THE WATCHMAN.

VOL. I. SAINT JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1875. NO.

New Advertisements.

ROBERT MARSHALL,
FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE AGENT,
Attorney and Broker for New Brunswick,
Lloyd Association of Marine Underwriters,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

Imperial Fire Insurance Company, of London.
Established 1803. Capital and Cash Assets exceed £2,000,000 Sig. One Hundred Pounds paid up Stock sells for £230 in the London Stock Exchange.

The Ætna Insurance Company.
Incorporated 1819. Cash Capital and Assets over $6,000,000

The Hartford Fire Insurance Company.
Incorporated 1810. Cash Capital and Assets over $2,500,000

British America Assurance Company.
Established 1833. Capital and Assets $600,000. Deposited at Ottawa $50,000. Its funds are invested in undoubted securities.

Phenix Insurance Company, of New York.
Established 1833. Cash Capital and Accumulated Fund $2,500,000.

New Brunswick Lloyd's Association of Marine Underwriters.

☞ Aggregate of Losses paid by the above leading Insurance Companies in Seventy years, (combined), reaches the enormous sum of nearly NINETY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

Dwelling House, whether built or in course of construction, as well as Furniture contained therein, Insured for terms of one or three years, at lowest rates.

Steam Saw Mills, Vessels on the Stocks or in Port, Warehouses, Merchandize and Insurable Property of every description covered on the lowest possible terms.

☞ Policies, whether for Fire, Marine or Life Insurance Issued at once, and Losses promptly paid in cash.

ROBERT MARSHALL,
Gen. Agent, Notary Public and Broker.
may 1

KING'S SQUARE LIVERY STABLES.

HORSES, Carriages, &c., of every description, to let. Superior Coaches in attendance at all hours. Boarding Horses kept on reasonable terms. Horses bought and sold.
J. B. HAMM,
may 15 Proprietor.

F. S. SHARPE,
Public Accountant and Average Adjuster,
MERRITT'S BUILDING,
Prince Wm. Street, St. John, N. B.

Orders solicited for Opening, Posting, Balancing, or Auditing Books of Joint Stock Companies, Commission and General Merchants, Manufacturers, Insurance Companies and Agents, Ship Brokers, &c., &c.

Also for Rectifying Deranged Books, Changing from Single to Double Entry, Effecting Partnership Settlements, Settling Estates, Adjusting Interest Accounts, Fire and Marine Claims, &c.

☞ Business strictly confidential. may 1—1y

CITY OF FREDERICTON, SS.

To all whom it may concern:—

KNOW YE,—That the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Fredericton did, in the year 1873, purchase from R. FLAHERTY & CO., of Saint John, a double door Fire-Proof Safe, handsomely painted and well finished in every respect, which Safe was placed in the City Clerk's Office, City Hall, and in which were stored the principal part of the CITY RECORDS. That the said City Hall was destroyed by FIRE on the 26th January, 1875, and that the Safe above mentioned, fell in the ruins, from the City Clerk's Office to the basement, being a height of seventeen feet, and remained in the ruins among the hot bricks, at a white heat for Forty-Four Hours, when it was opened, and the papers and records therein contained, found undamaged, undefaced, and in good order, and the cabinet lining of the Safe with even the varnish perfect.

We, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Fredericton do therefore hereby certify, that the Safe purchased by us from R. FLAHERTY & CO., of St. John, has fully met every guarantee made for, and by the Manufacturers in regard to superior finish and painting, strength of workmanship, and fire resisting power, and we do most heartly accord to MESSRS. R. FLAHERTY & CO. this TESTIMONIAL of our esteem for this wonderful proof of the superiority of provincial manufacturers in general, and of MESSRS. R. FLAHERTY & CO. in particular.

In testimony whereof the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Fredericton have caused their [L.S.] common seal to be affixed thereto, and signed by the proper hand of the Mayor, of the said City, this Sixteenth day of February, A. D., 1875.

E. L. WETMORE, Mayor.
CHAS. W. BREWSTER, City Clerk.

R FLAHERTY & CO.,
No. 98 Prince Wm. Street,
June 5 Factory, City Road.

G. C. CARMAN,
Auctioneer, Commission Merchant, and Manufacturers' Agent.
11 Queen St., Charlottetown, P. E. I.,
Makes a specialty of the Sale of GOODS BY SAMPLE. Correspondence with, and Consignments from Manufacturers Solicited.
REFERENCES:
Messrs. Seaman & Co., Saint John. R. Calhoun, Esq., Summerside, Messrs. Hyndman Brothers, Charlottetown.
aug 21—4m

MONT. McDONALD,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c.
OFFICE:—
No. 13 Princess Street, Saint John, N. B.
oct 9

11 OCTOBER, 1875.

Grapes, Hams, Cracked Wheat, Redwood &c.

LANDING EX STEAMER:—
10 Barrels Extra Boiled White Corn Meal;
3 Casks Cracked Wheat or Grains, 10 bags;
2 Kegs Malaga Grapes;
2 Barrels Ground Redwood;
2 Tierces Choice Hams;
3 Cases Canton Ginger, Jars;
2 Barrels Pears. For sale by
oct 16 JARDINE & CO.

Roots, Herbs, Barks, Flowers, Seeds, Leaves, Berries.
FLUID EXTRACTS,
AND ALL OTHER
Botanic Medicines,
(best quality), to supply
DR. POMEROY'S PRESCRIPTIONS.
Are kept ready for orders at
CHALONER'S Drug Store,
Corner King and Germain Sts.
N. B.—Prices moderate. oct 16

CUMBERLAND SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME, for fall top dressing.
For sale by
oct 9 JARDINE &CO.

Debentures for Sale.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY, City Government Building, Prince William Street.

WATER & SEWERAGE DEBENTURES
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
on written or verbal application.
EDWARD E. LOCKHART,
WILLIAM SEELY,
STEPHEN R. BRUNDAGE, } Commissioners.
St. John, N. B., July 19, 1875.
July 24—3m

New Advertisements.

PIANOFORTE AND ORGAN
Warerooms,
64 GERMAIN STREET.
Sheet Music and Musical Instruments of every description.
CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
Terms,—2 cents per day.
LAURILLIARD'S FURNITURE POLISH always on hand.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has added to his Business Stock a supply of Authorized SCHOOL BOOKS, to which new works will be added as they are prescribed by the Board of Education.

Also,—a full stock of STATIONERY, including LETTER, INITIAL NOTE PAPER, ENVELOPES, &c. &c.

☞ A large supply of SHEET MUSIC SELLING AT HALF PRICE.

☞ Pianofortes Tuned and Repaired. ☜
A. T. BUSTIN,
may 8 Opposite Trinity Church.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

H. ROBERTSON has now in STOCK and to arrive the following goods.

CHINAWARE.
Breakfast and Tea Sets of splendid designs, Tea and Coffee Cups and Saucers (by the dozen,) Plates, Side Dishes, Butters, Creams, Pitchers, Muffin Dishes, Bowls, Cake Plates, Egg Cups, etc., etc.

GLASSWARE.
Glass Sets, Pitchers, Creams, Plates, High and Low Dishes, Cheese Baskets, Sweetmeats, Card Baskets, Water Bottles, Goblets, Cut Tumblers, Cruets, Decanters, Salts, etc.

EARTHENWARE.
Breakfast, Dinner and Tea Sets, in White Stone and Common Ware; Toilet Sets, Covered Dishes, Side Dishes, Plates, Spittoons, Bed and Commode Pans, Milk Pans, Cream and Covered Crocks, Flowerpots, with a well selected Stock of other GOODS, to be sold cheap for CASH.
HENRY ROBERTSON.
June 5 3 KING SQUARE.

M. N. POWERS,
UNDERTAKER,
No. 33 Princess Street, St. John, N. B.,
KEEPS ON HAND:—Mahogany, Walnut and Covered COFFINS, HEARSES and PALLS furnished. GRAVE CLOTHES and COFFIN MOUNTING of all kinds, and every article in the line for sale at the Lowest Prices.
Orders in Town or Country executed with promptness by day or night.
Personal attention given to the Selection of Burial Lots.
☞ Funerals attended. All articles delivered in the City and vicinity without extra charge.
Residence—Over Warerooom. may 22—1y.

THE COLDBROOK
ROLLING MILLS COM'Y
MOOSEPATH, N. B.,
Have in store and are manufacturing all the time
MERCHANT BAR IRON,
both Common and Refined, comprising all sizes in
ROUNDS, FLATS AND SQUARES,
RAILS FOR MINES,
CUT NAILS, CLINCH RINGS,
CUT SPIKES, WROUGHT SHIP SPIKES, RAILWAY SPIKES
Galvanized Nails and Spikes.
They also manufacture to order
Patent Tampered and Parallel Bars,
for Ship's Knees, with promptness and despatch.
All the above will be sold at lowest market rates, and qual ity guaranteed. For terms apply to
JAMES DONVILLE & CO., Agents,
may 15 No. 9 North Market St. John, N. B.

W. C. MORRISEY,
Funeral and Furnisher Undertaker.

WAREHOUSE, 66 CHARLOTTE STREET; Residence, 43 Charlotte street, opposite Horsefield street. Rosewood, Walnut and Covered Coffins, Grave Clothes, Coffin Mountings, &c., at lowest prices. Orders in town and country promptly executed by day and night. may 22

ARCHITECTURAL ROOMS
BAYARD'S BUILDING, 106 PRINCE WM. ST.,
Nearly opposite Bank of New Brunswick.
D. E. DUNHAM,
Architect and Designer
OF ALL CLASSES OF
Public and Private Buildings and Landscape Gardening.
oct 23 ly

EXCELLENT INVESTMENT.
Very Liberal Cash Discount.
W. W. JORDAN
INVITES AN INSPECTION of intending purchasers to his stock of
FURS,
SOUTH SEA SEAL JACKETS;
SOUTH S. S. richly trimmed with Grebe, Beaver and Otter;
SIBERIAN LYNX TRIMMED SEAL JACKETS—the RICHEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE;
ASTRACHAN JACKETS from $20.00 to $30.00;
IMITATION SEAL JACKETS at $35;
MUFFS AND TIES,
MINK, SEAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA; GREBE, FITCH, ARCTIC MINK.
SEAL MITTS AND GAUNTLETS.
SEAL CAPS—Trimmed Ermine and Otter.
ERMINE, MINIVER and POLISH MUFFS and TIES for Children.
FUR TRIMMINGS and FEATHER TRIMMINGS in great variety. nov 20

LARGE ARRIVALS
—OF—
WOOLLEN GOODS!
for Fall and Winter Wear.
BLANKETS, FLANNELS,
BED COVERS,
SHIRTING, WINCEYS,
AND ALL
HEAVY WOOLLEN GOODS,
AT THE
LONDON HOUSE, RETAIL
Also, a Full Stock of NEW GOODS in the
LINEN AND COTTON DEPARTMENTS.
A large lot of
JOB LINEN TOWELS,
Selling off this week at very low prices.
BARNES, KERR & CO.,
3 and 4 Market Square.
nov 13

RAISINS. RAISINS.
100 BOXES NEW LAYER RAISINS just received. For sale by
nov 27 JARDINE & CO.

Manufactures.

CARD.

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

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

No. 17 WATER STREET,

A complete assortment of Stoves, Grates and Mantle Pieces, Ship Castings and Agricultural Implements, together with all other articles in the IRON FOUNDRY LINE.

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

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

J. HARRIS & CO.,
New Brunswick Foundry.
aug 28—3m Portland, St. John, N. B.

SAFES! SAFES!

WHEN BUYING, BUY THE BEST!!

ROBERTS' IMPROVED
Fire and Burglar-Proof
SAFES
ARE MANUFACTURED AT THE
PHŒNIX SAFE WORKS,
No. 14 Duke Street,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.

No Safe equal to them has EVER BEEN OFFERED at the same price in this market.

They are FIRE-PROOF & BURGLAR-PROOF at the same time.

THE Improved Triple-Flange Safe, made at the PHŒNIX SAFE WORKS, with its bolts shot from the inner flange, and the locks protected against all possible tampering by Burglars, is the best investment, at the price offered, that can well be imagined. These Safes have given every satisfaction. They are secured with Round Steel Bolt Work, and filled in between door and Lock thoroughly, protecting the Lock, as well as the contents of the Safe, from Fire. A Steel Cash Box fitted in each Safe.

The Burglar-Proof Chests are made of Welded Steel and Iron, Solid Corners—varying, in size, from 12 to 36 inches high; 27 to 65 inches wide; depth according to size of Safe.

ROBERTS'
BURGLAR-PROOF BANK SAFES
are designed to prevent Burglars drilling the plates; are made of Welded Steel and Iron, 1¾ to 3 inches thick; Solid Corners, and tempered to resist the finest diamond point.

Also Made to Order at short notice:
Bank Vaults,
Steel Chests,
Iron Doors & Shutters,
Messenger Boxes.
JAIL WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
ORDERS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.
Prices furnished on application.
☞ Satisfaction guaranteed, and Orders filled with despatch.
Apply to
JOHN LIVINGSTON,
Selling Agent for the Works.
July 24—tf

ESTABLISHED 1861.
Parks' Cotton Manufactures.
COTTON WARP.
WHITE, BLUE, RED, ORANGE AND GREEN,
Nos. 5's to 10's.
Cotton Carpet Warp,
Made of No. 8 Yarn 4-ply twisted. White, Red, Orange, Brown, Slate, Blue, Green, &c.
ALL FAST COLORS.
IN manufacturing our goods, we take the greatest care to make them of such a quality as to give satisfaction to the consumer.
We warrant them to be full length and weight; stronger and better in every respect than any other yarn in the market.
All our goods have our name upon them; and are sold by us only to the wholesale trade, from whom country merchants and consumers can always obtain them by asking specially for them.
WM. PARKS & SON,
NEW BRUNSWICK COTTON MILLS,
aug 21—3m St. John, N. B.

Manufactures of the
MISPECK MILLS,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
FIRST CLASS COTTON WARPS.
WITH the business of other Manufacturers we have nothing to do, but that any other make is "STRONGER, AND WEARS MORE EVENLY" than the Mispeck Yarn is a position we are prepared to dispute.
Knitting Yarns,
3 and 4 ply, in great variety, including the Superior
MISPECK FINGERING,
IN ALL THE USUAL COLORS,
which is quite as attractive in appearance and finish as the imported article, and much superior in regard to durability.
Office and Warehouse:
REED'S BUILDING, - - - - Water Street.
J. L. WOODWORTH,
aug 22—3m AGENT.

Kerosene Oil.
Received from Portland:
25 Brls. BAY STATE KEROSENE,
25 Brls. PORTLAND KEROSENE.
FOR SALE BY
nov 27 J. R. CAMERON & CO.
33 Prince Wm Street.

New Advertisements.

READ THIS TWICE.—Five to thirty drops of THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL will cure common Sore Throat. It never fails in Croup. It will cure a Cold or Cough in twenty-four to forty-eight hours. One bottle has cured Bronchitis of eight years standing; recent cases are cured in three to six days. It has restored the voice where the person had not spoken above a whisper in five years. As an outward application in all cases of pain or lameness, nothing like it has ever been known. One bottle will cure any case of Lame Back or Crick in the Back. For diseases of the Spine and Contraction of the Muscles it is unequaled. In Rheumatic or any other pain the first application does you good. It stops Ear Ache and the pain of a Burn in three minutes, and is altogether the best and cheapest medicine ever offered to the people—the cheapest because it takes so little to do you good. It is composed of six of the best oils known, and nothing but oils. Is worth its weight in gold. Why not buy it to-day?—A. R. Des Rochers, assistant postmaster, Arthabaskaville, P. Q., writes:—"Thirteen years ago I was seized by a severe attack of rheumatism in the head, from which I have nearly constantly suffered. After having used 'Thomas' Eclectric Oil' for nine days, bathing the forehead, I have been completely cured, and have only used half a bottle. This I can certify under oath if you wish."—Rev. J. Malloy, of Wyoming, N. Y., writes:—"Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil cured me of Bronchitis in one week." Dealers all over the country say, "We have never sold a medicine that has given such complete satisfaction as this." Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 25 cents.
S. N. THOMAS, PHELPS, N. Y.
AND NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont.,
Sole Agents for the Dominion.
NOTE—*Eclectric*—Selected and Electrical. oct 30 2m

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

STAR COURSE,
1875-6.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Consisting of Eight Popular and Recherche Entertainments.

FULLY appreciating the improved taste in St. John for superior talent, the Managing Committee have engaged the following, to appear during the months of November, December and January.

The list comprises ability and genius seldom afforded outside the great Metropolitan centres, combiners of the highest order, and Lectures Historical, Biographical, Geographical, Astronomical and Literary.

The course will be opened on Friday Evening, Nov. 12th, with a GRAND CONCERT by the Swedish Quintette Club, Nordstrom, Modee, Schneider, Engstrom, assisted by Mrs. Knowles and A. C. Taylor.

TUESDAY, 23rd November.—Lecture, "Uncducated Poets of Scotland," by Dr. Lorimer, of Boston.

THURSDAY, Dec. 2.—Opera of "Martha," by the Redpath English Opera Company, Miss Clara Nickels Soprano.

FRIDAY, Dec. 3.—Opera, "The Spectre," (L'Ombre) by the same.

FRIDAY, Dec. 10.—Lecture, "The Infinities Around Us," by Prof. Proctor, Astronomer, of London.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15.—Lecture, "Holland and its People," by Prof. Miles, Boston Institute Technology.

THURSDAY, Dec. 23.—Lecture, "George Canning," by Dr. Carpenter, Professor Brasenose College, Oxford, England.

THURSDAY, Jan. 6, 1876.—The Course will close with a Concert by a superior musical company, of which due notice will be given.

TICKETS FOR THE ENTIRE COURSE.

First Reserved Seats,	$4.00
Second Reserved Seats,	3.00

A subscription list will be open at the Bookstore of J. & A. McMillan, on WEDNESDAY, 4th Nov., inst.

Subscribers will select their Seats in the order of their subscribing.

A. CHIPMAN SMITH,
JOHN McMILLAN, } Managers.
JAS. I. FELLOWS,

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.
LECTURE SEASON, 1875-76.
38th ANNUAL COURSE.

THE President and Directors of the SAINT JOHN MECHANICS' INSTITUTE have much pleasure in presenting the Programme for their

38th ANNUAL COURSE OF LECTURES.

In arranging this Lecture Course the Directorate, having confined themselves exclusively to Provincial talent, believe that the gentlemen whose services they have have secured will give entire satisfaction. The following is a list of the Lectures with the subjects so far as yet given. The opening will take place on

Nov. 22—Rev. G. W. M. Carey, A. M.—Subject, "Westminster Abbey."
" 29—Prof. G. L. Foster, A. B.—"Poetry."
Dec. 6—Rev. D. Macrae.—"The Antiquity of Man."
" 13—Rev. G. M. Grant, A. M.—Subject, "Nineteenth Century Morality in Pulpit and Press, in Politics and Trade."
" 20—Prof. David Allison, A. M., D. C. L.—"John Stuart Mill."
Jan. 3—Grand Concert by Music Union.
" 19—G. R. Parkin, A. M.—"Social Problems in England and Canada."
" 17—Prof. H. Y. Hind, A. M.—"A Forecast of the Future of the Maritime Provinces."
" 24—Rev. G. W. Hill, A. M.—"Colonies and Colonists of B. N. America."
" 31—William Elder, Esq., A. M., M. P. P.—Subject not yet given.
Feb. 7—Prof. R. V. Jones, A. M.—Subject not yet given.
" 14—I. Allen Jack, A. B.—"The Individual in Canada his functions and powers."

Members' yearly Tickets, with coupons for Lectures during the Season, $3.00. Single Tickets for the Course will be issued to apprentices and persons under eighteen years of age for $2.00.

SILAS ALWARD,
President.
J. A. S. MOTT,
Rec. Secy.
nov 20

Spencer's Vesuvian Liniment.

SAMUEL SHORT, ESQ., Greenwich, K. C., writes, under date Oct. 12, 1875, "I have been afflicted with *Rheumatism for many years and have used various remedies without relief. It gives me pleasure to say that your* SPENCER'S VESUVIAN LINIMENT has, in a few weeks produced a perfect cure. In a severe case of PILES it has given more relief than I ever expected to derive from any medicine, and *many of my neighbors who have used it join me in recommending it to be the best Liniment ever used.*"

Martin James Brown, St. John, N. B.,

Says that after being troubled with a pain in and around the heart, and in the left shoulder, for many weeks, he found a perfect remedy in SPENCER'S VESUVIAN LINIMENT, one half of a 30 cent bottle effecting a radical cure.

Howard D. Gray, Esq., Havelock, K. C.,

Writes that he was troubled by a bone felon for six months, so severe that he was unable to attend to his business. Pieces of bone were frequently discharged from the finger. He tried several doctors, several patent medicines, but without avail; as a last resort he procured a 30 cent bottle of SPENCER'S VESUVIAN LINIMENT, and before the *first half of which effected a perfect cure.* So Mr. Gray writes under date Oct. 7, 1875.

GEO. GROVE, 16 NELSON ST., ST. JOHN,

writes:—"I am suffering with rheumatism for several months, and using many so called *remedies*, without avail. I procured a bottle of SPENCER'S VESUVIAN LINIMENT, the use of which a few weight hours, effected a perfect cure. I calculate that one 30 cent bottle of this Liniment would cure any case of rheumatism that has ever come under *my observation.*" So Mr. Grove writes, Oct. 9, 1875.

George Hume, Fredericton, N. B.,

Proprietor of Long's Hotel, says:—

"I have used all the various Liniments in the market, all that are advertised, all that have been generally recommended, but I have found none so good for sprains, bruises, harness galls, cuts and lameness, as SPENCER'S VESUVIAN LINIMENT."

Mr. Hume has been engaged in Staging for many years, and he knows whereof he speaks.

W. H. Adams, St. John, N. B.,

Has no hesitation in saying that Spencer's Vesuvian Liniment is all it professes to be. One 30 cent bottle has accomplished in his family what the Doctors could not effect. Pain, time and money are saved by its use.

John Sproul, Sussex, N. B.,

Proprietor of that popular Hotel, the Olive House, writes that after being disabled for many months by RHEUMATISM he finds himself totally cured by the use of one bottle of Spencer's Vesuvian Liniment.

Anthony Harding, St. John, N. B.,

Certifies that after years of suffering with RHEUMATISM he has been radically cured by a few applications of Spencer's Vesuvian Liniment.

He also certifies that it is a positive cure for PILES, and the best remedy for cuts, bruises, etc., that has ever come under his observation.

Duncan McInnac, Little Judique, C. B.,

TESTIFIES that Spencer's Vesuvian Liniment is the best remedy for Rheumatic complaints that can be had. He writes for a supply, in order that his neighbors may be benefited, as he has been, by its use.

SPENCER'S VESUVIAN LINIMENT

is put up in bottles at 20 cts., 30 cts. and 40 cts. each; also large bottles at $1.00 and $2.00 each.

H. L. SPENCER, Medical Warehouse,
nov 20 20 Nelson street, St. John.

Oysters and Smelts.
Received this day.
8 BBLS. Shediac OYSTERS;
2 bbls Frozen SMELTS. For sale at 10 Water street.
dec 4 J. D. TURNER.

THE WATCHMAN is issued from the Office, Canterbury Street every Saturday morning.

Subscription, Two Dollars per annum, post-paid. Single copies, four cents.

Advertisements: Twenty Dollars per inch, per annum. Transient Advertising, One Dollar per inch for the first insertion; fifty cents each subsequent insertion.

THE WATCHMAN is for sale at all the City Bookstores, in all the principal Towns in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and on all the leading Railways and Steamboats.

JOHN LIVINGSTON,
Proprietor and Editor.

Office:—Canterbury Street, next door North of the Post Office.

Printed by McMILLAN & JOHNSTON, Canterbury St., St. John.

The Watchman.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, DEC. 11, 1875.

IS MR. ANGLIN SINCERE OR NOT?

One or two speeches recently made in this city have given occasion to cynical people to say that perhaps, after all, there is seldom much sincerity in the contendings of politicians. We refer more particularly to those delivered by Mr. Anglin at the St. Andrew's Society's Dinner and at the Sheriff's Dinner, as reported in the newspapers. On the former occasion Mr. Anglin delivered a most conciliatory address, considering that he was associating with and speaking to a body of Scotchmen, many of whom he had stigmatized as "Jardine Scotch," and nearly all of whom he had nick named "Smashers." Referring to political affairs he declared that while he had opposed Confederation with all his energies, yet when the union was consummated he immediately refrained from offering factious opposition and supported the new order of things. Now, while it might have been the fact that Mr. Anglin considered this the proper thing to do, and may have intended to act after so patriotic a fashion, it is capable of proof, by the files of his newspaper, that down almost to the present moment, Mr. Anglin, through his *Freeman*, has not failed to oppose the Union arrangement, to belittle the efforts of the framers of the Union Act, and to prevent the smooth and satisfactory operation of the provisions of the Act. The files of the *Freeman* show that not a month has passed, in the seven years since Confederation was proclaimed, in which that journal did not aim a blow at some one or other of the provisions of the Act or seek to make trouble for those who were endeavoring to work it out acceptably to all. So remarkable a contradiction of himself by no less a functionary than the Reform Speaker of the House of Commons, has led the sceptical to say that if Mr. Anglin all this time was really desirous of aiding in the successful working of Confederation, he adopted a most extraordinary method of showing his regard for the new constitution; in short, that if Mr. Anglin was sincere at the St. Andrews Dinner, his paper has been conducted for many years after a most unprincipled fashion.

Again, at the select Dinner given by the Sheriff, on Friday evening last, Mr. Anglin spoke, and his remarks are thus reported in the *Telegraph*:—

He said the Parliament deserved the honor paid to it. It represented nearly all ideas and interests, which were ably advocated from opposite sides. The people should send to the House of Commons men of the greatest ability, character, and patriotism, and when they did so, they should respect and sustain, and not belittle those representatives; otherwise the laws themselves would not be respected. He was pleased to be of this pleasant party, and to meet here, in good feeling, men of position such as he had opposed in other days (referring to Mr. Tilley) men in whom he had found foemen worthy of his steel, whatever they might have thought of him. Such old feuds should have no bitterness behind. They should be forgotten, or remembered only to give zest to present enjoyments.

There are here two distinct references which call for remark, viz: Mr. Anglin's estimate of the respect due to members of the House of Commons, and his personal reference to Mr. Tilley. Any who have been regular readers of the *Freeman* need not be reminded of the fact that for probably fifteen years Mr. Anglin in its columns denounced Mr. Tilley as unfit to rule, as a man of no education, as selfish, corrupt, and the tool of spoilsmen and office seekers. During all that time he impressed upon the Roman Catholic people of this Province and wherever the *Freeman* was read,—and made the most of them believe, too,—that Mr. Tilley was not merely unfit to be in the Government but in public life, and that nothing should be left undone to exclude him from all share in legislating for the country. His private character, his motives, his acts, were so grossly and malignantly assailed that when Mr. Tilley publicly declared that Mr. Anglin only lacked personal courage "to make him an assassin," a great majority of the people of New Brunswick, considering the blood hound malignity which Mr. Anglin had displayed towards Mr. Tilley, emphatically endorsed this estimate of the man who personally penned every vile attack on his opponents that has ever appeared in the editorial columns of the *Freeman*. Now Mr. Anglin affects to admire Mr. Tilley, speaks of him as "a foeman worthy of his steel," and appears willing to leave the impression that the former estimate of Mr. Tilley was merely assumed for a purpose. It is not surprising that the people of St. John are asking themselves on which occasion Mr. Anglin was sincere—when he was vigorously assailing Mr. Tilley—that is, for fifteen years or more,—or when he was complimenting him in the "Victoria?" It is a point worth settling, for the public love fair play and are curious as to whether during all those long years Mr. Anglin really appreciated Mr. Tilley's sacrifices and efforts in the public interests, and only attacked him for the sake of getting his position in the Legislature and the Government.

As regards Mr. Anglin's estimate of the Commons as a body, and the respect due to members individually, his latest statement certainly calls for explanation. He says the people "should respect and sustain and not belittle those representatives" whom they elect and send to Parliament. How long is it since Mr. Anglin described the majority of the House of Commons as "bribed traitors," as "criminals" who should be in the dock, as men only fit to be written of in terms that are usually applied to prostitutes and thieves and burglars? How long? Only some two years ago. It is only a little over two years since Mr. Anglin, himself a member of the House, was the object of a formal vote of censure,—which to this day stands recorded on the Journals of the House,—for the outrageously indecent and the extremely libellous character of the terms in which he "belittled the representatives" whom the people elected,—the representatives specially aimed at by him including Mr. Tilley, as well as Mr. Burpee, Mr. Smith, Mr. Ross and Mr. Coffin, who have since been members of a Reform Ministry! Was Mr. Anglin sincere at that time, or is he sincere now?

These points are really important in view of the fact that the *Freeman* goes on denouncing Mr. Anglin's opponents, from day to day, in the same old style, and using the same energy, the same apparent sincerity, the same extreme arguments in reference to the questions which it opposes. There is the school question, for instance. Are we to doubt Mr. Anglin's sincerity in denouncing the School Act? Are we to treat his clamor as simply bumcombe, and to look forward to the time when he will compliment Attorney General King with the same cringing and fulsome flattery which he recently bestowed on Mr. Tilley? After his recent admissions, Roman Catholics, whom the *Freeman* has been stirring to their very heart strings, need not be surprised if they find Mr. Anglin, a year or two hence, conceding that the framers of the School Act were "foemen worthy of his steel," and that he hopes "the bitterness of the past" may be forgotten. If they can come to the conclusion now that Mr. Anglin is only playing a part, that he only uses the school grievance the better to "fire the Catholic heart" and keep the Catholic vote at his back, they might as well "leave the bitterness behind" at once. Take Mr. Anglin's professed love for the Reform Party, and especially for Mr. Mackenzie: Is this all assumed? Is there no reality about it? Will Mr. Anglin a year or two hence be comparing the present Premier with Sir John A. Macdonald, to the prejudice of the former? These are proper questions to put to one occupying Mr. Anglin's position,—one who essays to represent the Roman Catholics of Canada, who is, besides, a journalist of reputation and influence. Doubtless, these recent recantations—for such they really are,—will weaken the confidence of Mr. Anglin's supporters either in his sincerity or his judgment, and prepare them to estimate at their real value those denunciations of all who differ from him, of which he is so liberal, and those wild assaults on measures and institutions which he professes to regard with disapprobation.

EXPOSURE OF "SPIRITUALISM."

An Evening with the Eddys and Vermont Spirits—How the Brothers conjured up "Spirit Materializations"—Spirits that Capered and Danced, and where they came from—A Spirit Photographer used up!

"The Eddys,"—William and Horatio, brothers,—have, for some time, been celebrated for the "spirit materializations" carried on under their auspices. Their home is at Chittenden, a country settlement, seven miles from Rutland, Vt., and thither thousands of spiritualists and sceptics, from the States, Canada and Europe, have wended their way, to be astonished at the "material" manner in which the spirits presented themselves, at "seances" superintended by those rustic brothers. Here the spirits came in the body, talking, walking, dancing, jumping, in gay apparel, in old and tattered garments, in the clothing of childhood, in pale faces, black faces and "copper colored," in ringlets and braids and the grey hairs of advanced years. One of the most remarkable exhibitions of the Eddys occurred quite recently and is fully described in the Press by an eye witness. There were about a dozen present in "the circle room," mostly believers, one evening. The room itself, on a second story, is a long, plain affair, with six windows, hung with green curtains. The only light is that afforded by a kerosene lamp which is placed at a distance from the point at which "the spirits" appear. "At the further end of the room is a narrow platform, about two feet high, running entirely across the room, with a railing surmounting it. The platform is built against an old-fashioned spacious chimney, which comes up from the kitchen below. At one side of the chimney is a long, narrow closet, built in the niche which the chimney makes. This is the cabinet from which the spirit forms appear. The other side of the chimney is open, and contains a table and a chair or two. Over the closed cabinet door hangs a thick, woollen army blanket. A few feet from the platform are long benches, used for seating the guests." Horatio Eddy and Mr. and Mrs. Brown of the family were among the guests. William Eddy took his seat in the cabinet, and another party took a position near at hand and commenced to play on a violin, an amusement which he kept up whenever there was a pause in the "spirit" exhibition. The first "materialized spirit" that lifted the blanket and stepped from the cabinet was a "short, old woman, dressed in white," with an old fashioned nob cap on her head, "from which escaped fringes of white hair." She spoke in a harsh, cracked voice, denounced those who "persecuted" believers in spiritualism, and disappeared inside the cabinet. The next was a younger "spirit," whose appearance is thus described:—

THE LADY OF THE LAKE.

We composed ourselves in patience a few minutes longer, and then suddenly there boundedout upon the stage a tall, plump woman of twenty or so, dressed *à la* Black Crook, in white tights, white waist, and gaily-colored sash and ribbons, with some peculiar kind of headdress on. Her form was shown the same as ballet dancers show theirs; her face was blacked and could not be made out clearly. She had on black boots, coming up around the ankles. Her shoulders were rounded, and as she walked she bent over somewhat. This was the "Lady of the Lake," the sister of the famous "Honto," the Indian girl. She could be seen as plainly as if the light was on full glare, but her black face made it impossible to recognize her features. She signified that she wanted lively music, and when it was played she danced around the stage just like a human being, coming down on the bare boards heavily enough to shake them. Horatio went on the stage and danced with her, and between them they had a merry time of it. The "Lady of the Lake" danced in an awkward style, with heavy step. She was in high good humor. Suddenly she ran into the cabinet for a moment, then came tripping out again and ran down the steps of the platform and stood upon the floor near us. By unclasping our hands we could have touched her, but no one did, so firmly was the necessity of keeping the "electrical currents" unbroken impressed on our minds. The "Lady" stood on the floor, looking around in a hesitating manner for a moment, then placing her hands on the railing of the platform leaped over it on to the stage, capared a few times, kissed her hands to us, and disappeared behind the curtain. During her dancing the stage shook heavily when she came down on it, and when she jumped on it from the floor there was a loud noise. Everybody said it was one of the finest manifestations given for some time. When she was on the floor near us we could see that she bore every appearance of being a solid, healthy-looking spirit woman, with rounded, graceful limb, long, symmetrical arms, and small round head and face, with rather ordinary features.

"White tights," "sashes and ribbons," "black boots,"—a robust dancing damsel, whose physique seemed to betoken beef, and plenty of it,—this was pretty good for the spirit land! Next came "Honto," sister of the gay jumper and dancer—both being of Indian extraction. Perhaps our readers would like to know how "Honto" acted on this evening, an evening so favorable to "spirit materialization?"—

In a brief time the curtain was quietly pulled aside, and out stepped that famous Honto—a slight girl in white muslin, with blackish-yellow face. Her dress reached to her ankles; her feet looked black, as if incased in dark shoes. She had long black hair hanging down her back, rather thin and jute like in appearance. On her head was an Indian cap that shone and sparkled as she moved, being trimmed with beads and spangles. When she had been out a minute or two she began to walk up and down the stage in a very frisky way, and when somebody said, "Good evening, Honto!" she nearly bent herself double in salutation. Horatio Eddy and an elderly lady of the guests stood at one end of the platform all the time Honto was in sight. Honto began to dance somewhat like the "Lady of the Lake," but with more grace, as if she was used to public exhibitions. Approaching the aged female, who was allowed the great favor of standing on the platform, Honto stooped to her feet and seemed to pull a large shawl from the floor, apparently made of light, gauzy stuff, which she threw over her own thin shoulders, where it rested for a moment while she turned and twisted like a young coquette admiring herself. She then went back into the cabinet, then came out immediately without the shawl on, and going up to the wall "materialized" another shawl, the counterpart of the first, from the bare plaster. When she put her hand up to the wall she seemed to have something concealed in it; dropping her hand, the shawl fell easily and gradually to the floor. Honto throwed this shawl over her shoulders, and bending over the railing said, in a faint whisper, "Doctor, come here." Thereupon my left hand neighbor arose, went up to the railing, and took hold of Honto's hand, holding it gently in his own for a short time. He afterwards said her hand felt warm and human like, and that her face appeared brownish. Honto frisked around a little more, and then stood in the doorway of the cabinet with the blanket thrown mostly aside. A voice from the cabinet said, "More light," the lamp was turned up so that the room was much lighter, and Honto was shown standing inside the cabinet, plainly and boldly. She smiled sweetly, kissed her hand, looked all around the circle, then pulled the blanket down, and was gone.

Muslin dress—Indian caps—beads and spangles,—hair of jute,—and gauzy shawls. It's clear that in the spirit world, as in this, there's no lack of variety in the matter of clothing; and the "spirits," it would seem, occasionally descend to the small sleight of hand tricks of St. John school boys.

...onplace, and evinced great luck ...ight changes of hair and fixings, as ...e required; the elderly ones had faded, ...resses of calico or cheap colored stuff, ...eat profusion of gray hair, so that one could ...no mistake as to the time of life represented. ...of the impersonations were very common, ...of the women having scarcely any difference ...earance, and the same ones apparently doing ...for many friends, with probably a few slight ...ations of costume; but when a palpable hit ...to be made, a skeptic convinced, or a wonder-...foreign spirit revealed, the part received careful ...eparation, and the character was elaborated in ...every way.

It is hardly necessary to further detail how they did it. Nobody was allowed to examine the chimney. The cabinet floor was arranged to slide away like the trap of a theatre; there was easy ascent from the kitchen below into the cabinet for as many as were engaged in the manifestations, and they trusted to lock in the characters assumed that they would hit some one and convince the spectators that they had seen departed friends.

It is interesting to learn that since the date of this exposure of the Eddys, a "spirit photographer," who recently removed his business from New York city to Springfield, Mass., has in the latter place been proved a fraud, and the *modus operandi* given to the public. We read that he prospered for a few days, selling a great number of ferrotypes with shadowy faces by the side of the sitters' likenesses. He made his headquarters in a photograph gallery there, and the regular employees of the establishment have exposed his method. In the dark room which he operated in they found the negatives used to produce the spirit faces. They were of various persons, so that he could suit all tastes. They were prepared in a way that admitted of dimly transferring them to the pictures of his patrons by the simple light of a candle. Evans left the city upon being exposed, but had then made about $200 in five days. Where a fraud proves so profitable, it is not surprising that men will run great risks to reap the reward of daring.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE "WATCHMAN" FOR 1876.

A few words with our Readers.

From this date THE WATCHMAN will be furnished to single subscribers in the city at $2 per annum, delivered by carriers at their residences or offices; or $1.50 to single subscribers receiving it through the Post Office, postage paid. To Clubs of 20 to 50, *sent to one address by mail*, it will cost $1 per year, postage paid. In all cases the money must accompany the order. We are able to make this reduction in price through a reduction in the cost of producing and managing the paper, and we give our subscribers the benefit of the saving. Parties who subscribe before the 1st January will receive THE WATCHMAN up to Dec. 31, 1876. We are disposed to believe that this is the most liberal offer made by any St. John newspaper of equal merit, this season, and we have little doubt that it will be acceptable to a very large body of newspaper readers who wish to see the THE WATCHMAN attain a universal circulation throughout the Maritime Provinces.

As regards Advertisements, we propose, in future, in arranging a scale of prices to consider the circumstances of all who wish to use our advertising columns. Thus, persons of limited means who are seeking situations, or persons who wish to secure employes, and others who desire to occupy but a small amount of space, will find our charges remarkably moderate. Thus:—

An advt of 20 words or under will be		12 cts.
do. 20 to 40 words	"	20 "
do. 40 to 60 words	"	30 "

each insertion. Where parties looking for situations are really without the means of paying for an advertisement, we will give one insertion free of charge. The above scale does not apply to Legal, Government, Parliamentary, Corporation or ordinary Commercial Advertising. Parties in business whose capital is limited, and who can not face the high charges of the Daily papers, will find their cases met on application at this office, it being our desire to supply to all who are now virtually denied access to the expensive journals, a means of reaching the public eye and ear and of making known the merits of their respective enterprises.

There are a number of reasons why THE WATCHMAN should meet with a hearty popular support.

1. It deals in an independent manner with all public matters. While other journals are prevented, by the political relations of their Editors, from always dealing as frankly and fearlessly with political and commercial topics as their importance demands and as the Editors would probably themselves prefer, THE WATCHMAN, having no manager in the Local or Dominion Parliament, or in training therefor, is perfectly free to deal, according to its merits, with every question that arises, whether political, commercial or social.

2. THE WATCHMAN is the only St. John journal that has the courage to arraign the administration of public affairs by a so called "Reform" Government. Other city journals are so far committed to the Government by support of their Party in opposition, or affected by office bestowed or promised, or a fear of losing Government patronage, or by other causes, that they can see only the one Party in the country, and that Party the acme of perfection; whereas the people at large are aware of sad corruption of the constituencies, mismanagement of public affairs, enormous expenditures made without sanction of Parliament, jobbery prevalent on all sides,—all the acts of the Government and the Party whom those journals support, and acts, none of which are ever referred to in terms of censure in their columns. It is not difficult to understand that the interests of New Brunswick are not served by the whole of the St. John Press being arrayed on the side of the Government of the day, especially when that Government has done little to merit public confidence, but much to prove its unfitness to be ruling; and the public is beginning to see it to be its duty to extend support to journals which are bold enough to "think differently" even from Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, Premier of Canada. On the ground of representing in some measure the Opposition sentiment which prevails so largely in St. John and the Province generally, THE WATCHMAN claims, and will, we doubt not, receive, the moral and practical support which is usually extended to similar journals in similar circumstances.

3. Convinced of the necessity of securing "reform" of some sort in the management of the local affairs of the City of St. John; considering that the burthen of Taxation is very unequally borne and is, consequently, a serious grievance in a majority of cases; and having regard to the wasteful expenditures of the past, and the necessity for protecting the sources of the City's revenues, THE WATCHMAN has not been slow to criticise the acts of the City Fathers, to direct attention to the wrongs committed on tax-payers in the name of the Assessors, to arraign the annual farce which has passed for a Yearly Audit, and otherwise to keep prominent before the rate-payers the more serious defects of the present civic system. This warfare we propose to maintain throughout 1876, or until an improved system is forthcoming. At the same time, we don't intend to fall into the groove of small middled cavillers, who denounce everything in the shape of an expenditure for civic purposes and who perceive in every act of a Common Councillor some new attempt at swindling. We shall hold ourselves ready to support any well matured scheme of Civic Improvement that is really called for and that does not carry with it undue taxation. We recognize in the members of our Common Council and in the gentlemen who fill the Civic offices persons who, in the great majority of cases, desire to do what is right; persons who are capable of doing the City credit, although at times they may blunder; persons who, we believe, are in many instances the unwilling instruments of a pernicious system, which is not of their making, but which, we regret to say, they are doing little to reform. While thus recognizing the merits of those in the Civic Service who receive their seats from the people or who hold appointments to salaried offices from the Council or the Local Government, we shall continue to maintain towards them a perfectly independent attitude, having no favors to ask, no motives for unjust accusation, and no interests to serve save to make this journal an aid to them in the intelligent and impartial administration of Civic affairs. During 1876 this subject will receive our closest attention and be pressed more vigorously than ever on the notice of the citizens of St. John, with, we trust, the sanction and endorsement of all who are interested in the good name and good government of the Commercial Metropolis of the Province.

And, 4. We propose to lend our assistance, in whatever way that assistance can be made most useful to the promotion of the interests of Native Industry, the protection of Home Products, the recognition of Home Talent. We don't believe in buying our Cloths, our Furniture, our Nails, our Railroad Cars, our Stoves or other goods, abroad, when they can be produced at home. We don't believe in importing Railway Managers when we have as good talent among ourselves. We are getting tired of the policy which expends tens of thousands of dollars in "encouraging" emigrants to leave some other country and come to New Brunswick, when the same money expended in making roads, subsidizing railways, and otherwise aiding existing settlements would tend to prevent our young men from leaving the country and thus prove the best "emigration scheme" that can be devised. Above all, we shall labor for the permanence of the Manufacturing Interests of our Province, believing that in fostering and promoting these interests, in helping to make our City and Province the centre of large industrial operations, we are aiding in retaining our population, preventing the outflow of money to distant countries, providing a home market for the farmer, increasing the customers of the merchant, and solving the great problem of *winter employment for the people*. To give stability to our Manufacturing Interests and ensure the employment of sufficient Capital in their development it is absolutely necessary that a certain measure of protection should be extended to them under the Tariff, against the persistent and unprincipled efforts of foreign establishments, which if successful in crushing the enterprises of our mechanics, would at the same time succeed in depriving thousands of our people of employment, thousands of farmers of purchasers their products, and thousands of homes of their sons and daughters who would be forced to seek a livelihood in some other country.

Briefly stated, THE WATCHMAN proposes to abide by the following programme:—

To provide a Cheap Paper and Cheap Advertising for the masses.

To handle all questions independently, in the public interests.

To supply a tongue to those who, politically, are unrepresented in the Press of St. John at the present moment.

To promote Civic Reform, especially a re-adjustment of the burthens of Taxation.

To stimulate Home Rule, Home Industries, Home Institutions.

Finally, in the management of this paper, we shall, we trust, be above the meanness of "kicking a man when he is down," or of allowing the clamor of the crowd to influence the paper's course in dealing with any moral, social or local questions; nor on the other hand, shall we be found guilty of the folly of assuming that but for the existence of THE WATCHMAN the country would be bound to go to perdition. Claiming but a humble position as a laborer in the ranks of the Press, but determined to fill that position to the best of its ability, THE WATCHMAN asks only a fair field and no favor, to be judged solely on its merits, and to be sustained or condemned according as it proves its usefulness or the reverse.

With thanks for past support, and with this brief acknowledgment of the essential aid which the Proprietor and Editor has received from his publishers, Messrs. McKillop & Johnston, in making a presentable sheet, THE WATCHMAN is prepared to welcome 1876 and turn the New Year to as good account as possible.

Printed by McKILLOP & JOHNSTON, Canterbury St., St. John.

The Watchman.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, DEC. 11, 1875.

THE CARAQUET TRIALS.

To the great relief of the newspaper reading public, the Caraquet Riot and Murder Trials have terminated. They have resulted in the triumph of law and order. Gloucester jurymen have done their duty, we should judge, fairly and completely. Briefly stated, the school meeting riot has been published; the murderer of Gifford has been convicted of the murder; two who were implicated in this crime have been acquitted, and eight others have admitted manslaughter. As a victory over a number of ignorant and impulsive Frenchmen there is nothing to rejoice over, but as a victory for the law, as a demonstration of the reach and strength of the arm of the law even in lawless districts, the conclusions of these Gloucester jurymen are certainly subjects for warm congratulation. It cannot be too strongly or too frequently impressed on all classes in the community that grievances, if they exist, must not be remedied by force; that all must unite in trusting to the operation of public sentiment and the justice of their cause for such remedy; and that the officers of the law must be obeyed by all alike, are entitled to protection in the performance of their duty, and if they are molested, swift and sure punishment shall fall on the offenders. While admitting that the legal defence of the Caraquet people has been conducted with marked ability by Messrs. Thomson and Landry, and overlooking any excess of zeal that might have been apparent in the handling of causes charged with such tremendous issues, we cannot help congratulating the Attorney General and Mr. Kerr on the successful result of their painful labors. We can readily understand that it was no labor of love, this prosecution and punishment of a few Caraquet Frenchmen. As a matter of duty, as a matter of remuneration, Crown prosecutions in this country are not to be envied. But when the Attorney General, ably seconded by a gentleman of great ability and thoroughly read in the law, was charged with the vindication of the law, every one felt that he would do his duty regardless of consequences, and that this duty would be so performed that the unfortunate prisoners and their friends would see in the Attorney General, not a private prosecutor, or a man influenced by sectarian hate, or a politician anxious for a party triumph, but the representative of law outraged and order overthrown, and an adviser of the Crown who, while thoroughly comprehending his duty and impressed with the responsibility resting upon him, was a man of soul, a man of feeling, who, from the bottom of his heart, could pity the miserable men whom he was obliged, from his official position, to bring to punishment.

Much, good, we believe, will result to Gloucester from these trials and from verdicts in which Catholic and Protestant jurors have united to punish lawlessness and crime. One or two facts we have already alluded to. Perhaps not the least valuable use of these trials has been to establish the fact that a crime was really committed, as a considerable number of persons appear to have been under the impression that much of the information sent from Gloucester at the time of the unhappy occurrences was without foundation in the circumstances of the cases. There are now none so bold as to assert that there was anything in the conduct of the few English in Caraquet, or in the conduct of the law's officers, to justify either riot in the first instance, or the killing of Gifford at a later stage of the disturbances. The evidence taken in Court has settled all that.

Again, the Catholics of Gloucester have had among them the man, of all others, whom they have been taught most to dread and hate. They have had that monster, Attorney General King, on whom they saddle the School Act, with all those wrongs which, they have been instructed, it contains. He has lived and moved among them for a couple of months; they have knowledge of his ability, and also of his courage, his moderation, and his love of fair play. We have reason to believe that to many in Gloucester Mr. King no longer presents that terrible reputation, is no longer associated in their minds with that feeling of hatred, which they were led to entertain. This may be a matter of small moment to Mr. King; but it is a matter of considerable importance to the country that the Leader of the Provincial Government should not be regarded with hatred born of prejudice, and it is a matter of some consequence to the people immediately interested that they should know and feel that the man whom they have been advised to hate is in no way deserving of the reproach which they would put upon him. On the whole, we may safely affirm that these trials have cleared the atmosphere in Gloucester, that a better understanding will be reached in local contentions, and that, generally, a better state of affairs will prevail henceforth. A little of that "utmost moderation," of which a good deal has been heard in the Press, will be an excellent specific for the ease of Gloucester, and as it would be useless unless tried by both parties to the controversy, we shall entertain the hope that all concerned will see the necessity, at least, of living together in peace, whatever theories they may entertain in reference to the proper method of supporting education.

MR. ANGLIN was right about the officials at Ottawa having administered the wrong oath to the Pulsne Judges of the Supreme Court. But the Government papers here have not had the manliness to give him credit for his discernment. Indeed, one or more of them attacked him on this very subject. We like to see fair play.

ELECTORAL PURITY IN ALBERT.

The revelations of the Albert Election Court affect unpleasantly the many friends and admirers of that County. There appears to have been a good deal of "treating" on both sides, which is rather surprising in view of the fact that no liquor licenses are granted in Albert, the County having for twenty years or more passed for a strictly temperate, prohibition community, and that the most of the active parties in the election contest are understood to be very religious people. If one did not know to the contrary, he would say, from reading the evidence in the trial, that Albert is somewhat godless, given to intoxicating drinks, to bribery, to providing dinners for electors contrary to law, and other forms of electoral "corruption." We presume, however, that the most has been made by the opponents of Messrs. Rogers and Ryan of the irregularities of the friends of these gentlemen; and when we consider the large number of unpurchased, untreated, undinnered, unintimidated electors who went to the polls and voted for the men of their choice, the volume of "bribery and corruption" does not appear to be so large after all. It is not so much the extent of the wrong doing as the fact that there is *any* wrong of this sort done in the model County, that produces sadness in the minds of disinterested spectators. The members having been unseated, the election must be run over again, and in the event of these gentlemen being again elected, if there be any suspicion of similar violations of the law we may expect to hear of another Election Court sitting in Albert, and further turmoil in connection with its choice of members. There is no denying the fact that Mr. Ryan, although several times elected, is a very unpopular man, owing his return chiefly to the strength of Mr. Rogers. It is not probable that Mr. Ryan's opponents will ever be reconciled to him, and in this way he is a hindrance to the political success of Mr. Rogers. The dislike of Senator McClelan by a considerable body of the electors has also something to do with the extraordinary efforts which have been made to prevent the members elect from retaining their seats in peace. It strikes us that if the Senator were to abstain from taking part in the next election,—as we think, from his position, he might properly do,—and if Mr. Ryan were left to rely on his own exertions, there would be little difficulty in arranging that Mr. Rogers (of Hopewell) and Dr. Lewis (of Hillsboro) should be the members elect by pretty general consent. The contending parties are evenly divided,—there are not fifty votes between them; so that the people would be choosing two men who really possess their confidence. By such an arrangement, too, conflicting railway interests might be reconciled and the great material interests of the County promoted, instead of being hindered by unfortunate and constantly recurring contests. We throw out this suggestion in the interests of the electors as a body and as the best solution of the difficulties which have vexed Albert for now some six or eight years.

SHALL THE COURTENAY BAY RAILWAY EXTENSION GO TO SEA?

What do the Dominion Government propose to do with the piece of property known as the Courtenay Bay Railway Extension, running from the Hay Market along the back part of the city, past Union, Princess and a dozen other leading streets, to the Barrack Ground? Do they intend to use it, or have they not abandoned it? There is a splendid wharf structure, a mile or two in length, built of the finest timber; the rails are laid nearly the whole distance; and the cost must have been in the vicinity of $100,000,—what's to be done with it? The Government are making no use of it. They are not even protecting it. The waves are undermining it, and before many months this valuable work will be a perfect wreck. The Government and Common Council have been at loggerheads in reference to the Corporation land required for railway purposes at the southern terminus. The Government, or rather Mr. Mackenzie, will not reply to the Council, will do nothing towards bringing the negotiations to a satisfactory conclusion. Representatives of the Council interviewed Mr. Mackenzie on the subject during his recent visit, but although the great man had been so handsomely treated the evening before by our citizens without political distinction, he would say and do nothing on a subject of such local importance. He would hold out no encouragement of a settlement. Time is passing. The waves are destroying the works erected at such expense. The Corporation are in a quandary. The owners of property along what was expected to have been a railway extension are perplexed. Everything is at a standstill, pending the movements of Mr. Mackenzie, and presently we shall be told that the approach of the Parliamentary session will prevent the Minister from giving the matter his attention until next spring, when the tides and the storms will probably solve the problem, to the great loss of the Dominion Treasury and the great disappointment of the citizens of St. John. It is stated, as a reasonable excuse for delay, that Mr. Mackenzie is overworked, that his health is bad; but he still retains both the Premiership and the Department of Public Works, unwilling to part with either and apparently unable to find talent in his Party fit to be entrusted with either, outside of himself. So the public works of the country are left to take care of themselves, the people being in doubt as to which is the lesser evil,—to suffer from Mr. Mackenzie's delays or to suffer from his mischievous activity. Perhaps on the whole the waves and the storms are the most merciful of the dispensations. At all events, the railway extension will probably be left to their tender care during the present winter and coming spring, and it is barely possible they will be kinder to St. John than there is any hope of Mr. Mackenzie and his Party proving. There was, indeed, a hope that the Government Press would say something on this subject, but even in this direction all hope is fled.

ENCOURAGING HOME MANUFACTURES.—The Inter-Colonial Railway recently needed a lot of stoves for Stations, Cars, etc.

There are foundries in Halifax, Truro, Amherst, Sackville, Moncton, Miramichi and St. John—all points on the Railway—all contributing to the traffic which supports the Railway,—all taxed to make up the Railway deficiency.

At all these points workmen are idling because of a lack of employment. Foundrymen are discharging their hands for want of orders.

The Government of Canada passed by all these Foundries, and ordered fifty stoves from Philadelphia. The stoves came by the International Company's Steamers, were entered free of duty, and passed through St. John about a fortnight ago!

It is in this way the great and good Government of Mr. Mackenzie—typified in the Maritime Provinces by Mr. C. J. Brydges—"encourages Home Manufactures" and illustrates its deep regard for the Home interests of Canadians.

ENGLISH IMPRESSIONS OF THE GRIT PARTY.—It will be seen, from an article which we copy from the London *Daily Telegraph*, the chief organ of the Liberal Party of England, that the fact that Mr. Mackenzie and his Party choose to call themselves "Liberals" does not save them from censure at the hands of English Liberal journals. The tone of the *Telegraph's* article shows that a very unfavorable impression has been created in England by Mr. Mackenzie's public deliverances on the subject of the Treaty making power. Sir John A. Macdonald, in his Montreal speech, refers to the same point as put in one of Mr. Mackenzie's addresses, and takes the correct position on this important subject, a position which meets the universal approval both of Canada and England. The *Telegraph's* article will reward careful perusal. The reader will not fail to regret that the speeches or acts of any Canadian Party should supply matter for the adverse criticism of the leading representatives of British sentiment.

MESSRS. SCHREIBER AND BURPEE claimed $197,000 from the P. E. Island Government on railway extras, and arbitrators awarded them $16,500.

PROTECTION VS. FREE TRADE.

Protection to Home Industry gaining ground Everywhere.

It is now generally conceded that the principle of Protection is making steady progress in the popular mind in Canada! Although here and there journals may be found bold enough to gratuitously misrepresent the position of those who ask a moderate protection to native industry, and to sneer at moderate demands presented in moderate and conclusive terms, these are exceptions to the general rule in the Press. Both Press and People, whether agreeing or differing with the large body of persons who seek such alterations in the Tariff as will shield them and their enterprises from the cut-throat policy of outsiders, are agreed that the question is one of great importance to Canada and entitled to candid consideration. Wherever such a hearing is granted to those who argue in favor of home industries and home markets, they seldom fail to make converts; and so successful has been the advocacy of those principles that the greatest political autocrats in the Dominion are giving evidence of their willingness to treat the subject with somewhat less of their old dogmatism. Clearly, the people of Canada are gradually and surely coming round to the Protection platform. The popular movement in this direction is not confined to Canada. In fact, we are moving simultaneously with every other civilized country. If we look to Europe we find that Germany is the only important country which is content to stand by the principles of Free Trade. In Sweden, Austria, Italy, France and Russia the tendency is all towards protection. In England, since the manufactures of underpaid and underfed Belgians and Dutch are driving the skilled labor of England to the wall as regards cheapness, even England is beginning to see that some protection against pauper labor is not a bad thing. India and Australia are both travelling the road to Protection. We have seen of late no better summary of the facts connected with the Great Protection movement that is agitating all the civilized countries of the world than the following which we find in a recent number of the Philadelphia *North American*. We trust it will be read by Free Traders as well as by Protectionists, and that while the latter will be confirmed in their principles by the statements here presented, the former will be led to reconsider their opposition to a movement which meets with enlightened support in all civilized countries of the world.

[From the Philadelphia North American.]

DECLINE AND FALL OF THE BRITISH FREE TRADE.

In a letter now before us to a friend in this city, from a man of the highest standing in the scientific world of Sweden, the writer, speaking of certain reciprocity propositions recently received from Germany, says that they are wholly unlikely to be accepted as they would do even more harm than the French treaty has already done." "Of that sort of trade," he continues, "we have already had enough." So, too, says Austria, English journalists advising us that she stands ready, at the earliest permitted moment, to denounce the whole reciprocity system; and the wool growers of Hungary being even now engaged in an earnest effort at bringing about some arrangement with Austrian woollen manufacturers similar to that which has here existed for some years past. Belgium adheres to protection, and the most distinguished of her teachers, M. Laveleye, has just now astonished his free trade friends by a renunciation of the doctrines of their economic school. Italy follows suit, the *Manchester Guardian* assuring its readers that "the Italian government is endeavoring to impose a tariff so highly protective in its terms that one is almost led to wonder whether the Italian people are not forgetting their own history;" and the *London Economist* describing the Italian prospect, "as a complete return to the protectionist system." Germany moves in the same direction, a letter now on our table advising an American correspondent that "the current in the direction of increased protection is now setting more strongly than at any time in the past." Turkish statesmen even, as we learn from the Levant *Herald*, are awakening to the fact that to the absence of protection has been due the present ruinous condition of the country, and without a total change of policy no change for the better can be looked for. Russia, after having for a time modified her protective system, has since returned to it with renewed energy, and now stands among the foremost of protective nations, determined that not only shall the needs of her own people be supplied from domestic factories and furnaces, but that by means of the numerous railroads now in progress they shall be enabled to contend successfully with Britain for all the markets of Central Asia, and even, as we now are told, for that of western China.

France, consistently protective throughout the whole of the present century, rejoices in a foreign commerce that grows more steadily and rapidly than that of any other country in the world; and in a prosperity so undisturbed by the present almost universal commercial crisis that she has been but now described by a British journalist as bearing to all appearance "a charmed life." India, with her almost nominal wages and but slight protection, is now entering into vigorous competition with the textile manufacturers of Britain, and promises soon to supply the home demand for that railroad iron for which she has been thus far so entirely dependent on British iron-masters. Australia becomes from year to year more earnest in her adherence to a protective policy, and the day approaches when Canada must inevitably follow in the same direction. Among ourselves the advantages of a great home market becomes from day to day more clearly obvious to our farmers and our planters, and the day seems not far distant when the headquarters of protection will be found among the mills and furnaces of Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee. That such is the universal tendency of the present moment is admitted by the London *Telegraph*, which now reluctantly acknowledges that "in spite of prophecies and smooth words, and the lifted voices of miscalculating friends, the world, since the repeal of the corn laws, has gone on in its old bad way;" that is to say, in a way adverse to that policy which looked to the establishment in Britain of the one and only "workshop of the world."

Where may now, outside of the Cobden Club, be found the home of British free trade policy and doctrine? Scarcely even in Britain, whose markets are being supplied with the products of low-priced foreign labor, and to such an extent as to have deprived thousands and tens of thousands of British working men of the means of obtaining bread for their wives and children.

Thirty years since they were told that with free trade in corn, and free admission of the manufactured products of the world at large, there would come the "cheap loaf," and perfect harmony between employers and employed; the result of such measures is now exhibiting itself in the facts, that discord seems almost universal; that the *Contemporary Review*, speaking of and for Great Britain, assures its readers that "there is no reasonable doubt that in no other civilized part of the world are there so many deaths traceable to starvation as in this country," and those of the London *Hour* are simultaneously assured that "we cannot look in any one single direction without being made aware of the positive and absolute failure of free trade as carried out by England. Our manufacturers suffer, our exporters suffer, our shipping suffers, our character and honor suffer, and yet there is a political party in England that still maintains that this ruinous policy must be adhered to. * * * Political leaders of this stamp little dream in what direction the thoughts of the whole trading community are being forced by the results of modern Liberal legislation; they little dream of the difficulties almost every man in business has to contend against under free trade and unlimited competition; they little dream that, although there is no popular action as yet, there is a universal conviction that the whole commercial policy of the Liberal statesmen of England must be revised, or the suffering and losses of the people will get beyond recovery."

Having studied carefully the facts we have thus presented, our readers, as we think, can scarcely fail to arrive with us at the conclusion that that British free trade system which looked to giving to the manufacturers of Britain a complete control of the commerce of the world, now totters to its fall, and that its acceptance by other nations must at no distant day take its place among the most remarkable delusions of the past.

CONTRACTS IN GLOUCESTER.

THE WATCHMAN was anxious to help Mr. Anglin with his constituents, and to help his constituents with the Reform Government. We directed attention to the manner in which railway contracts in Gloucester had been awarded by the officials,—without tender, and virtually to some of themselves or their relatives. The action of the officials in regard to the fences and snow sheds between Bathurst and Campbellton, as previously explained in THE WATCHMAN, was particularly objectionable, and in the interest of Mr. Anglin and Gloucester we called special attention to this piece of jobbery. Mr. Anglin's constituents, we understand, took the matter greatly to heart. They remonstrated earnestly against the underhand mode of disposing of public work. Before the contracts were signed, they communicated with Mr. Anglin, they telegraphed to Mr. Mackenzie himself, and they induced Mr. Anglin to remonstrate with the Minister. THE WATCHMAN threw its influence into the same scale, preferring to see an objectionable act cancelled at the outset, to having it go forward and furnish capital against a Government already exceedingly unpopular in the Northern Counties. But all availed nothing. The contract was concluded, the Minister sanctioned it, although admitting that the work, underhand mode of contracting was indefensible. All the comfort that Mr. Anglin and his constituents have received consists of a letter from the Department, which states that "in future" tenders will be invited by public advertisement! "Only this and nothing more." The contracts having been all given out, the road finished and in operation, "in future" there will be a different state of things. The steed having been removed and the stable being empty, the door will in future be securely locked. And this is all Mr. Anglin has been able to accomplish for Gloucester! We add that there is great disappointment in Gloucester.

TARIFF EXTRAORDINARY.

The beauties of a Railway Tariff, based on such "Commercial Principles" as Mr. Brydges unpleasantly represents, were recently revealed to the pocket of a Hampton merchant. This gentleman, as is his custom on the approach of winter, came to St. John and bought a stock of molasses. He hired a car and took up his molasses. When his freight bill was made out he found he had to pay some $16.

Now, the same car, under a "special rate" agreement, carried Matches from *Hampton to St. John* for $6 the car load; so that the merchant had to pay $10 more for carrying his car of goods from *St. John to Hampton!* But this was not all. Had he allowed his molasses to be sent to the St. John Railway Station, and billed as ordinary freight, he could have had it carried for less money than by hiring a car,—which he supposed was the cheaper way and the most convenient for the railway people. Moreover, having engaged a car, specially, he was obliged to load it and unload it, whereas if he had allowed his stuff to go as regular freight, the railway would have had to pay for handling it. The meaning of which is, that the more trouble you give the railway the less you have to pay; the more business you give it the higher the rate of freight.

The merchant had also a taste of the business method of the Government Circumlocution Office. He applied to Hampton Station for an explanation, and was referred to St. John. By St. John he was referred to Mr. Luttrell. Mr. Luttrell knew nothing, and would do nothing, and referred him to Mr. Brydges. Where was Mr. Brydges? Was he helping to run the Great Western? or was he with Mr. Mackenzie in Ottawa? or was he winding up the wrecked Mechanics' Bank in Montreal? or was he in Prince Edward Island, or somewhere between Riviere du Loup and Moncton? That was a puzzler! We hope he has found Mr. Brydges, and that he has been enabled to see new beauties in a Tariff which is such a mass of conflicting traditions and absurdities, and so worked at cross purposes, that not one railway official in ten begins to understand one half of its ramifications and requirements.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. J. & A. McMillan have for sale "*Farm Legends*," by Will Carleton, author of "Farm Ballads," including "Betsey and I are out," and other talented compositions. The author aims to show "that all circumstances of life, however trivial they appear, may possess those alternations of the comic and pathetic, the good and bad, the joyful and sorrowful, upon which walk the days and nights, the summers and winters, the lives and deaths of this strange world." Probably the most humorous contribution is "The Three Lovers," and the most pathetic and touching "Rob, the Pauper." The publishers, Messrs. Harper & Brothers, present it in fine style,—having tinted paper, elegant type, and handsome, substantial binding,—a work, both in matter and appearance, in every way suitable for a holiday present.

"*The Island Pearl*," having passed through *Harper's Weekly*, is now issued in book form and sold at the low price of 35 cents. The author, Mr. B. L. Farjeon, is rising steadily in popular favor and promises to rank among the very foremost of the writers of fiction,—fiction, however, which is so wonderfully like fact that the incidents might pass for actual occurrences, though probably not occurring in the order presented. In this intensely interesting tale much light is shed on the perils and perplexities which surround the lives of our seamen; and, of course, love, jealousy, filial affection, etc., find a foremost place in it.

"*Off the Roll*" is a new novel by Katharine King, also from the press of Harpers, and forms one of their "Library of Select Novels." "Our Detachment" and "Hugh Melton" had previously created a strong desire in the public mind to hear further from this writer, who appears to be a close observer and to possess a powerful imagination. We have not completed the perusal of the work, but what we have read we are of opinion that it deserves and will secure a very wide circulation.

All of these publications are for sale by Messrs. J. & A. McMillan.

THE WATCHMAN AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM GIVES BETTER VALUE FOR THE SAME MONEY THAN ANY OTHER ST. JOHN NEWSPAPER. IF YOU DOUBT THE STATEMENT TEST IT BY A TRIAL OF A WEEK, A MONTH OR A QUARTER. PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

CANADIAN SALT WORKS.

[From the London Herald.]

A few years ago the salt works of New York State united for the purpose of crushing the infant manufacture of Canada, and they were actually selling salt in this country for less than the cost of production. This was what the Grits call an advantage to Canada. The farmers obtained their salt for a mere nothing, but the result would have been that had not Sir John A. Macdonald's Government come promptly to the assistance of the Canadian manufacturers, with a duty upon the American article, our wells would have been closed. The duty was not a large one, but the Yankees recognized that we were determined to protect our own interests, and they withdrew from the contest. The duty was a small one, five cents per bushel, and it was in force but one year, but that was long enough to enable our men to crowd the New York salt out of the Western market. At the present time, all the pork packed in Chicago is packed in Canadian salt. All the salt consumed in Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin is Canadian salt. And in a few years we will supply the whole West. At the same time, salt was never sold cheaper in Canada than at present. The cultivation of our own industry has already created a market for the farmers of Huron, and in a short time that and the surrounding counties will have a home market for all their produce, so that the advantages which they will derive will be one hundred times more than the temporary expense to which they are subjected.

WHAT THEY SAY IN ENGLAND.

An English View of Canadian Affairs—Where Mr. Mackenzie and an Ultramontane Bishop Agree.

[From the London Daily Telegraph, Nov. 16.]

Since the confederation of the Canadian Provinces took place, their affairs have become worthier of notice in Europe. From reports in the last Montreal papers that have come to hand, we observe that the Governor General, Lord Dufferin, drew attention to this in his reply to the Civic Address with which he was presented by the Mayor and Council of Ottawa. "The admirable success which has attended the consolidation of the North American Provinces into a great Dominion; the rapidity with which your sire developing your resources, extending your trade, and multiplying your fleets; the energetic manner in which Canada is asserting her title as a self-governing community to the respect and observance of her friends and neighbors, has evoked in a most satisfactory manner the pride and stimulated the sympathies of those who have the right to regard you as one with themselves, as identified with their future destinies, and as associated with them in the glorious task of enlarging their confines, maintaining the dignity and enhancing the prestige of the British Empire." Already Canadian politics are beginning so lift themselves out of the narrow grove of provincialism, and the drama of national life is becoming acted on a larger and loftier stage than that whereupon it is usually performed. The Guibord burial, which is to take place to-day, with the serious issues it involves as to the relation of the Roman Church to the State, has done something to impart an air of Imperial significance to Canadian politics. Mr. Forster's recent frank and outspoken plea for Colonial federation, especially with reference to Canada, may also have induced people "at home" to think more frequently than is our wont of our great Transatlantic dependency. Again, the recent speeches addressed to his constituents by Mr. Mackenzie, the Premier of Canada, and leader of the Whig or Liberal party there, when taken in connection with the latest intelligence regarding the Guibord affair, offer as much suggestive material for study and comment.

Indeed, a somewhat quaint parallelism in thought seems to run through the utterances of Mr. Mackenzie and those of the redoubtable Bishop of Montreal. The ecclesiastic's idea of the relations in which the Church should stand to the State are something like Mr. Mackenzie's notion of those which should subsist between Canada and the mother country. In the one case the Church is to all in all. In the other, the colony is to have the lion's share of whatever benefit may accrue from her connection with Great Britain. Of course, Canadians ought to be patriotic. But it would profit them greatly if her leading public men were a little more keenly alive to the distinction that must ever be drawn between patriotism and localism. Mr. Mackenzie's speeches would interest us far more, and they might stimulate warmer sympathies on our on this side of the water, if they were not almost wholly silent as to the advantages which the British connection confers on Canada. He harps rather much on a single key-note of complaining, insinuating that Canada, in some way or other, suffers from her Imperial relations. In her foreign politics—and, of course, that can only mean dealings with the American Republic—Mr. Mackenzie thinks his country has been hitherto sacrificed for the sake of Great Britain; and the policy of the ruling party in the Dominion is, we are told, to have questions that spring up between themselves and the United States decided by Canadian statesmen only, and not by British diplomatists. Now if Mr. Mackenzie fancies that Canada, while she remains a part of this Empire, is to have power to make treaties with foreign Governments, in accordance with the views of local politicians alone, he must be a very sanguine person indeed. Not very long ago we had a means of seeing how utterly regardless of the interests of Great Britain Colonial diplomatists become when they undertake a "mission" to Washington. We cannot forget that they were very near negotiating a commercial treaty with the United States, one object of which was to exclude, as far as tariff arrangements could, our products from the Canadian markets, in favor of those sent by American manufacturers. Then, again, if we do not utterly fail to understand his ideas, it seems that Mr. Mackenzie does not care to continue the right of appeal from decisions of the Supreme Courts of Canada to her Majesty's Privy Council. Here, no doubt, he will command the sympathies of the Bishop of Montreal, whose last pastoral affords a very good example of the utility of that very power of revision which finds so little favor in Mr. Mackenzie's eyes. It is clear, from the Bishop's utterances and behaviour, that in those parts of the Dominion where the Romish Church has any commanding control the civil rights of Catholics themselves might be placed in jeopardy if they had not the safeguard of appeal to an Imperial tribunal, utterly free from Canadian influences, of which those that are Ultramontane are by no means the least powerful. * * * When we have the Bishop of Montreal personally setting the example of defying a decree of the Imperial Supreme Court, and when we reflect how such a precedent may spread among less important people the contagion of lawlessness, it would seem to us very hazardous indeed to accept Mr. Mackenzie's views as to the desirability of freeing the decisions of Canadian tribunals from Imperial revision.

IS MR. MACKENZIE A FRIEND TO BRITISH CONNECTION?

To the Editor of the Daily Telegraph:

SIR:—In your leading article of the 6th instant respecting our Canadian Premier, you assert that "the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie and the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald are loyal men and *determined to preserve the connection between Canada and the Empire*." You, however, recognize the fact that "it has been made a cavaus against the present Premier and his Government that he desired to see Canada separated from the British Empire or annexed to the United States."

That Sir John Macdonald is a true friend to British Connection, there cannot be a shadow of a doubt, but that the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie is an admirer of British supremacy in Canada, there are thousands who entertain the gravest suspicions. Mr. Mackenzie has been nursed in the wrong political school to warrant the belief that his attachment to the British Crown is any other than that he is forced to express on account of the sentiment of the Canadian people. Mr. Mackenzie, like all other men, may be known by the company he keeps, and hence the Government he has formed, consisting of annexationists and Independents, may be taken as a fitting exponent of his national preferences and political principles.

There are some men whose love of self rises above their love of country, and Mr. Mackenzie would appear to be one of that number. Surely such men are not patriots! The steel-raft transaction which was awarded to a firm in which his brother Charles was a partner and which helped to enrich the firm at the expense of the people of Canada, is a sufficient rebuke to those who have any disposition to boast of Mr. Mackenzie's patriotism; to say nothing of his insuring the Government buildings of Ontario in the Company of which he himself was President, the moment he mounted the treasury benches of that Province; or of his interest in the mining regions of Lake Superior, by which he and Mr.

BUSINESS NOTES.

ST. JOHN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—One of the oldest and, at the same time, most successful of the local institutions of the city is the Mutual Insurance Company, for fire risks, incorporated by the Legislature of New Brunswick, in the year 1846. The Act was obtained principally by the efforts of ex-Mayor Woodward. Among the original incorporators were Henry Gilbert, Thomas Harding, Henry Porter, David J. Marshall, Henry Perkins, William H. Adams, William H. Scovil, Charles Adams, Daniel J. McLaughlin. John M. Robinson, Joseph W. Lawrence, Joseph Fairweather, and Robert Reed, the only survivors being the last three named. The Act and accompanying Bye-Laws were drawn up by the late John M. Robinson, who was, up to the time of his death, the Solicitor of the Company. The first meeting for the appointment of Directors was held 30th July, 1846, when Joseph W. Lawrence, J. L. Jarvis, Charles Adams, S. L. Tilley, and W. H. Scovi were appointed Directors; and at a meeting on the 30th July, Mr. Woodward was elected Secretary. The first policy was issued on the 4th of January 1847, to S. L. Tilley and J. W. Lawrence, and the business of that month reached £12,500, the premiums of which were £206 12s. 6d. Among the other insurers were W. & R. Wright, N. S. DeMill, C. & B. Lawton, W. R. M. Burtis, James Alexander, John Mercer, Thomas M. Smith, G & W. H. Adams, Thomas Fairweather, Joseph Fairweather and E. L. Jarvis. The business went on, gradually extending and improving, under the management of the Directors and Secretary.

On the 29th of October, 1847, Mr. Jarvis resigned the Presidency of the Company, and Joseph Fairweather, Esq., was appointed in his place. He was succeeded by John Anderson, Esq., in 1863, who, in 1867, having declined re-election, was followed by John Smith, Esq., at whose death in 1874, James Harris, Esq., was elected President of the Company.

In 1872, owing to other engagements, Mr. Woodward relinquished the Secretaryship, and Mr. Alexander Ballantine took charge of the office. The present Secretary, Mr. Wetmore, was appointed in July last.

The membership has varied from year to year, but has always included many of our best and most successful business men. Great care is taken in the selection of risks, which are, as a rule, confined to the City and County of Saint John. As the profits are declared annually, each year's business is examined by itself and its results submitted to the annual meeting of the members. So successful have been the Company's operations that, on an average, one-fourth of the premiums paid has been returned to the policy-holders. The profits are paid on premiums and not on stock; thus each insurance is carried at its exact cost.

NEW LAW OFFICE IN BATHURST.—Merchants and others having legal business to transact in Bathurst, will be pleased to hear that M. Adams, Esq., Barrister, of Newcastle, has opened an office in that town, which he manages in connection with his professional business in Newcastle. Mr. Adams is assisted in this added responsibility by Mr. R. A. Lawlor, a capable student of some years experience. We have reason to believe that business entrusted to Mr. Adams, either at Newcastle or Bathurst, will receive prompt and faithful attention.

FLOUR.—A quiet market has prevailed during the week, and supplies are accumulating. Owing to the shipments from Ontario being in excess of the wants of the trade, prices are without quotable change, though the tone of the market is dull. It appears to be established that the consumption of flour will be less this winter than usual, towards which result two causes contribute, namely, the scarcity of money, and the good crops with which the Province has been blessed, leading to lighter requirements of imported flour. We quote:—Canada Spring Wheat, $5.45 @ $5.60; Extra, $5.70 @ $6.00; Super Extra and Family Flour $6.00 @ $7.50; Cornmeal, $3.50; Oatmeal, $5.75.

IN FREIGHTS, we hear of the charter of the *Flying Scud*, St. John to Marseilles, deals, 80s.—usual charter. Brigt. *Lydia*, deals, to Belfast, 75s—(instead of £900 to Liverpool, which charter was cancelled. Shook vessels are getting about 24 cts. The *Globe* reports:—Schr. *Lucy Nesbeda*, 235, Matanzas, shooks, 18 cents American gold; lighterage to be paid by charterers. Schr. *Virginia*, 197, St. Domingo, lumber $7; back to New York with logwood, $4. Bark *Annie Troop*, for Cuba on private terms. Schr. *Addie Benson*, coal from Little Glace Bay to St. John, at $2. Schr. *Anna Currier*, 104, stone from Rockland to Boston, at $4.

WRITS OF ATTACHMENT.—Against William Jarvis, Fredericton; John C. Murray, St. Stephen.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.—John C. Murray, St. Stephen, insolvent—meeting to appoint assignee, Dec. 28.—Alexander Rankin, St. John, to consider deed of composition and discharge, Dec. 24.—Chas. P. Wallace,—to appoint assignee, Dec. 20.—Hoyt & Hendry; meeting in St. John, Dec. 23, to consider deed of composition, etc.—William Jarvis, Fredericton, to appoint an assignee, Dec. 31.—Charles Davidson, Fredericton; meeting in Saint John, to appoint an assignee and for other purposes, Dec. 24.

ASSIGNEE APPOINTED.—John Mackenzie, Moncton, for estate Charles W. Dalton.

APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.—James H. Russell, St. John County Court, Jan. 8.—Wm. Sweeney, Gloucester, Jan. 11.

WHEN HAS A TRADER "FAILED"?—This question was answed by Judge Watters a few days ago in the case of Jewett Brothers who resisted being placed in bankruptcy, alleging that their firm had not failed to meet their liabilities as "Jewett Brothers," notwithstanding the fact that co-partners in Boston were in difficulties and had proposed a compromise. The Judge said:—

"The proposals made at Boston by Mr. E. L. Jewett's co-partners to their creditors contain an admission that the firm of Jewett Brothers are unable to pay their debts in full unless respite and time be given to them. Such conduct would amount to an act of insolvency, under section 5 of the Insolvency Act of 1875, which enacts that 'a debtor shall be deemed insolvent if he *has called a meeting of his creditors for the purpose of compounding with them*, or if he has exhibited a statement *showing his inability to meet his liabilities*, or if he has otherwise acknowledged his insolvency.'"

HEAVY SENTENCE.—Haddock's sentence—24 years in the Penitentiary—for passing counterfeit letters of credit, looks as if he was made the scape-goat for the sins of a numerous class. There is a general belief that not only at present, but for years past, forged signatures and endorsement have been doing duty on a large quantity of negotiable paper. Not only so, but that this class of paper (easily recognised by experts and those acquainted with the circumstances of the parties who profit by it) is "the best paper" in the market, being always promptly paid. It is even said that it is frequently "renewed," the favored men of credit whose names are so freely used remaining in blissful ignorance of the value of their excellent standing at the banks and with private discounters.

IN THE JEWETT ESTATE MATTER the commercial community has been pleased to learn that a settlement has been affected, and although a settlement by which the banks and individuals are heavy losers, still one that is a gain to the trading interests of the place, since it finally disposes of a most perplexing subject of controversy. The creditors have accepted on the Jewett and Scammell liabilities twenty cents in cash and ten cents on time, secured. The amount required to pay off the liabilities at this rate is about $330,000, which is said to be provided through Boston friends, the whole estate of E. D. Jewett being "hypothecated" to facilitate the arrangement. In the matter of J. H. Cumberland & Co., the liabilities are understood to be $12,000, assets in the vicinity of $9,000. J. H. Cumberland is now in bankruptcy, and the estate of J. H. Cumberland & Co., as our readers were aware, is in the hands of trustees. There are no other matters of special interest to note this week in this connection.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS ON THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.—On and after Monday next the *Day Express Trains* will leave Halifax and St. John at 8 a. m. *The Night Express* will leave St. John at 7.40 p. m., and Halifax at 4.30 p. m. *Local Express Trains* leave Sussex for St. John at 7.35 a. m.; St. John for Sussex at 4,30 p. m.; Point du Chene for Painsec at 11.40 a. m. and 3.20 p. m.; Painsec for the Point at 12.30 p. m. and 4.05 p. m. *Mixed Trains* leave Moncton for Painsec and Truro at 7.20 a. m., Point du Chene for St. John at 6.45 a. m., and St. John for Point du Chene at 10.00 a. m. *Accommodation Trains* will leave Moncton for Miramichi, Campbellton and Way Stations at 12.15 p. m., and Campbellton for Moncton at 6.20 a. m., connecting with trains to and from Halifax and St. John.

WEIGHING SALT.—Mr. W. W. Turnbull, South Market Wharf, is out in a very strong letter in opposition to a recent salt inspection ordinance of the Common Council. A few days ago Mr. Turnbull imported 3,000 bags of salt, and received a bill from the measurer of salt for $30, or a cent per bag, without himself or the public receiving any benefit for that amount of money. The salt was simply landed, we understand, and the consignees were called on for the $30,—and that was about all there was of the transaction. Formerly salt was measured, bushel by bushel, and some protection was afforded both buyer and seller. It does not appear that anybody gains under the new system, except those who divide the $30 and other sums paid for what is called inspection. Mr. Turnbull writes to the Press:—

The law reads as follows:—"All salt in bags shall when delivered be weighed under the superintendence of a measurer of salt who shall actually weigh at least five bags in every hundred, or any greater number, as he may see fit."

Without stopping to ask our clever law makers what is the difference between a thing being "weighed" and "actually" weighed, and if they are able to decide (for no one else can) from the *words* whether the meaning of the law is that "all salt in bags shall when delivered be weighed," or only "at least five bags in every hundred," I proceed to show that the law is a complete farce; that it protects nobody and benefits nobody, except the Superintendent and the measurer of salt, and benefits them only by defrauding the owners and consumers of salt under cover of law.

First, then, there is no law to define what weight or what quality of Salt shall constitute a bag.

Second.—No law to prevent Salt being imported and sold in bags of any weight the importer may choose, whether 10, 11, 12 or more bags to go to the ton.

Third.—When the Salt is weighed there is no law requiring that the weight shall be marked upon the bag, and consequently no person is the wiser by virtue of the inspection, as to the quantity or weight the bag contains.

In the minds of some there might be a pretext for an inspection or weight, if there was a law defining what weight or what quality of salt should constitute a bag, and prohibiting the importation or sale of salt in bags differing therefrom, but as it is, ingenuity itself cannot devise a pretext—save that which will suggest itself to the minds of the people.

Doubtless, the ordinance is wholly inoperative and useless, and as no one seems to be the gainer, except the inspectors, it will probably be abolished or something practical suggested in its stead.

December, 1875. CEILI.

THE CLINTON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AGAIN.—The following advertisement appears in the Moncton *Times*:—

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying or negotiating a note of hand for $30 given by the subscriber to the Clinton Insurance Company of St. Catherine's, Ont., and dated 5th January, 1875, as I have received no value for said note and will not pay it.

Moncton, Dec. 9. SILAS C. LOCKHART.

The *Times* remarks:—"The Clinton Insurance Co's manner of doing business is peculiar. A victim advertises a note give them for insurance in our issue to-day. We believe this Company have no right to do business in these Provinces."

ALBERT MINING COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Albert Mining Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in St. John, on Tuesday, 11th January, at noon.

THE FREDERICTON BOARD OF TRADE at its session on Monday last passed resolutions, expressive of their regret at the death of two members of the body, Mr. Charles J. Davis and Mr. T. H. Hogg, Editor of the *Reporter*, and of their sympathy with the surviving relatives.

WHERE TO BUY.

Messrs. Bowes & Evans consult the comfort of thousands in this wintry season by calling attention to the first-class furnaces, ranges, self feeders and cooking stoves, which they supply at prices which place them within the reach of all. The people of St. John will learn with pride, as well as surprise, that the galvanizing works of this establishment "are the largest and most complete in Canada."

Messrs. D. Magee & Co. advertise their stock of Furs, especially Ladies' Furs, of which they have a fine variety of the richest, and which are warranted to be as represented. We would advise a call on this firm by intending purchasers.

In groceries, Messrs. R. E. Puddington & Co. offer a choice Christmas stock, second to no other in the city, either in variety, quality or suitableness for the season. Their advertisement should be consulted by all who desire to buy to advantage.

In Dry Goods, we have the advertisement of Messrs. James Adams & Co., a young but enterprising and successful firm, who offer extraordinary attractions, not merely in the extent and variety of their stock, but in the matter of prices. In Dress Goods, Furs, Woollens, Ladies' and Gents' Underwear, Gents' Furnishing Goods,—in all Fancy Goods, as well as Staples, their stock may be examined with profit at the present moment. Their advertisement supplies the necessary details.

Messrs. C. E. Burnham & Co. have made full preparation for the Christmas Season, there being usually a great run on this firm during the Holidays for useful articles in their line.

Probably no gentleman in business in St. John is more personally popular than Mr. W. W. Jordan, whose advertisement will be found in the "Extra." Mr. Jordan offers a variety of rich Silks, as well as Silks adapted to persons of moderate means; Poplins and Velvets; South Sea Seal Jackets; and choice Furs of various kinds. There is in this establishment a fine stock of dry goods, all the usual lines being in full supply.

Messrs. T. B. Barker & Sons offer to Holiday buyer a rare stock of Choice Perfumes, Hair Brushes, Toilet Requisites, and other goods, as advertised in our columns. They have everything of the latest, freshest and most fashionable description, in full supply and at moderate prices. The attendance of clerks is prompt and courteous, and the fullest satisfaction is offered to purchasers.

The following establishments will be found well worthy of patronage at this approaching Christmas season:—

Henry Robertson, Vases, Glassware, China, and other choice goods.

J. & A. McMillan, splendidly bound volumes of illustrated works, the poets, standard novels, etc. H. B. Smith, a nice assortment of books, stationery, etc.

In Dry Goods, Gent's Furnishing Goods, etc:—James Manson (including Millinery), Mackenzie Bros., Wetmore Bros., Barnes, Kerr & Co., Scott & Binning.

In Druggist's Sundries:—John Chaloner, H. L. Spencer.

In Jewelry, Gold and Silver work:—Tremaine Gard, Page Brothers.

In Musical Instruments, Music Books, etc:—Carson Flood, A. T. Bostin.

In Groceries, Jardine & Co.

In other departments:—A. & T. Gilmour, Clothing; C. G. Berryman, Hardware; Wilson, Gilmour & Co., Marble Mantles, Grates, Stoves, etc.; J. D. Turner, Oysters.

No more useful Christmas or New Year's present can be offered a wife or mother than a splendid set of new teeth, and these Dr. J. A. McAllister, Germain street, supplies in perfection.

[FOR THE WATCHMAN.]

TIRED.

Who does not know the meaning of this little word? You may be old or young, rich or poor, it matters not in what condition you are placed, you have undoubtedly experienced what it is to be tired.

"Tired, so tired! head and heart and brain."

The old are weary of bearing their burden of care; the ever increasing weight of earthly disappointments presses heavily upon their gray heads. The summer of their lives has passed, and now the cold winds of winter are breathing upon them with chilling breath. The young complain that the wheel of time turns too slowly. They are tired of waiting for imaginary joys, instead of working for real ones. The rich are wearied with idle pleasures, the poor with sordid poverty. Surely every one knows what weariness is. But do we know why we are tired; and have we ever thought what will bring us rest and peace? Have you struggled for a prize, a name, a laurel—failing to obtain which you have become tired of yourself and everything around you? Or has pain's cruel hammer struck with heavy blows upon your tender heart, leaving it crushed and bleeding? Or is your occupation such that it fails to give you the enjoyment which work more congenial to your nature would bring? Or perhaps you are tired of the great life-march whose music falls upon your ear with a harsh, unpleasant sound? Or is it something far different from anything I have mentioned and of which no one but yourself knows? Poor tired life! You seek in vain for rest. You leave your business and rush into the country. There all is still and peaceful: surely you will find rest. But the brook's merry babbling wearies; the birds sing too low and too sweet; the zephyrs whisper dreamy sonnets which at nightfall rise into requiems over the dead hope of the morning. Everything tires,—nothing rests.

What is wrong? Simply this,—you have made a mistake. You attach the wrong meaning to the word REST.

"Rest is not quitting thy busy career;
Rest is the fitting of self to one's sphere.
'Tis the brook's motion,—onward and clear, without strife,
Fleeting to ocean after this life.
'Tis loving and serving the highest and best;
'Tis onward, unswerving—and this is true rest.

And thus we see that work is the condition of rest. Were there no exertion to bring into action the muscles of the human body, they would always be in a state of rest and we would never enjoy the agreeable sensation which comes with their relaxation. Have you made the exertion? If not, you have no right to expect rest. You want the pleasure without the pain which is unseparable from it. You want the rose without the thorn. But perhaps you have worked, and worked well, too; and now you are not asked to work longer but to wait for the reward of your noble deed. Ah, you find the waiting more difficult than the work? Yes, "any ordinary man may work, but it takes a hero to wait." Then, my friend, be heroic, and waiting patiently the rest will come. If it never come here in this weary world it will most surely come in that other world "where the wicked cease from troubling and where the weary are at rest."

December, 1875. CEILI.

PERSONAL.—Mr. T. F. Williams of the Accountant's Department, I. C. Railway, removed this week to P. E. Island, where he takes a leading position in the office of the Superintendent of the Island Railway. Mr. Williams was accounted one of the most industrious and efficient officers in the service here and well deserves the promotion which deprives Moncton of a respected citizen.—*Moncton Times.*

CHURCH OF ENGLAND BOYS' COLLEGE.—The Church of England Boys' College, Germain street, under the principalship of Dr. Wiggins is likely to become one of the most important institutions of learning in this city, a result which may reasonably be expected, as Dr. Wiggins is generally considered one of the first scholars and disciplinarians in Canada. Its sectarian character, we understand, exists but in name, so that all denominations freely support it. Those who object to the domestic element in our public schools, by paying an extra fee can obtain a society for their children as select as the most scrupulous could desire. We are therefore pleased that instead of the sons of wealthy citizens being sent out of the Province to be educated, they are likely to spend their school fees in their native city.

DEEP SUBJECTS.—Rev. Mr. Macrae at the Institute, on Monday evening, on "Pre-historic Man," and Professor Proctor the Monday last night, on "Other Worlds than Ours," delivered lectures which were calculated to carry business men a long distance from their ledgers and bills payable,—which is a desirable result in these times. Both gentlemen acquitted themselves admirably.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—The Treasurer of Calvin Church thankfully acknowledges the receipt of the following additional donations toward the liquidation of its debt:—

Cash, - - Liverpool, Eng., £5 stg., - - -	$24.33
Messrs. Huntley & Palmers, London, Eng., £3 3s. stg.	15.33
G. Hilten Scribner, Esq., New York, - - - -	1.00
Messrs. George Bruce's Son & Co., New York, - -	1.00
Thomas H. Messinger, Esq., do. - - - -	0.10
John H. Roberts, Esq., Boston, - - - - -	1.00
Nathan Conant, Esq., do. - - - - - -	1.00
John E. Wyman, Esq., Milton, N. S., - - - -	1.00
John Bagley, Esq., Beach Meadows, N. S., - -	1.00

—It is said that Paul Morphy, the once famous chess player, is now a hopeless maniac in New Orleans. It would not be strange if his exceptional powers as a chess player proceeded from some abnormal condition of mind bordering on insanity. For some time he has shown a taint of this disease, and of late years he has had an almost morbid aversion to the game in which he had such widespread triumphs. He was born in New Orleans in 1837, and when a mere child showed extraordinary powers in games of skill, especially in chess.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.—No charge is made for inserting these in THE WATCHMAN.

JAS. A. McALLISTER, D. D. S., (Graduate of Penn. Dental College), thanks his friends and the public for their patronage during the past month. He resumed his first-class rates the 1st of Dec. By good, durable work he hopes still to merit patronage. Office, 85 Germain street. Dec 4

W. TREMAINE GARD,
GOLDSMITH AND JEWELLER,
Sears' Building,
77 GERMAIN STREET, CORNER PRINCESS.
SOLID GOLD AND SILVER JEWELRY made, and Precious Stones set to order.
Fine Gold Engagement and Wedding Rings, on short notice.
ELECTRO GILDING, ETRUSCAN COLOURING, ENAMELING, &c.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED.
Satisfaction guaranteed.
A nice selection of FINE GOLD AND JET JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, PEARLS, and other PRECIOUS STONES in Stock, which are warranted just as represented.
june 21 W. T. G.

Marriages.

At St. Stephen, Dec. 2nd, by the Rev. W. P. Begg, William Douglass, to Mary Warwick, both of St. Stephen.

On the evening of Monday last, at the residence of Mr. Henry Rudge, Esq., Brookland, by the Rev. Mr. Prince, Frederick Beck, to Miss Jennie Rudge, both of St. Stephen.

In this city, on Thursday evening, 9th inst., by the Rev. W. P. Everett, assisted by Rev. J. A. Smith, Rev. John M. Currey, of Salisbury, Westmorland County, to Mrs. Maria J. Gross, of Hillsborough, Albert Co.

On Wednesday, 1st inst., by the Rev. Samuel Boyd, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. George Anderson, to Miss Rachael Ami Stephens, all of Botsford, Westmorland County.

At Trinity Church, Halifax, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Auriol, Mr. Henry Moseley, eldest son of the late Henry Moseley, Esq., M. P. P., to Miss Phœbe Adelaide, eldest daughter of Mr. John H. Stuart, of Halifax, formerly of this city.

Deaths.

Suddenly, on Saturday, the 4th, at his residence, Woodlawn, T. E. Gilbert Tisdale, Esq., aged 57.

In this city, on the 5th inst., after a tedious illness, Cecilia S., the beloved wife of Edward S. Hennigar, and youngest daughter of William and Cecilia T. Ring, of Carleton, in the 22nd year of her age.

In this city, on Sunday, the 5th inst., of water on the brain, Samuel Robinson, second son of Andrew and Elizabeth Phillips, aged 8 years and 8 days.

In Portland, on Sunday, 5th inst., of whooping cough, Harry Botsford, infant son of Charles J. and Ann Lizzie Smith, aged 6 weeks.

At Norton, Kings County, on the 4th inst., Helen S., beloved wife of Silas Raymond, Esq., and fourth daughter of the late Henry S. Wetmore, in the 29th year of her age.

At the Bay Side, Charlotte County, on the 23rd ult., Elizabeth, the beloved and affectionate wife of Capt. John Henry Mowatt, aged 65 years.

At Milltown, N. B., on the 2nd inst., Ellen Benson, aged 63 years, wife of Mr. P. Benson.

On 2nd inst., Charlotte, daughter of the late Richard Lowerison, of Sackville, aged 48 years.

At Sackville, 5th inst., of consumption, Janie L., daughter of the late William Ogden, aged 9 years and 3 months.

On 7th inst., at Amherst, Kate, fourth daughter of Rev. Geo. Miles, in the 23rd year of her age.

In this city, of dropsy, on the 9th inst., after a long and tedious illness, John, beloved son of John and Ann McAbe, aged 10 years.

In this city, on Thursday, 9th inst., Fanny, eldest daughter of John Gregory, aged 24 years.

In Portland, on Tuesday, 7th inst., after a short illness, Magnus Spence, a native of the Orkney Islands, Scotland, in the 78th year of his age.

In Portland, on Thursday, 9th inst., after a short illness, George Arthur Hamilton, youngest son of Wm. H. and Jane Bowman, aged 3 years and 2 months.

☞ Funeral on Saturday, at half-past 2 o'clock, from his father's residence, Stanley street.

On board the ship *Woodburn*, of Greenock, Nov. 20th, Michael Hall, aged 30 years, a native of this city.

On Friday morning the 10th inst., Mr. George Peacock, aged 64 years.

☞ Funeral on Monday next the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock p. m., from the residence of Mr. Thomas Clarke, No. 70 Duke street.

At South Boston, on the 21st of November, Thomas A. Doran, formerly of St. John, but for the last seven years a resident of Boston.

New Advertisements.

SPECIAL.

T. B. BARKER & SONS,
33 King Street,
WISH to call special attention to the following Goods, which are particularly adapted for
Christmas and New Year!
Perfumes, by the celebrated makers.
Hair Brushes, in Ivory, Buffalo Horn, &c.
Dressing Combs, in Ivory, Buffalo Horn, and Tortoise Shell.
Fancy Soaps of every description.
Fine Purses and Portmonies, in real Russia Leather, &c.
Elegant Smelling Bottles, Gold and Silver Mounted.
Toilet Bottles, Vases, &c., in great variety.
Hand Mirrors.
Meerschaum Pipes, Color Boxes, Perfume Cases, and Dressing Cases.
Our Flavouring Extracts!
for strength and flavor can not be surpassed. Also,
CITRON, ORANGE & LEMON PEELS,
Pure Spices, Cream of Tartar, &c.
Our Goods are of the best quality, and we sell at reasonable prices.
T. B. BARKER & SONS.
dec 11—4w

CHRISTMAS SALE!
REDUCTION IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
From 10 to 20 per cent.
DRESS GOODS!
IN
IRISH POPLINS,
JAPANESE POPLINS,
BLACK ALPACAS,
SERGES,
REPPS,
MERINOS, &c.
BLACK SILKS, from 75 cents upwards;
COLORED SILKS, from 90 cents upwards;
PAISLEY SHAWLS, filled and plain centre;
WOOL SHAWLS, from $2.00 upward.
MANTLE CLOTHS!
in Sealskin, Dogskin, Beavers, &c.
KNITTED WOOL GOODS,
In Breakfast Shawls, Sontags, Cloids, Promenade Scarfs, Vests, Jackets, &c.
Tweed and Felt Skirts!
from 80c.
Bl'k Alpaca and Satin Quilted Skirts,
SILK UMBRELLAS, BERLIN WOOLS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, MITTS, MERINO AND CASHMERE UNDERCLOTHING, COLLARS AND CUFFS, REAL AND IMITATION HAIR GOODS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, COTTONS, GENTS' CLOTH AND FURNISHING GOODS, BOYS' CLOTHING in Suits, REEFERS and OVERCOATS.
WETMORE BROS.
dec 11

ATTENTION!
IS DIRECTED TO OUR
CLEARANCE SALE
OF
Dress Goods & Blankets,
AT COST.
THE ladies attending our HOLIDAY SALE in all Departments has induced us to offer the above Goods at unprecedented low prices, in order to effect a reduction before Stock-taking.
MACKENZIE BROS.,
Drapers,
65 King street.

THE PUBLIC
Will Please Observe our
CHRISTMAS ADVERTISEMENT.
THE following are offered—FLAVORING HERBS, FLAVORING EXTRCTS of extra strength, SPICES, PURE PERFUMES to suit the means and tastes of all, FANCY BRUSHES, HAIR BRUSHES in solid ivory backs, also, in Pearl and Tortoise Shell backs, NAIL BRUSHES in Buffalo, and other handles, TOOTH BRUSHES, CLOTH BRUSHES, FANCY SOAPS, DRESSING COMBS, &c., &c., &c.
J. CHALONER,
dec 11 Corner King and Germain Streets.

Prof. Proctor's Books.
OTHER WORLDS THAN OURS;
LIGHT SCIENCE FOR LEISURE HOURS;
THE EXPANSE OF HEAVEN, &c. &c.
For sale by
J. & A. McMILLAN,
dec 11 Booksellers, Stationers, &c., &c.

NEW CAGES!
BRASS AND ENAMELLED CAGES
In all sizes. Very Low.
BOWES & EVANS.
dec 11

FOR THE HOLIDAY SEASON!!
DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER WE WILL OFFER OUR
IMMENSE STOCK OF DRY GOODS!!
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
Special Reductions in every Department. Large and Complete Stock to select from.
ALL GOODS FRESH AND NEW.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS!
DRESS GOODS!
Having imported this Season a larger Stock of Colored DRESS MATERIALS than usual, we have determined to sell the whole Stock at a great Reduction. All amounts purchased for CASH, will be subject to a DISCOUNT OF TEN PER CENT.
WOOLLEN GOODS!
CLOUDS, PROMENADE SCARFS, BREAKFAST SHAWLS, POLKA JACKETS, VESTS, MITTS and CUFFS. A large assortment, at very low prices.
FURS.
As we are going out of this Department, the balance of our present Stock will be sold at 40 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.
KID GLOVES AND MITTS.
Ladies' LINED MITTS at 80c. per pair; Gents' LINED GLOVES and MITTS at 90c. per pair. Also a full assortment of Ladies, Gents and Boys' Lined Kid Gloves and Mitts, in better qualities.
LADIES' UNDERWEAR.
In CASHMERE, MERINO, SILK and COTTON. A full assortment of NIGHT DRESSES, CHEMISES, CARNISOLES, DRAWERS, etc., always in Stock.
Gents' Furnishing Goods and Underwear a Specialty. The Latest Novelties Received Monthly.
Flannels, Winceys, Prints, Hosiery, Small Wares, Trimmings, Hats, Flowers, Feathers, etc., in great variety. ☞ We invite an inspection before purchasing elsewhere.
dec 11—4w JAMES ADAMS & CO., 8 King St.

27th November, 1875.
JUST RECEIVED:—
LISBON and MALAGA GRAPES; Jamaica Oranges; Virginia Hams (very fine); Desiccated Cocoanut; Pea Nuts; Pecan Nuts; Hickory Nuts; Finest American Gray Buckwheat Flour (10lb. bags); McMurray's Peaches; Yarmouth Corn; Tomatoes; Wheat Grats (10lb. bags).
A large assortment of Chocolate Goods—in Drops, Mice, French Mixtures, Extra French Mixtures, in 25lb. cases; French Crystalized Fruits, Pears, Apricots, Oranges, etc.
For sale by
dec 11 JARDINE & CO.

THOMPSON'S
STEAM POWER PAINT AND COLOR WORKS.
MANUFACTURERS OF
WHITE LEAD, ZINC PAINT,
and COLORS of all Shades.
For sale lower than they can be imported, and on as favorable terms as any house in the Maritime Provinces.
Factory, 69,—Office and Sample Rooms, 73 Princess St.,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.
G. F. THOMPSON & SONS,
PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

Christmas Groceries
WE have just received a Fresh Supply of GROCERIES, FRUIT, CONFECTIONERY, etc., SUITABLE FOR THE CHRISTMAS SEASON, consisting in part of—
250 bbls. APPLES (WINTER FRUIT);
25 kegs Malaga GRAPES;
100 boxes New Layer RAISINS;
25 boxes Extra Table do.;
10 bbls. CURRANTS (New Fruit);
10 bbls. Cape Cod CRANBERRIES;
5 cases Valencia ORANGES;
5 bbls. Cucumber Pickles, Spiced for Table Use
3 bbls. German Mixed PICKLES, VERY CHOICE.
50 Cases CANNED GOODS,
in Peaches, Pears, Strawberries, Cherries, Plums, Tomatoes, Peas, Beans, Lobster, Salmon, Mackerel and Corned Beef.
T. Rankine & Son's BISCUITS;
Huntley & Palmer's Biscuit;
20 dozen Jars ASSORTED JAMS, in Strawberry, Raspberry, Red and Black Currants;
10 dozen Jars of JELLIES, in Crab Apple, Red Currant, Strawberry and Raspberry;
20 doz. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S MIXED PICKLES;
10 doz. Lazenby's MIXED PICKLES;
10 doz. Morton's do. do.;
50 bbls. Extra FAMILY FLOUR;
10 bbls. OATMEAL;
25 bbls. CORN MEAL;
10 hhds. Choice Retailing MOLASSES;
50 chests Congou TEA;
10 chests Souchong do.;
25 chests Oolong do.;
25 " in chests for Family Use. Together with our usual
SUPPLY OF EXCELLENT SUGARS,
In Powdered, Granulated, Crushed, Porto Rico, Scotch Refined, etc.
and our Full Assortment of Nuts, Spices, Corn Flour, Sauces, etc., etc.
For sale at LOWEST MARKET RATES.
R. E. PUDDINGTON & CO.,
GROCERS AND FRUITERERS,
dec 11 44 Charlotte Street.

BELOW
DISCOUNT PRICES!
W. W. JORDAN,
2 Market Square,
IS OPENING GREAT BARGAINS IN
BLACK SILKS,
Black and White, Striped and Checked
SILKS,
SILVER AND WHITE, STRIPED AND CHECKED
SILKS.
Black and Colored IRISH POPLINS,
BLACK MANTLE VELVETS.
South Sea Seal Jackets!
Plain and Richly Trimmed.
CHOICE SETS IN
ERMINE, MINK, SEAL,
CHINCHILLA, &c.
1875. CHRISTMAS 1875.
CHRISTMAS CARDS.
Birthday Cards and New Year's Tokens,
a large and varied assortment. A choice lot of
BOOKS IN FANCY BINDINGS.
SUITABLE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
WRITING DESKS and WORK BOXES in Morocco, Paper Mache, Rosewood and Russia Leather.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, SCRAP ALBUMS, AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS. GAMES of all descriptions.
The above are all entirely new, having been just received.
Also, a few of the PORTS and GIFT BOOKS, slightly damaged by water, will be sold very cheap.
H. B. SMITH,
dec 11 14 KING STREET.

BOWES & EVANS,
are now offering to the public the following
First-class and Reliable Goods at the Lowest possible prices
FOR CASH.
THE RUBY, PEARL, DIAMOND AND MAGEE PLATE IRON
FURNACES!!
THE RANSOM, STANDARD, EMPRESS AND ALBION
RANGES!
THE HECLA, LIGHTHOUSE AND IRIS
SELF-FEEDERS.
We have also a large and well-assorted Stock of
HEATING AND COOKING STOVES,
which we are offering at
15 TO 20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON LAST SEASON'S PRICES.
☞ CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK. ☜
4 CANTERBURY ST.

Our Galvanizing Works
ARE THE
Largest and Most Complete in Canada.
☞ We give special attention to the Galvanizing of Wrought and Cast Iron, Nails, Spikes, Tacks, and Ships' Forgings.
C. E. VAUGHAN & CO.,
No. 51 PRINCESS STREET,
ST. JOHN, N. B.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BOOTS & SHOES
of every description.
The Best of Material Used.
THE active partners having had long experience in this branch of manufacture, are in a position to meet the requirements of the Trade.
Orders solicited and promptly filled.
Satisfaction guaranteed. dec 11—3m

FURS! FURS!
D. MACEE & Co.
OFFER
LADIES' FURS!
IN
Ladies' Mink Sets;
Ladies' South Sea Seal Sets;
Hudson Bay Sable Sets.
These Goods all Warranted to be what they are represented, and will be sold at
Low Prices for Cash.
HAT, CAP AND FUR WAREHOUSE,
51 King Street.

1875.
HOLIDAY GOODS
AS CUSTOMARY, we have imported and manufactured a special variety of
Useful and Fancy Articles,
consisting in part of the following:—
FOLDING TABLE CHAIRS,
MUSIC RACKS,
LADIES' WRITING DESKS,
GENTS EASY CHAIRS, with foot rests,
LADIES' LAP BOARDS,
CHILDREN'S SARATOGA TRUNKS,
TOY CRADLES and CARRIAGES,
TOY SNOW SHOES,
ROCKING HORSES,
FIVE O'CLOCK TABLES.
C. E. BURNHAM & CO.,
dec 11 SAINT JOHN, N. B.

New Advertisements.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
YOUNG and middle-aged men, out of business or wishing to change their present employment, will find
EATON'S BUSINESS COLLEGE
just the place to fit them for any of the various pursuits of life.
All of those branches which must necessarily be practiced every day, are taught in a practical, common sense manner.
No thoroughly trained BUSINESS MAN who is HONEST, TEMPERATE and INDUSTRIOUS need ever want long for a situation.
Every graduate at this College is occupying good, and, most of them, excellent situations.
A. H. EATON,
aug 14—4m Principal.

FIRE INSURANCE.
THE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF ST. JOHN.
ESTABLISHED IN 1846.
THE insured are Shareholders, under the terms of the Act of Incorporation, and receive annually two-thirds of the Net Profits.
The Declared Dividends for 29 Years have averaged 24 per cent., and have in some years been as high as 60 per cent. on the Premiums of the Year.
Each risk is separately considered, and rated on its merits, by the President and Directors, who attend daily at the Office of the Company.
☞ Losses are paid in full, without deduction or discount.
No charge for Policies, or for alterations or renewals by endorsement.
OFFICES—13 Wiggins' Building, Princess Street.
JAMES HARRIS, PRESIDENT.
O. D. WETMORE, SECRETARY. dec 4—1y

SHORTHAND!
PROFESSIONAL INSTRUCTION
IN
"Scovil's Shorthand Reporting
AT THE PROVINCIAL PHONOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE OF NEW BRUNSWICK. Day and Evening Sessions. OFFICE—Corner of Canterbury and Princess streets, up stairs.
DR. A. B. WALKER, Ph. D., etc., etc., Principal.
N. B.—Phrenological and Physiological examinations at the above office. NOV 27

NEW GOODS!
Just Opened:—
BLACK MILITARY BRAIDS;
BULLION FRINGES;
STAMPED YOKES.
A FULL LINE OF PAPER COLLARS:
BEMIS GAROTTE;
ELMWOOD;
WARWICK;
CAPTAIN,
Together with a Splendid Variety of HABERDASHERY, Small-wares, and Gents' Furnishing Goods,
SCOTT & BINNING,
dec 4 28 King Street.

CHRISTMAS GOODS!
PAGE BROTHERS.
WE invite the inspection of intending purchasers to our Large and

[FOR THE WATCHMAN.]

THE PRINCE AND THE CRIPPLE.

In a far land, a king who'd lost his throne
Rode by a mountain lake one summer day;
His way to cheer, and mournful thoughts to drown,
Frequent he sang a low, sweet roundelay.

Still was the early sultry afternoon,
No voice spake loudly and no traveller stirred.
And dreamily the exhausted monarch's tune
Blended with insects' hum and song of bird.

Around, above, the hamlets nestled white,
And far below there rose a city fair,
Its steeples, roofs and towers, the waters bright,
Glittered resplendant in the summer's glare,

And there were cornfields, olives, fields of vine;
He gazed on all,—all he felt the charm.
"These were my store," he sighed, "Ay, these are mine,
For missing record held by traitorous arm."

Slung at his back was quiver, arrow filled;
Slung at his side was bright and well strung bow;
Therewiththe bright-plumed mountain bird he killed,
The timid hare and bounding buck and doe.

There bounded then a hare across his way;
He moved to place an arrow on the string,
But something seemed his cruel hand to stay—
"Tis all of love," said he, "the song I sing."

The brooding pheasant soared and sought the cloud,
Hardly his horse's hoof she left the brake,
The pure white doe and buck of antlers proud
Drank of a stream that flowed towards the lake.

He harmed them not. A cripple o'er the road
Wearily moved: he had a parchment roll.
A kindly word, a penny as his bestowed;
And this poor gift moved his famous soul.

He thought how weary was the uphill way
To shattered limbs beneath the glaring heat,
And soon he quaff his heart and lips to say,
"Come hither, weary traveller, take my seat."

He swift obeyed, with grateful, moistened eyes,
And said, "to you I will my secret ope—
For one so kind and sure to be wise and wise;
This roll contains a king's and Nation's hope.

When the old king fell in the wars afar
He said, I've wronged the bravest prince on earth,
All know I have slain mine kinsman by lair,
But many doubt the bomber of his birth.

In stubborn anger for his mother's whim
I kept our secret marriage secret still,
But I have felt a father's heart for him—
Heaven grant my ire may never work him ill!

And here 'tis witnessed, sealed, attested well,
Haste! Give this parchment to the prince's hand!
Haste thee, lest haughty kinsmen prove unlei
And he be vassal in his father's land.

I hasted, but the foeman stopped my way.
For five long years I pined in prison lone;
Deep pallid grew my limbs, my locks grew grey,
Upon my couch of earth and pillowing stone."

What need is there that I should tell the rest?
Thus came the record to the prince's hand.;
He rallied friends, resumed his kingly crest,
Conquered his foes and ruled a loyal land;

And ruled in gentleness and peace and wealth,
Twas a happy time in this monarch reigned,
The crippled traveller, long restored to health,
Ate at his table and his smile retained.

He sang a song of love and gentleness
It moved his heart to pity, heart of earth;
He sought to set a beggar to distress
And found the record of his kingly birth.

Spring Hill, Y. C., Nov. 1875. M. G. C.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

Well Authenticated Cases of the Consumption of the Human Frame by Fervent Heat.

There is but one well established instance in which the spontaneously consumed person lived long enough to narrate how he was attacked. That individual was a Roman Catholic priest, Father Bertholle.

Father Bertholi retired to bed one evening in the house of a relative. A few moments after, "a strange noise, mingled with cries, was heard from the room." The people of the house rushed in, and beheld Father Bertholi standing on the floor, surrounded by a strange, flickering flame, which receded as they came near, like a will-o'-the-wisp. A surgeon was called, who found the skin of the right arm and of the back loosened and hanging down.

The patient lived four days and died in a most horrible manner, too horrible to describe. The only account he could give of the attack was that he had suddenly felt a blow upon the right arm; as if he had been struck with a club. On looking at his right arm he saw a spark of fire hanging to his sleeve, which instantly was burnt off his arm. His cap, one side of which was full of his hair, was not scorched. In this case there was no fire or light in the room.

Near two o'clock one night the keeper of an alms house in Limerick was awakened by one of the inmates in great alarm. There was something fearful going on in his room, the person said. The keeper, Mr. O'Neil, hastened to the spot, and found lying in the middle of the floor a burning human body, which was all over the color of a red-hot coal. In the ceiling just above was a large hole, on fire around the edges, through which it appeared that the fiery red-hot body had burned its way and dropped down into the room of the inmate below. The person occupying the room above was an old woman named Mrs. Peacocke, who was not only a hardened sinner, but an inveterate drunkard besides. Mr. O'Neil rushed up stairs and burst open this hardened old sinner's door. In this room he found to his consternation no Mrs. Peacocke, but only a hole in the floor through which Mrs. Peacocke had burned her way to the nether regions.

What only added to his horror was that in Mrs. Peacocke's room there was found no sign of candle, candlestick or fire, except a few coals which had been raked together and covered with ashes, to keep it through the night, and which remained undisturbed and uncovered in the grate. It was clear as daylight that the fire could not have been communicated from those coals. What was it, then? There was but one explanation. In the morning the Mayor of the city, several ministers, and other honorable-standing and veracious gentlemen visited the scene and decided to the complete satisfaction of all parties that as there was no sign of her having caught fire from anything in the room, and, "the extraordinary circumstance of no part of the room burnt except the centre of it, through which she had fallen, added to the well authenticated circumstance of her recent diabolical imprecations and lies, obliged every observer to resolve so awful an example into the visitation of God's judgment in the punishment of a daring and unswerving sinner."

The maid of Cornelia Bandi, an elderly Italian countess, went into her mistress' room one morning to wake her. She found no mistress, but upon the floor a little distance from the bed, lay a heap of ashes, and in this dreadful heap of ashes some parts of the head, eyes and arms of the unhappy countess. This lady had been constantly in the habit of bathing her body with camphorated spirit of wine. All over the room and furniture where the Countess had been assumed there was a greasy sooty deposit. This novel, disgreeable deposit of sooty had an offensive odor of burnt meat, which always attends and results from the spontaneous combustion of a human body. An examination of the blood of these unfortunates—that is, where there is any blood left to examine—shows that a considerable quantity is mingled with the watery part of the blood.

Rev. Mr. Pearson, of Dublin, relates that in the family of one of his parishioners resides an old woman who, with her daughter, was in the habit of going to bed in a state of intoxication every night. The two slept in the same bed. The old woman, for some days, had been drinking much more ardent spirits than usual, when one morning the family were awakened by a horribly smelling smoke. They hastened to the apartment of the two women, and found the body of the old woman black as a cinder, and smoking all over. She was quite dead when they reached her, and almost entirely consumed, while neither her daughter, who was beside her, nor any of the bed clothing was injured in the slightest.

One poor lady was awfully overtaken in the midst of a matrimonial squabble. One night her husband came home late; four a parts; the two quarrelled violently, both being in a state of intoxication. The wife insisted upon sitting up, the husband upon going to bed. The lady persisted in her determination, whereupon the husband vowed that if she would situp, she should sit up in the dark, and so took her candle away and left her. Next morning the maid-servant, opening the windows of the back parlor, perceived "something" in her mistress' arm chair. She thought first it had been put there by her mistress' son as a scarecrow to frighten her. Going nearer, however, she was horror-struck to find that this awful "something" was the remains of her hapless mistress. The trunk of her body was entirely consumed, while her upper and lower extremities were not injured. The trunkless head, with the hair in curl papers, was still leaning upon the right hand and against the wall. The face was slightly scorched, but neither the hair nor the curl papers were burnt in the least. The room was full of the offensive burnt odor before mentioned. It was only with the greatest difficulty that the medical profession were able to reach the face of this wretched family of the dead woman used every means in their power to hush the affair up.

When a human being takes fire inside and burns up of himself, how does he do it? This theory and that have been held by different persons, but the most plausible one seems to be that the combustion is caused by the explosion of inflammable gases generated in a diseased and depraved organization. The body of a patient who died in a hospital in France was examined, and when perforations were made in various parts of it, a gas issued therefrom which took fire from the flame of a candle.

The body of a living human being sometimes becomes so diseased that its natural secretions are depraved and perverted. In this state it is supposed that certain inflammable gases are generated, which, mingling with air and oxygen, form explosive mixtures inside the human body. The generation of the gases is attended with heat, and off your drunkard goes, pop! and nothing is left of him but a greasy smoke and a heap of ashes.

A BRIDE KILLED AT THE ALTAR.

[Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.]

Scene, Charleston—Time, April 23, '64. The Yankees, from time to time, threw a shell into the city, and nobody seemed to mind it. But misfortune willed that one shell should throw the entire community into mourning.

Miss Anna Pickens, the daughter of one of our former Governors, never consented to leave the city. Despite the representation of General Beauregard she remained, braving shells and Greek fire, tending the wounded and cheering all with her presence. Among the wounded officers under her care was Mr. Andrew de Rochelle, a descendant of one of the noblest Huguenots of this city. This young man was full of the liveliest gratitude for his fair nurse; gratitude gave birth to more tender sentiment; his suit was listened to; Governor Pickens gave his consent, and the marriage was fixed for the 23rd of April. Lieutenant de Rochelle was on duty at Fort Sumter in the morning, and it was determined the ceremony should take place at the residence of General Bonham. The Episcopal clergyman was asking the bride if she was ready, when a shell fell upon the roof of the building, penetrated to the room where the company was assembled, burst and wounded nine persons, among them Miss Anna Pickens. The scene that followed cannot be described. Order being at last re-established, the wounded were removed, with the exception of the bride, who lay motionless on the carpet. Her betrothed, leaning and bending over her, was weeping bitterly and trying to staunch the blood that flowed from a terrible wound under her left breast. A surgeon came and declared that Miss Pickens could live but two hours. We will not paint the general despair. When the wounded girl recovered her consciousness she asked to know her fate. "Andrew," she said, "I beg you tell the truth. If I must die, I can die worthy of you." The young soldier's tears were his answer, and Miss Anna, summoning all her strength, attempted to smile. Nothing could be more heart-rendering than to see the agony of this brave girl struggling in the embrace of death and against mortal pain. Governor Pickens, whose courage is known, was almost without consciousness, and Mrs. Pickens looked upon her child with the dry haggard eye of one whose reason totters.

Lieutenant de Rochelle was the first to speak. Anna, he cried, I will die soon, too, but I would have you die my wife. There is yet time to unite us.

The young girl did not reply. She was too weak. A slight flush for an instant came to her pale cheek; it could be seen that joy and pain were struggling in her spirit for the mastery. Lying upon a sofa, and her bridal dress all stained with blood, her hair dishevelled, she had never been more beautiful. Helpless as she was, Lieutenant Rochelle took her hand and requested the Rev. Dr. Dickinson to proceed with the ceremony. When it was time for the dying girl to say yes, her lips parted several times, but she could not articulate. At last the word was spoken and a slight foam rested upon her lips. The dying agony was near. The minister sobbed with the ceremony. An hour afterwards all was over, and the bridal chamber was the chamber of death.

THE DEATH OF NOBODY.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette.]

A stroll through the cemeteries would no doubt be enlivened by the recognition of the names of many forgotten friends and acquaintances inscribed on the tombstones; and, strange as it may seem, a visit to the casual wards and common lodging-houses would often lead to some "delightful reunions" as interesting as unexpected. Indeed, the history of many of the inmates of these institutions, would, if it were known, afford invaluable material for novel writers. For instance, what a romance is probably concealed in the history of a man, "name unknown," who was found dead in his bed the other morning in a common lodging-house in Castle street, Long-acre. The deceased, it is stated, "is known to have moved in good society some years ago, but suddenly disappeared from among his circle of friends." His name was never disclosed, and when questioned on this point he was in the habit of curtly replying, "Nobody." About three years ago, after a period of absence, he was again seen in London, and took up his abode at the lodging-house in Castle street, where "he led a quiet easy-going life, never being a trouble to any one." To the last he persisted in calling himself "Nobody," but for all that he might have been anybody, and in all human probability at some period of his existence was somebody.

SCARING AN ARCHÆOLOGIST.—We told in our last issue of the archæologists who went to explore an Indian grave-yard, and returned shorn. One of them called on a friend, a prominent official, last Friday evening. The official was in another part of the house, and the visitor sat down with the family. In about ten minutes the host pranced into the room, in a character that startled the rest, and caused the archæologist to blush away up in the roots of his hair. Although a grave and most dignified individual, yet the prominent official has an occasional gleam of fun in his composition. While the guest was waiting, he fastened some feathers in his hair, colored his face, tied a red shawl about his waist, secured a hatchet, and burst in upon them in very good imitation of a specre chief coming to avenge the desecration of the graves of his people. He jumped about the room, and whooped and howled, and shook his tomahawk to the great embarrassment of the archæologist, who was trying his best to laugh with the others. While the exhibition was going on there came a rap at the front door. The sound instantly sobered the party, and the formidable chieftain hastily attended the door, and on opening it was confronted by an elderly lady, who immediately threw up both hands, and with an expression of the liveliest terror on her face, gasped:

"Mercy on me, what is it?"

Then the prominent official suddenly recalling his striking appearance, explosively imprecated his luck, and shot through the hall and into a back room with the speed of a meteor, as the family came out of the sitting-room to see what was up. The archæologist began to laugh then, and he laughed with such violence that he had to be knocked on the back to safe his life.—*Danbury News.*

ENGLAND'S WEALTH.—During the last five years the imports into England have exceeded the exports by the sum of £280,000,000, or fourteen hundred million dollars. Yet with all this apparent adverse balance of trade, Great Britain has been constantly growing richer, and has been importing very much larger amounts of gold than it has exported. This state of things is, however, easily explained by the fact that England has enormous investments in all parts of the world. The London Economist gives £80,000,000 a year as an estimate of the profits from these investments, together with the freights and commissions earned by British ships. Huge though this sum is, representing the interest on eight thousand million dollars at five per cent. taken, the Economist has not taken into account the very considerable sum which is reinvested in the countries where it has been employed, which would largely swell the total. These figures need not seem incredible when we remember that hundreds of millions of dollars of English money are invested in our national bonds that a very large percentage of the debt of this state is held in England, that a majority of the stock of several of our largest railroad corporations is controled by English stockholders, and that a great number of other corporations have placed their entire loans in London.—*Boston Advertiser.*

BLUEBERRIES grow to some extent throughout the State of Maine, but the great blueberry plains of New England lie in the towns of Dublois, Cherryfield and Harrington, Me., and consist of about 10,000 acres under the control of the company. Not only are they a most delicious article, eaten as a sauce or made into a pie, but they are claimed to possess medical virtues of a most marked character, the dwellers on these plains loudly asserting that bilious complaints are unknown among those who make a free use of them. About the 1st of August the pickers flock to the plains in motley throngs. Tents and booths cover the plains in every direction. Peddlers and dram-sellers, and queer specimens of various kinds, put in an appearance and the work begins. The teams supplying the factories daily collect from the plains the fresh-picked berries by hundreds of bushels. These are at once taken to the factories, immediately put into the bright tin cans, sealed hermetically, processed, and are then ready for shipment to market.

A man with long hair and a general poetic appearance, was seen on the docks this morning, and the impression gained ground that he came to listen to the sad sea waves, but it was subsequently discovered that he was looking for a ham which got mislaid in the freight office.—*Bridgeport Standard.*

Proctor, the astronomer, who is only thirty-nine years old, already has eleven children, with a very promising future yet to hear from. It is hardly surprising that he should take such an interest in "Other Worlds than Ours." This earth is a little planet, and there's such a thing as crowding it.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

New Advertisements.

BALL FRINGES.

W. W. JORDAN
HAS JUST RECEIVED A SMALL LOT OF
BALL FRINGES,
NAVY, BLACK, BROWN AND GREY.
A Choice Lot of
BLACK YAK LACES,
PLAIN and BEADED.
HAMBURG EMBROIDERY
ALL WIDTHS AND PRICES. nov 27

KID GLOVES!
STILL THEY COME!
One case just opened of our CELEBRATED GLOVES in
1, 2, 3 AND 4 FASTENINGS,
NEW, FRESH AND BEAUTIFUL
MACKENZIE BROS.,
nov 13 47 KING STREET.

TEMPERANCE LITERATURE!!
TEMPERANCE TRACTS!
TEMPERANCE TALES!
TEMPERANCE LECTURES;
TEMPERANCE STATISTICS!
TEMPERANCE RECITATIONS! etc., etc., etc.
Messrs. J. & A. McMillan have received a full assortment of the above useful publications of the Scottish Temperance League. Among which may be found £250 Prize Tales.
Hand books of Medical and other information, from a total abstinence stand point, for platform or general use.
May be had at
nov 27 78 PRINCE WM. STREET.

SKATES. SKATES.
C. G. BERRYMAN,
HAS THE LARGEST STOCK AND BEST ASSORTMENT in the City, comprising—
ACME CLUB;
WHELPLEY'S NEW PATENT;
WHELPLEY'S WOOD-TOP ROCKER;
WHELPLEY'S LONG REACH;
Marsden Bros' Wood-top Rocker and Square Heel, broad and narrow strap;
AMERICAN SKATES in variety;
GERMAN LONG SKATES;
Skates of various other makes, styles and prices.
Side Clamps, Screws and Wrenches for Acme Skates; skate Screws and Buckles; Pockets Gimblets, Broad and Narrow Straps; Chess Narrow Strips, for boys.
☞ SKATES GROUND promptly, in a superior manner, by an experienced grinder.
Do not forget the new address—
JACK'S BRICK BUILDING,
12 Charlotte Street,
nov 27 (Nearly opp. Y. M. A. Building.)

WHITE FUR CAPS!
D. MAGEE & CO.
HAVE OPENED ONE CASE
CHILDREN'S WHITE FUR CAPS,
Can be Sold Very Low.
HAT AND CAP WAREHOUSE,
nov 13 51 KING STREET.

JUST RECEIVED.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
BULLION FRINGES;
STAMPED YOKES;
BACK COMBS;
LINED KID MITTS AND GLOVES;
PROMENADE AND SILK SCARFS;
LADIES' CLOUDS;
CHILDREN'S FOLKAS;
INFANTEES & BOOTS,
Together with a full assortment Gents' FURNISHING GOODS.
SCOTT & BINNING,
nov 13 28 King St.

REAL SHETLAND SEAL GOODS,
New, Fresh and Beautiful.
LADIES and Gentlemen desiring only first class Furs at a moderate advance on the manufacturer's prices, have a rare opportunity offered them. The stock is large, fresh and of superior excellence and ought to command the attention of purchasers.
Real Shetland Seal Muffs for $10, $12, $15, worth respectfully $14, $15, $20.
Shetland Seal Boas for $16, worth $21.
Gents' Shetland Seal Caps for $12, worth $15.
Ladies' Shetland Seal Caps for $12, worth $15.
Ladies' Shetland Seal Jackets for $145, worth $165.
Ermine Muffs and Ties, real.
MACKENZIE BROS.
Whether purchasing or not, inspection invited.

LADIES' FURS.
WE have now in Stock a good assortment of LADIES' FURS, in Muffs, Boas and Caps.
Will be sold at low prices for Cash.
D. MAGEE & CO.,
dec4 51 King street, Hat and Fur Warehouse.

HADDIES & OYSTERS.
RECEIVED:
30 DOZ. FINNEN HADDIES;
40 barrels GRAND RIVER OYSTERS.
For sale at J. D. TURNER'S,
14 nov 10 Water street

NEW BOOKS!
The Eight Cousins, by the author of "Little Women."
In His Name, by Rev. E. E. Hale.
Cheap Editions of Popular Books,

20,000 Leagues Under the Sea, by Jules Verne,	10 cents.
Masterpieces, Mayor White-Melville's last work,	10 cents.
Mistress Judith, by Fraser Tytler,	10 cents.
Law and the Lady, by Wilkie Collins,	10 cents.
Stepping Heavenward, (Daisy Series,)	30 cents.
Aunt Jane's Hero, do	30 cents.
Little Women, do	30 cents.
Jessamine, do	30 cents.

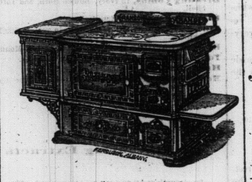
☞ All the latest English and American Magazines for sale by
H. R. SMITH.
nov 6 1m COR. KING AND CANTERBURY STREETS.

REMOVAL!
WILSON, GILMOUR & CO.
Have Removed their Stock of
MARBELIZED MANTELS,
Anti-Clinker and Cook Stoves,
REGISTER GRATES,
AND
MEDALLION RANGES,
TO
Merritt's Brick Building,
Five Doors South of New Post Office,
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,
nov 27 WILSON, GILMOUR & CO.

D. MAGEE & CO.
LADIES' MINK SETS; LADIES' SOUTH SEA SEAL SETS; HUDSON BAY SABLE SETS.
All these goods can be warranted as represented, and will be sold at low prices for cash.
HAT, CAP and FUR WAREHOUSE,
dec 4 51 King Street.

New Advertisements.

THE "HECLA"
is the MOST DURABLE AND CHEAPEST Self-Feeding, Base Burning, Anti-Clinker Stove in use.
THE "IRIS"
is the BEST AND CHEAPEST Direct Draft, Self-Feeding, Anti-Clinker Stove in the market.
THE
"STANDARD" RANGE,
Made by The Magee Furnace Co., Boston.
took the HIGHEST PRIZE at the Massachusetts Mechanics' Fair
THE
"RANSOM" and "ALBION" RANGES
are the only Ranges made to burn
HARD OR SOFT COAL,



We have also a large stock of
RANGES, COOKING,
AND
HEATING STOVES,
which we offer at 10 to 20 per cent discount on last summer's prices.
☞ Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
BOWES & EVANS,
oct 1 2m 4 Canterbury Street.

BUFFALO
SKINS.
WE HAVE RECEIVED DIRECT FROM
MANITOBA,
Our Fall Stock
BUFFALO SKINS,
Which are ready for inspection.
The quantity being limited this Season, an early choice is to the
BUYER'S ADVANTAGE.
1000 Domestic Made
HORSE BLANKETS
ON HAND.
THOMAS R. JONES & CO.
nov 27

NEW GOODS
FOR THE SEASON!
JUST RECEIVED, and now open for inspection, per Steamers "Student" and "Hibernia:"
4 CASES AND 1 BALE,
EMBRACING
Trouserings, Diagonals, Petersham Elesians,
All of the finest quality and latest style and fashion, from first-class London and Paris Houses.
A full Stock of the best and finest TRIMMINGS.
oct 16 A. & T. GILMOUR.

LADIES' SEAL AND MINK CAPS,
MEN'S WINTER CAPS,
Choice Knitted Wool Goods.
W. W. JORDAN
INVITES an inspection of this Department, which is now complete:—
PELHAMS, white and new colors, a novelty for evening wear;
PROMENADE SCARFS, white and new colors;
CLOUDS in great variety;
JACKETS, with and without Sleeves;
BREAKFAST SHAWLS and CAPES;
SONTAGS, Forepaine Square;
CHILDREN'S FOLKA JACKETS;
Pelisses, Bodices, Petticoats, Ties, etc., etc.
nov 13

CODFISH.
Landing ex Schr. "Bodicea:"
325 QTLS.
CHOICE TABLE CODFISH.
For Sale by
JARDINE & CO.
nov 13

BRIDGE CONTRACT.
TENDERS will be received at the Department of Public Works, Fredericton, until WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of December next, at noon, for the erection of a New Bridge over the Memramcook River, near Dorchester, Westmorland County, according to plan and specification to be seen at said Department and at the store of William Hickman, Esq., Dorchester. Each tender to be marked "Memramcook Bridge," and to give the names of two responsible persons willing to become sureties for the faithful performance of the contract.
The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
W. M. KELLY,
Chief Commissioner.
Department Public Works, Fredericton, October 25th 1875.
oct 30—6i

New Advertisements.

VASES! VASES!
THE SECOND ANNUAL SALE OF
FANCY & COMMON VASES
WILL COMMENCE ON
Tuesday, Oct. 19th, and continue for 30 days.
1,000 PAIRS
WILL BE SOLD CHEAP, TO MAKE ROOM FOR FALL STOCK AT
ROBERTSON'S CHINA WAREROOMS,
2 King Square. oct 23

LONDONHOUSE, RETAIL.
BARNES, KERR & CO.
Have just opened, a large assortment of
NEW SHAWLS,
in Beaver, Velvet and Fancy Stripes and Plaids,
ROUILLON' FIRST CHOICE
JOSEPHINE KID GLOVES
of all shades.
A LARGE VARIETY OF
MEN'S UNDERWEAR.
SCOTCH TWEEDS,
WHITE LAMBSKIN,
FANCY WINCEYS, &c.
3 and 4 MARKET SQUARE.
oct 16

Wholesale Warehouse,
CANTERBURY STREET.
LAMPS, OILS, &c.
CHANDELIERS,
BRACKETS AND SIDE LAMPS,
TABLE LAMPS AND LANTERNS,
MARINE AND CABIN LAMPS,
CHIMNEYS, BURNERS, ETC.,
ALSO
American and Canadian Oils.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY
J. R. CAMERON & CO.,
aug 21—3m 33 Prince Wm. street.

JUST RECEIVED:—
3 CASES TWEEDS,
NEWEST PATTERNS.
3 CASES PILOTS.
1 CASE BRAID AND BINDINGS.
10 BALES BLANKETS.
3 BALES
CAMP BLANKETING
4 CASES FLANNELS.
4 CASES WINCEYS.
3 CASES DRESS GOODS.
Also, on hand, of domestic manufacture, a large stock of
HORSE BLANKETS,
HOMESPUN,
SOCKS AND MITTS, LARIGANS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING,
☞ For Sale at Very Lowest Rates. ☜
oct 19 T. R. JONES & CO.

NEW GOODS!
BARRELS EPSOM SALTS;
BARRELS ALUM;
BARRELS SULPHUR;
BARRELS NEATS FOOT OIL;
BARRELS SEWING MACHINE OIL;
BARRELS OLIVE OIL;
CASES LICORICE;
CASES CONCENTRATED LYE;
CASES BLACK PEPPER;
CASES HOFF'S MEAT EXTRACT;
BOXES CASTILE SOAP;
BOXES BLUE MOTTLED SOAP;
BOXES BOTTLED WAX;
BOXES BROWN WINDSOR SOAP;
BOXES TOILET SOAPS, assorted;
BALES SENNA LEAVES;
BALES BOTTLE CORKS;
BALES VIAL CORKS;
PRESSED HOPS;
BARRELS SALT, in bags.
ANILINE DYES,
by the pound and in packages.
And all goods in my line at LOWEST PRICES and on MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
H. L. SPENCER,
MEDICAL WAREHOUSE,
oct 9 25 Nelson street, St. John, N. B.

The Acts of the late General Assembly, 1875.
MAY NOW BE HAD AT
McMILLAN'S
78 Prince William Street.
ALSO—AT THE SAME PLACE:
Talmage's New Book,
"DAILY THOUGHTS,"
BY THE REV. T. DeWITT TALMAGE, D. D.
oct 16
TALMAGE'S LATEST BOOK.
EVERY DAY RELIGION
Being the Fourth Volume of Sermons by the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage,
CONTAINING—"Every-Day Religion;" "A Sum in Gospel Arithmetic;" "The Wreck of the "Schiller;" The Christian at the Ballot Box; "Bartering for Eternity." "Honey from a Strange Hive;" "What Kills Ministers;" "The Superhuman Jesus;" Wrecked for Two Worlds, and other late Discourses, in one volume, 12mo. cloth, $2.00.
Sent by J. & A. McMILLAN,
nov 13 By Post on receipt of price. 78 Prince Wm. Street.

New Advertisements.

THOMAS H. KEOHAN,
GILDER,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
PORTRAIT, PICTURE AND OVAL FRAMES,
AND DEALER IN
ENGRAVINGS, PRINTS, LOOKING-GLASS PLATES AND CLOCKS.
21 GERMAIN STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.
Old Frames Re-Gilt to Look as Good as New.
June 5

C. E. BURNHAM & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Furniture Dealers,
55 Germain Street, St. John, N. B.
DRAWING ROOM FURNITURE,
BEDROOM FURNITURE,
SHIP CABIN FURNITURE,
OFFICE FURNITURE,
DINING ROOM CHAIRS AND EXTENSION TABLES,
SCHOOL FURNITURE,
SETTEES FOR SABBATH SCHOOLS AND PUBLIC HALLS,
MATTRESSES of all descriptions,
PATENT NATIONAL WIRE MATTRESSES,
PATENT INVALID BEDSTEADS,
HEMENWAYS,
PATENT ADJUSTABLE SCHOOL DESKS AND SEATS,
COMMON FURNITURE of all descriptions.
Prices Low to suit the times.
A CALL SOLICITED.
sept 25 C. E. BURNHAM & CO.

W. MORGAN SMITH,
ARCHITECT,
(Late of Boston.)
OFFICE:—
CUSTOM HOUSE BUILDING (last door south),
SAINT JOHN, N. B.
N.B.—Designs for all classes of Public and Private Buildings Remodelling, Specifications, &c. sep 11—6m

C. McGOURTY & CO.,
49 KING STREET,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
AGENTS for P. DONAHOE, Boston; D. & J. SADLIER, New York; and JAMES DUFFY, Dublin, whose publications are always kept on hand and sold at Publishers prices.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Agents for the Boston "Pilot." Subscriptions received at any time.
All orders promptly attended to.
sept 4—3m C. McGOURTY & CO.

DR. JULIUS H. ARNOLD,
OF BERLIN, PRUSSIA,
Is at the VICTORIA HOTEL, where he can be consulted at any time until the 1st January, 1876.
☞ His specialties are Midwifery, Diseases of Women and Children, Ulceration or Leucorrhœa, Cancers, Eye and Ear, and Fistula in Ano, cured without the knife. June 19 1w

PHOTOGRAPHY!
In all its Branches, Executed in the Best Style.
OLD PICTURES Copied and Enlarged to any size required, and Colored in Oil, Ink and Water Color, at reasonable rates.
HEAD QUARTERS for PICTURE FRAMES, MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, CHROMOS, STEEL ENGRAVINGS, Mottoes, Lithographs, Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views, &c., &c.
LARGEST STOCK. BEST ASSORTMENT.
☞ THE TRADE SUPPLIED. ☜
aug 14—3m

HADWARE.
C. G. BERRYMAN,
12 Charlotte Street,
has in stock a large assortment suitable for
HOUSEKEEPERS,
HOUSE BUILDERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
CABINET MAKERS,
BLACKSMITHS, JOINERS,
MASONS, SHIP CARPENTERS,
SHIP BUILDERS,
MILL OWNERS,
BRIDGE BUILDERS,
FARMERS,
STORE KEEPERS, &c. &c.,
which he offers very low for ASH or APPROVED PAPER.
☞ PLEASE REMEMBER THE ADDRESS,
12 CHARLOTTE STREET,
may 15 Nearly opposite Y. M. C. A. Building.

JAMES H. PULLEN,
CHARLOTTE STREET,
Has on hand a Splendid Assortment of
PAPER HANGINGS,
IN ALL THE
LATEST STYLES,
selected personally, and workmen
To Hang Them in First-Class Style,
PAINTING, GRAINING, GLAZING, &c.,
DONE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
may 10

Just Received ex Str Student.
3 CASES LUMP ALUM;
1 do REFINED BORAX;
5 do COPPERAS;
1 do POWDERED PUMICE STONE;
2 do FLOUR SULPHUR;
3 do EPSOM SALTS;
2 do REFINED SALTPETRE;
1 do BLUE VITRIOL;
1 do ROTTEN STONE.
For sale by
oct 16 JARDINE & CO.

Marble Mantles.
SPLENDID VARIETY, from $25 to $150. The best value ever offered.
BOWES & EVANS,
oct 2 4 Canterbury street.

PLUMS.—30 boxes GREEN GAGE PLUMS, in fine order for sale by
oct 9 JARDINE & CO.

BULBS.
Still on Hand:—
CROCUS, POLYANTHUS, NARCISSUS, SNOW DROP, JONQUIL and TULIP.
They would all flower in the house, planted in earth and kept in a cool situation. They will be sold cheap to clear them off.
J. CHALONER,
nov 13 Corner King and Germain streets.

New Advertisements.

LONDON HOUSE.
WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE,
MARKET SQUARE.
SEPTEMBER 9th, 1875
By Mail Steamers, and Anchor Line Sidonian and Olympia we have received part of our
FALL STOCK!
comprising a General Assortment from the Markets of
London, Manchester, Leeds, Huddersfield, Bradford, Glasgow, Belfast, &c.
NOW READY FOR PERSONAL INSPECTION OF ORDERS, WHICH SHALL HAVE OUR MOST CAREFUL ATTENTION.
DANIEL & BOYD.
sept 11

THE TORONTO
WEEKLY GLOBE-1876
SUBSCRIBE NOW!
ON FRIDAY, 7th January, 1876, THE WEEKLY is to appear in a totally new and improved form.
Instead of 8 large pages as now, it will be made up in 16 pages (of 14 by 20 inches each), and form a handsome yearly volume of 832 pages.
The paper used will be of beautiful quality, greatly superior to that heretofore used.
It will be printed from stereotype plates cast from a new font of type, and consequently will retain a clear and beautiful impression throughout the year.
It will be printed on two new cylinder presses, specially built for the purpose, adapted to the finest press-work, and enabling us to use wood-cut illustrations of the highest character.
It will be folded carefully by machinery, and despatched by the earliest mails on Friday morning.
When necessary to place important intelligence in the hands of our readers, a four-page supplement will be sent with the paper, bringing the news up to the latest hour on Thursday evening.
The matter contained in the Weekly Globe will not be taken as heretofore from the Daily Globe as it appeared in that edition—but shall be recast and condensed or entirely re-written specially for the Weekly.
Special attention will be paid to the Agricultural Department, and the Market Reports.
Several interesting tales by authors of celebrity will be published during the year, and reviews of new books will appear regularly.
A special department for the Ladies, devoted to family topics, fashions, useful receipes, &c., will be a new feature of 1876.
The Cricket, Lacrosse, Yachting, Boating, Fishing, Hunting, and other manly sports will receive judicious attention.
A regular Department of Answers to Correspondents on every subject propounded, will be another new feature for 1876.
As a whole, the Publishers will try to make—and expect to succeed in making—the Weekly Globe as a Miscellany of News and interesting current topics of the day, a good way in advance of anything yet accomplished in Canada.
The subscription price of THE WEEKLY GLOBE shall remain as heretofore TWO DOLLARS *per annum*—with this difference over past years that it shall *hereafter* be delivered *free of postage* to the subscribers. Heretofore the subscriber paid the postage of 20 cents *per annum*,—hereafter the Publishers will pay it.
THE DAILY GLOBE is sent to subscribers in any part of the Dominion or the United States at the rate of SIX DOLLARS PER ANNUM—*Free of Postage!*
THE CANADA FARMER is sent to subscribers in any Part of the Dominion or United States for One Dollar per annum—*Free of Postage!*
☞ All parties ordering the Daily or Weekly or the Canada Farmer between this date and the 1st of January coming, shall receive the paper to the end of 1876 for one year's subscription.
Send in your orders at once to the
GLOBE PRINTING COMPANY,
nov 20—1m TORONTO.

FLAX SEED.
8 BARRELS FLAX SEED.
For sale by
nov 27 JARDINE & CO.

JELLY CANS.
Just Received—A large Lot of
JELLY CANS
AND
GLASS PRESERVE JARS.
For sale Cheap at
H. ROBERTSON'S
July 31 3 King Square

GLASGOW DYE WORKS,
No. 6 HORSFIELD STREET - ST. JOHN, N. B.
SMITH & BURTON,
DYERS, SCOURERS, FRENCH CLEANERS
Are prepared to receive Feathers which Feather Dressers.
Goods of all kinds Cleaned, Dyed and Finished. Full satisfaction guaranteed in all cases as may feel disposed to favor them with their custom. Lace Curtains beautifully Cleaned and Finished. June 19 6m

SUI GENERIS.
PALMAM QUI MERUIT FERAT.
MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS.
UNEQUALED in Pitch, Quality and Volume of Sound, UNAPPROACHED in capacity and excellence of tone by any others. Awarded
THREE HIGHEST MEDALS
AND DIPLOMA OF HONOR AT
VIENNA, 1873; PARIS, 1867.
ONLY American Organs ever awarded any medal in Europe, or which present such extraordinary evidence as to compand a wide sale there.
ALWAYS awarded highest premiums at Industrial Expositions, in America as well as Europe. Out of hundreds there have not been six in all where any other organs have been preferred.
BEST Declared by Eminent Musicians, in both hemispheres, to be unrivaled. See TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR, with opinions of more than One Thousand (sent free).
INSIST on having a Mason & Hamlin. Do not take any other. *Dealers get LARGER COMMISSIONS for selling inferior organs, and for this reason often try very hard to sell something else.*
NEW STYLES with most important improvements ever made. New Solo and Combination Stops. Superb Stagers and other Cases of new designs.
PIANO-HARP CABINET ORGAN An exquisite combination of these instruments.
EASY PAYMENTS. Organs sold for cash; or for monthly or quarterly payments; or rented until rent pays for the organ.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENT FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.
C. FLOOD,
NO. 75 KING STREET, ST. JOHN