

THE CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN.

Poetry.

Why Seek Ye the Living Among the Dead?

Think mother! why sweet tears are shed,
How blessed are the early dead.—W. B. TAPPAN.
DESCRIBED BY MR. AND MRS. B.
Look not for them pale and lowly
In that cheerless bed of clay,
Kindred spirits, angels holy,
Beneath heavenward away.
Sad you gave them to the number,
Laid in yonder icy hall,
And above their peaceful slumber,
Bitter tears of sorrow fall.
Look not for them mourners! Listen!
Look not for their lowly bed;
Why do tears drop ever glisten
Offerings to the early dead?
We believe, in crushing sorrow,
Words of sympathy are vain,
But a comfort ye can borrow,
That will ease the deepest pain.
They have gone; but you will meet them
Where no cloud of sorrow rolls,
Oh, how gladly you greet them
In that glorious land of souls!
Look not for them—nearer, stronger,
Comes a voice ye need not dread,
Mourners will ye seek longer
Those who live among the dead?
They have passed that ancient portal;
Freely they have entered in,
And within that land immortal,
They will sorrow not, nor sin.
Tho' no more ye'll ever pillow
On your bosoms those bright heads,
They have passed life's stormy billow;
They are not among the dead.
Babes in Heaven; babes in Heaven,
Thee the "sentry death" is grim;
Yes, the Lord of life has given
Heaven's opening keys to him.
Then, tho' life has laid them lowly,
Lowly down, ye need not dread,
They are now among the holy,
Seek them not among the dead.
HARVESTING.

The Riverside.

ANDY O'HARA.

BY THE AUTHOR OF THE MISSIONARY'S SON.
CHAPTER V.
THE STRUGGLE FOR LIFE.
We come now to an event in Andy's life upon which he is accustomed to look back with many mingled feelings, and which he sometimes tells to his friends as illustrating the biography and malignancy of his enemies.
One day, not long after his union with the Protestant, he was at a small mill of Mr. Trueman's, which was situated in the middle of the woods, about seven miles from F. The mill was lying idle just then, for it was in early summer, and they had been disappointed in getting logs.—Andy had gone out to repair some of the rough wood-work which was out of order.
As he hammered away, singing to himself, and thinking of many very pleasant things, he heard a noise behind him. Looking around, he saw an Indian who was pretty well known about F. for a wild and desperate character. He had a heavy, sullen brow, a fire-sparkling eye, and a savage bull-dog jaw. His appearance at this time was even more repulsive than usual, and Andy took but little notice of him.
The Indian came in and after sauntering about a little while, sat down upon a log and took out his pipe. So Andy took no more notice of him, but went on hammering and singing as before. Supposing that the Indian would smoke and then go on his way, he gave him no more thought.
But suddenly, as he stooped down towards a piece of wood that lay on the floor, his eye caught a gleam of light that flashed from behind. He turned around instantaneously. There stood the Indian. He had noiselessly sprung from his seat, and raised an axe from the floor, which he even now held threateningly over Andy's head. Had he not caught sight of it in time, it might have buried his head. Quick as thought he darted to one side, and with incredible agility made a leap at the Indian. So desperately did he twitch the axe from his hands, that it was hurled completely out of the mill into the flood below.
"What was ye after?" cried Andy, standing before the Indian, and confronting him with a glance more fiery than his own.
"Ye Prot-stant—Prot-stant!" said the Indian sullenly.
"As! what is that to you?" cried Andy, who was now all on fire with excitement. "Begone out of this, and be thankful ye didn't have my blood, ye murderin' vagabond."
"I'll have it! I'll have blood!" growled the Indian, and he glared upon Andy so fiercely that he gave himself up for a long and desperate contest. There was no help near. His salvation lay in himself only, and in his God. All these thoughts flashed in a moment through his mind as he comprehended the full reality of his situation. He therefore put his trust in God, and prepared for the worst.
The Indian was large, heavy and muscular.—Andy on the other hand, was small of stature but he was as quick and lithe as a cat. He was always famous for his skill in all athletic sports. Among his own countrymen, he was the fastest runner, the nimblest wrestler, the coolest and most self-possessed in time of danger. The desperate situation in which he now found himself roused up his blood, called forth all his energy, and gave him the strength, vigor, and resolution of a lion. Large and strong though the Indian might be, Andy had far more skill and agility.
The Indian gave a low growl, and rushed upon Andy. Andy struck at him with his hammer, and wounded his arm; but the next moment the Indian had closed with him. He wound his long arms round him, and plunged and pulled, trying to overthrow him. But at first Andy

allowed him to do what he liked, and contented himself with preserving his position. At length the heavy breathing of his enemy gave signs of exhaustion; he began to exert himself more vigorously. Suddenly he made a peculiar movement which was a cherished secret of his wrestling, and with a mighty wrench which was irresistible, he hurled his ponderous enemy headlong to the floor. The Indian cursed, groaned, writhed, and rolled about, seeking to rid himself of Andy's grasp; but he might as well have tried to get rid of his own body. The elephant might as easily have deluged the tiger, when once fairly fixed upon its flank, as he Andy.
Long the struggle lasted. But Andy was, upon the whole, never before had he felt within him such tremendous strength and energy. He clung to the Indian with the grasp of a vice; he wound his arms and legs around him, and remaining uppermost, defeated every attempt made by his foe to rise. Yet he did not try to injure him. At last, when full half an hour had passed, and the Indian lay beneath him, puffing, breathing hard, and completely broken down, Andy, who was almost as fresh as ever, suddenly sat upright upon his prostrate form, pinning him to the floor in that position. Then reaching forth his hand, he grasped an iron bar that lay near him, and held it over the Indian's head.
"Now!" he cried, "see that! In one moment I could beat ye brains out. Ye deserve to lose yer life. I might kill ye as I wud a wild bait, far ye're no better. But I spare ye, Promise ye'll go off home now. Promise, ye owd spalpeen! Promise, I say."
The Indian yielded to the command which the iron bar pressed upon him so strongly, and humbly promised what Andy demanded.
On this Andy arose, and allowed the Indian to get up also. The fellow rose with a savage scowl upon his face, and slowly left the mill and sat down upon a log outside. Andy then proceeded with his work, however, keeping a watchful eye upon his wrathful enemy. After about an hour had passed the fellow's actions grew so suspicious that Andy thought it high time to interfere.
"Come now," said he at length, going toward the Indian, "come now, ye've had time to rest yourself, and ye'll have to be off. Go now, and make haste."
But instead of obeying Andy the Indian rose to his full height, scowling fearfully at him.
"Be off!" cried Andy, now excited again, and all his Irish blood kindling within his veins; "be off or I may do ye an injury this time."
"I came for blood—I'll have it," growled the Indian.
"Then the Lord spare ye; I'll not be answerable for yer blood now!" and Andy never looked for another desperat's contest.
The Indian rushed furiously at him and they closed as before. Again Andy succeeded in getting his favorite grasp of the Indian, and again there was the same terrific struggle. The Indian made various jerks and pulls. He tried to lift Andy up from the ground and hurl him over; he tried to fall upon him and get him underneath; but his desperate efforts were again in vain. Andy was only eighteen years of age, but his muscles were like iron, and his nerves like steel. His power of endurance also was amazing, so that when again the Indian began to show signs of fatigue Andy was quite fresh. And now from resting he turned to attack.
They had struggled for a long time; in fact almost an hour had been consumed. In their violent pulls and plunges they had moved a considerable distance away from the mill, and were close by the brink of the pond. Here there was a slope, which ended in the water. Here the Indian sought to push Andy downward, and perhaps have a struggle in the water, where his superior height would avail him. But Andy saw his design, and was already prepared to frustrate it.
Whirling suddenly around he gained the upper side of the slope, and then with his former violence hurled the Indian downward. This time their grip was loosened, and the Indian's outstretched arms broke his fall. But Andy in a moment was on his back, with his arms passed under his toe and clutching his hands. He held them in such a way that he could not use them, and pinioned his legs so that he could not rise. The water was beneath them, and the Indian's face was in it. He could not move.
Again the fierce savage's life was in Andy's hands. He might have drowned him as he lay there; but he did not wish to hurt him. He had only fought to save his own life, and had dealt with the Indian as though he had been a madman. Still he did not wish to destroy him. But he held his head under the water till he grew faint, and again and yet again, till all strength had left his gigantic form. Then he relaxed his hold and drew him to the bank. The Indian lay covering before him. Andy then waited till he grew stronger; calmly told him that his attacks were all in vain; assured him that he did not wish to harm him, and would not punish him; and finally, when the Indian rose and prepared to go, Andy also looked up the mill and started for home. But the savage would not go with him. He plunged sulkily into the woods, and was soon out of sight.
When Mr. Trueman heard Andy's story he trembled with anxious fear. The fierce cruelty and malignity of the Indian was something that he was utterly unprepared for; and while he rejoiced over Andy's safety, he fervently thanked heaven being who had aided him from harm.
"I am amazed, Andy," said that gentleman, "at your strength and endurance. I should have thought that 'Big Bill' could have crushed three such fellows as you."
Andy's eye lit up with a wild fire. He said nothing.
"Well, you ought indeed to be thankful that you have been preserved from this most fearful danger."
"I am, I am," said Andy. "I know who it was that gave me strength."

"You did not ask the Indian who sent him, did you?"
"No."
"It's a pity you didn't."
"No, sir, I think not. He would have told me some lies, an' besides, I knowed well enough myself."
To the latest day of his life Andy believed that Big Bill had been invited to this by Father MacKenney. Whether his impression was correct or not we cannot tell.
(To be Continued.)

QUESTION BOOKS.

The use of Question Books has been pretty freely discussed in our columns. Arguments have been used in their favor, and arguments against them, and valuable suggestions have been given as to the mode of using them. Our own opinion is that this is one of those cases in which no absolute rule can be laid down. In teaching, of all professions, we must make allowance for differences of natural gifts. A book or a mode which works like a charm with one teacher, works utter failure in the hands of another. It must be admitted, indeed, that indifferent and indolent teachers are under a temptation to regard the Question Book as a sort of tool ready made to their hands, and as releasing them from specific and original preparation of their own. In so far as this is the effect, it is a misfortune and an abuse. On the other hand, every one poetically conversant with Sunday-schools knows that if we determine to employ in our schools none but model teachers, the greater part of our precepts must be discarded. The superintendent has to take, not such assistants as he wants, but such as he can get. To the greater part of our teachers the Question Book seems an absolute necessity. Thousands and thousands of teachers every Sunday are doing good and substantial service in the cause, who without the aid that a Question Book gives them, would never undertake it at all.
Question Books, then, being a necessity, it is a matter of interest to know what kind are best. Here again no uniform rule can be given. It depends upon the age of the scholars, the part of Scripture under examination, and various other particulars. Some Question Books are constructed after the manner of a catechism, both question and answer being given. The Child's Scripture Question Book, published by the American Sunday School Union, is a good example of this kind. Others again contain no answers, but references to certain texts from which the nature of the answers may be gathered. In the use of such references, no little discretion is needed. We have known teachers require their scholars to repeat these references in full from memory, when often the only object of the reference is to illustrate some single word or to suggest some fact from a knowledge of which the pupil is to frame an answer in his own language. To require the "references" to be committed to memory is to mistake the plan and object of the book. It not only increases greatly the laboriousness of the task to the scholar, but, often, in the multiplicity of words cited, the precise point of the allusion is missed entirely. Other teachers again run into the opposite extreme. They not only require their scholars to learn the references, but also to turn them easily to turn to these references. Bible in hand, and read them in recitation. Even this is better than nothing. But it is not what was designed by those who wrote the book was framed.

There is another kind of book, in which the more difficult questions only are answered, those names which could not be learned without a commentary, while the scholar is expected to frame his own answers to the other questions, either from the text of the lesson or from the parallel texts which are referred to. This mixed method is a great improvement upon those previously in use. This method is used also in still another kind of question book, in which, instead of going over certain parts of Scripture, certain great doctrines are studied, such as Faith, Repentance, Justification, &c.
Our attention has been called to this whole subject, not only by the frequent communications of our correspondents, but by a very interesting series of Questions Books, published by Mr. Henry Hoyt, of Boston, which have lately been brought to our notice. The plan of these books has interested us not a little. They seem admirably adapted to give real aid to both teacher and scholar, without being mere crutches for the promotion of laziness. We need not name them more particularly, as the exact titles are given in Mr. Hoyt's advertisement. Teachers will do well to give these books an examination and trial.

DEKLAMATED—71 varieties of Drama, Meditations, Parables, etc. etc. will be opened immediately. The following are included, viz:—Red Hawk, Prepared for us, Licensee, Licensee, Red Hawk, Pink Jubilee, Cockade, Indian, Musk, Powder and Essence, Morphine, Finest Olive Oil, Carrot, Soda, Paris White, Venetian Red, Marking Ink, Glycerine, Otto Rose, Rosin, etc. etc. etc. J. CHALONER, 105 N. Corner King and Germain Streets.

HOUSE CLEANING GOODS. Yellow Whiting, Paris and Common; Furniture Polish; Stone Varnish, Furniture Varnish, &c. J. CHALONER, 105 N. COR. KING AND GERMAIN STS. ap127

AGENCY OF THE STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON.

4. JUDGE MITCHELL'S BUILDING. St. John, New Brunswick. With Sub-Agencies in the Principal Towns. The advantages of "THE STAR" are un surpassed by any other institution; and all the modern improvements are made available. MEDICAL EXAMINER—DAVID MILLER, M.D., & AGENT. O. D. WETMORE.

BONNETS AND HATS. An additional supply of NEW BONNETS and HATS. Ladies' and Girls' Black and Brown Hats, Ladies' White and Rustle Bonnets, Ladies' Milan and Orleans Bonnets, Ladies' White and Rustle Bonnets, Ladies' Rustle and Tugan Bonnets, Ladies' Neapolitan and French Bonnets, Boys' Straw Caps and Turbans. All kinds of Straw Hats in the several fashions, Cantolinas, Claudine, Bostrie, Violet and Registered. Selling from 25 cents and upwards. LOOKHART & CO. ap120

REGULATIONS For the Management of the Crown Land Department, and for the Sale of Crown Lands in New Brunswick.

BY AUTHORITY.
1. The Surveyor General shall make a Report of the transactions of his Office, to be laid before the Legislature at each annual Session.
2. He shall also from time to time submit to the Governor in Council a description of such tracts of Land as may be disposed of or recommended for sale, and shall annually make up and submit a Schedule of the Lands previously reserved, showing what portions thereof have been disposed of during the year.
3. All Applications for Crown Lands must be made in writing, and shall be issued in the name of the purchaser, unless his claim be transferred with the approval of the Governor in Council.
4. Tracts of Land will be surveyed in different parts of the Province, as occasion may require, and will be disposed of under the following conditions:—
Lands sold at Auction, and without conditions of Settlement.
1st. Public sales of Crown Lands will be held on the first Tuesday in every month, by the Local Deputies thereto appointed, in the several Districts.
2d. All applications shall be addressed by Petition to the Governor in Council, and transmitted to the Surveyor General.
3d. If the application be approved of, and the land applied for be not already surveyed, a warrant shall be issued to the Surveyor General, who shall cause the same to be surveyed, and the survey to be completed within the time specified in the warrant.
4th. If the application be approved of, and the land applied for be already surveyed, a warrant shall be issued to the Surveyor General, who shall cause the same to be surveyed, and the survey to be completed within the time specified in the warrant.
5th. The price of such Lands shall not be less than sixty cents per acre, exclusive of the charge for surveying; twenty-five per cent. to be paid down, and the remainder in three equal annual instalments, with interest at six per cent. per annum from and after the date the same money be paid down at the time of sale, a discount of twenty per cent. shall be allowed. In all cases of competition, the lot offered for sale, shall be struck off to the highest bidder, who shall forthwith pay the purchase money in full, or the first instalment thereof, otherwise the same lot shall immediately be offered for sale at the upset price, excluding bids from the Crown.
6th. The sale of any lot of such Land may be cancelled, and the instalments forfeited, unless the applicant shall, within one year after the date of the purchase, have cleared at least two acres of the land.
7th. No person shall be entitled to a grant under these Regulations, unless, within five years after the date of the sale, he shall prove to the satisfaction of the Government, that he has paid the full amount of the purchase, that he is then residing upon the lot approved to him, and has continued to do so for the previous twelve months, and that he has cleared and cultivated not less than five acres of the same.
8th. If the foregoing settlement conditions be not fulfilled within the said five years, the land may be declared vacant, and the payments forfeited.
9th. Where improvements have been made upon the Land sold, and the occupier is not the purchaser, the Surveyor General or Local Deputy shall value the same, subject to an appeal to the Governor in Council, and the purchaser shall be required to pay such valuation on the day of sale to the person entitled thereto, or in cash, or to deposit the same in the hands of the Deputy.
10th. If any one shall remove or suffer to be removed from his Land any Timber, Log, or other Lumber, before he shall have made payment therefor in full, the sale to him shall be cancelled, and the Timber, &c. seized and forfeited to the use of the Province.
11th.—Form of Petition.
To His Excellency the Honorable John Henry Thomas Mansers-Sutton, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.
The Petition of _____ of the Parish of _____ in the County of _____ Humbly sheweth:—
That he is a British subject, and desirous of purchasing a certain tract of acres of Wilderness Crown Land, situated as follows:—
[Here describe the Land.]
That he is a British subject, and desirous of purchasing a certain tract of acres of Crown Land, situated as follows:—
[Here describe the Land.]
(Not to interfere with the right to cut Timber under License applied for previously, and in Council, on the 22d day of April 1861.)
And as his duty bound will ever pray.
County. Parish. Acres. If Vac. If Sur. If Im- proved.
cant. veyed. proved.

7. All Regulations for the disposal of the Crown Lands heretofore promulgated are hereby cancelled, saving however all acts and proceedings done, and all rights existing, accrued, or established, under such Regulations; and all proceedings now in progress thereunder, shall be continued and completed as if such cancelled Regulations were now in force.
Instructions to accompany the foregoing Regulations.
1. All Local Deputies making sales of Land shall make a Return to the Surveyor General within fourteen days after the date thereof, as also a statement of all instalments received within the previous month on previous sales. In this Return the names of the purchasers shall be inserted, also the names of the Lots, and the date of the sale.
2. The Local Deputy shall also transmit, at the same time, a duplicate of such return and statement to the Receiver General, and remit to him all moneys received thereon, first deducting therefrom five per cent. which they are allowed to retain in remuneration for their services, provided such percentage shall not exceed four hundred dollars per annum.
3. The Local Deputies shall severally give Bonds to the Queen, with two approved sureties in a penal sum of sixteen hundred dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of their duty.
4. No Local Deputy, or other person holding an office under, or employed in the Crown Land Department, shall while holding such office or employment, directly or indirectly, purchase any right, title, or interest in any ungranted public Lands or Timber, or do or suffer to be done, either in his own right, or by the interposition of any other person or persons, any act or thing which may be construed as an act of agency for any person in the application for, or sale of any public Land or Timber, or take or receive any fee or emolument for negotiating or transacting any business connected with the duties of his office or employment, beyond the compensation appointed for his services by the Government.
5. Every Deputy Surveyor shall notify the applicants, and execute the warrants of survey entrusted to him, within four months from the date of receipt, and the Plans and Reports shall be transmitted to the Surveyor General within thirty days after the completion of the survey, such warrants if surveyed or not surveyed, shall be returned to the Crown Land Office and cancelled.
6. Every Commissioner for Labour to be performed in payment for Land, shall on or before the 15th day of December in each year, make a Return to the Surveyor General's Office, showing the details of labour performed as well as all Commission received by him during the preceding year.
7. Any Local Deputy, Officer, or Clerk, in or under the Crown Land Department, or any Commissioner for Labour to be performed in payment of Land, who shall violate any of the foregoing Regulations and instructions, shall forfeit his office or employment, and be liable to be prosecuted by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on 22nd April 1861.
S. L. TILLEY, Secretary's Office, 24th April, 1861.

European and North American RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangement.
On and after 1st May next Trains will run between St. John and Shediac as follows:—
St. John. Shediac.
S. A. M. (Down). S. A. M.
5.20 p. m. 6. A. M. 2.30 p. m.
The first Train from St. John runs through the third to Shediac only.
The Morning Train from St. John and the Afternoon Train from Shediac are Express Trains for Passengers and Mail. All other Trains will carry Passengers and Freight.
By Order,
R. JARDINE, Railway Commissioner's Office, &c. &c. &c.
Timothy Clover Seed.
THE subscriber has received from the County of York, Timothy Clover Seed, equal to the best Harvest Seed, and
Also from the United States—A supply of Northern Red Clover Seed. P. R. INCHES, Druggist, ap120 80 Prince Street.

NOTICE.

FURNITURE MANUFACTORY.
THE Subscribers having entered into partnership for the purpose of Manufacturing Chairs, Bedsteads, Wash Hand, Toilet, and all-leaf Tables, beg to state that they are prepared to receive orders in the above line of Business at cheaper rates than they can be had in any other Establishment in the Province. Persons wishing to purchase, with a view of retailing, can have those articles at a liberal Discount. Delivered at Rothesay Station, or at any Ware Room, or to any part of the Province, at the rate of one of the Province or the Province. The Proprietors beg also to state that orders sent to the Rothesay Station, with one of the Province or the Province, will be delivered to the Station in five minutes walk from the Station. They therefore solicit a share of public patronage as a remuneration for their outlay in fitting up Machinery with a view of preventing money going out of the Country for articles that can be manufactured Cheaper and much Better, by the Inhabitants of this Province.
TAYLOR & McINTOSH,
Rothesay, April 10, 1860.

SEEDS! SEEDS!
THE Subscriber has received from London, per Canadian steamer "North American," and the "New Brunswick," this Spring supply of Seeds, comprising for the
GARDEN.
A great many varieties of Cabbages, Beet, Carrot, Cauliflower, Spinach, Peppercorn, Thyme, Sage, Summer Savory, Sweet Marjoram, Parsley, Beans, Lettuce, &c. &c.
FIELD SEEDS.
Vetches or Tares, Red Top, Green Top, and Skirring's Improved Swedish or Lapland Turnip, White, Yellow, and Altamont Green, Alder Clover, &c. &c.
A large assortment of Choice
FLOWER SEEDS,
of the most approved and popular varieties.
P. R. INCHES, Druggist,
80 Prince Street.

ATTENTION!—Fishermen, Fishmongers, and others, Lumbermen, call at St. S. STAPLES, 105 King Street, and get a Rubber Hat for 10 Cents.
ANOTHER LOT OF NEW GOODS, per Canadian Steamers at Portland:
HATS,
PRINTS,
DELAINES,
CARPETS,
PARASOLS, &c.
A choice lot of French Pattern Delaines, very cheap. Call and see them.
R. S. STAPLES,
83 King Street.
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GOOD BARGAINS.
No. 25 King Street. No. 25
STAPLE DRY GOODS.
THE Subscriber is making preparations for the Spring Trade has made great reduction in the following Goods:
Woolen Blankets,
Flannels, Cottons,
Prints, Striped Sheetings,
Sheetings, Linings,
Table Cloths and Towelling, Dyed, Sage,
Linen, Lawn, Shirtings,
Jean, Docking, Tweeds,
Cotton and Union Flannels,
Moleskin and Satinets
Horse Rugs, Wrappers and Shawls,
Colored Blankets and Shawls,
Mill'd Blue Blankets,
Mantles, and Mantle Cloth,
Skeletons Skirts and Straps,
Batting, Wadding & Gane,
Warps, Wraps, Warps,
Cottons, constant and strong,
No. 25 King Street.
ap117

SKELETON SKIRTS!
OPENING OF THE SPRING CAMPAIGN!
223 Dozen Just Received.
ENNIS & GARDNER.
OUR arrangements for 1861 being now completed with the Manufacturers of SKELETON SKIRTS, we beg to submit our
RETAIL PRICE LIST.
Misses' Fine Steel, White and Gray.
3 Spring 4.00 12 Spring 4.00
4 " 3.00 12 " 3.00
5 " 2.00 12 " 2.00
6 " 1.00 12 " 1.00
7 " 0.50 12 " 0.50
Ladies' Fines, White and Gray.
8 Spring 4.00 12 Spring 4.00
9 " 3.00 12 " 3.00
10 " 2.00 12 " 2.00
11 " 1.00 12 " 1.00
12 " 0.50 12 " 0.50
Ladies' Gore Trail, White and Gray.
13 Spring 2.00 12 Spring 2.00
14 " 1.00 12 " 1.00
15 " 0.50 12 " 0.50
A Liberal Discount to the Trade.
ENNIS & GARDNER,
1860—FALL AND WINTER—1861

Extensive Importations.
CHEAP GOODS FOR THE MILLION!
THE Subscriber wishes to inform his friend, and the public generally, in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, that he has received from the whole of his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, just received from Great Britain and the United States, consisting of:
4 bales Winter CLOTH, in Pilot, Beaver, Seal, etc.
6 cases Black and Colored Broad Cloths and Doekings.
4 bales FLANNELS and BLANKETS, in various Patterns, Lustrous, and Fancy Dress Styles.
5 cases German, Wool, Gals and Cotton Plaid Shapes.
6 do. Ladies' and Girls' Felt Hats, and Bonnet Shapes.
6 do. Ribbons, Velvets, Flowers, Sewed Muslins, Bonnet Borders, Gauches, Blooms, Lace Edgings, Red Ticks and Denims.
7 cases Hosiery and Gloves, Knitings, Polkas, Cashmeres, Chemise Scarfs, Berlin and Cashmeres Goods, etc.
2 do. Furs, Seal, Beavers, and Silk Hand's
2 do. Mullins, Lawns, Netts, Lawn Hand's
4 bales Printed Calicoes and Ginghams.
6 do. Grey and White Cottons and Sheetings.
4 do. Shirting Stripes, Red Ticks and Denims.
3 cases Corduroys, Molekinas and Velvets.
3 bales Yalors' Canvas, Osnaburg, Towelling, etc.
2 cases Gents Fine Shirts; Collars and Bosoms.
7 do. Colored, Faded, and Blue, Haberdashery, and Small Wares, Buttons, Trimmings, etc.
In addition to the above he has received from the United States—
12 bales BATTING and WADDING;
22 cases Satinets, Flannels, Denims, Drilling, Cotton Flannels, Skeletons Shirts, Hoops, Bracons, etc.
TRUNKS, VALISES, TRAVELLING BAGS, HATS, CAPS, &c.
Wholesale and Retail.
Public attention is particularly called to the immense stock of MADE CLOTHING, consisting of 6,000 GARMENTS, of all descriptions, for Men and Boys, in OVER COATS, Dress and Business Coats, Hooping Jackets, Pants and Vests, in every fashionable style and material, all made up under the inspection of our experienced Cutter.
Also—just opened—19 cases English made CLOTHING, consisting of Seal, Mohair, Pilot and Beaver Over Coats, HAWKING JACKETS, Red and Blue Flannel SHIRTS, Strong Striped SHIRTS, VESTS, etc. etc.
Clothing of every description made to order.
IMPERIAL BUILDINGS, 2, King Street, St. John, N. B.
MANCHESTER HOUSE, Fredericton, N. B.
LONDON HOUSE, Camming, Nova Scotia.
SILKON NEALIS,
Jan 2