASS 29.**—Educational Works and Appliances.—Commissioners of New Brunswick. In this Class Nova Scotia gets three.

It is rumored that circulars have been received by the Governors of the North American Colonies from the Duke of Newcastle, requesting legislative action upon the subject of Colonial defences and Volunteers.

## From the North

The *Gleaner* comes filled this week with glowing descriptions of the movements of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor at the North. Among the various addresses presented to His Excellency is the following which has been specially sent to us for publication:—

**ADDRESS**  
To His Excellency The Honourable ARTHUR HAMILTON GORDON, C. M. G., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c., &c., &c.  
The Loyal Address of the Inhabitants of Saumarez, County Gloucester, Province of New Brunswick.

**MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:**  
We, the inhabitants of Saumarez do most respectfully approach Your Excellency, and most heartily welcome you to Saumarez, *alms* Treacher.

We welcome Your Excellency as the noble Representative of Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria! may God bless her! We most humbly present ourselves before Your Excellency, as if before the Queen herself, and lay at the foot of her glorious throne, our most cordial sentiments of respect, devotion, and loyalty.

In Your Excellency's person, her official representative in New Brunswick, we view the Queen; in respecting you, we respect the Queen; in obeying you, we obey the Queen; and in pouring out this moment our most heartfelt protestations of love and fidelity to her crown, we only acquit ourselves of the sacred duty which every British subject, in all parts of the world, delights so much to fulfill, and loudly proclaim by the unsurpassed British burrah for Queen Victoria.

We therefore most humbly beg of your Excellency to find it appropriate to have deposited at the foot of her throne these expressions of our truly British feelings for her Majesty's health and consolation in her present lamentable bereavement, for the defence and glory of her Royal family.

As for Your Excellency, we felicitate ourselves in having this precious opportunity of expressing our high regard for your noble descent, and eminent rank in the British nobility, and our full acknowledgment of your Excellency's personal worth and official dignity.

(Signed) FERDINAND GAUVREAU, P. M., JAMES YOUNG, J. P., ROBERT ROBINSON, J. P., JOHN WALSH, J. P., JAMES NICHOLSON, M. D., JOHN YOUNG, (and others.)

To which His Excellency made the following **REPLY.**

**GENTLEMEN:**  
I thank you for your Address, which I accept as one more proof, in addition to those I have already received, of the loyalty with which the people of this Province regard the person and throne of their Sovereign; and the kindly welcome they are disposed to accord to Her Majesty's Representative amongst them.

Immediately after the delivery of the Address, and His Excellency's Reply thereunto, several gentlemen were introduced to him, while an appropriate salute was being fired by two cannon on the ground.

Shortly after, the Lieutenant Governor and Aide-de-Camp, Capt. H. Moody, accompanied by His Lordship Dr. Rogers, Bishop of Chatham, the Very Rev. James M. Paquet, the Rev. Chaplain, Lazaretto, the Hon. James Davidson, and James Nicholson, M.D., Health Officer of the establishment, went to pay a visit to the inmates of the hospital.

cases of Leprosy, among all others, in illustration of his answers to several interesting questions of the Lieut. Governor. Although in presence of a most loathsome disease, his Excellency did not seem in the least disposed to wince from it.

It is needless to state that the Lepers were much delighted with the presence of the Lieutenant Governor, and deeply felt the honour conferred upon them by this visit of benevolence of so elevated a personage.

## NOTICE.

THERE will be a meeting of Board of governors of Acadia College at the Baptist Meeting House, Moncton, on Saturday, the 23rd inst. at 8 o'clock, P. M.  
STEPHEN W. DUBOIS, Secy.

## Married.

On the 31st of July, by the Rev. W. A. Corey, Mr. William H. Briggs to Miss Margaret Gilchrist, both of Cambridge, Queens County.  
At the Wesleyan Church, Woodstock, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. S. F. Haestis, Thos. B. Morris, Esq., of Chicago, U. S., to Mary S. youngest daughter of Rev. Wm. Wilson, Wesleyan Minister of Woodstock.

On the 12th inst., after a lengthy illness, at her father's, Long Reach, Kingston, Fannie S. daughter of George S. Whelpley, aged 21 years.  
On the 14th July, at 6 Queen's-gate Kensington, Eliza Inglis, widow of the late Right Rev. J. Inglis, D. D., Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, aged 81 years.  
At St. John's Nfld., on the 1st inst., after a very short illness, in the 57th year of his age, William James Ward, Esq.

## Died.

On Tuesday Evening, 19th inst., after a short, but severe illness, George Waterbury, son of R. H. and Amelia Lester, aged 9 weeks. Burial on Thursday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., from his father's residence, 32 Richmond Street.  
On board the brig Arab, at Chinfuegos, on the 2nd of July, Charles Moré, a native of New Brunswick.

## New Advertisements.

### Our Baptist Publication Society

### AND

### Young Reaper,

A. F. GRAVES, AGENT,  
24 Cornhill, Boston.

IN addition to the above, Mr. Graves, keeps on hand the Books of all the Several Societies and Booksellers, which are suitable for

### BAPTIST SABBATH SCHOOLS.

ALL orders will be promptly answered and any books exchanged which is desired.  
Question & Hymn Books of All kinds supplied.  
aug 21 v4w

### Z. G. GABEL.

### Agent and Commission Salesman.

No. 90 Prince William-st.

St. John, N. B.

Agency of the Boston Helling Company

Depot of the Saint John Manufacturing Company.

Z. G. GABEL begs respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the Store on the corner of Princess and Prince William Street, opposite Chubb's Corner, lately occupied by Mr. Francis, and will keep constantly on hand:—

RUBBER Belting,  
RUBBER Packing,  
RUBBER Hose,  
RUBBER Cement and Soling;  
RUBBER Goods, of all descriptions;  
LEATHER Belting of all sizes;  
FLAX HEMP and Jute Packing;  
MILL and Circular Saws;  
BUTCHERS' Mill Saw Files.  
WEATHER STRIPS;  
TWINKLES;  
TWEEDS;  
CASSIMERS;  
—WHOLESALE.—  
aug 18

### Tomatoes, Apples, &c.

JUST RECEIVED per Steamer from Boston:—  
6 Barrels Bough Apples;  
100 lbs. Bell Pears;  
2 boxes Tomatoes;—the finest this Season.  
In Store—4 kegs fresh Tamarinds, on sale very low at Lester House, 66 Charlotte Street.  
LESTER BROS.  
aug. 14.—u. papers.

### Just Received.

5 BLS. of the Natrons COAL OIL, for sale low in any quantity.  
Also—One brl. Metronome Spirits, a substitute for Turpentine. For sale at one-fourth the price of Turpentine—only 60 cents per gallon.  
J. F. SECORD,  
King's Square.

**MEALS! MEALS!**—Exhibition Medal for 1862, with Portrait of Prince Albert. For sale at 48 Prince William street.  
F. A. COSGROVE.

**CATA PUTTA.**—A new toy for boys, at 15, 20, and 25 cents each.  
For sale by  
F. A. COSGROVE.

**PAPIER MACHE TEA TRAYS** in sets of Three 36, 24, 16 inches, for \$4 per set.  
For sale by (may 20) F. A. COSGROVE.

### "Keep your Boots clean"

JUST received in store—5 doz. Holberts' Excelsior Oil Blacking; it surpasses any other now in use, and needs but a trial to prove its superiority. One application good for a week.  
LESTER & BROTHER,  
aug 11 u p  
Lawrence's Brick-building.

### "Save your Money."

JUST received—5 dozen Browne's Composition for making Leather, perfectly water-tight, suitable for Boots, Shoes, Hose, Harness, and Leather of every description; it is by far the best Leather preservative now in use. For sale at 79 King Street.  
LESTER & BROTHER.  
aug 11 u p

### Encourage Domestic Manufactures.

### EXHIBITION PIANOS!

THE subscriber would respectfully intimate to those who wish to encourage NATIVE MANUFACTURES, that he has now on hand several PIANOS of his own Manufacture, made expressly for the Provincial Exhibition. One of which is of Native Wood, of this Province. They are all of superior Tone, and Workmanship, and new design. Are all of Octaves, and are warranted for three years.  
Pianos, Repaired, Regulated, Tuned and Polished.  
JOHN B. COLEMAN,  
No 8, Sewell-street,  
St. John, N. B.  
oct 29 d e y l y  
N. B.—For sale—One New Bagatelle Table, a bargain.

## Steamboats, etc.

### UNION LINE!!

### GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES!!

### THROUGH ROUTE.

### BOSTON AND PORTLAND,

### Fredericton, Woodstock, Tobique

### AND GRAND FALLS.

STEAMERS of this Line leave INDIANTOWN for FREDERICTON, on

Monday, ..... at 12 o'clock, noon;  
Tuesday, ..... at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.;  
Wednesday, ..... at 12 o'clock, noon;  
Thursday, ..... at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.  
Friday, ..... at 12 o'clock, noon;  
Saturday, ..... at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.  
and during the height of water connecting with Steamer to Woodstock, Tobique, and Grand Falls.

### THE NEW AND FAST

### Steamer "ANTELOPE,"

has been put upon the Route in the place of the Steamer "St. John," and the *Fore to Fredericton*, until further notice, will be by both the Steamers "ANTELOPE," and "FOREST QUEEN," ONE DOLLAR!!

and by the Steamer "ANNA AUGUSTA," the fare is still continued at the low rate of

### FIFTY CENTS.

This Line connects with the Steamers of the International Steamship Company, a steamer of which Line leaves St. John on every Monday and Thursday Morning, at 8 o'clock, for

### Portland and Boston.

Through Fares between Fredericton, Portland, and Boston, until further notice.

PORTLAND, (first class) ..... \$4.50

Boston, ..... 6.50

Passengers wishing to take Railway between Portland and Boston, can do so by paying 50 cents extra upon the Boston Steamer.

Through Tickets can be procured at Fredericton of the Agent of the Union Line, and of the Agents of the International Company, at Boston and Portland, and upon the Steamers of all the connecting Lines from the City.

THOS. HATHEWAY, Agent,  
July 40, Desk Street.

## The only days of Low Fare

## BETWEEN