LOCAL AND GENERAL.

April Fool's day.

A "daring act of bravery" will appear in our next.

We shall give an outline of Mr. Landrys pertenent and pointed speech in our next.

We recommend to those who have caught the "going west" fever, to a careful perusal of Mr. O'Leary's Montana letter in another column.

Dr. Coulthard's horse ran away Saturday from where he had been left standing by the doctor, with sleigh attached. The weight fastened to the bit cut the animal while running.

It is strange that correspondents should seek to victimize the editor of the *Telegraph*. The latest hoax practised on that paper is that wolves are taking charge of Rosagonish.

GOOD NEWS.—It must be satisfactory news to all the printers of the Province to learn that Mr. A. Lipsett, of this city, has protested against the duties on type, &c., and so informed the Dominion Government. Sir John's party is gone up.

FIRE.—An alarm of fire proceeded from Mr. Adolphus Beckwith's house Saturday night. Before the fire engines, horses, ladders, men &c., &c., &c., got down the fire was out, and it is well it was or they would have mangled and smashed up the man's property.

TEMPERANCE.—The temperance people had a meeting in the City Hall Sunday night. The principal, and certainly the best speaker was Major Welsh, who is quite moderate on the views upon which some run to extremes. He is earnest, as he expresses it, to break the bond between the state and the liquor traffic. He is a fluent and polished speaker.

A MYSTERY.—Thirty years ago a Dr. McDonald, of Halifax, suddenly disappeared, none knew whether. It was thought he had been murdered, and arrests were made. Saturday the Dr.'s skeleton was dug up from under the fire place in the house where he boared. The case is now tolerably clear that the boarding master murdered him.

EARLY RHUBARB.—We have been shown a rhubarb stalk, this springs growth, *two feet long*, and stout, grown by Mr. Walker of Maryeville. It is not a hot or green house product, but has been raised subject to the influence of heat and air in a large box in Mr. Gibson's dwelling. This suggests to people all the little luxuries they might have if they but knew how to produce them.

St. Dunstan's Church presented a solemn scene for the last three days. The occasion was the Adoration of our Lord Jesus Christ in his veiled presence. From early morning until late at night the church was crowded with humble worshippers. Thousands partook each day, of that Bread of which whosoever eateth shall never die. The most pleasing aspect was to see the young vieing with the old, on bended knees, in adoration of Our Lord. As long as so much faith remains in the land there is hope for our country.

MR. SAYRE'S BILL has practically died as it should die, a very sudden death. The question as to whether it should be read section by section arose, and 19 declared against, 15 for it. Of the fifteen not more than three or four probably would have voted for the bill. Mr. Elder censured the Government for not bringing in their bill on the abolition of the legislative council; but Mr. Elder should know had the Government done this as he would propose, the measure should have met the same fate as that in Nova Scotia. The Government *will* bring in a suitable measure before the session is done.

RUNAWAY.—A horse ran away from Carleton street Sunday last, throwing two of its inmates, Messrs. J. Haslin and J. Sullivan, into the slush. The inmates went to their lodgings, and the horse went helter skelter down the street. Mr. Haslin got a cut on the head.

Providence certainly moves in signal ways to protect his creatures. We are glad therefore to learn that the hour of Mr. Chas. E. Perks had not up to Sunday arrived to leave this sphere. Two minutes later Mr. Perks would have been aboard, and 10 seconds later might have been paying his bill to the grim ferryman that guards Styx. But had Charles been killed, or either of the Johns, it was in a good cause—they were going to bury the dead. Perhaps they could not have gone in a better time, and it may be that neither we nor they have much reason after all to rejoice over their miraculous escape and slush bespattering.

Organizations.

We have never had, we are free to admit, much faith in those organizations that infest the country. Their object may be good and their motives pure. We have, however, been able to pass through the expired years of our limited life without affiliating ourselves with any association, whether Freemasonry, Odd Fellows, Fenians, Socialists or Temperance. We were, by baptism, affiliated to one society—the greatest and grandest on earth—the universal church of God.

If she, with all her powers and resources, could not make us consistent, honest, honorable and virtuous, all other means were, we thought, unavailing. These are our own convictions, for which none are responsible but ourselves. We can, however, admire and encourage those human institutions devised by philanthropic men for the temporal amelioration of their fellow men.

We are governed from conviction on different principles and actuated by different motives. We believe that our church, which is the Church of God, was originally endowed and still enjoys all the powers and graces requisite for our happiness here and glory hereafter, provided we apply them. Those various organizations may have been originated for good and may mean well. Some of them may be got up to serve a purpose. What good most of them do we are unadvised of.

The first of all societies, of which we have any knowledge, is the society of St Vincent De Paul. It has no nationality, no secrets, flaunts no banners and wears no badges. It is known by its works. Its end and object is to go about doing good. Most other societies,—not excluding temperance societies—seem intended more for show than for use. Some of them vainly imagine, that Providence could not well manage the affairs of this world without them. They are, they think, the salt of the earth, and should they die, humanity would lose its savor.

Temperance societies are calculated to do much good, provided they keep within their proper sphere and do not become too rabid and fanatical. They go betimes into extremes and repel rather than win the admiration of others.

All those orginizations of whatever nature should know that this world existed, all nature was animated with life and light, universal harmony reigned throughout and beauty and bloom pervaded all God's creation, before they ever had an existence.

ON the Corners.

Some people hold that human society shapes itself in the way best adapted to its existence. We cannot believe this. Take a walk any evening, say down Queen Street, and look about you. At one corner stands four or five young men and boys, each one chewing tobacco, smoking, swearing, or insulting those who pass. Watch their impertinent stare as each one passes. Approach a little nearer, and hear the dirty expression, the taunt, or the blasphemy; if not these

"The loud laugh that speaks the vacant mind."

Take a few steps more and passing peer into an alley way. There you see in the dark, two or three others, shrinking, as it were, from the sight of respectable men, and only giving indication of their presence by language and conduct not fit to refer to here. And this is one of the ways human society shapes itself. But who will tell us that there is no earthly mission but degradation for these wretches. Surely they are Gods creatures. Though they bear the stamp of blackguard upon their face, though their very appearance is repulsive to ordinary humanity they still belong to the great human family. Once a boy takes to the street corner and the fig of black jack he is socially, if not morally, gone. His highest ambition is to outrival the other filthy wretches he meets there in blackguardism and vice. He is not anything till he can swear and chew tobacco, and his education is complete when he can "get off a good thing" on the street passenger.

There must be some ideal, some goal towards which each one young and old strives. There must be some lotty, some noble aspiration, else there is no progress. We know of more than a dozen young men in this town, of fine natural parts who have become debased upon the streets, who have caught the contagion of the corner loafers, and are now without shame. Surely there is something to attract the mind at home; surely there is more pleasure in some intellectual pursuit than chewing tobacco or polluting the street corners. Surely nature gives to every one some spark of ambition, and it must be that none is without aspirations. Can not more attention be turned to this matter. The community has been fiddling on one string,—temperance—long enough. Let them change the tune. Let every parent who has a son, try to keep him off the street. And let other influence be be brought to bear towards reforming those grown up wretches who are a disgrace to themselves and a libel on mankind.

Communications.

(*For the Star.*)

MR. EDITOR.—Last evening I received a letter from a friend in your city, enclosing a slip clipped from the STAR, which states that there is much talk in Fredericton of "going West" when "the spring time comes," and, Mr. Editor, you go on to say that this is the result of letters received from parties who a few months ago left here to seek their fortunes in the great Republic. It may be that some of my Fredericton friends who are now in this western country have written letters which would induce persons who are now comfortably situated, to leave their homes and come "West" to battle against an uncertainty. I have received numerous letters from parties both in Canada and the States, enquiring about this country and what prospects some men would have were they here. To all my replies have been about the same To all who have a desire to "pull up stakes," and make Montana their home I would say, consider carefully the step you are about to take. While some men who came here are successful and get the positions they desire, there are others to be found doing all kinds of laborious manual labor, and these fitted both by education and business tact, to occupy more exalted positions. When it has been so difficult during the past season to secure suitable employment. what expectations can a man have for the coming spring in that respect? After the *New West* (a paper published in the interests of the railroad) has been circulated throughout the United States and Canada, a great influx of strangers will visit our country. Where they will find employment in a country with markets already overstocked, I am unable to say.

If some of the young men are determined upon coming I feel they will be keenly disappointed on arriving. It is useless for them to come unless they make up their minds "to rough" it and go cheerfully to work at whatever they can find. The only person who is certain of doing well in this country is a young man of steady habits acquainted with farming business and with some capital.

I wrote the above Mr. Editor because I know there are a number of my friends desirous of coming "West." I have expressed my views pretty freely to those with whom I have been in communication on this subject, but there are a number who wish to come and know nothing whatever about the country: to those I would say, Be guided by the above.

Mr. Editor, thanking you for the space in your valuable paper,

I remain,

Yours, &c,

J. E. O'LEARY.

Helena, M. T., March 15th, 1879.

NEWFOUNDLAND NOTES

ST. JOHN'S.—The legislature is in session now, and one of the most important bills before it was a bill relating to the departure of the sealing fleet Sailing vessels leave for the ice fields March 1st, but steamers do not leave till the Ides. No steamer can make more than one trip.

It is proposed to build a dock at River Head, the expenses to be borne out of the Colony's share of the fishery award.

Placentia Notes.

Some of our literary folk here have organized a lycaeum at the head of which is Mr. E. Roach of the Telegraph office. Among the members are Mr. Thos. O'Rielly, our brilliant Ex-M. P., Patrick Bonia, celebrated for his mathematical knowledge; John Rielly, Hugh Fitzpatrick, William and James Sinnott and the remainder of the telegraph operators. Various subjects will come up before them.

It is proposed to build a Light House on the Downs. This point commands the entrance to the harbor, and will be a warning to ships. It is not known who will be keeper. [We know of one who, if ability and long service be taken into account, should get it.—ED.]

The people here are, in some cases, suffering from the hard times. The system of Poor Relief is flourishing. The feeling is that some change must come or poverty reign triumphant.

[There is surely other employment for the people beside the fisheries. Why is "Stronter Hill" mine lying unworked? Why is the land up the North East and South East Arms lying untilled? New Brunswickers could teach Placentia people a lesson. But if the legislature is either blind to, or ignorant of these facts, the people's exertions perhaps, are in a measure futile.—ED.]

—*Argus*.

Placentia, March 15th, 1879.

Cape Shore.

The rabbits imported from New Brunswick a few years ago have propogated to a degree alarming to those who own cabbage gardens. The rodent tribe have now reached as far as Cape St. Mary's, and Light House folk are snaring them by the dozen about Golden Bay.

Gam birds are very numerous this winter, and when a south-west wind blows, Brayley Point seems to be sieged by those habitants of the north. A few foxes have been caught about Point Lance and Golden Bay.

I may mention a fact which you have not heard before. Some months ago, two bankers—a French and an American—were wrecked at Red Land. The crews reached the shelter of the lighthouse. It was the time when the "murs" in thousands resorted the Bird Island, where you, Mr. Editor, expert at the gun, and true of aim, winged many a score. As you are aware, the island is high and steep, and death is on its summit. But one of the Frenchmen, on seeing it, bolder than the rest, vowed to scale its adamantine sides and dizzy top, and for this purpose, took a boat to the base.

He reached the top, onward, up, up, till he reached the goal. He had put his foot where but one living man had ever before set it. He kided numbers of birds and amused himself for a while when he had to return. But it was where the help of man availed him naught. He began to descend, and often on reaching a ledge overlooking the gulf below where death was, his heart shrank and he clung to the rocks. Still he went on, down, when of a sudden he seemed to become nerveless and powerless; when throwing up his arms he fell, down over two hundred feet on the rocks below. I shall not trouble you with the sequel.

A heavy storm raged at the Cape some nights ago, and blew the roof off the stable at the Light House. The storm was accompanied by such a drift as only can sweep

"Oer the mountains wild,"

of this bleak region. The cattle, poor brutes, looked instinctively to the Light House people for shelter; who had to put them in the covert-way at the base of the tower for some weeks. A fearful sea ran in Lears Cove, destroying the Light House boat, and that of Mr. T. Young. The stages and tilts at Cape Cove were also swept away. At Angle's Cove too, a sea ran mountain s high and destroyed Mr. Coffee's fishing establishment.

The fishery was not up to the average last summer, and destitution is the consequence. Mr. Shea has sent relief to the sufferers whe are obliged to work on the roads in return.

The road between Placentia and the Cape is progressing slowly. The "Big Marsh" is double dyked.—[It is surprising to us to know how long several hundreds of people have been allowed to paddle in the mud in this section. It is a disgrace to the country and to the members who represent it, though a relation of our own is one of the number.—ED.]

Before closing let me compliment you on the appearance and tone of the WEEKLY STAR. It is liked very much over here—that is by those who can read it.

J. F. C.

Cape St. Mary's, March 12, 1879.

NEW BRUNSWICK LEGISLATURE

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

SATURDAY, March 29.

After routine Butler introduced a bill to enable the Rector and Wardens of Christ Church, Queen's, to remove its site. Cotterell in the chair. The bill was carried.

Blair moved the House into committee that bill to vest the title of lands bequeathed by Mrs. Sedgewick for school purposes be vested in the School Board, in District No. 6., York.

McLellan introduced a Bill to incorporate Moosepath Driving District.

Kenny introduced a Bill to amend the laws which vest the power of acting as revisers in Parish Councillors. In committing the Bill Mr. Kenny very justly called attention to the fact that it was contrary to the spirit of the constitution to vest such duties in men who are in a representative character. These men he contended were subject to certain influences from their position.

Notwithstanding this view the Bill was rejected.

AFTERNOON.

The Attorney General moved that the order of the day be resumed on Monday next at 2.30 p. m.

Ritchie committed a bill to amend chap. 4 of the consolidated statutes, so far as relates to the qualification of voters at the general election.

Mr. Morten thought he could not favor the bill. White talked at much length upon it, and as he thought in opposition to it.

Willis favored the extension of the franchise.

Lynott said it was absurd to say because a man does not possess property he should not be represented. He who pays taxes, should, according to the spirit of the charter, be represented; but he who earns $300 a year, pays taxes into the general chest, though he has no property.

Ritchie emphasized this idea. He said he would ever advocate this measure notwithstanding the interruptions of the Surveyor General.

Hon. Mr. Adams said he would give the Bill, he assured his honorable friend from St. John the fullest support.

Gillespie committed a Bill to repeal an act establishing the Chatham Police Force. Willis in the chair.

Mr. Willis.—I wish Hon. gentlemen would keep more order. The Hon. gentleman cannot be heard (Gillespie speaking) at all.

Gillespie—I wish the hon. gentleman would pay attention to what I am saying instead of talking to the House.

Mr. Willis then proceeded to punctuate the bill.

Davidson remarked technically upon the bill.

Gillespie—Oh! the hon. gentleman need'nt fasten on to me. I don't care much about the bill; only as I have it I must try to get it through.

Willis then shut off further discussion and the bill passed.

The House then adjourned till yesterday at 10 o'clock.

MONDAY, March 31.

FORENOON.

After routine White presented his Municipal Bill, which was deferred.

Sayre then put his bill to decrease the representation in the House. A motion was made to read it section by section, which was lost by a vote of 19 to 15. The bill is practically dead.

AFTERNOON.

Half past two o'clock, being the time set for the order of the day,

MR. FRASER AROSE,

Mr. Speaker, on Friday last I referred to Mr. Blair's criticism of the attitude of the Government towards the Chatham Branch Railway and the Grand Southern matter. Mr. Blair referred to the keeping of the public accounts and to Mr. Wedderburn coming to clear out the Augean stables; but he was not so wedded to his own opinion that he would not accept the opinions or suggestions for the better from any hon. gentleman. If the Hon. Secretary has placed the matter as Mr. Blair puts it, he could make his mind easy, he and his colleague would not disagree. If hon gentlemen look on the journals for 1877 they will find statements similar to those brought down lately before the House the present session. In '77 an hon. gentleman moved in his place for a statement of the financial liabilities of the province, so that his hon. colleague was following precedent.

The hon. gentleman referred to useless public works, but the Chief Commissioner would deal with these. He has touched upon the

ADMINSTRATION OF JUSTICE,

and complains of the large amount of expense attending the Osborne trial. It was the duty of the Government in dealing with a horrid murder to spare neither pains nor expense. The officers appointed by the Crown did their duty well; and it could not be expected they could leave their offices for three months and not be fairly renumerated Because they were Government officers it was no reason why they should be expected to work for less than professional pay. The hon. gentleman had referred to the

FINANCES OF THE PROVINCE.

The Hon. gentleman says we have two-thirds of the burden yet to bear for this year. He says the commissioner has already spent $50,000 out of the $86,000 granted. Had he searched the papers correctly? But $13,000 goes to extending the wing of the lunatic asylum, and he just referred to this point to show how inacurate and unreliable are the statements of the Hon. gentleman. He thought when any one makes a statement with figures it is difficult to know whence he gets his information without going into details. He makes the following statement: From the year 1874, there was over-expended, he states, $375 in this province.

This is a startling statement, but no particulars are given; no one knows whence come these figures but the Hon. Gentleman himself. Here was the statement so far as he could get them from the correct officials figures and he challenged the Hon. Gentleman to disprove them.

1874 Mr. Blair says Gov't over expenditure was $146,121.00.

THE TRUE STATEMENT.

Estimated expenditure,	$549,933.48	
Actual do.,	559,733.43	
Expenditure of B. Works,	6,943.45	566,736.93
		$46,803 45
School house funds,		$30,843.90
Old appropriations,		8,050.60
Over expenditure of B of Works, re-voted in '75,	6,943.45	45,867.35
Total over expenditure		$941.23
Against what Mr. Blair says $146,121.000.		

1875.—Estimated expenditure,	$602,175.19	
Actual do.,	679,814 17	
Apparent over expenditure,		$77,638.38
LESS—DEDUCT.		
Paid old appropriations,	$20,246.91	
School house funds,	25,749,90	
Madawaska Loan,	400.00	
Special Warrants,	25,000	$71,396,90
Over expenditure		$6,241.48
Against Blair of $63,357.00		

1876.—Estimated expenditure,	$513,931.39	
Actual do.,	603,045.49	
Apparent over expenditure,		$39,114 10
LESS—DEDUCT.		
School houses,	$20,410.50	
Old appropriations,	12,371.62	
Special Warrants,	14,325 71	
Bal due B. of Works,	10,941.18	$68,727.01
Over expenditure,		$20 387,09
As against Mr. Blair's		60,916,00

1877.—Estimated expenditure,	$594,509,91	
Actual do	650,232.56	
		$55,722.65
Add also over expen. B. Works,		$1,920.78
Apparent over expenditure,		$63,643.43
LESS.		
Old approp.	$3,701,70	
C. S. Loans,	21,837.24	
Bear Bounty,	1,869.00	
C. Statutes,	1,500.00	
Special Warrants,	25,610.76	
Bal. B. Works,	7,920.78	61,439,78
Over expenditure,		$2,205,35
Against Blair's		49,430.00

1878.—Estimated expenditure,	$598,184.06	
Actual do.,	640,814.77	
Apparent,		$42,630.71
DEDUCT		
C, S. Loans,		$18,047.54
Over expenditure.		$24,583.17
Against Blair's		56,000 00

Blair's says, $375.000 in five years, Equal to $75.00 per year.

Ours—Total, $54.357 in 5 years, Equal to $10,000 per year,

In the years above quoted there were large items of expenditure. Large amounts were spent on immigration and on settling the wild lands of the province. These settlers now are in a thriving condition, and over 121,000 acres have been located, and have $200,000 worth of property. This has added wealth to the province, and justified revenue expenditure thereon. We have paid out $228.000, or two fifths of the revenue estimated, yet the Hon. gentleman (Blair) said we have expended two-thirds of what we can expend till July next. He thought the house should go on with its business now and not spend time in useless discussion. The figures he had offered he would lay before Hon. gentlemen. He had to congratulate the opposition leader for his deep research; and if report spoke truly he has been dealing with these matters the last four years.

BLAIR ROSE.

He said he wished to explain that the $146,000 for 1874, *might* be considered as an over expenditure.

Willis said while he was in the Government he defied any man to say he had not done his duty to the province. He was surprised to hear of the Attorney General who gets a name of generosity, raking up the "dead past." Why should he rake up the dead past—refer to him. (Mr. W.) in words which had better been unsaid.

We have not space for the remainder of Mr. Willis very elaborate and well prepared speech. Mr. Willis seemed to exceed himself. We shall try to have the gist of his speech in our next.

"BARKER HOUSE"

LIVERY STABLES.

Stock First Class.

COACHES, HACKS & VEHICLES of all kinds furnished on short notice. Good careful drivers. Large sleigh will seat thirty persons, &c.

ORR & RICHEY,

F'ton, Jan. 23, '79.—3m Proprietor

CARD.

THE subscriber is now prepared to attend to all his old customers, and has plenty for new ones in his new and well stocked store, Queen Street.

His stock consists of Groceries, Provisions, Fruits, Meats, Flour, Meal, Apples, &c.

Also always on hand Geese, Turkeys, Chickens, etc., dry, plucked and every variety of Wild Fowl in Feathers, Geese, Ducks, Patridges, Snipe, &c.

M. MORAN,

Queen Street, Opp. Stone Barracks.

F'ton, Nov. 16, 1878.—tf.

New Advertisements.

And this space is reserved for

T. G. O'CONNOR,

IMPORTER OF

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MERCHANDISE,

English Pilots, Moscow Beavers,
Elysian Naps, Scotch Tweeds,
Worsted Coatings, Heavy Suitings,
Meltons, Serges,
Plain and Diagonal Overcoatings,
Superfine Broadcloths, Cassimers,
Doeskins, Oxford and Harvey Homespuns, Flannels, &c

MEN AND BOYS CLOTHING AND OUTFITTING GOODS.

Men and Boy's Overcoats, Reefers, Ulsters,
Heavy Tweed Suits, W. P., Coats,
Crimean Flannels and Dress Shirts,
Linen and Paper Collars, Cuffs,
Silk Scarfs, &c.,
Lambs Wool and Merino Underclothing,
Gents' Half-Hose Kid lined and Cloth Gloves,
Braces, Hard and Soft American Felt Hats, &c.

Men and Boy's Stylish Clothing,

Made to order, under the supervision of a "Phirst Klass Kuttist."

Buffalo Robes; South Sea Seal, German, Mink, Persian Lamb, Beaver and Otter FUR CAPS; Beaver and Otter Gauntlets; Nutria and Beaver Collars, &c

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

T. G. O'CONOR,

NEXT BELOW BARKER HOUSE HOTEL.

Fredericton, November, 19, 1878.—tf

FUR AND FELT HAT

3 CASES just opened, fine quality, low prices.

P. McPEAKE.

Nov. 16.—tf.

WHELPLEY'S

GROCERY STORE.

COY'S BLOCK,

Queen Street, Fredericton.

AMONG MR. WHELPLEY'S Stock are CHOICE SAUSAGES, rich and luscious. CHEESE, HAMS, PRESERVES, CANNED MEATS, &c.

Here, during EXHIBITION WEEK and at all times the HUNGRY OR THE DELICATE can get their fill.

COY'S BLOCK.

CALL AND SEE US

MANTLE CLOTHS,

HEAVY & CHEAP.

EXTRA GOOD VALUE AT

McPEAKE'S.

Fredericton, Nov. 16, 1878.

S. OWEN

QUEEN STREET,

HAS NOW IN HIS

FULL WINTER STOCK

Select and cheap for *Cash Only*. He will however take SOCKS, MITS, and all kinds of FARM PRODUCE in exchange. Give him a call at once.

Queen St., opposite Custom House.

NO BOOKS; NO CREDIT!

S. OWEN.

Fredericton, Nov. 21, 1878.—6 mos.

NEW STORE!

NEW GOODS!

NEW PRICES!

RICHARDS' BUILDING,

QUEEN STREET.

Goods will be retailed in this Store at Wholesale Prices,

Terms Cash.

LMOT GUIOU.

NOTICE TO

BLACKSMITHS!

Now in Stock, and for sale at Bottom prices.

25 TONS Refined American Iron,
2 tons Sled Shoe Steel,
¾ ton Sleigh Shoe Steel,
4 cwt. Axe Steel (Firth's.)
¼ ton Octagon and Square Steel,
½ ton Pevie Steel,
75 boxes Mooney's Celebrated Horse Nails,
20 kegs Horse Shoes,
10 " Snow Ball Horse Shoes,
50 " Borax,
2 M Sleigh Shoe Bolts,
1 " Sled Shoe Bolts,
6 " Screw Bolts,
2 " Fire Bolts,
4 pairs Bellows, 2 Anvils,
4 Smith Vices,
20 kegs Nuts and Washers,
1 Portable Forge,
6 doz. Horse Shoe Rasps,
25 " Files, assorted,
3 " Farriers' Knives.

an 4,1 879 JAMES S. NEILL

SOZODONT,

FOR THE

TEETH,

—AT—

GEO. H. DAVIS',

Drug Store, cor. Queen & regent Sts.

F'ton, Oct. 31—w

This space is reserved for H. A. Cropley, Esq.

IRON! IRON!

DAILY EXPECTED PER SCHOONER

"RANGOLA,"

700 Bars American Refined Iron,
200 Bundles " " "

Which will be sold AS LOW AS ANY IN THIS CITY.

JAS. S. NEILL.

—J. S. N.—

Horse Nails,

Just Received from

MONTREAL.

60 Boxes Mooney's Polished and Finished Horse Nails.

For sale low by

JAMES S. NEILL.

QUEEN STREE

THE

PERMISSIVE BILL.

The subscriber has now in stock, the following goods which he will sell cheap for cash, viz:—

8 Hhds. Dark and Pale Brandy, very old, (in bond,)
2 Hhds. and 10 Quarter Casks, Gin, (in bond.)
12 Quarter Casks Irish and Scotch Whikey, (in bond.)
3 Hhds. and 2 Barrels W. F. L. Old Rye Whiskey:
3 Barrels "Gooderham & Worts" and Walkers Old Rye Whiskey;
3 Barrels Bourbon Whiskey;
60 Cases Brandy, "Henneey" "Martel" "Henry Mournie," Priet, Castitton & Co., and other Brands.
55 Cases Irish and Scoteh Whiskey, "Kirkleston," "Glenlivett," "Bullock Lade," "Loch Katrine," "Domville," "Wards" and other Brands.
10 Cases Old Tom Gin, quarts and pints,
25 cases "Kewneys," old Jamaica Rum
0 Barrels Gunners Stout and Bass Ale, quarts and pints,
Baskets, piper,, qHeidsick & Co., Champagne quarts and pints.
Cases sparkling Mouselle;
Cases Hock; Cases Claret;
2 Chests and 16 Half Chest Tea; also, Flour, Molasses, Sugar, Rice, Cigars, and Tobacco, Pickles, Sauces, Biscuit and all other Groceries usually found in a first-class Grocery Store.

ALSO FOR SALE, CHEAP,

1 Second Hand Coffee Mill;
1 Second Hand Counter Scale;
1-2 Dozen Japanned Tea Canisters;
1 Tobacco Cutter;
1 Platform Scale; 1 Liquor Pump.

ALEX. BURCHILL.

TO THE WEST!

TO THE WEST!

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