ST. JOHN PENITENTIARY.

The Prison House and its Prisoners.—Convicts, their Labor and Treatment.—Farming and Mechanical Pursuits.—The Life Within.—The Hospital, and its Condition.—A Prisoner Escapes.—Exciting Chase.—Statistics and General Remarks.

(BY OUR REPORTER.)

A proper provision for the safe keeping of the criminal section of the community is one of the most important requirements of legislation. It is with the view of informing our readers how these people are looked after in this Province that we have published our representative's report upon the subject, which is given as a simple statement of fact, derived chiefly from personal observation, through the courtesy of the Warden, Mr. Charles Ketchum.

Before given any description of the St. John Penitentiary and its inmates it would be as well to define the distinction between a "Prisoner" and a "Convict." The former are those criminals who are sentenced to a term of imprisonment not exceeding two years duration.

THE PRISON

is a strong, ungainly looking pile, built of stone and brick, with numerous outbuildings, used as workshops and store houses. The masonry is solid and heavy, and every care has been taken for the safe-keeping of its tenants. Details of the different compartments will be noticed under their proper heading. The windows are strongly barred, and the light admitted to the corridors and cells is ample. Its interior arrangements are of the most primitive kind, and severe in their simplicity. The building is valued at $61,101. There is an ample water supply from an adjacent reservoir, with hydrant and hose in case of fire. Pipes leading from the reservoir are also laid in the workshops.

THE PRISONERS AND CONVICTS.

Upon the arrival of a criminal, his, or her, commitment is recorded, with his age, religion, birthplace, complexion, and the color of his hair and eyes. His clothes are then changed and a prison suit of yellow and black is donned. He is then taken to a bath, and, after washing, has his hair cut. He is then known as "Prisioner or Convict No.—" but is addressed by name. The rule in this respect differs from the practice adopted in similar institutions in England. He is at once set to work, if his condition admits of his working. Instances occur where this may be impracticable for the time, although he is usually fit to begin work the next day. If the new arrival is a prisoner, he is put upon out-door labour; should he be a convict, he is placed at some trade. The different trades are noticed hereafter. His daily conduct is recorded, and may be briefly summarised thus: If very good, he has three marks placed opposite his name; if good, two; and if fair, one. Should it be bad and the criminal need punishment, he has the letter B recorded against him. The form of punishment consists in placing the prisoner on bread and water or in a dark cell. It is seldom that harsher measures are resorted to. If a convict's good conduct record merits the distinction, he is "decorated" at the end of six months, with a stripe. At the expiration of nine months, should he continue to deserve it, he receives another stripe, and at the termination of a year he may be able to obtain a third stripe. Three stripes is the maximum number which he can procure. In the event of a clean record, a criminal at the end of his term of imprisonment receives a complete change of underclothing and a new pair of boots or shoes, a new suit of clothes, with a free passage home and a gratuity of from ten to twenty dollars, at the discretion of the Warden. Should, however, a convict cease to behave well, his good conduct badge may be taken from him, and the wearer put back until his conduct entitles him to its re-possession. Five convicts have been discharged during the present month who have each been awarded $15, in addition to the other gifts already referred to. Eight have been discharged since January 1st, 1875. There are very few skilled mechanics among the inmates. Most of the prisoners are confined for crimes arising from local circumstances. Few of them, if any, are professional thieves. Two-thirds of the present number are those who have lived by general labour. Their conduct is generally good, and complaints are rare. Should a prisoner consider himself aggrieved at the hands of a fellow-criminal, he has the opportunity of complaining to his keeper; if at the hands of his keeper, he can speak to the Warden or to the Inspecting Officer when he makes his annual visit.

THE CELLS

are 3x7 feet and provided with air holes running up through the building. The bedsteads are swung on hinges and are fasted against the wall with a chain resting upon a hook. A wooden plank is laid upon the stone floor for the feet to rest upon. A broom, shovel and tub are placed in each cell. The latter is removed every morning, and its contents thrown upon an ash pile about 100 yards from the building. It is carefully covered up with garbage and in time is utilized as manure for surface-dressing. The walls of the cells are almost two feet in thickness. The corridors to the cells are broad and tolerably clean. The cells of the male prisoners number 90 in all. There are 15 in each tier, and 6 tiers: three on each side of the block. In addition to the separate locks a long iron bar, half an inch thick, is let down at night and placed in front of the cells, which is also securely fastened. The small lamps in the corridors are extinguished at nine o'clock but two are kept burning all night. The cells are clean and warm. Along the two upper tiers is a narrow gallery about two feet in width.

At the top of the block there are two compartments. One is used as

THE HOSPITAL,

It contains two beds, or bunks, and is a miserable and musty smelling place. The partitions are greatly in need of repair. A dirty, rusty stove occupies one corner. Most of the paint is worn off the woodwork and its general appearance is disgraceful. It is more fit for a stable than a hospital and it is no exaggeration to say that the pigs have, comparatively, better accommodation. The door is thin and secured by a wooden latch. It dimensions are about 18x20 feet. It is at present tenanted by a life prisoner named Kay, aged 68 years. He was sentenced to death in 1865 for murder but reprieved by a former Governor General.

The next compartment is a room used as a

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL,

in which a rude altar is erected. It will accommodate about forty persons, but does not present a very inviting appearance. The services are conducted by the Rev. Father Michaud. In connection with this department there is a library of about three hundred volumes for the separate use of the Roman Catholic inmates. Divine service is held every Sunday.

The space at the North end of the block of cells is used as a place for

MEALS.

The hours for meals are: for breakfast, 6.30 a.m.; dinner at noon, and supper at 6 o'clock. The bill of fare for each person is as follows: Breakfast, pea-coffee and one pound of bread; dinner—Wednesday and Friday—salt fish and potatoes and half a pound of bread; the rest of the week half a pound of beef made into soup with vegetables and potatoes, and half a pound of bread. A sample of the food was submitted and tasted. It was excellently cooked and of good flavor. The supper consists of Indian meal, or mush with molasses.

THE PROTESTANT SERVICE

is conducted by the Rev. George Schofield, an Episcopalian clergyman. Services are held on Wednesday and Sunday. The preacher stands on an elevated platform, and in front of a barred window through which he may be seen by the female prisoners. There is a good library in connection and it is appreciated by the prisoners. It should be mentioned that the "dining room" is also used as the prison chapel, and service takes place immediately after meals. The chaplain in his last Annual Report thus refers to the subject:—"The place where divine service is celebrated is in fact the eating room, and it is impossible to forget this even when engaged in worship. * * * I do hope, therefore, that before long a suitable room will be provided to be used exclusively for worship."

MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURES.

The machinery is various and costly and is reported as being worth $10,356. The workshops and boiler-house are estimated at a value of $7,448. Both of these amounts seem excessive. A 25 horse power engine runs the machinery and is a splendid piece of mechanism. It is kept in good order, but the boiler-house might be improved. Among the various machines which may be mentioned are planes, turning lathes, 2 rolling mills, and drilling and punching machines used for general ironwork in repairing or for other purposes. The capacity of the boiler is about 500 cubic ft. The articles manufactured here are chiefly pails, butter-tubs, brooms, rakes, and clothes-pins. Fifteen dozen pails are made daily; the same number of brooms and from 10 to 11 dozen rakes. According to the last Annual Report the expenditure for manufactures amounted to $17,222.63 and the sales $22,150.48. A shoemakers' and tailors' shop is also in operation for domestic purposes.

THE FEMALE PRISON

is built of brick and its value is set down as $9,600. The cells are planned on the same principle as in the male prison. There are 40 cells, including 1 dark one. Their dimensions are 4x7 feet. There are at present 11 common prisoners and 3 convicts serving out their terms. The cells are fitted up much in the same manner as those used by the men. Mrs. Catherine Keefle, the Matron, says that their general conduct is good. The kitchen, wash house, and every department was beautifully clean and proved in some respects a pleasing contrast in this particular with other parts of the building. The cooking, washing and mending is done by the female prisoners. To use the Matron's words, "they make better servants than can be got outside"—which is a very evident truth. The food is carried from the kitchen to a table placed in front of an opening to the male prisoners "dining-room," through which it is passed. The utensils presented a cleanly appearance.

THE FARM.

Farming improvements are rapidly being carried on. There are about two and a half acres of oats which have a healthy appearance; a little over two acres are laid out in potatoes, nearly an acre in cabbage, and two acres of turnips and carrots. There are eleven acres of ground under cultivation altogether. In addition to this there is an area of fifteen acres in course of clearing. There has been nearly two thirds of a mile of new fencing erected within the last ten days.

THE KEEPERS AND GUARDS.

The quarters of the Keepers and Guards, including those of the Warden, appear to be commodious and well suited for the purpose. Their estimated value is $11,746.00. They are situated to the right of the prison entrance and within call. There are at present five keepers, including the Chief keeper, and eight guards. The duty of a keeper is to watch the convicts while at work; keep them employed, and instruct them in a knowledge of some trade; for this they get a salary of $500. The guards, who act as sentinels are armed with the Winchester Repeating Rifle, and are stationed in galleries at different points which command a full view of the entire premises. They are paid $400 per annum. The Chief keeper also performs the duty of school master and librarian. A guard room is provided within the prison on the [illegible] of the cells. Each [illegible] north side of [illegible] night at 9 o'clock the keeper performs his rounds to see that all is quiet and secure. At midnight the Guard is aroused, who keeps awake until morning. A bell rope is within reach in case of alarm. The guards and keepers are supposed to wear a uniform furnished by the Government. The present one is faded and shabby. The material is very inferior, but new uniforms are being made, but with one or two exceptions, the officers present a slouchy and unofficial appearance, and do not possess that bright, sharp, officer-like look to be seen in those occupying similar positions elsewhere. There is an evident want of respect in their demeanour to the warden, and they seem to show a familiarity incompatable with prison discipline. As an illustration, one of them who had occasion to address the Warden sat down and cut some tobacco, and that in the presence of a prisoner he was guarding, thereby showing a careless example to the criminals under his charge. There are no guards within the building for the female prisoners beyond the Matron.

During your reporter's visit the Warden was informed of

THE ESCAPE OF A PRISONER.

It appears that while out with a working party of thirteen men, a colored prisoner named Morrison, formerly noticeable for his general good conduct, managed to separate himself from the gang and under some pretext went in the direction of a fence located in a hollow, a short distance from the gang. His continued absence was unnoticed by the guards, and upon the men returning to the prison at dinner hour it was found that he had escaped. After an hour's search, no traces could be found, when the Warden was informed of Morrison's escape. Immediately after, each prisoner and convict was taken to his cell; work was suspended and every available officer was sent in pursuit, armed with revolvers and six rounds of ammunition. It was ascertained that a woman had seen a man resembling Morrison in the woods. The shrubbery was thoroughly scoured but with no result. Morrison had been sentenced to twelve months imprisonment for assault, and his term would have expired in about fourteen days from last Wednesday. The prisoner had formerly belonged to a circus, and it was supposed his intention was to reach the circus company then performing in St. John. A thorough search was made but at the time of going to press we have not heard of the prisoner's re-capture.

HISTORIES OF SOME OF THE PRISONERS.

The ages of the criminals in the St. John Penitentiary vary from twelve years to sixty-eight. The youngest is a lad named Manship; who it will be remembered was convicted last January for throwing a child in Sackville. Since his imprisonment he has given way to fits of ungovernable rage. Punishment of every kind has had no effect upon him. He has been put in the "black hole," fed on the lowest diet, but with no good results. Not long since, in a fit of anger he stabbed a prisoner in the leg. In appearance Manship is intelligent and shrewd. He goes to school and can read fairly. His disposition appears to be thoroughly bad.

In the female prison is the French Canadian named Paulin, from Gloucester. She is a life prisoner, whose former death-sentence was commuted by the Governor General. Her crime is being an accessory to the murder of her husband. She came to the prison last march. She cannot speak English but her conversation with our reporter was as follows:

"You do not speak English?"

"Non, Monsieur."

"Have you any complaint to make?"

"No, sir."

"Is there any thing you require?"

"No, I am as contented as an unhappy wretch like I am can expect to be."

"How are you treated?"

"Good, very good, but I am always thinking—thinking—Mon Dieu! Mon Dieu!"

The unhappy woman appeared to feel her awful position most acutely. She is somewhat hard featured, but seems to be quiet and inoffensive. Her crime appears to weigh heavily upon her mind and is affecting her health.

One of the characters of the place is a blind prisoner named Peter Ryan. His memory is remarkable. Nature seems as if she had, in his extraordinary possession of memory, compensated in part for his loss of sight. According to Ryan's story, he was born in Kilkenny County, Ireland, and has travelled over the greater part of the globe. He has been in the British Army, the Royal Naval Reserve and in the military service of the United States. While in the British Army he served in the 2nd Battalion of the 5th Regiment of Fusiliers. Subsequently, he entered the Royal Naval Reserve, in which force he saw active service during the Crimean War. He was attached to H. M. S. *Agamemnon*, and fought under Admiral Lyons. While in action and serving with a 21 gun battery, there were five men killed at the gun at which he was stationed, but Ryan escaped unhurt. He could mention the names of all the officers and men, and give the dates of the various engagements and the names of the officers who fell. For his services he obtained the British war medal, which distinction he has long since parted with. He is now trying to obtain a pension, and he says, "The Warden has promised me ink and paper enough to get it." During the last American War, Ryan served under the name of Sullivan in the 47th New York Regiment, and was in five engagements. About ten years ago his sight first became affected,—it is supposed through exposure in India, in which country he has also been. Ryan seems to be about forty years of age, is very intelligent, and a man with good features. Owing to his bad temper and refractory conduct he was removed from the Alms House to his present abode. The father is in the Alms House and his son is in the Pentitentiary! Ryan occasionally gives way to insubordination, but the threat of leaving him out all night in the open air usually restores him to order.

Another convict, who is said to be quite a mechanical genius, is Robert D. Davies, sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment, for a severe assault. He is possessed of a great aptitude for inventing and improving machinery. He is about fifty-one years of age, although he looks younger, and is a Canadian by birth. His trade is that of a miller. During imprisonment, since 1870, he has designed, made and fitted up a lathe for turning broom-handles, by which much unnecessary labor is saved. In design it is simple and ingenious. A small planer has also been erected and made by Davies, and works well and gives every satisfaction. His last invention is a machine for sand-papering rake and broom handles, thus avoiding hand labor formerly employed. It is constructed somewhat on the principle of a grindstone, and is exceedingly simple. The Warden says, "He knows more about such matters than his boss."

The general appearance of the prisoners is fair. They do not, as a whole, look very vicious. They appear to be well conducted, but there is a restless, uneasy look about the eyes of many of them which suggests distrust and cunning. The Warden states there is a remarkable unanimity of belief among them that they are the victims of injustice, and are innocent of the crimes for which they have been found guilty. Even the oldest prisoner, named Kay, who is sentenced for life, and is now nearly seventy years old, persists in asserting his innocence.

Your reporter was somewhat surprised at being let out of the yard by a prisoner, who had the key of the gate! Although the criminal had only a week to serve, the fact did not seem to justify such extraordinary confidence. The Keeper was absent, it appears, with the scouting party after the escaped prisoner already mentioned—at least there was none in sight.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

In pleasant contrast with the somewhat heavy dramas of last week a production by Watts Phillips entitled "His last Victory" was presented to an appreciative audience on Monday evening. Its chief merit consists in its simplicity of construction, and healthy tone. The story may be told in a few words: "The Comtess Beauregard" (Miss Sophie Miles, in the impulse of the moment wagers, with her friend "Julia D'Aumont" (Miss Augusta Chambers) that she will make a conquest of "General Hercules La Croix" (Mr. Neil Warner) who is generally supposed to be superior to feminine arts. In a moment of thoughtless folly she exposes the "General," who surrenders to her fascinations, to a deep humiliation in the presence of her friends. Stung to the quick, he seeks a noble revenge in freeing the lady from the insolent attentions of a "Baron Horace De Fauconville," (Mr. C. J. Fyffe) who is in the possession of some letters written by the "Countess" in her school days, which "De Fauconville" uses for his own base purposes. "Felicien Doucet" (Mr. J. A. Meade) the General's nephew, who is in love with the Countess, receives a challenge from De Fauconville, which is intercepted by his uncle who takes upon himself the duty of punishing the challenger. [illegible] known formerly as [illegible] society villain" of the first act. The letters are recovered and finally presented to the Countess by the gallant soldier as a testimony of his "last victory." The minor characters are somewhat ambiguous, it being difficult to understand whether they are the guests of the Countess or of the General.

Mr. Neil Warner may fairly claim a versatility which few actors satisfactorily possess. His make-up was excellent and he maintained throughout the grave politeness of the *noblesse* of the old French type. We do not wish to flatter that gentleman when we say that he is a most conscientious actor, and one by whom those less gifted than himself would do well to take example. Mr. Meade, who we are glad to see is convalescent, gave evidence of better talent than he evinced on this occasion, although fitful bursts of finely portrayed passion placed his performance above mediocrity. Of Mr. Fyffe we can truthfully say that he was as painstaking as usual, although the part did not sit as well upon him as others in which we have seen him. It is in a kindly spirit that we would point out the bad taste of remaining covered in the presence of the "General," superior to him in rank and his senior in age. Even stage villains who are supposed to move in the highest circles of society usually pay attention to its formalities. These minor points may appear insignificant, but they are worth remembering. Mr. M. W. Fiske as "Copernicus Kopp;" "Mon. Molasse" (Mr. F. Chippendale) and Mrs. C. Hamilton as "Madame Molasse" were extremely amusing. Mr. Linn Harris as "Plumeau" is not suited to the *role* of a *valet de chambre*. His reading was too carefully grammatical for a thorough realization of his part. Mr. H. W. Harwood as "Sergeant Pons" was excellent and vigorous. The minor female casts were capable of improvement. Miss Sophie Miles played with her usual truthfulness and good taste.

An amusing musical *Burletta* concluded the programme, in which Miss Fiske made a charming "Gertrude." Her voice is strong and possesses considerable range. Her best song "The Vale of Chamounix" was well rendered and deservedly encored. If Miss Le Brun put more life into her words and actions, her study would be more acceptable to her audience. Mr. Fiske as "Peter Spyk" had the good sense not to introduce the "Broken Dutch" element, although his substitution of the vulgar, when reading a letter received by Gertrude was to be regretted. Mr. Fiske possesses a large fund of humor and he can well afford to dispense with that coarseness which may suit the gallery, but is not calculated to please the more refined tastes of his audience. Mr. H. W. Harwood and Mr. P. Nannary as "Swysel" and "Delve" were both good.

A pretty conservatory scene reflected great credit on the artist and was an agreeable feature in the first piece. The celebrated *Lieder one Worte* ("Song without Words") one of Sebastian Bach's famous compositions was admirably performed by Prof Muller's orchestra; the cornet and flute parts being finely executed.

The classic drama of the "Marble Heart" was produced on Wednesday evening, and its general effect was creditable to the establishment.

"Macbeth" was the subject for Thursday evening's performance, when a large audience was present. So much has already been said upon this sublime tragedy that anything like an original conception of the character of "Macbeth" is an exceedingly difficult study to present. With the past histories of eminent tragedians before the actor of the present day, it is a matter of perplexity to decide whether to follow the best authorities upon points of detail and interpretation, and run the risk of being accused of dramatic plagiarism, or to strike out an individual idea and follow it up, and run the equal chance of being charged with a departure from the best authorities. In the face of such difficulty, the actor is entitled to the sympathetic consideration of his audience. Perhaps the best rule is for the tragedian to give a conservative version of what he imagines to be the most truthful picture, irrespective of precedent and rule, and in this sense Mr. Warner, as "Macbeth," may be considered a success. The immense physical exertion required taxed his abilities to their utmost, and although it was, at times, almost painful to see the strain under which he labored, yet there was an evident truthfulness of the character in his exertions. In some instances, the "Banquet Scene" for example, his voice, gesture, expression, were to the life. In others, as, for instance, his combat with "Macduff," his physical prostration seemed to have detracted somewhat from the completeness and reality of the part. He has a thorough knowledge of the character required and with great economy of strength his acting would have been almost perfect. As regards Miss Miles, we must admit that we were disappointed in her "Lady Macbeth," and, although it cannot be denied that there was very much in her acting that was highly meritorious to the lady, yet her idea of the tall, angular, resolute Scottish woman, with no heart and feeling beyond the intensity of her purpose, with which the character is usually associated, was unreal and erroneous. The sleep walking scene was her best effort, in which her clever acting was warmly applauded. Mr. Fiske as the first witch filled that part most satisfactorily. Mr. Chippendale's represented the character of "Duncan" with much dignity and good taste. Mr. Meade, as "Banquo," is entitled to honorable mention for his painstaking study. In Mr. Fyffe the character of "Macduff" admitted of much improvement. He gave a near impression of the emotional Scotchman in Macbeth's time. The choruasinging was especially good, in which the resources of the establishment were displayed to the best advantage. Miss Marion Fiske sung really well and found an able supporter in Mrs. C. Hamilton, who possesses a rich and full *mezzo-soprano* voice, very pleasant to hear.

"The Two Orphans" was again successfully produced on Friday night, and this afternoon it will be once more repeated at the matinee. This evening "The Marble Heart" is announced for reproduction.

The successful and intensely interesting play of "Big Bonanza," so long performed in New York, will be presented for the first time in this City on Monday evening and will probably be repeated on Tuesday evening.

BUSINESS NOTES.

We learn from a reliable, though unofficial source, that the statement submitted by E. D. Jewett & Co. to the Banks includes the following items as liabilities:—

Direct liabilities,	$637,012
Running on the Boston house,	432,000
Endorsements for E. & N. A. R. R.	197,000
Besides which E. D. Jewett has given his bond to certain St. John parties connected with the Railway for	20,000
Total, about	$1,286,012

The assets are placed at a total of $1,637,012. The largest item of the assets is of timber lands, the greater portion of which is in the State of Maine, the balance in Minnesota. These are valued by E. D. Jewett & Co. at $646,524. The next largest item is in connection with Edward Sutton, and Cunliffe & Stevens on the Aroostook,—together amounting to $380,000,

W. A. Cox, ship-builder, of Wolfville, N. S., has assigned. Liabilities $39,000,—about $5,000 of which is in St. John.

James Coffill, of Windsor, N. S., dealer in boots and shoes, has also assigned. Liabilities $14,900, of which $5,000 is in St. John.

Messrs. M. Francis & Sons, who were creditors of the N. B. Paper Company for a sum in the vicinity of $50,000, have been compelled to offer their own creditors a composition of fifty cents.

Andrew Lottimer, of Fredericton, dealer in boots and shoes, has assigned. Liabilities about $12,000.

The following are the creditors of John Armstrong, holding direct claims, and indirect claims, maturing before the meeting, for One Hundred Dollars each and upwards:—

Arthur & Co.,	$4,274.03
Kershaw, Chebottom & Co.,	3,230.51
Bevington & Morris,	1,883.42
Parks, Russell & Co.,	2,092.47
William Spotten & Co.,	1,759.83
Leaf, Sons & Co.,	[illegible]
Pinsar, Hotsuyl & Co.	1,814.64
Thomas [illegible]	1,705.94
[illegible] ams & Co.,	1,627.11
[illegible]	1,391.71
Codling, Swain & Co.,	1,328.30
Edinburgh Roperie Co.,	1,338.68
Gibbs, Bright & Co.,	1,210.97
John Sankey,	941.97
John Robin & Co.,	716.86
George Holme,	656.98
Robert Stewart & Sons,	620.39
Joseph Williams,	580.56
J. & J. Clarke & Co.,	554.60
M. Wright & Sons,	505.71
H. Bannerman & Sons,	383.49
Hodgkinson, Grindrod & Arnold,	372.91
William Peel & Co.,	370.83
Charles Wilson,	273.46
William Barbour & Sons,	227.11
Tillie & Henderson,	250.02
Ullathorne & Co.,	200.18
Francis Orr & Sons,	184.14
C. Belier,	675.57
J. & W. Campbell & Co.,	4,649.29
J. H. Valpey,	2,237.58
Adam Tait,	1,030.27
Crawford & Pingsley,	1,950.00
L. H. DeVeber,	991.48
Parnell & Smith,	104.54
Campbell Bros.,	107.98
Adam Young,	198.00
Logan, Lindsay & Co.,	1,000.00
William H. Job,	1,192.50
Atcherson Moffat,	1,057.80
C. W. Bertaux,	602.12
Melville Mutual Insurance Company,	325.96
Whalley & Woods,	1,053.26
Gault Bros. & Co.,	295.40
Rankine, Beattie & Co.,	145.37
Duncan Bell,	440.05
W. J. McMaster,	830.70
D. Morrice & Co.,	1,540.88
Deering, Milliken & Co.,	1,046.60
Scannan & Co.,	335.82
Globe Insurance Company,	466.10
H. Davis & Co.,	19,294.77
Stewart & White,	224.72
Bank of New Brunswick,	13,445.57
Bank of British North America,	7,574.04
Bank of Nova Scotia,	3,969.09
And the aggregate of claims under One Hundred is	529.39
Total,	$99,100.17

A meeting is called by the Interim Assignee for Wednesday, 7th July.

A meeting of the creditors of J. H. Valpey, boot and shoe manufacturer, is called for Tuesday, July 6, for the appointment of an assignee. The creditors holding direct claims, and indirect claims, maturing before the meeting, for One Hundred Dollars each, and upward, are as follows:—

Francis Collins,	$16,250 00
J. Armstrong & Co.,	8,452 00
Canada Rubber Co.,	8,154 00
C. H. Peters,	4,216 00
Wm. Peters,	3,800 00
S. R. Foster & Son,	2,215 00
Whitehead & Fisk,	1,975 00
Thomas Samuel,	1,669 00
John Mitchell, Jr.,	1,021 00
Slater & Perry,	954 00
S. Myers,	884 00
Albert Peters,	630 00
N. S. Whitney,	609 00
W. H. Olive,	586 00
John J. Munroe,	570 00
James S. May,	366 00
George Holme,	431 00
Henry Horton,	416 00
Daniel & Boyd,	311 00
J. H. Macdonald,	296 00
Barney Fuller,	296 00
Kennan, French & Co.,	276 00
Geo. Faxon,	231 00
Robinson & Ralston,	220 00
A. F. & W. B. Starr,	207 00
Gas Light Co.,	221 00
Melville Insurance Company,	217 00
W. H. Thorne,	200 00
C. L. Hanthaway & Son,	168 00
Robert Clerke,	137 00
American Cable Screw Wire Company,	132 00
Fairbanks & Co.,	129 00
Valpey & Anthony,	114 00
Allan Bros.,	124 00
Price & Shaw,	217 00
W. F. Spinney, & Co.,	129 00
Wages due Employees,	3,813 00
And the aggregate of claims under One Hundred is	1,485 00
Total,	$62,105 00

BANGOR TELEGRAMS state that at the meeting of the Consolidated E. & N. A. Railway Company's creditors held in Bangor yesterday, "the liabilities were stated to be $0,226,000, and assets $7,687,000." There is not much information here. Doubtless, the newspapers will be permitted to publish such details as the "fifty gentlemen, representing interests in all parts of the United States" please to give them. We only add that there is what the *News* would call a "growing feeling" that New Brunswick is about to be deprived of all share in the control of the road for all time to come, and that this result is the fruit of the deliberate scheming of certain bold railway speculators and operators, whose plans are rather advanced than retarded by the Jewett failure. Collector Ruel, who is a director in the Consolidated Railway, was present at the meeting yesterday, nominally representing New Brunswick interests. Mr. Ruel's movements will probably be very carefully scrutinized at this juncture.

YOUNG LADIES JOURNAL.—We have received the July number of this popular serial from W. K. Crawford, King street, who keeps on hand a large and well assorted supply of magazines, literary papers, books, stationery, etc.

SUDDEN DEATH OF COLONEL OTTY.—The many friends of this gentleman will be shocked to hear of his death, which occurred at the Royal Hotel yesterday at half-past one o'clock. The deceased gentleman had a few minutes before returned from the Barracks, and telling Mr. Raymond, the manager, that he felt hungry, and could eat a plate of soup, asked him to join him. Mr. Raymond went up stairs and joined the Colonel at the dinner table, and while the latter gentleman was in the act of eating his food, Mr. Raymond heard a strange noise, and upon looking up he saw the deceased with his hands raised, and apparently in a choking fit. He was carried into an adjoining room, and every assistance promptly given, but before Dr. Bayard, who had been sent for, arrived, Colonel Otty was dead.

If the whole liabilities are but $1,100,000, nearly one half of the whole loss must be borne by the St. John banks, which hold paper, it is now said, to the extent of at least $660,000.

Many of the legitimate traders, merchants and large employers of City labor are helped to an understanding of the whys and wherefores which come in to prevent their receiving accommodation in their local banks. The Bank Managers were too hastily engaged in aiding the financing operations of United States railway men and United States lumber operators. Everything is clear enough now.

TEMPERANCE MEETING TO-MORROW NIGHT.—Rev. I. E. Bill, who recently returned from England, will lecture in the Academy of Music to-morrow, Sunday, evening, on the revival work of Messrs. Moody and Sankey in "the old country." The lecture is delivered under the auspices of the Temperance Reform Club, a lately established addition to the Temperance organizations of our city. Selections from Moody and Sankey's hymns will be sung by the Brussels Street Baptist Church Choir, led by Mr. T. H. Hall,—a feature of the meeting that must prove very attractive; while Mr. Bill's association with the revival movement in Dublin, Liverpool and London ensures an address of thrilling interest.

SEIZURE OF A SHIP.—The *Lottie Jenkins*, a brigantine, built by the St. John Traders and Shipbuilding Company, and launched on Monday last, has been seized for "rent" by John Fisher, Esq., whose yard at Lower Cove the Company occupied. Handbills, signed by a Constable, announce that the vessel will be sold, to meet the "rent" on Monday next at 11 o'clock, opposite Fisher's slip, Charlotte street extension. The vessel is understood to be owned by Captain Morrisey and Mr. Thomas M. Jenkins.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Robert C. Adams, (late of Burpee & Adams,) has decided to take up his residence and engage in business in California.

The Rev. Mr. Dodd preaches his farewell sermon to-morrow morning in the Congregational Church, prior to his departure for Montreal.

Mr. Richard Luttrell's application for appointment to the office of General Superintendent of Railways has been on file at Ottawa for some time.

Marriages.

At the Cathedral, in this city, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. F. A. J. Michaud, [illegible] Mr. James Kelly, to Miss Mary Anne Carroll, both of this city.

At the residence of the bride's sister, Bridgewater, Maitland, on the 22nd inst., by the Rev. Wm. H. Washburn, Edward H. Gregory, of this city, Barrister-at-Law, to Sadie E., youngest daughter of the late Samuel Kidder, Esq.

At the Baptist Church at Hantsport, N. S., on Wednesday the 14th of June, by the Rev. Edward Bickney, late of Moncton, Albert F. Morton, of Middletown, N. S., to Miss S. Irene Elder, fourth daughter of the late Samuel Elder.

In Carleton, on the 23rd inst., at the residence of Isaac J. Olive, jr., by the Rev. D. R. Parnther, J. Chipman Olive to Mary Louise, only daughter of the late George R. Batteay.

On the 24th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. R. J. Cameron, I. Edgar Golding, to Abbie, eldest daughter of Wm. Logan, Esq.

Deaths.

In the town of Portland, on the 31st inst., Rebecca, wife of Alexander Torry, aged 47 years, leaving a husband and six children to mourn their loss.

In Portland, on the 23d inst., Robert James, eldest son of James and Sarah McGuire, in the 17th year of his age.

At Petersville, Queen's County, on Friday, May 28th, after a short illness, Matthew Graham, aged 64 years, leaving a wife and eight children to mourn their loss.

At Hammond River, King's County, on Saturday the 19th inst., Jane Helen Gray, second daughter of David Porter, aged 18 years.

In this city, on Sunday evening the 20th inst., after a long and tedious illness, Jennie Cleveland, aged 20 years, daughter of the late William Cleveland.

Suddenly, on Tuesday evening, 22nd inst., Mary Ann, beloved wife of Daniel Ferris, in the 22nd year of her age.

In Portland, on Wednesday the 23rd inst., Matilda, wife of John Owens, in the 83rd year of her age, leaving a husband and four children to mourn their loss.

At Greenwich, on Tuesday, 15th inst., after a few days illness, Joseph Fenwick, eldest son of James Levett and Amanda Belyea, in the 10th year of his age.

At Windsor, on the 20th inst., Maud, beloved daughter of Mrs. H. A. Crowell, in the 17th year of her age.

In this city, on Wednesday, the 23rd inst., Mary McKinney, wife of William Beck and daughter of Nugent McKinney, in the 28th year of her age.

On Thursday evening, 24th inst., Frank Aubrey, aged 8 years, second son of W. F. and S. J. Harrison.

New Advertisements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC!

LESSEES AND MANAGERS - - - - LANERGAN & MANNERS,

Matinee, Saturday, at 2.30, P. M.

TWO ORPHANS.

SATURDAY EVENING,

THE MARBLE HEART!

PRICES AS USUAL.

Box Office open from 10, A. M., to 2, P. M.

BOWES & EVANS,

DEALERS IN

Cooking Ranges & Stoves,

BASE BURNERS,

FRANKLIN AND REGISTER GRATES,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

LAWSON'S PATENT FURNACES,

The DIAMOND, RUBY and PEARL

Marble Mantels,

AND MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.

FURNISHING HARDWARE.

Wire Flower Stands and Baskets.

Galvanizers of Wrought Iron SHIP WORK, Spikes, Nails and Cast Iron. June 26

NEW GOODS.

W. W. JORDAN,

2 MARKET SQUARE.

IS SHOWING A FULL STOCK OF

REAL CHANTILLY LACE HALF SHAWLS;
Mottoes, Llamas, Yak, Half and Square Shawls;
SLEEVELESS JACKETS, plain and beaded;
Mohawks, Capes, Fichus, Regal Lace Barbs, Collarettes;
GRENADINE SHAWLS, with broad hem and fringe.
June 26

AT AUCTION.

The Examiner Printing and Publishing Establishment.

I AM instructed by the Examiner Printing and Publishing Company to sell at Auction, at my Sales Room, Queen Square, ON THURSDAY, 8th July, at 12 o'clock, the Examiner Printing and Publishing Establishment, Steam and other Presses, Type and Stands, Office Furniture, Subscription List, Books, Debts, &c., &c.

Intending purchasers can examine plant, &c., by calling at the office of the Company, Welsh & Owen's brick building, Queen street.

WILLIAM DODD,
Auctioneer.
Charlottetown.

June 26 2i

Interest on Saint John School Debentures.

COUPONS upon SCHOOL DEBENTURES falling due on the 1st July, will be paid on presentation at the Bank of New Brunswick.

Receipts for Interest, due July 1st, on Registered Debentures, will be received and paid at the Office of the Board of School Trustees of St. John, Maritime Block, Prince William street.

J. MARCH,
Secretary.

June 26 2w

New Advertisements.

GLASGOW DYE WORKS,

No. 6 HORSFIELD STREET - ST. JOHN, N. B.

SMITH & BURTON,

DYERS, SCOURERS, FRENCH CLEANERS

and Practical Ostrich Feather Dressers.

Goods of all kinds Cleaned, Dyed and Finished. Full satisfaction warranted to all such as may feel disposed to favor them with their custom. Lace Curtains beautifully Cleaned and Finished. June 19 6m

TENDERS FOR PUBLIC MARKET.

Notice to Builders.

SEALED TENDERS, endorsed "Tender for Market" will be received at the Common Clerk's Office, until 12 o'clock, noon, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of July next, for the erection of a Brick and Stone Building for market purposes, upon the public market lot, between Charlotte and Germain streets, in King's Ward.

Plans and specifications can be seen and full information obtained at the office of Messrs. McKean & Fairweather, Architects, Ritchie's Building, Princess street.

Each tender must contain the signature of two responsible persons willing to become security for the due fulfilment of the contract; sureties to be approved.

The Committee are not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

St. John, N. B., 18th June, 1875.

A. CHIPMAN SMITH, Mayor.
J. C. FERGUSON, HENRY DUFFELL,
R. CASSIDY, R. COXETTER,
R. O. STOCKTON, S. L. BRITTAIN,
J. B. HAMM, W. W. WELSH,
E. S. FLAGLOR,
Committee of Common Council.

June 19 3 w

HANDSOME PRIVATE RESIDENCE,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

I am instructed by J. S. Carvell, Esq., to sell at Auction, on MONDAY, 5th July, at 11 o'clock:—

THAT very handsome Private Residence, Grounds, and Outbuildings, now occupied by him, known as the "West End House," and situated at the West End of Kent street, near Government House, fronting on the Hillsborough River, and commanding a magnificent view of the Harbor, Rivers, and Bay. The Grounds are beautifully laid out with handsome Lawns, Walks and Ornamental Trees, and comprise in extent over four town lots, which, together with the Dwelling House, Barns, Stables, Ice House, and other outbuildings, combine to make it the most desirable residence in the city. Together with all the valuable Household Furniture, Horses, Carriages, Sleighs, Carts, Trucks, Stoves, Harness, Stable and Garden Tools, &c.

Full particulars will be published in Catalogues to be had in a few days at the office of

WILLIAM DODD,
CHARLOTTETOWN,
Auctioneer.

June 19 3