Dept of Public Works

THE WATCHMAN.

VOL. II. SAINT JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1876. NO. 30

New Advertisements.

M. D. & H. A. AUSTIN,

Importers and Dealers in

Groceries, Provisions, Flour, Meal, Pork, Fish, Lime, Nails, Cordage, PAINTS, OILS, OAKUM, TAR, PITCH, &c.

ROBERTSON'S WHARF, - - INDIANTOWN, N. B.

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

june24 6m

THE COLDBROOK ROLLING MILLS COMP'Y

MOOSEPATH, N. B.,

Have in store and are manufacturing all the time

MERCHANT BAR IRON,

both Common and Refined, comprising all sizes in ROUNDS, FLATS AND SQUARES, RAILS FOR MINES, CUT NAILS, CLINCH RINGS, CUT SPIKES, WROUGHT SHIP SPIKES, RAILWAY SPIKES Galvanized Nails and Spikes.

They also manufacture to order

Patent Tampered and Parallel Bars,

for Ship's Knees, with promptness and despatch.

All the above will be sold at lowest market rates, and quality guaranteed. For terms apply to

JAMES DOWNIE & CO., Agents

may 15 No. 9 North Wharf, St. John

KING'S SQUARE LIVERY STABLES.

HORSES, Carriages, &c., of every description, to let. Superior Coaches in attendance at all hours, careful drivers. Boarding Horses kept on reasonable terms. No business done on the Lord's day, except in cases of necessity.

J. B. HAMM, Proprietor.

mar 11

THOMAS H. KEOHAN,

GILDER,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

Portrait, Picture and Oval Frames,

AND DEALER IN

ENGRAVINGS, PRINTS, LOOKING-GLASS PLATES AND CLOCKS.

REMOVED from old stand at No. 21, to

71 GERMAIN STREET, SAINT JOHN, N. B.,

(next door to Messrs. Hanington's Drug store.)

☞ The new Establishment includes an extensive FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT, under the management of Mrs. Keohan.

may 6

GRAND GIFT ENTERPRISE!

To be drawn at ST. JOHN, on or about

THE 15th OF DECEMBER,

consisting of the following Prizes:—

1 FARM, valued at			$400.00
1 CASH PRIZE,			100.00
1 do			75.00
1 do			50.00
4 do	$25 each,		100.00
10 do	10 "		100.00
20 do	5 "		100.00
130 do	2 "		260.00
168 Prizes, valued at			$1,185.00

Tickets limited to 2000, at $1 each.

For Tickets and further information apply at the stores of R. N. Knox, Druggist, King st., Carleton; J. Hinch, U. S. Hotel, St. John; Ward & Son, Barbers, King st., St. John; T. Younoclaus, Market building, St. John; G. E. Foster, City drug store, Union st.; R. Jones, Main st., Portland; Carter & Vanhanan, Indiantown.

Good and reliable Agents wanted in every village in New Brunswick, to whom liberal terms will be given.

E. TRAVIS,

sep16 Greenwich Hill P. O., King's Co.

CARD.

THE undersigned, thankful to their numerous patrons for the favors conferred during so many years in the past beg to state that they have resumed the

Retail Business,

(carried on during the last two years by A. Wilson & Co.) and have constantly on hand, at their old established stand

No. 17 WATER STREET,

A complete assortment of Stoves, Grates and Mantle Pieces, Ship Castings and Agricultural Implements, together with all other articles in the Iron Foundry Line.

Intending purchasers would do will to examine our Stock before giving their orders elsewhere, as we are determined to sell very low for cash, and at prices defying competition.

Orders for Ship Castings, Iron Knees, or Foundry Work of any description, left at above address will receive immediate attention and despatch.

J. HARRIS & CO.,

New Brunswick Foundry,

aug 25—3m Portland, St. John, N.B.

1876.

INTERNATIONAL STEAMSHIP CO.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

TWO TRIPS A WEEK!

ON and after THURSDAY, September 21st, and until further notice, the Steamers "New Brunswick," E. B. Winchester, master, and "City of Portland," S. H. Pike master, will leave Reed's Point Wharf every MONDAY and THURSDAY morning, at 8 o'clock, for Eastport, Portland and Boston, connecting both ways at Eastport with steamer "Belle Brown" for Saint Andrews and Calais.

Returning, will leave Boston every Monday and Thursday morning, at 8 o'clock, and Portland at 6 p. m., after arrival of noon train from Boston, for Eastport and Saint John.

No claims for allowance after goods leave the warehouse.

Freight received on Wednesday and Saturday only, up to 6 o'clock p. m.

H. W. CHISHOLM, AGENT.

sep23

Great Bargains in Furs and Blankets.

HAVING purchased at auction a large stock of

FURS AND BLANKETS

we are enabled to sell them at very low prices.

A special lot of 150 pairs

10-4 ALL WOOL BLANKETS,

Extra Heavy, at $4.00 per pair.

MAGEE BROS.,

sept 20—4 dec 1 No. 1 Imperial Buildings.

Received per late Arrivals:

50 PACKAGES OF LAMPS—Consisting of Bronze and Glass, Table and Hand Lamps, Chandeliers, Bracket and Ships' Lamps.

200 BARRELS LAMP CHIMNEYS,

All Sizes and Styles.

AMERICAN AND CANADIAN OILS

ALWAYS ON HAND.

For sale low by

oct14 J. R. CAMERON & CO.

New Advertisements.

LONDON HOUSE,

WHOLESALE.

SEPTEMBER, 1876.

OUR

AUTUMN IMPORTATIONS

HAVE GIVEN TO

EVERY DEPARTMENT

a full assortment for the

FALL AND WINTER TRADE,

NOW READY FOR INSPECTION & ORDERS,

which shall have prompt attention.

DANIEL & BOYD.

sep23

UNION STREET STABLES,

NEXT No. 3 ENGINE HOUSE.

HORSES and CARRIAGES always in attendance. COACHES always in attendance.

Horses Boarded on Reasonable Terms.

DAVID CONNELL, PROPRIETOR.

oct14 1y

Portland Foundry.

JOSEPH McAFEE,

(Late Angus McAfee,)

WAREHOUSE:

Main Street, - - Portland, St. John, N. B.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

MANUFACTURER OF

COOKING STOVES, SHIP, PARLOR AND OFFICE STOVES, MILL CASTINGS.

Ship Windlasses, Capstans, and Ship Castings of all kinds made to order.

PAYNE & FRAZER'S PATENT SHIP PUMP, with Copper Chambers.

Lead Scuppers and Water Closets, and all Goods in my line for Ships' use.

☞ Work done to order with quick despatch. ☜

july29 1y

New Hats, Scotch Caps and Furs.

Per S. S. Hibernian, via Halifax:—

WE have opened our Fall and Winter stock of English hard and soft FELT HATS.

Deep SCOTCH CAPS, in Alman, Havelocks and Glengarries.

Also, a splendid line of FUR CAPS, MUFFS, TIES and COLLARS, in all the leading varieties.

Men, Youths and Children's Fall and Winter CLOTH CAPS on hand and made to order, all of which will be sold low for cash as the cheapest house in the trade.

BARDSLEY BROS.,

36 King street.

oct21 Sign of the Silk Hat.

A BOOK FOR YOUNG MEN

Worth Many Times Its Cost!

HINTS ON

SUCCESS IN LIFE

enforcing Truth in every line, teaching invaluable lessons full of sound common sense.

EVERYBODY SHOULD READ IT!

Price 75c., $1, $1.25, $2.50, according to style

For sale at

R. A. H. MORROW'S,

oct28 284 Prince Wm. street.

71 KING ST. 71

SEE THIS.

LADIES' GRAIN CALF BUTTON BOOTS for $1.85, worth $2.40.

LADIES' KID SLIPPERS, for - - - - 85 cents

GENTS' CARPET SLIPPERS, for - - - - 71 cents.

ALSO:—

A good assortment of Ladies' KID, OIL GOAT, PEBBLE GOAT and CALF FOX BUTTON and BALMORAL BOOTS. Inspection solicited.

☞ Remember the place.

G. A. KIMBALL.

Just in Season!

HYACINTHS' GLASSES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

HYACINTHS' GLASSES.

For sale low at

H. ROBERTSON'S,

nov4 5 KING'S SQUARE

ROOT PULPERS.

THE subscribers call the attention of farmers and others to a Machine, one of which is now to be seen at our store, manufactured by Wm. Morrison, Sussex; to be used for pulping roots and vegetables for the use of cattle. It is designed to pulp a bushel of potatoes or turnips in three minutes, which, when mixed with cut hay or straw, effects a very great saving where a large number of cattle have to be fed.

For sale by

nov11 JARDINE & CO.

New Advertisements.

China, Parthia, Caspian.

JUST OPENED BY ABOVE STEAMERS:—

BLUE AND BLACK

Nap Cloths and Elysians,

BLACK

MATALESSE MANTLE CLOTHS,

Fancy

DRESS MATERIALS,

IN ALL THE FASHIONABLE SHADES.

J. & J. HEGAN & CO.

nov4

LADIES' SACQUES!

We are now clearing out our stock of

SACQUES,

at prices that will effect a speedy clearance.

J. H. MURRAY & CO.,

59 KING STREET.

nov4 1m

Damaged Blankets,

3 BALES

DAMAGED BLANKETS!

SELLING CHEAP AT

J. H. MURRAY & CO.'S,

59 KING STREET.

nov4 1m

TEA, COFFEE, &C.

Received per steamer from London:—

95 CHESTS CONGOU TEA,

40 half chests Congou Tea,

30 half chests Oolong Tea,

25 bags Java Coffee,

50 boxes Maccaroni,

3 cases Nixey's Black Lead,

2 cases Sago, 1 bbl. Tapioca,

1 case Liquorice, 1 case Nutmegs,

1 case Arrowroot.

Also, from New York:—

25 cases Wilson's Corned Beef,

100 boxes New Layer Raisins,

10 boxes Desiccated Cocoanut.

Balance of Fall Stock per ship Arran, from London.

For sale by

W. KENNEDY,

novl1 1m 73 King Street.

GOLDEN BALL CORNER PHARMACY,

Just received:—

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM,
Ayer's Sarsaprilla,
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
Mott's Cough Syrup,
Hall's Honey of Horehound and Tar,
Brown's Ext. Ginger;

Together with a full assortment of Drugs, Medicines and Perfumes.

E. G. BLAKSLEE.

novl1 Cor. Union and Sydney streets.

IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE:

100 BARRELS P. E. I. MESS and PRIME PORK,
100 tubs and pails choice Lard,
6 tons fresh ground Buckwheat Flour,
10 tons Buckwheat Candlemeal,
7 tons choice Dairy Butter.

For sale by

novl1 JARDINE & CO.

CHEESE! CHEESE!

150 Boxes Factory Cheese!

For sale by

D. BREEZE,

nov 11 1 King Square.

Scotch Refined Sugar!

Now landing ex S. S. Caspian, via Halifax:—

11 hhds. Scotch Refined Sugar—best grade.

For sale by

D. BREEZE,

novl1 1m 1 King Square.

WINTER FLOWERING BULBS!

A FEW FLOWERS in the house will bring cheerfulness and many other comforts.

This desirable end can be obtained by the WINTER FLOWERING BULBS,

Hyacinths, Tulips, Jonquils, Daffodils, Narcissus, Crocus and Iris.

Planting them in sandy earth, they will flower early the coming year. The Bulbs are very cheap. Now is the time while they are sprouting to put them in, they will soon decay.

CHALONER'S DRUG and SEED STORE,

novl1 49, cor. King and Germain streets.

HEADQUARTERS

FOR

CUSTOM MADE SHIRTS.

THE BEST THAT CAN BE MADE FOR MONEY,

$2.00 EACH,

A Perfect Fit Guaranteed.

R. H. B. TENNANT,

novl1 Shirt Manufacturer, 46½ King street, St. John, N. B.

New Advertisements.

ELECTRICITY!

THOMAS' ECLESIOR ECLECTRIC OIL!

Worth Ten Times its Weight in Gold. Pain cannot stay where it is used.

IT is the cheapest medicine ever made. One dose cures common Sore Throat. One Bottle has cured Bronchitis. Fifty cents' worth has cured an old standing Cough. It positively cures catarrh, asthma and croup. Fifty cents' worth has cured crick in the back, and the same quantity lame back of eight years' standing. It cures swelled neck, tumors, rheumatism, neuralgia, contraction of the muscles, stiff joints, spinal difficulties and pain and soreness in any part, no matter where it may be, nor from what cause it may arise, it always does you good. Twenty-five cents' worth has cured bad cases of carronic and bloody dysentry. One teaspoonful cures colic in 15 minutes. It will cure any case of piles that it is possible to cure. Six or eight applications is warranted to cure any case of excoriated nipples or inflamed breast. For bruises, if applied often and bound up, there is never the slightest discoloration to the skin. It stops the pain of a burn as soon as applied. Cures frosted feet, boils, warts and corns, and wounds of every description on man or beast.

S. N. THOMAS, PHELPS, N. Y.
And NORTHRUP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont.
Sole Agents for the Dominion.

NOTE.—*Electric.*—Selected and Electrized.

THE GREAT SHOSHONEES REMEDY AND PILLS.

THE SUCCESS that these medicines have met with since their introduction to the public some years ago, proves plainly to the most skeptical that they are medicines that perform what they are advertised to. The virtues of these medicines have been well tested, and have withstood their trial in a most satisfactory manner. For diseases of the Blood, Liver, Lungs, &c., they are unsurpassed. We have testimonials of miraculous cures of these diseases, and of many others. If any one is afflicted, let him try a bottle of the Remedy and a box of Pills. No injurious effects will follow their use to the most delicate person, as they are purely vegetable; there being no mineral matter in them. The cost is small, while the advantages derived from their use will doubly repay you for your expense and trouble. The medicines are widely known throughout the Dominion, and are for sale by the principal medicine dealers. Try them and be convinced that these medicines are no humbug. No one who has tried the Shoshonees Pills has ever pronounced an unfavorable opinion of them; no family where they have been used will be without them. Full information may be had on all particulars touching on the use and the experience of those who have used them, by securing the Treatise or the Circular from any druggist in the Dominion, PRICE Remedy in phial bottles $1; Pills 25 cents a box

For sale Wholesale by T. R. BARKER & SONS and A. CHIPMAN SMITH, St. John. AVERY, BROWN & Co. and FORSYTH & Co., Halifax.

CATARRH.

Constitutional CATARRH REMEDY.

CATARRH CANNOT BE CURED BY Snuffs, Washes or Local applications. It is a weakness of the constitution, developing itself in the nasal organs first, afterwards extending to the throat and lungs, ending generally in Consumption, if not checked by proper remedies. Pains in the head, back, loins, and weakness in the kidneys, are its attendant diseases. More people have Catarrh than any other disease, children as well as adults. It is easily cured. Thousands of cases, some of twenty years standing, have been entirely cured by using the GREAT CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH REMEDY.

Price $1.00 per bottle. For sale by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers. Send stamp for Treatise on Catarrh and Certificates to back the above, to

T. J. R. HARDING, Brockville, Ont.,
sep 30 1y Agent for the Dominion and Provinces.

Silks! Silks! Silks!

During the month of April this year, an early Spring caused the trees in France, Italy and Spain, to bud and break into leaf earlier than usual. In May, cold east winds blighted them; and when the Silkworms were hatched, there was hardly a leaf on the Mulberry trees, the only food upon which Silkworms can thrive. The result was the wholesale destruction of the worms, and consequently the failure of the silk crop.

BLACK SILKS,

SEAL BROWN SILKS, NAVY BLUE SILKS,
MYRTLE GREEN SILKS, CARDINAL SILKS,
FAWN, GREY and DRAB SILKS,
STRIPED SILKS, CHECKED SILKS.

Ivory, Cream, Pink, Blue and all the New Pale Shades in SILKS, for

Evening and Ball Dresses!

The above stock of SILKS, having been purchased previous to the late advance, we have determined to give our Customers the advantage by

SELLING THEM AT THE OLD PRICES!

MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON & ALLISON.

novl1

PER S. S. NOVA SCOTIAN.

LADIES' CLOTH

SACQUES!

NEWEST STYLES IN

Matalasse,
Nap,
President,
Beaver Cloths.

ALSO,

FOR LADIES' SACQUES

Imitation S. S. Seal,
Matalasse Cloths,
Nap Cloths,
President Cloths,
Beaver Cloths.

"TRIMMING BRAIDS TO MATCH."

M. C. BARBOUR,

68 PRINCE WM. ST.

novl1 1m

EXCHANGE DINING HALL

1 DOOR SOUTH OF BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

HOT DINNER served from 11 a. m. until 4 p. m., consisting of Roast Turkey, Chicken, Duck, Beef, Soup, etc. A good Dinner can be had here for 25c., or 30c., or 40c.

oct14 3m

CANADA CORN STARCH.

RECEIVED TO-DAY:—50 boxes Canada Corn Starch, fresh. For sale low.

D. BREEZE,

novl1 1 King S uare.

The Watchman.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, NOV. 25, 1876

THE "TELEGRAPH" ON MINISTER MILLS.

Mr. Mills, the new Minister of the Interior,—the gentleman to whom the Ontario Grits gave the seat in the Government which they pretended to have reserved for P. E. Island, is a politician after the St. John *Telegraph's* own heart. He is an ultra free trader. He will not make the slightest concession to the manufacturing interests of Canada. He cares nothing for the fate of the thousands who depend upon the factories of Canada. He favors the institutions of the United States, and he also favors giving United States manufacturers and farmers the advantage of Canadian markets, while Canadian farmers and manufacturers are denied access to United States markets. He will not lift a finger to prevent the slaughtering of Canadian industries. It is of this United States politician, transferred to the Government of Canada, that the *Telegraph* recently said:—

The sentiments of Mr. Mills on this point have been long known, and he has not changed or modified them in any way. He is a Free Trader of the most pronounced type, and although he sees, as every one must see, that we are injured by the illiberal policy of the people of the United States, he does not believe that we can improve our position by adopting a similar policy towards them.

Of the propriety of popular endorsation of Mr. Mills' United States principles, the *Telegraph* says:—

We are glad that he has thus come squarely to the front and re-asserted his principles in his own constituency, so that the people of Bothwell may have an opportunity of pronouncing on the issue whether Free Trade or that form of ultra-Protection which increases the cost of the materials needed in manufacturing, is to be the policy of Canada.

If Mr. Mills is dishonest in his statement of the tariff requirements of the manufacturers and farmers of Canada, the *Telegraph* is far from being candid. Mr. Mills pretended that Protectionists wish to put a prohibitory duty on the raw materials imported for the manufacture of threshing and reaping machines; also on such wools as we need to import in aid of the manufacture of tweeds, and on other raw material which manufacturers are obliged to import. That is to say, Mr. Mills, "an ultra free trader," lays down an absurd platform which he calls the Protection platform, denounces it as injurious to manufacturers' interests, and expects the country to accept *his* Protection scarecrow as representing the real principles, the honest convictions, of those who wish to see the manufacturing interests of Canada placed on a permanent basis, that Canadians may not be compelled to seek a living in foreign countries. The *Telegraph* endorses Mr. Mills' dishonest and ridiculous representation of the meaning of Protection and rejoices to find him humbugging his constituents with this miserable burlesque of a policy that involves many millions of capital and the bread of hundreds of thousands of Canadians. It is not long since we exposed the *Telegraph's* method of building up a Free Trade theory by misquoting the figures relating to the exports of Canadian farm produce to the United States,—its miscalculations amounting to millions of dollars. It had no defence to make, and it did not even offer the slightest explanation of its remarkable fabrications. We had hoped that the *Telegraph* would have shown signs of repentance for its singular delinquencies, but this was not to be. Here we have it once more to the front in opposition to the interests of the manufacturers of Canada, including St. John.

It would appear as if there were only one period in the history of a Grit journal when it should pay the least deference to the wishes of manufacturers, that is, at election times, when Free Trade candidates, in constituencies where there is a large, protectionist vote, are anxious to "let bye gones be bye gones," and are sufficiently cautious to avoid trotting out their obnoxious pro-Yankee principles. The case of the editor of the *Telegraph* is a case in point. We heard nothing of Free Trade from him when the manufacturers of St. John City and County were supporting him for the Commons, or last year, when the same men were largely instrumental in electing him to the Assembly. James Harris, Esq., of Portland, for instance, had excellent political principles in the *Telegraph's* estimation, when he presided at Mr. Elder's meetings in Portland, but Mr. Harris' opinion on tariffs, based on a manufacturing experience of forty years, he being one of the most extensive employers of labor in Canada, is not worth a rush! Other home manufacturers who might be named are first-rate fellows when their political influence is needed, but very ignorant when questions arise involving *their* interests and the interests of their industries and the providing of labor for the thousands dependent on them. Not only so, but it seems to be allowable in years that are not election years to insult them by burlesquing their wishes and their principles and by lending all possible aid and comfort to those politicians who fancy they are pleasing a majority of their partisan supporters when they slander and spurn the cause in which the prosperity of a large proportion of the capital and skilled labor of the country is bound up. We trust that in such constituencies as St. John, Montreal, Hamilton, Toronto, etc., where manufacturing interprises contribute so largely to the prosperity, wealth and employment of the people, the Grit journals and politicians will have the manliness to avow at the next Dominion elections the Free Trade which they advocate when no elections are pending in those places. They have nailed their colors to the mast in this Mills' election: now let them keep the flag flying until after the next election, and their honesty, at least, will not be questioned. We know, however, that we are asking too much. The hypocrisy of the Party will not submit to the test. In the places we have named the local Grits prefers to be first rate Protectionists. Their Hamilton members talk Protection and support the general policy of the Government of which Mr. Mills is a member. In Montreal Mr. Mackenzie left nothing undone to elect Mr. Workman, a Protectionist, the St. John *Telegraph* sympathizing with the effort. And here in St. John, Minister Burpee has been telling manufacturers the Government will soon give them a satisfactory Tariff. A Government with a larger stock of "principles," or a stock of greater variety, was probably never seen since the first Government was formed on earth; and a Government and a Press more defiant of public sentiment when elections are not being run cannot be found anywhere.

THE KINGSTON "WHIG," like the *Telegraph*, has been using its influence as a Government organ to persuade its readers that while Speaker Anglin was greatly to blame for accepting Post Office Printing, no blame whatever attaches to the Government that gave him the printing. Hear the wonderfully consistent standard elevator:—

The Ottawa *Citizen* says we have no sympathy for the erring Speaker of the Ontario Legislature while we condone the offence of Speaker Anglin. Our contemporary does us an injustice. We have never condoned or palliated the offence of Speaker Anglin, but quite the reverse. We were, we believe, the first journal supporting the Government that condemned the transaction for which he is accused, and asked for explanations. When the whole case was made public, and it was clearly shown that the Government could not be held responsible for the contract being awarded to Mr. Anglin's paper, we so far modified our opinions as to exonerate Mr. Mackenzie of all blame, but we have distinctly stated that we would be pleased to see the Speaker offer his resignation.

And this reminds us that 1876 has been an unfortunate year for representative Grits, in official positions. Public sentiment has been calling for the resignation of Speaker Anglin, of the Commons, for jobbing and the violation of the laws; for the resignation of Speaker Wells, of Ontario, for jobbing in connection with the Northern Railway, and for the resignation of Attorney General Weeks, of Nova Scotia, for disreputable and immoral conduct. Mr. Weeks' colleagues have been obliged to expel him from the Government since our last issue. The others remain, but, doubtless, public opinion will compel them to step down and out. And yet these are all "elevators of the standard of public morality." *Vide* Messrs. Blake's and Mackenzie's speeches.

THE CARLETON SENTINEL has the following:—

Capt. Brown has gone to Colorado to find, it is rumored, a more suitable climate for the Kincardine Colonists. We hear that the chief cause is trouble with our Government, who, Capt. Brown states, has failed to do with the colonists as it agreed.

The Government of New Brunswick have nothing to do with "the climate." They couldn't agree to supply the colonists with a better "climate" than the country affords. No trouble with the Government would make "the climate" better or worse. If the climate does not suit the colonists, surely the Government are not to blame, unless they agreed to amend "the climate,"—which would have been assuming powers not given them by the Constitution. Now, if Captain Brown is taking away these canny Scots—men, women and children—on account of the climate not being suitable let him say so,—that is, if Captain Brown regards them as his personal property to be moved about wherever he wishes. And if he is removing them because of "trouble with the Government," let him say so, and drop "the suitable climate" theory. Our opinion, however, is that Captain Brown doesn't own these people; that they are a very intelligent, helpful, prosperous body of settlers, who will not be imposed upon by Captain Brown's pretended zeal; and the most of them, having cleared lands, cultivated their grounds, grown fine crops, bred stock, erected school houses, provided for a clergyman, and taken upon themselves all the responsibilities of good citizens and made up their minds to live in New Brunswick, will not be deterred from carrying out their intentions by any Brown, Jones, Smith or Robinson. In fact, we reach the conclusion that Captain Brown's paragraphs to the newspapers are mostly libels on the settlers, in so far as they purport to be written and published with the settlers' approval. The Captain, we fear, is busying himself unprofitably, for, although land speculators in Colorado may be willing to pay handsomely per head for all the "emigrants" any enterprising fellow may "plant" in that remote country, we doubt if a single sixpence will ever be made in this way out of the Kincardine colonists.

EXPLANATION CALLED FOR.—We think it only right that some explanation of a paragraph, which is said to have appeared in *Le Canadien*, of Quebec, should be given by the proprietor of that paper, the Hon. H. L. Langevin, C. B. We take the following from the Toronto *Leader*:—

Bigotry is still rampant in the sister Province of Quebec, and we fear the mission of half-a-dozen Protestant journals will affect the tide. *Le Canadien*, noticing that a Bible agent had gone to Baie St. Paul, in Charlevoix County, "to start a free school, build a chapel and establish a Bible depository," says, "*The Bibles will become food for the fire, and if the minister officiates with too much solemnity, he will be notified to clear out, and all will be over.*" Is the Inquisition still in force, or what perils await the adventurous preacher? We commend the editor of *Le Canadien* to the attention of *Le National* in its new role of assuming tyranny.

It is scarcely possible that such a ferocious threat could have appeared in *Le Canadien*. We hope Mr. Langevin, besides promptly repudiating such sentiments, is able to state that they were not circulated through his journal. Their uncontradicted, unexplained circulation would be a great public calamity.

MR. STEWART in his speech in the Athenæum, on Monday night, showed from an official paper, Votes and Proceedings of Parliament, that in the divisions on the Costigan resolutions in the last session of the Commons, Sir John voted with Cossitt, Wright and Mackenzie voted against him. *Charlotte-town Patriot.*

This is pretty cool! Why, the only effective resolution carried in the House of Commons directed against the New Brunswick school system, was the resolution calling for an Address to the Queen on the subject, and this was voted for by the whole of the Grit Party, Mr. Mackenzie included, and was carried in opposition to Sir John and his Government. Mr. Mackenzie not only voted but spoke in favor of the resolution. This was the resolution which the Home Government condemned.

THE CHARLOTTETOWN "HERALD" gets off the following squib at the expense of one of the candidates now before the electors of Queen's County (P. E. I.) We expect to hear the *News* pronounce it a forgery and declare its publisher a fit subject for the Penitentiary:—

WHERE HE WAS BORN.—"The fiction of the 'Irish-descended Podgeon,'" writes a correspondent, "has been surpassed in the real life of William Welsh, Esq., the candidate for the representation of Queen's County. At Pownal he said:—'I was born in Forty-nine. I have for many years lived in Forty-nine—I intend to die in Forty-nine, and, also, when all is over, to be buried in Forty-nine. Some time ago,' continued the speaker, 'I was asked to purchase a plot in the new cemetery. I said to the kind friends who made me this enticing offer, 'No, I purchase no sepulchral rights in Charlottetown or its Royalty. I have made up my mind to be buried in Forty-nine. And buried in Forty-nine I am determined to be.' Yet, dear friends, make no fuss over my funeral. When I die among you, as I have resolved I shall die, do not gather a crowd to follow me to the tomb—let four stout tars shoulder my remains—throw, me in—cover me up, and leave me. Place no expensive monument over my resting place. Erect a slab—a plain slab—and write on it:—'Here lies William Welsh, who was born in Forty-nine, lived in Forty-nine, died in Forty-nine, and is here finally buried in Forty-nine.' This," said the orator in conclusion, "is the programme which I intend to carry out, if you return me to Ottawa."

THE CORNWALL "FREEHOLDER" bewails the fact that the leaders of the Reform Party in Quebec are ever ready to accept any office which may be offered to them, and demands that a little more patriotism should be displayed.

WE were exposed last week to a pitiless storm, that wet our feet and stockings, and indeed our person all over. In fact we took a cracking cold, which brought sore throat and severe symptoms of fever. The good wife asserted her authority, plunged our feet in hot water, wrapped us in hot blankets, and sent our faithful son for a bottle of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It is a splendid medicine—pleasant to take and did the job. We slept soundly through the night and awoke well next morning. We know we owe our quick recovery to the Pectoral, and shall not hesitate to recommend it to all who need such a medicine.—*Tehuacana (Texas) Presbyterian.*

HISTORY OF QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Prize Essay for "The Watchman," by E. Stone Wiggins, L.L. D.

[CONTINUED.]

Brill, Jacob, a German, who had settled in Duchess County, New York, came to St. John with his wife and ten children in 1783. He afterwards settled on the Corkins Farm, Grand Lake, now owned by Abijah Cokely. His wife's maiden name was Mary Smith. His children were, Elizabeth, who married Isaac Smith, and who did not come to this country; Catherine, who married Stephen Thorn; Mary, who died unmarried, aged twenty; Eleanor, who married Moses Pickard; Phoebe—Dow Vandine; Hannah, to Samuel Burns; Joseph, who returned to the United States; David, who married Lydia Pickard; Jacob, who married Eleanor Stewart.

Samuel Burns, John Burns, Mrs. Mary Gonse, Miss Jane Brill, now eighty-one years of age, and Miss Katie Thorn are the only persons of the above mentioned now living. David Brill was a young man when he landed with his father at St. John. He died Feb. 7, 1848, aged eighty-six. Lydia, his wife, died June 9th, 1836, aged 78.

Brown, Guise, born in the county of Derry, Ireland; came to St. John in 1818 and settled at Coal Mines, Salmon River, on the farm now owned and occupied by his son, James. His wife's maiden name was Martha Flemming. Mr. Brown died in 1850 and his wife in 1848. His children were: Andrew, who married Isabella Smith; John D.—Mary Jane Wasson; Guise—Catharine Crawford; James—Jane Leckey; Jane—Henry Wasson; William H.—Ann Smyth; Martha—Guise McCallum; Elizabeth—Joseph Crawford; Catharine—James McCutcheon; Charlotte—Andrew Crawford; Sarah E.—James Ackerman; George E.—Ellen Leckey. James is Postmaster at Coal Mines.

Butler, James, son of Walter Butler, of Halifax; born in 1783; came to New Brunswick in 1819, and after acting as clerk for Ward Chipman, of Salmon River, for two years, settled on the north shore of the Grand Lake, on the farm now owned and occupied by his son, James W. His wife's maiden name was Mary Smith. Mr. Butler died in 1861, and his wife in 1841. Their children were: Walter Scott, who married Jannet Annie Sowers; James W.—Rachel Robinson; Micah D.—Mary Bailey; Eleanor—Archibald Reece; Mary—William Reece; Matilda—Archibald Reece (second wife); Elizabeth—Charles E. Flower.

The eldest son, Walter Scott, has represented Queen's County in the Local Legislature for several years. He was first elected in 1867, but was defeated in 1870. He was, however, returned in 1872, on the retirement of Hon. Mr. Bailey, and still continues one of the sitting members.

Burk, Doctor, born in England, settled first on Salmon River, where he was the first settler. He was the first physician on the Grand Lake. In 1835 he moved to the Range, where he died. His wife's maiden name was Elizabeth Nevers. His children were: William, who married Sarah Sypher; Samuel—Elizabeth Flower; David—Mary Barton; George—Lydia Bailey; John, unmarried; James—Sarah Delong; Elizabeth, unmarried; Ann—John Stratton; Hester—Nathaniel Branscombe; Rebecca, unknown; Jane—William Barton. There are none of the Burk family now living in Queen's County.

Burns, William, born in Cornwall, England, came to St. John in 1832, and settled on Coal Creek on the farm now owned and occupied by Moses Weaver. His wife's maiden name was Nancy Mitchell. Their children were: William George, who married Jane Jenkins; Samuel, unmarried; Edmund—Elizabeth Murray; Joseph—Mary Lipsett; Elizabeth—William Lackey. Edmund now lives at the Jemseg on the farm formerly owned by Samuel Scovil, Esq.

Camp, Abiathar, a U. E. Loyalist of New Haven; settled in St. John in 1783, and became a grantee of that city. He was one of the fifty-five petitioners for lands in Nova Scotia. In 1789 he settled on the Jemseg, on the farm now owned by Gilbert Currey. He had a pension of forty pounds a year, and was one of the first Justices of the Peace in Queen's County. He died in 1841, aged eighty-four. His wife's maiden name was Mary Chidister. He had three sons: Abiathar, who married Elizabeth Rulock; James, who died when a young man; George, who married Mary Ferris. John James, George, William and Abiathar, comfortable farmers on the Jemseg, also, George Camp, of Washademoak, are sons of George. Charles Camp, of Cherry Hill, is a son of Abiathar. Solomon, who was another son, was in 1874 struck dead by an assassin named Robbins on board the schooner *Annie B.*, sailing between Boston and St. John. He had always borne a good character, and his tragic death excited general indignation.

Clark, Thomas, of Terrytown, Duchess County, New York; born January 31st, 1742. He came to St. John in 1783 in the ship *Union*, Capt. Wilson, with his wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Sloat, and two children, Susan and Thomas. He settled on the Grand Lake in the year 1806. His children were: Lewis, born Sept. 27, 1768; and settled in the States; Sarah, born January 8th, 1770, married John McKean; Jane, born Nov. 30, 1771, married Lewis Lagrevine; Susanna, born August 18, 1775, married Vincent White; Thomas, born April 16, 1779, married Phoebe Palmer; Phoebe, born Aug. 26, 1783, married Andrew Smart; Elizabeth, born March 8th, 1786, married Gershom Clark; Ann, born April 27th, 1787, married Lewis Heustis; Mary, born Nov. 1, 1790, married Peter Atherton; Deborah, born Feb. 4th, 1793, never married; Amy, born April 25th, 1795, never married; Joseph, born June 30th, 1798, married Jannet Marshall.

Thomas Clark Carle, of the firm of Carle & Vaughan, merchants, Indiantown, is a son of Joseph Carle.

Carpenter, Archibald, Coles, Jacob, James, John, Joseph, Nehemiah, Thomas and Willet, all U. E. Loyalists of Queen's County, New York. In the year 1778 the house of Jacob Carpenter was robbed by a party from Connecticut. Their leader, Carehart, who pretended to be a friend, was treated with the greatest hospitality, of which he took advantage for purposes of plunder. Willet came to St. John in 1783, and became a grantee of that city. He died in 1833, aged 77. Archibald settled on the River St. John, opposite Long Island, in 1784, on the farm now owned by his sons, Archibald and Daniel, who are comfortable farmers. Archibald Carpenter, Esq., of Washademoak, is a son of Ephraim and grandson of Archibald the elder. Thomas was an ensign in DeLancey's Third Battalion, and an adjutant of the corps. He became a grantee of St. John in 1783, and received half pay. He subsequently settled on the River St. John, opposite Long Island, on the lot of land now owned by his son Thomas Wells, who was a justice of the Peace for Queen's. Timothy Carpenter, another son, is a wealthy farmer.

Clark. There were several of this name who adhered to the royal cause during the war of independence, and were, no doubt, members of the same family. Richard Clark was a graduate of Harvard University and a leading merchant in Boston. He and his sons were consignees of a part of the famous tea which was emptied into Boston harbor by persons in the disguise of Indians. He and his sons were mobbed and insulted by the rebels in every way that demons could devise. He died in England in 1795. His grandson became Lord Chancellor Lyndenhurst. Joseph Clark was a physician of Stratford, Connecticut. He came to St. John in 1783 with his wife and nine children, and for some time practised his profession in that city. He subsequently moved to Maugerville, where he became Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Sunbury. He died in 1813, aged seventy-nine. His wife, Isabella Elizabeth, died the same year, aged seventy-one. John Clark was a grantee of St. John; he obtained a city lot for executing the deed of conveyance. He was Clerk of Trinity Church upwards of thirty years. William Clark was born at North Kingston, Rhode Island, and was Captain in Colonel Whitman's Loyal New Englanders. He became an alderman of St. John and died in 1804.

Richard Samuel Clark was a clergyman of the Church of England, New Milford, Connecticut. He came to St. John in 1783 and was installed rector of Gagetown, where he labored for twenty-five years. He subsequently moved to St. Stephen's and became the first rector of St. Stephen's Church. He died October 6, 1824, universally respected, being at that time the oldest missionary in the British American Colonies. His wife, Rebecca, died at the same place, May 17, 1816, aged sixty-nine. His only surviving daughter, Mary Ann, who was born in New Milford before the Revolution, died at Gagetown in 1844, aged seventy-three. She was a noble and pious woman. She never married.

Alexander Clark was born in Freehold, Monmouth County, in 1743. He came within the British lines for protection in December, 1776, as appears from documents now in the possession of his grandson, Jesse Cl