

ROBERT MARSHALL,

General Insurance Agent, Notary Public, &c., St. John, N. B.

SAINT JOHN

"DAILY NEWS"

Illustrated

ALMANAC.

1874.

No. 24 King Street, St. John, N. B.

GEORGE STEWART, Jr.,
DRUGGIST

AND

Pharmaceutical Chemist,

AND DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES,
Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Toilet Requisites, &c.

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Newest Styles in every Department.

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AND

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COTTONS, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, LACES,

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THE DAILY NEWS
THE LITERARY
THE WEEKLY
The Capital
The Capital
Twenty copies
any larger number at 5
Postage is extra
Additional copies will be
as it already is the best
Advancements, for a
Voluntary Correspond
office undertaking to do
No Notice taken of a
communications not return

"LOVE LIGHTENS LABOR."

PROSPECTUS OF THE NEWS for 1874.

THE SAINT JOHN DAILY NEWS

Steadily maintains its first-class journalistic position. It keeps pace with the times, and endeavors to meet the demands of its patrons for the latest and most reliable news, foreign and local, and for the candid, intelligent discussion of subjects of public concern. It is Liberal and Progressive in its policy, and truly independent in tone, caring for nothing, when public questions are being considered, but the best interests of the people. Its staff will compare favorably with that of any paper of like dimensions in the Dominion, being comprised altogether of persons trained to the business, who have earned for themselves the right to claim first-class positions in the profession. Its facilities for obtaining information are unrivalled. It is issued on good paper, with first-class material, and is printed on one of the fastest and most complete presses in the Maritime Provinces. It circulates in all the cities and towns of New Brunswick, and wherever in either of the Maritime Provinces, the railways, the steamboat lines or the express companies will enable it to be placed.

THE TRI-WEEKLY EDITION

of the News is still as popular as ever in all districts, but especially in those not favored with a mail more frequently than thrice a week, as it gives to its readers all the reading matter that appears in the Daily Edition, and of course at a saving cost in the matter of subscription and postage.

THE WEEKLY EDITION

of the News is still a favorite. It has a large circle of warm friends, whose efforts in its behalf have enabled it largely to extend its popularity. During the coming year it will be kept quite up to if not ahead, of its former standard of excellence, and its proprietors will do all in their power to make it deserving of a renewal of active exertions in its favor, by local agents and by friends generally everywhere.

THE TERMS

of the several Editions will be the same as formerly, as will be seen by the following:—

THE DAILY NEWS, two cents per copy. Annual subscription \$5.
 THE TRI-WEEKLY NEWS, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, two cents per copy. Annual subscription, \$2.50.
 THE WEEKLY NEWS every Wednesday, at four cents per copy. Annual subscription price:—

One Copy,.....	\$1.00
Five Copies, to Club Agents,.....	4.00
Ten Copies, do	7.50
Fifteen Copies, do	11.50
Twenty Copies, do	15.00

and any larger number at same rate.

Postage twenty cents per copy for a year, payable either at the publication office or at the office of delivery. An extra copy will be sent to a club of twenty. Additions allowed to be made to Clubs at any time. These rates make the WEEKLY NEWS the cheapest, as it already is the best family newspaper issued in the Maritime Provinces. Advertisements, to a limited number, will be inserted in the WEEKLY NEWS. Voluntary Correspondence, containing news matter, solicited from any quarter of the Dominion, the office undertaking to put it in shape on receipt.

No Notice taken of anonymous correspondence without the name of the writer in confidence. Rejected communications not returned.

WILLIS & MOTT,
PROPRIETORS.

Rates of Postage on all matter transmissible by Post within Canada to Great Britain, France and the United States.

NOTE.—The Postage upon all matter included in this Table should be pre-paid by Postage Stamps.

Description of Matter.	To Great Britain by Mail Steam Packets, Cunard and other Steam Packets sailing from Quebec, etc.	To Great Britain by Cunard and other Steam Packets sailing from New York.	To France by Mail Steam Packets sailing from Quebec, etc.	To United States.	(a) CANADIAN PACKET BOOK POST	(b) CUNARD PACKET BOOK POST.
Letters.....	3 cts. per ½ oz., pre-paid.	8 cts. per half ounce.	15 cts. per ½ oz., pre-paid.	cents per half ounce.	Not exceeding 1 oz. 2 cents. 1 to 2 ozs. 4 2 to 4 ozs. 6 4 to 8 ozs. 8 8 to 12 ozs. 10 12 ozs. to 1 lb. 12 and so on	Not exceeding 1 oz. 4 cents. 1 to 2 ozs. 6 2 to 4 ozs. 8 4 to 8 ozs. 10 8 to 12 ozs. 12 12 ozs. to 1 lb. 14 and so on
Local or "Drop Letters," (that is, letters for the Office at which they are posted.)	1 cent each stamp.	1 cent each stamp.	1 cent each stamp.	Unpaid—taxed 10c.		
Books.....	1 cent per 2 ounces.	Can Pack's Book Post a	Can Pack's Book Post a	1 cent in addition to subject on delivery to U. S. Postage.		
Chairs de Visite, Circulars (Printed), Handbills, Lithographed Letters and Circulars, Newspapers, Canadian, Newspapers (transient), School Books and occasional Publications.	1 cent each when sent singly or 1 cent per 2 ounces.	do	do	do		
Parcel Post Packages, Parcels of Merchandise for sale, Periodicals, Photographs in Cases, Press Current.	See Rates, &c., in Note.	Can Pack's Book Post a	Can Pack's Book Post a	do		
Book and Newspaper Manuscripts, Printed Matter (of all kinds), Samples of Merchandise, School Returns (by School to Superintendent, even although filled up in writing).	1 cent per 2 ounces.	Can Pack's Book Post a	Can Pack's Book Post a	do		

(c) FRENCH BOOK POST.	(d) PARCEL POST.
Not exceeding 2 ozs. 4 cents. 2 to 4 ozs. 6 4 to 8 ozs. 8 8 to 12 ozs. 10 12 ozs. to 1 lb. 12 and so on	Not exceeding ½ lb. 12 cents. ½ lb. to 1 lb. 25 1 lb. to 1½ lbs. 37½ 1½ lbs. to 2 lbs. 50 2 lbs. to 2½ lbs. 62½ 2½ lbs. to 3 lbs. 75

Book and Newspaper Manuscripts, Printed Matter (of all kinds), Samples of Merchandise, School Returns (by School to Superintendent, even although filled up in writing).

MEMO.

Rates of Postage

Canadian letters, and 3 cents for ever; Unpaid letters are per ½ oz. Postal Canada, Columbia, Vancouver, itoba, and Prince Edward 3 cents per ½ oz. If 1 per ½ oz. if not prepaid and 1 ½ cent be prepaid.

UNITED STATES.—age on letters between Canada and the United States, 6 cents per prepaid, 8 cents per 10 cents per ½ oz. If to, or received from on which stamps are sent less than 1 postage to which liable, are rated as no credit being given.

The single rate of letters between any place and any place in the Dominion is, by Canadian on Saturday, 6 cents; New York Steamer, Tuesday, 8 cents per ½

Parcel

Parcels may be for any office in Canada for every 8 oz.; weight 4 lbs., and the postage paid by stamp. The have the words "By plainly written on the

Registrar

The following are as well as the ordinary must be prepaid at which posted:—

On letters to Canada, or Prince Edward; on letters to the United States, 6 cents; any place in the United States, 8 cents; on parcels, of any part of Canada, books, packets, and in the United Kingdom.

When letters are whatever destination, and registration fees are paid by stamps. The registration fee on letters to the United Kingdom, and places abroad, is paid wholly in stamps.

A Registered letter is delivered to the party addressed or her order. The does not make the sender responsible for its safe conveyance, but the sender must secure, by rendering it, its safe passage when passing through the post office.

Post Office Department of Canada.

Rates of Postage on Letters.

Canadian letters, 3 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and 3 cents for every fraction of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Unpaid letters are charged 5 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Postal cards 1 cent.

The rate of Postage to British Columbia, Vancouver's Island, Manitoba, and Prince Edward Island is 3 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. if prepaid; 5 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. if not prepaid. To Newfoundland 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. must be prepaid.

UNITED STATES.—The rate of postage on letters between any place in Canada and the United States is, if prepaid, 6 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; if unpaid, 10 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Letters addressed to, or received from United States, on which stamps are affixed, representing less than the amount of postage to which the letters are liable, are rated as wholly unpaid, no credit being given for partial payment.

The single rate of postage on letters between any place in Canada and any place in the United Kingdom is, by Canadian Packet, sailing on Saturday, 6 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; by New York Steamer, sailing on Wednesday, 8 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Parcel Post.

Parcels may be forwarded betwixt any offices in Canada, at 12 cents for every 5 oz.; weight not to exceed 4 lbs., and the postage must be prepaid by stamp. The parcel should have the words "By Parcel Post" plainly written on the address.

Registration.

The following are the fees which, as well as the ordinary postage, must be prepaid at the office at which posted:—

On letters to Canada, Newfoundland, or Prince Edward Island, 2 cents; on letters to any place in the United States, 5 cents; on letters to any place in the United Kingdom, 8 cents; on parcels, packets, &c., to any part of Canada, 5 cents; on books, packets, and newspapers, to the United Kingdom, 8 cents.

When letters are registered for whatever destination, both postage and registration fees should be prepaid by stamps. The postage and registration fee on letters addressed to the United Kingdom, the United States, and places abroad, must be paid wholly in stamps or money.

A registered letter can only be delivered to the party addressed or to his or her order. The registration does not make the Post Office responsible for its safe delivery, it simply makes its transmission more secure, by rendering it improbable to trace it when passing from one place

to another in Canada, and at least to the frontier or port of despatch.

Postage stamps, to be used in payment of the several rates, are issued as follows:—3 cent stamp, to prepay drop letters; 2 cent stamp, to prepay Transient Newspapers, Registered Letters; 3 cent stamp, to prepay the ordinary letter rate; 6 cent stamp, to prepay the rate on United States letters; 6 cent stamp, to prepay the rate to England via Canadian Packet; 8 cent stamp, to prepay rate to England, *via*, Cunard Packet.

A mutilated stamp, or a stamp cut in half is not recognised.

Money Orders.

Money Orders, payable in the Dominion, may be obtained at any Money Order Office of which a list can be seen at any Post Office, at the following rates:—

Under and up to \$10, 5 cents, over \$10 and not exceeding \$20, 10 cents, and 10 cents for every additional \$20 up to \$100, above which sum no single order can issue; in New Brunswick, 5 cents on each \$10.

Money Orders on England, Ireland and Scotland.—Money Orders payable at any Money Order Office in Great Britain and Ireland, can be obtained in any Money Order Office. The orders are drawn in Sterling, the commission chargeable being for £2 and under, 25 cents; from £2 to £5 50 cents; from £5 to £7, 75 cents; from £7 to £10, \$1. No order can be drawn for more than £10, but any number of orders for £10 each may be procured.

The rate of commission charged on orders on Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward's Island over and above the currency value of the sterling is as follows:—

For orders not exceeding \$5 sterling..... 25 cts.
For \$5 and not exc. \$10 sterl. 50 cts.
" 10 " " 25 " 75 cts.
" 15 " " 20 " \$1

Money Orders are now issued on British India at the following rates:—

For sums not exc. £2 sterl. 80 cts.
Above £2 and " £5 " 60 cts.
" £5 " " £7 " 90 cts.
" £7 " " £10 " \$1.20

Post Office Savings Bank.

Post Office Savings Banks, having the direct security of the Dominion, to every depositor for repayment of all moneys deposited, with the interest due thereon.

Duties on Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange.

Stamps required for Single Notes, Drafts, and Bills of Exchange,—3 cents for \$100; 3 cents every additional \$100; 3 cents every additional fraction of \$100.

For Notes and Drafts, Bills in Duplicate.—2 cents on each part of \$100; 2 cents for each part of every additional \$100; 2 cents on each part and every additional fraction of \$100.

For Notes, Drafts, and Bills, in more parts than two.—1 cent on each part of \$100; 1 cent on each part for every additional \$100; 1 cent on each part for every additional fraction of \$100.

\$25, 1 cent; \$25 and upwards to \$50, 2 cents; \$50 and upwards to \$100, 3 cents; interest payable at maturity to be counted as principal. The fourth clause of the Stamp Act enacts that any cheque upon a chartered bank or licensed banker, or on any savings bank, if the same shall be payable on demand; or any Post Office money order and any municipal debenture, or coupon of such debenture shall be free of duty under this Act.

Festivals, Anniversaries, &c., FOR THE YEAR 1874.

Epiphany.....	Jan.	6
Septuagesima Sunday.....	Feb.	9
Quinquagesima—Shrove Sun.....	23	
Ash Wednesday.....	23	
St. David.....	May.	1
Quinquagesima—1st Sun. in Lent.....	3	
St. Patrick.....	17	
Annunciation—Lady Day.....	25	
Palm Sunday.....	31	
Good Friday.....	11	
Easter Sunday.....	11	
Low Sunday.....	18	
St. George.....	23	
Ascension Sunday.....	May	18
Ascension Day—Holy Thursday.....	22	
Birth of Queen Victoria.....	24	
Feast of—Whit Sunday.....	June	1
Trinity Sunday.....	5	
Corpus Christi.....	12	
Ascension of Queen Victoria.....	19	
Proclamation.....	20	
Midsummer Day.....	24	
Donation Day.....	July	1
Michaelmas Day.....	Sept.	29
Birth of Prince of Wales.....	Nov.	9
St. Andrew.....	30	
First Sunday in Advent.....	30	
St. Thomas.....	Dec.	21
Christmas Day.....	25	

Foreign Coins—British Value.

Cent—America, 10	
Crusado Nova—Portugal, 32 1/2	
Dollar—Spanish, 48 1/2; American, 48 1/2	
Ducat—Vander, Sweden, 10 1/2	
Saxony, 16 1/2; Denmark, 32 1/2	
Florin—Prussia, Poland, 16 1/2; Wintania, 16 1/2	
Franc, or Livre—French, 16 1/2	
Guilder—Dutch, 16 1/2; German, 16 1/2	
Louis d'or—(Old) 16s 6d.—Louis or Napoleo 16s 1/2	
Moldova—Feringal, 32 1/2	
Pagoda—Asia, 32 1/2	
Pistole—Arabian, 48 1/2; Spanish, 32 1/2	
Pistole—Spain, or Barbary, 16s 3d; Italy, 16s 6d; Sicily, 16s 6d	
Rial—Portugal, 16s 1/2; 1/4 a Millon, 48 1/2	
Rial—3 to a dollar, 64 1/2	
Rix-dollar—German, 16 1/2; Dutch, 16s 1/2; Denmark, and Sweden, 48 1/2	
Rouble—Russian, 32 1/2	
Rupia—Asia, Silver, 16s 1/2; Ditto, Gold, 32 1/2	
Sol, or Sou—French, 16 1/2	



CITY OF MONTREAL.

1874—JANUARY—31 days.

The Moon's Changes.		Sun rises	Sun sets	Sun's Declin. South.	Moon R. & S.
		h. m.	h. m.	D. Min.	h. m.
1	Th	NEW Year's Day. (See "Stray Notes.")	7 47 4	21 23	01 6 40
2	F	Dr. Andrew Ure, an eminent chemist, dies.	7 47 4	22 22	55 Rises
3	S		7 47 4	23 22	50 5 29
4	S	2d Sun. of Christ. Twelfth Day Eve.	7 46 4	24 22	44 6 33
5	M	Epiphany.	7 46 4	25 22	37 7 38
6	Tu	Allan Ramsay, the Scotch poet, d. 1787.	7 46 4	26 22	30 8 40
7	W	Sir David Baird takes possession of the Cape of Good Hope, 1806.	7 45 4	28 22	23 9 42
8	Th	M. Russell Mitford d. 1855.	7 45 4	29 22	10 10 41
9	F		7 45 4	30 22	07 11 40
10	S		7 44 4	31 21	58 Mrn.
11	S	1st Sun. of Epiph. Hilary Term begins.	7 44 4	32 21	49 0 42
12	M	Plough Monday.	7 43 4	33 21	39 1 44
13	Tu		7 42 4	34 21	29 2 50
14	W	Mdme. de Sevigné d. 1696.	7 42 4	35 21	19 3 58
15	Th	Dr. Sam. Parr born, 1747.	7 40 4	37 21	08 5 08
16	F	Sir J. Moore killed at the battle of Corunna, 1809.	7 40 4	38 20	57 6 18
17	S	He was born in 1761.	7 39 4	39 20	45 7 18
18	S	2d Sun. of Epiph. Isaac Disraeli dies 1848.	7 39 4	41 20	33 Sets.
19	M	English Parliament meets 1265.	7 38 4	42 20	21 6 39
20	Tu		7 37 4	43 20	08 7 56
21	W	St. Vincent's Day. In some places, from the weather of this day, the peasantry prognosticate that of the future season.	7 36 4	45 19	55 9 14
22	Th		7 35 4	46 19	41 10 30
23	F		7 34 4	47 19	27 11 42
24	S		7 33 4	49 19	13 Mrn.
25	S	3rd Sun. of Epiph. Conversion of St. Paul.	7 32 4	51 18	58 0 55
26	M	Mozart, one of the most eminent of musical composers, born 1756.	7 32 4	52 18	43 2 08
27	Tu		7 32 4	53 18	28 3 19
28	W		7 31 4	54 18	12 4 28
29	Th		7 31 4	56 17	55 5 34
30	F	George III. d. at Windsor, Charles I. executed, 1364.	7 30 4	58 17	40 6 28
31	S	Hilary Term ends.	7 28 5	00 17	23 7 09

STRAY NOTES.

1.—"The King of Light, Father of aet Time, Hath brought about that day which is the prime To the slow-gleaming months, when every eye Wears symptoms of a sober jollity."

Every first of January that we arrive at is an imaginary milestone on the turnpike track of human life; at once a resting-place for thought and meditation, and a starting-point for fresh exertion in the performance of our journey. The man who does not at least propose to himself to be better this year than he was last, must be either very good or very bad indeed! And only to propose to be better is something; if nothing else, it is an acknowledgment of our need to be so, which is the first step towards amendment. But, in fact, to propose to oneself to do well, positively; for there is no such thing as a stationary point in human endeavours. He who is not worse to-day than he was yesterday, is better; and he who is not better, is worse.

6.—Epiphany is derived from a Greek word signifying appearance. The festival occurs twelve days after Christmas, and is held in commemoration of our Saviour's manifestation to the Gentiles by a blazing star.

7.—On the 7th January, 1645, Mr. John Evelyn was present at a peculiar ceremony, which seems to have been of annual occurrence at Rome. It was a sermon preached to a compulsory congregation of Jews, with a view to their conversion. Mr. Evelyn says, "They are constrained to sit till the hour is done, but it is with malice in their countenances, and so much spitting, humming, coughing, and motion, that it is almost impossible they should hear a word from the preacher. A conversion is very rare."

12.—Plough Monday is the first Monday after Epiphany, and was observed by our ancestors by drawing a plough in procession on this day, indicating the period for renewing rural labours after Christmas.

20.—In December, 1264, when that extraordinary man, Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester—a medieval Cromwell—held the weak king Henry III. in his power, and was really the head of the State, a parliament was summoned, in which there should be two

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All kinds of re
ort of Portland
country.
We keep all
CHEA
Please call an

JAMES ADAMS & Co.,

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BRITISH AND FOREIGN

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 SHAWLS, MANTLES, LACES,
 RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, CORSETS,
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 GLOVES, HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS,
 UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, MOROCCO BAGS, &c.

MILLINERY AND MANTLES IN STOCK,

And Made to Order at Shortest Notice.

STEAM CARRIAGE AND SLEIGH MANUFACTORY,

Town of Portland, Saint John, N. B.

THE SUBSCRIBERS KEEP ON HAND AND MANUFACTURE TO ORDER

COVERED AND OPEN CARRIAGES

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Team Waggons and Slovens, Wheel-barrow and Trucks.

All kinds of repairing done at short notice and delivered free to any part of Portland or City. Particular attention paid to orders from the country.

We keep all kinds of Carriage and Sleigh stock on hand for sale

CHEAP FOR CASH ONLY.

Please call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

PRICE & SHAW,

Main Street, Portland.

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NOTES.

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ESTABLISHED 25 YEARS.

EDMUND E. KENNAY

Pianoforte Manufacturer

AND DEALER IN

ENGLISH & AMERICAN PIANOFORTES

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SOLE AGENT FOR NEW BRUNSWICK FOR

Mason & Hamlin's

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ORGANS

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84 AND 86 KING STREET,

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

OYSTERS IN ALL STYLES

SERVED WHEN IN SEASON.

Meals are served at all hours during the day and evening, with a choice Bill of Fare to select from.

GEORGE SPARROW,

Proprietor.

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" THAT WHICH IS WELL DONE, IS TWICE DONE."

knights for each county, and two citizens for every borough—the first clear acknowledgment of the Commons' element in the State. This parliament met on the 20th of January in that magnificent hall at Westminster which still survives so interesting a monument of many of the most memorable events of English history.

29.—For ten years previous to his death, George III. laboured under mental eclipse, and took no part in public life. His last days have been touched upon with singular pathos by Thackeray, in his Lectures on the Four Georges. "I have," he says, "seen his picture as it was taken at this time, hanging in the apartment of his daughter, the Landgravine of Hesse Homburg—amidst books and Windsor furniture, and a hundred fond reminiscences of her English home. The poor old man is represented in a purple gown, his snowy beard falling over his breast—the star of his famous order still idly shining on it. He was not only sightless; he became utterly deaf. All light, all reason, all sound of human voices, all the pleasures of this world of God were taken from him. Some slight lucid moments he had: in one of which, the queen, desiring to see him, found him singing a hymn, and accompanying himself on the harpsichord. When he had finished, he knelt down and prayed alone for her, and then for his family, and then for the nation, concluding with a prayer for himself, that it might please God to avert his heavy calamity from him; but, if not, to give him resignation to submit. He then burst into tears, and his reason again fled.

"What preacher need moralise on this story? what words save the simplest are requisite to tell it? It is too terrible for tears. The thought of such misery strikes me down in submission before the Ruler of kings and men, the Monarch supreme over empires and republics, the inscrutable Dispenser of life, death, happiness, victory."

A VISIT FROM ROYALTY.

"A sovereign's great example forms a people."—MALLETT.

PETER I., Czar of Russia, truly deserved the name of Great; he was one of the most extraordinary men that ever appeared on the great stage of the world, in any age or country; a being full of contradictions, yet consistent in all he did; a promoter of literature, art, and science, yet without education himself. "He gave a polish," says Voltaire, "to his people, and was himself a savage. He taught them the art of war, of which he was himself ignorant. From the sight of a small boat on the river Moskwa, he erected a powerful fleet, made himself an expert and active shipwright, sailor, pilot, and commander. He changed the manners, customs, and laws of the Russians, and lives in their memory as the father of his country."

In 1698 he visited England to study the theory of shipbuilding, and stayed there four months. As he did not come in a public character, he was placed under the especial charge of the Marquis of Carmarthen, with whom he became very intimate. It is stated in a private letter that they used to spend their evenings frequently together in drinking hot pepper and brandy. After staying for a month in London, the Czar and his suite removed to John Evelyn's house, Sayes Court, close to Deptford Dockyard. It had been let by Evelyn to Admiral Benbow, whose term had just expired. A doorway was broken through the boundary-wall of the dockyard, to communicate with the dwelling-house, the grounds, which once were beautifully laid out, had been much damaged by the admiral, but the Czar loved a decidedly worse tenant. Evelyn's servant wrote to him:—"There is a household of people right near, the Czar lies next your library, and dines in the parlour every your study. He dines at ten o'clock and six at night; is very often at home a whole day; very often the king's was cut off by water, dressed several times. The king is expected there this day; the best parlour is pretty clean for him to be entertained in.

The king pays for all he has." The Czar and his retinue remained here only three weeks, but the damage done to the house and gardens was estimated at £150.

Of his stay amongst us some rather amusing incidents are recorded. He was continually annoyed by the crowds in the streets of London. As he was one day walking along the Strand with the Marquis of Carmarthen, a porter with a load on his shoulder rudely pushed against him, and drove him into the road. He was extremely indignant and ready to knock the man down; but the marquis, interfering, saved the offender, only telling him that the gentleman he had so rudely run against was "the Czar." The porter, turning round, replied with a grin, "Czar! we are all Czars here." But Peter's aversion to a crowd was carried sometimes to an extraordinary length. At a birthday ball at St. James's, instead of joining the company, he was put into a small room, whence he could see all that passed, without himself being observed. When he went to see King William in Parliament, he was placed on the roof of the house to peep in at the window, when king and people so laughed at him that he was obliged to retire. During term-time he was taken into Westminster Hall. He inquired who all those busy people in black gowns and flowing wigs were, and what they were about. Being answered, "They are lawyers, sire—" "Lawyers!" said he, much astonished, "why, I have but two in my whole dominions, and I believe I shall hang one of them the moment I get home." At his departure from England, he presented to the king a ruy, valued at £10,000, which he brought in his waistcoat pocket, and placed in William's hand, wrapped in a piece of brown paper!—*Abridged from Chambers' "Book of Days."*



CATHEDRAL AT WORMS.



CITY OF QUEBEC.

1874—FEBRUARY—28 days

The Moon's Changes.		Sun	Sun	Sun's	Moon
F. Moon, 1,645 m. N. Moon, 16,521 ev.		rises	sets	Decln.	B. & S.
1. Cr. 9, 11.35 2. 1st Cr. 23, 5.51 m.		h. m.	h. m.	D. Min.	h. m.
1	S Septuagesima Su.	7 27	5 1	17 6	5 26
2	M Lentisimas Day.	7 26	5 2	16 49	6 28
3	Tu Cromwell's army besieges Hume Castle, Berwick.	7 25	5 3	16 32	7 30
4	W 1651. The Gov. answers the summons:—	7 23	5 16	14 8	8 30
5	Th "I Willie of the Waste, And now in my castle, And a' the dogs in the town, Shand gars me gang down."	7 22	5 6	15 56	9 30
6	F	7 20	5 8	15 57	10 31
7	S	7 19	5 9	15 19	10 31
8	S Septagesima Sun.	7 18	5 11	15 00	Mrn.
9	M Bish. Hooper burnt, 1846.	7 17	5 13	14 41	0 35
10	Tu Queen Vic. married, 1840.	7 16	5 14	14 21	1 40
11	W Mary, Queen of England—"Bloody Mary," b. 1516.	7 14	5 16	14 2	2 48
12	Th David Allan, Scotch painter, born, 1744.	7 13	5 17	13 42	3 57
13	F	7 11	5 18	13 22	5 1
14	S St. Valentine.	7 9	5 19	13 2	5 55
15	S Quinquages. Su.	7 8	5 20	12 41	6 39
16	M Lindlay Murray d. 1826.	7 6	5 22	12 20	Sets.
17	Tu Shrove Tuesday.	7 4	5 24	12 00	5 51
18	W Ash Wednesday.	7 3	5 25	11 38	8 10
19	Th	7 1	5 27	11 17	9 26
20	F Dav. Garrick, celebratd Eng. actor, b. 1716.	7 00	5 28	10 56	10 42
21	S	6 59	5 30	10 34	11 59
22	S 1st Sun. in Lent.	6 57	5 31	10 12	Mrn.
23	M Sir Joshua Reynolds, the great Eng. port. painter, and Pres. of Roy. Acad. d. 1792.	6 55	5 33	9 50	1 11
24	Tu	6 53	5 34	9 28	2 22
25	W	6 51	5 35	9 6	3 29
26	Th Wm. Kitchiner, litterateur d. 1827, at St. Pancras.	6 49	5 37	8 41	4 26
27	F	6 47	5 39	8 21	5 11
28	S Thos. Moore, poet, d. 1862.	6 46	5 39	7 59	6 49

STRAY NOTES.

14.—The custom of sending valentines on the 14th February took its rise from a superstitious heathen habit, following which youths used to send their favorites a kind of love-letter in honour of one of their goddesses, as they supposed that on this day birds chose their mates. St. Valentine was a holy priest, "a valiant and noble knight of God," who suffered martyrdom in the persecution under the Roman Emperor Claudius II., in the year 270.

It was formerly the custom for a lover to send some substantial proof of affection to the object of his regard. Pepys, in his "Diary" boasts that he sent to his wife, when she was staying at Sir W. Batten's, "half a dozen pairs of gloves, and a pair of silk stockings, and garters, for her valentine." There were frequently mottoes attached to such gifts, of a complimentary kind.

17.—Shrove Tuesday gets its name from the ancient practice of confessing sins and being shrived or shrove—i.e., obtaining absolution—on this day. In Scotland it is called Fasten's E'en. The character of the day as a popular festival is mirthful. In bygone days the merriment began, strictly speaking, the day before, on what was called *Collop Monday*, from the habit of eating collops of salted meat and eggs on that day. Pancakes and Shrove Tuesday are always associated together in the popular mind. Shrove Tuesday may occur on any day between the 2nd of February and the 8th of March.

18.—The name Ash Wednesday is derived from the notable ceremony of this day in the Romish Church. It being thought proper to remind the faithful, at the commencement of the great penitential season of Lent, that they were but dust and ashes, the priest took a quantity of ashes, blessed them, and sprinkled them with holy water. The worshipper then approaching in sackcloth, the priest took up some of the ashes on the end of his fingers, and made with them the mark of the cross on the worshipper's forehead, saying, *Memento, homo, quia cinis es, et in pulverem reverteris* (Remember, man, that you are of ashes, and into dust will return).

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FURNACE WORK AND JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

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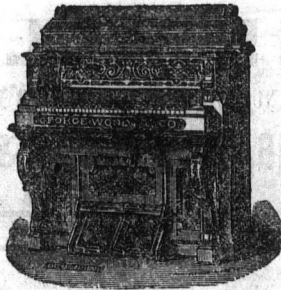
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23.—Tucker bearing of Bay was a more us Raffaele "7] tion of a very the more objec scripte eye but economy of life sees to be the end of happiness ment by means

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"THE HEALTHIEST FEAST COSTS THE LEAST."

The ashes used were commonly made of the palms consecrated on the Palm Sunday of the previous year. In England, soon after the Reformation, the use of ashes was discontinued as a "vain show," and Ash Wednesday thence became only a day of marked solemnity, with a memorial of the original character in a reading in the Church Service of the curses denounced against impenitent sinners.

23.—Tucker, Dean of Gloucester, once observed in the hearing of Reynolds, the great artist, that a pin-maker was a more useful and valuable member of society than Rabelais. "That," retorted Reynolds, "is an observation of a very narrow mind—a mind that is confined to the mere object of commerce—that sees with a microscopic eye but a part of the great machine of the economy of life, and thinks that small part which he sees to be the whole. Commerce is the means, not the end of happiness or pleasure; the end is rational enjoyment by means of the arts and sciences."

24.—Dr. Kitchener has attained considerable fame through his pleasant gossiping "Cook's Oracle." Though always an epicure and fond of experiments in cookery, and exceedingly particular in the choice of his viands, and in their mode of preparation for the table, Kitchener was regular and even abstemious in his general habits. His dinners were cooked according to his own method; he dined at five; supper was served at half-past nine, and at eleven he retired. Every Tuesday evening he gave a *conversations*, at which he delighted to bring together professors and amateurs of all the sciences and the polite arts. For the regulation of the party the doctor had a placard over his drawing-room chimney-piece, inscribed, "Come at seven, go at eleven."

It is said George Colman the younger, being introduced to Kitchener on one of his evenings, and reading this admonition, found an opportunity to insert in the placard, after "go," the pronoun "it," which, it must be admitted, materially altered the reading.

AN ORIGINAL WOOLING.

"The pleasantest part of a man's life is generally that which passes in courtship."—ADDISON.

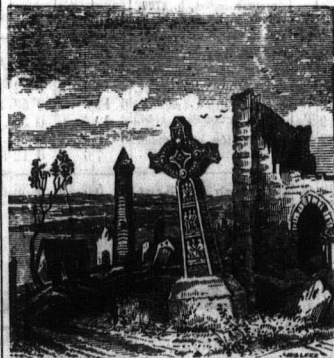
THE "Brothers Grimm" were two of the greatest philologists and critical archaeologists that Germany—one might almost say the world—has ever possessed. The two, Jacob and Wilhelm, laboured always in company, and their learning and industry was only surpassed by the beautiful simplicity and affection which characterized their progress and mutual intercourse through life. We have met with some interesting particulars connected with the marriage of Wilhelm Grimm; they appeared some years since in the columns of a widely-circulated newspaper, and certainly merit preserving here—

"From morn till night they—the brothers—worked together in contiguous rooms for nearly sixty years. United in literary labour, they never separated socially. A librarian's office or a professorship conferred upon one of them was never accepted until an analogous post had been created for the other. William installed Jacob in the library of Marburg, Jacob drawing William after him to the university of Göttingen. They lived in the same house, and it is more than a fable they intended to marry the same lady; or rather, they intended not. The story is that an old aunt, taking consideration on the two elderly bachelors, and apprehensive of the pecuniary consequences of their students life, resolved to provide them with partners fit to take care of them after her death. After great reluctance, the two philological professors were brought to see the sense of the plan. They agreed to marry, but on this condition, that one of them should be spared, and the wife of the other obliged to look after the finances and care of both. A young lady being produced, the question of who should be the victim was argued for an hour between the unlucky candidates. Nay, it was even alleged that the publication of one of their

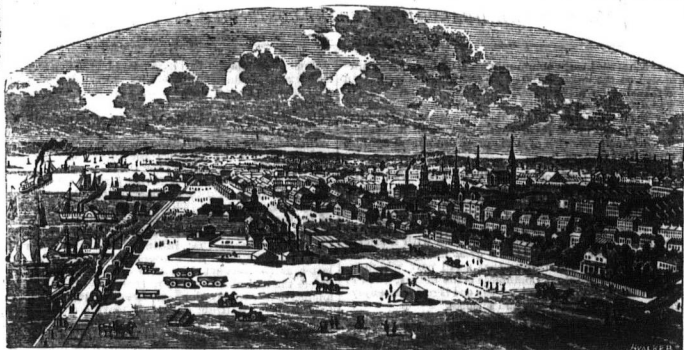
volumes was delayed full eight days by the matrimonial difference. At length Jacob, being the elder, was convinced of his higher duty to take the leap. But he had no idea how to set to work and ingratiate himself with the lady. Half from a desire to encourage his brother, and half from a wish to take some share of the burden, William offered to come to the rescue in this emergency, and try to gain favour with the future Mrs. Grimm. Then Cupid interfered and took the matter into his own hands. The lady being a lovely girl of twenty-two, distinguished by qualities of heart and head, proved too many for the amateur. She had been entirely ignorant of the honours intended for her, and the fraternal compact to which she had given occasion; and it is perhaps for this very reason that, falling in love with her resolute antagonist, she so changed the feelings of the latter as to convert him into a slave and admirer before the end of the week. Then arose a difficulty of another but, equally delicate nature. Over head and ears in love, William dared not make a clean breast of it to the fair lady. In his conscience he accused himself of felony against his brother. He had broken their agreement, he had robbed him of his bride. He felt more like a villain than ever he did in his life. But Heaven knew what it did in furnishing him with an old aunt. Stepping in at the right moment, and acquainting Jacob with what had been going on before his eyes, this useful creature cut the Gordian-knot in a trice. So far from getting into a fury, and hating his brother for what he could not help, Jacob was barbarous enough to declare that this was the most joyous tidings he had ever received. So Wilhelm was married, Jacob making off for the Harz, and raving about among the hills and vales with the feelings of an escaped convict." The marriage, it is pleasant to add, was a very happy one.

CAPTAIN BROOK says the following is the method of catching tigers in India—A man carries a board on which a human figure is painted. As soon as he arrives at the den, he knocks behind the board with a stick; the noise suddenly rouses the tiger, when he flies in a direct line at the board and grasps it; and the man behind clinches his claws into the wood, and so secures him.

A LADY made a Christmas present to an old servant a few days before it might have been expected. It was gratefully received, with the following Irishman expression of thanks:—"I am very much obliged to you indeed, ma'am; and wish you many returns of the season before it comes."



ANCIENT ROUND TOWER AND CROSS, IRELAND.



CITY OF TORONTO.

1874—MARCH—31 days.

The Moon's Changes.		Sun rises	Sun sets	Sun's Declin. South.	Moon R. & S.
F. Moon, 3, 0.27 m.	N. Moon, 13, 0.8 m.				
L. Qr., 11, 4.40 m.	F. Qr. 24, 5.37 af.				
1 S	2nd Sund. in Lent. See Notes.	h. m.	h. m.	D. Min.	h. m.
2 M		6 44	5 42	7 36	6 19
3 Tu	Geo. Herbert, poet, Rector of Bemerton, d. 1633.	6 42	5 43	7 13	Rises
4 W		6 40	5 44	6 50	6 22
5 Th	Dr. Thos. Arne, musical composer, d. 1778. He wrote some exquisite songs and glses.	6 39	5 45	6 27	7 22
6 F		6 37	5 47	6 4	8 21
7 S		6 36	5 48	5 41	9 21
8 S	3rd Sund. in Lent.	6 34	5 49	5 17	10 25
9 M	Dr. Gall, the founder of phrenology, b. at Tiefenbrunn, 1767.	6 31	5 51	4 54	11 30
10 Tu		6 29	5 53	4 31	Mrn.
11 W	Eruption of Mount Etna, 1693.	6 27	5 54	4 7	0 36
12 Th		6 25	5 55	3 44	1 42
13 F	Jn. P. Daniel, an eminent metaphysicist, b. 1790.	6 24	5 56	3 20	2 47
14 S	Mar. Gen. Wade d. 1761.	6 22	5 58	2 57	3 44
15 S	4th Sund. in Lent.	6 18	6 1	2 9	5 9
16 M	Gus. III. of Sweden assass.	6 16	6 2	1 46	5 40
17 Tu	St. Patrick. [1792.]	6 14	6 3	1 22	6 9
18 W	Amer. Stamp Act repealed by an Act of Par., 1766.	6 12	6 4	0 58	Sets.
19 T		6 10	6 6	0 55	8 18
20 F	Sir I. Newton, philosopher, d. at Kensington, 1721.	6 9	6 7	0 11	9 36
21 S		6 7	6 8	0 12	10 54
22 S	5th Sund. in Lent.	6 5	6 9	0 36	Mrn.
23 M		6 3	6 11	0 59	0 9
24 Tu	Paul I., Emp. Rus., strangled in his bedroom, 1801.	6 1	6 12	1 23	1 21
25 W	Annunciation, Lady Day.	5 59	6 13	1 46	2 23
26 Th	Duclos, Frch. auth., d. 1772.	5 57	6 15	2 10	3 8
27 F	James I. of Eng., and VI. of Scotland d. 1625.	5 55	6 16	2 33	3 51
28 S		5 53	6 17	2 57	4 24
29 S	Palm Sunday.	5 52	6 18	3 20	4 49
30 M	Beethoven, musical composer, d., 1827.	5 50	6 20	3 44	5 12
31 Tu		5 47	6 21	4 07	5 31

STRAY NOTES.

2.—Johnson and Garrick start on the morning of this day from Lichfield, 1737. They "rode and tide" to London, the great lexicographer with his twopence-halfpenny in his pocket, and Gery with something less. The latter, then in his twenty-third year, entered as a scholastic pupil of Colson, at Rochester, and Johnson sought employment in translation and the drama; his friends having great expectations that he would "turn out a fine tragedy writer."

3.—George Herbert was of noble birth, though chiefly known as a pious country clergyman; "Holy George Herbert," who "the lowliest duties on himself did lay." His literary fame rests on a posthumous publication. When dying he handed a manuscript to a friend, saying, "Sir, I pray deliver this little book to my dear brother Farrer, and tell him he shall find in it a picture of the many spiritual conflicts that have passed betwixt God and my soul. Desire him to read it; and then, if he can think it may turn to the advantage of any poor dejected soul, let it be made public—if not, let him burn it." The little book was "The Temple; or, Sacred Poems and Private Ejaculations." Mr. Farrer had it printed at Cambridge in 1633, and it at once rose into high popularity. Walton, who has written a Life of Herbert, well worth one's reading, says that 20,000 copies had been sold before 1670—certainly a large number for the seventeenth century. Until Keble wrote, Herbert might truly be called the ecclesiastical poet of the Church of England; and he is one of whom the Church, and indeed the nation, may well be proud.

14.—Field-Marshal George Wade died at the age of eighty, possessed of above £100,000. In the course of a military life of fifty-eight years, his most remarkable, though not his highest service, was the command of the forces in Scotland in 1724 and subsequent years, during which time he superintended the construction of those roads which led to the gradual civilisation of the Highlands. "Had you seen those roads before they were made, You'd have lifted up your hands and blessed General Wade," sung an Irish ensign in quarters at Fort William, referring in reality to the tracks which had previously existed on the same lines, and which are roads in all respects but



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that of being made—i.e., regularly constructed; and doubtless, it was a work for which the general deserved infinite benedictions.—*Chambers.*

17.—The order of St. Patrick was instituted by George III. in 1782. It consists of the sovereign, grand master, and twenty-two knights. The Reformers left St. Patrick's name out of the calendar, but there is little likelihood of his day being forgotten by the saint's adopted countrymen.

20.—Sir Isaac Newton used to say, with great modesty, that the great and only difference between his mind and the minds of others consisted solely in his having more patience.

27.—The habits of life of James I. were those of a man of letters. They were so uniform that one of his courtiers declared that if he were to awake after a sleep of seven years' continuance, he would undertake to enumerate the whole of His Majesty's occupations, and every dish that had been placed on the table during the interval.

29-31.—The "Borrowed Days" are the three last of March. They are of rustic authority, and the popular notion is that they were borrowed by March from April, with a view to the destruction of a parcel of unoffending young sheep—a purpose, however, in which March was not successful. The following rhyme upon the subject is common in some districts of Scotland. "Nebbs," in the third line from the end, we may observe, means *beaks*; and "hirpling," in the last line, means *limping*.

"March said unto April
"I see three sheep on yonder hill,
And if you lend me days three
I'll find a way to make them dee."
The first o' them was wind and weat,
The second o' them was snow and sleet,
The third o' them was sic a freeze
It froze the birds' nests to the trees;
And when the three days were past and gane,
The three pair sheep came hirpling hame."

A TALE OF TERROR

What torments of grief you endured,
From events which never arrived.—EMERSON.

THE following exciting narrative is by Paul Louis Courrier, a clever French writer. It is contained in a letter to his cousin, Madame Figalle. He was travelling once, he tells her, in Calabria, a country of wild uncivilized people who cordially hate the French, along with a young man, when he lost his way in a wood, and after much wandering, arrived when it was pitch dark at a black-looking house. Here the two found a whole family of colliers at supper. The colliers bade them welcome, and invited them to share their meal, but M. Courrier eyed the family with suspicion—he did not like their look at all. Besides, there was such a show of guns, pistols, and cutlasses, that the house looked like an arsenal. His companion, however, made himself quite at home. When supper was over, the two travellers were left to repose. They were to sleep in the upper room where they had supped; their hosts slept below. Our author's friend climbed up to his resting place, a sort of nest, in a loft, to which he introduced himself by climbing a ladder and creeping under joists loaded with provisions for the year. He was soon asleep, but M. Courrier, fearing danger from the suspicious-looking people into whose hands they had fallen, felt that he could not sleep. "Having determined to sit up," he says, in his letter to his cousin, "I made a good fire and nested myself by the side of it."
"The night, which had been undisturbed," he continues, "was nearly over, and I began to reassure myself, when, about the time that I thought the break of day could not be very far off, I heard our host and his

wife talking and disputing below; and putting my ear to the chimney, which communicated with the one in the lower room, I perfectly distinguished these words spoken by the husband: 'Well, let us see, must they both be killed?' To which his wife replied, 'Yes; and I heard no more. How shall I go on? I stood, scarcely breathing, my body cold as marble. Good heavens! when I think of it now!—we two, almost without weapons against twelve or fifteen who had so many! and my companion dead with sleep and fatigue! To call him or make a noise I dared not—to escape alone was impossible; the window was not high, but below were two great dogs howling like wolves. In what an agony I was, imagine if you can. At the end of a long quarter of an hour, I heard some one on the stairs, and though the crack of the door, I saw the father, his lamp in one hand, and in the other one of his large knives. He came up, his wife after him, I was behind the door; he opened it, but before he came in he put down the lamp which his wife took. He then entered barefoot, and from the outside the woman said to him, 'softly, go softly.' When he got to the ladder he mounted it, his knife between his teeth, and getting up as high as the bed—the poor young man lying with his throat bare—with one hand he took his knife, and with the other—oh, cousin!—he seized a man which hung from the ceiling, cut a slice from it and retired as he had come. The door was closed again, the lamp disappeared, and I was left alone with my own reflections.

"As soon as day approached, all the family making a great noise, came to awaken us, as we had requested. They brought us something to eat, and gave us a very clean and a very good breakfast. I assure you. Two capons formed part of it, of which we must, said our hostess, take away one, and eat the other. When I saw them I understood the meaning of those terrible words, 'Must they both be killed?' and I think, cousin, you have enough penetration to guess now what they signified."

A FRIEND of ours was telling us, not long since, of an acquaintance of his who was noted for mendacity. He related of him the following anecdotes:—Said some one to the liar, "Do you remember the time the stars fell, many years ago?" "Yes," said Mendax. "Well," remarked the other, "I've heard it was all a deception—that the stars did not actually fall." "Don't you believe it!" returned Mendax with a knowing look. "They fell in my yard as big as goose-eggs. I've got one of 'em yet, only the children played with it so much they've worn the shiny p'ints off."

THE people live uncommon long at Vermont. There are two men so old that they have quite forgotten who they are, and there is nobody alive who can remember it for them.



PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, OTTAWA.



CITY OF OTTAWA.

1874—APRIL—30 days.

The Moon's Changes.		Sun	Sun	Sun's	Moon
F. Moon, 1, 6.35 nt. N. Moon, 16, 8.58 af. L. Qr. 9, 5.36 nt. 1st Qr. 24, 7.9 af.		rises	sets	Declin. North.	R. & S.
		b. m. h. m.	h. m.	D. Min.	h. m.
1	W ALL FOOL'S DAY.	5 40	6 22	4 30	6 14
2	Th Maunday Thursday.	5 46	6 23	4 53	7 15
3	F Good Friday.	5 42	6 24	5 16	8 16
4	S O. Goldsmith d. 1774.	5 41	6 25	5 39	9 20
5	S Easter Sunday.	5 39	6 27	6 02	10 23
6	M "The cuckoo comes in April, And stays the month of May, Sings a song at Midsummer, And then goes away."	5 37	6 29	6 25	11 34
7	Tu	5 35	6 30	6 47	Mrn.
8	W	5 33	6 31	7 10	0 38
9	Th Ad. Jno Byron d. 1786. He commanded in W. Ind.	5 32	6 32	7 32	1 35
10	F during the Amer. War.	5 30	6 33	7 54	2 27
11	S	5 28	6 34	8 16	3 05
12	S Row Sunday.	5 26	6 36	8 38	3 38
13	M Henry IV. of France pub- lished, at Nantes, the edict of Toleration, revoked by Louis XIV. 1685.	5 24	6 37	9 00	4 07
14	Tu	5 22	6 38	9 22	4 33
15	W	5 20	6 40	9 43	Sets.
16	Th Easter Term begins.	5 18	6 42	10 05	7 17
17	F Addition sp. by Geo. I. one of prin. Secs. State, 1717	5 17	6 43	10 26	8 25
18	S Abernethy, sur., d. 1881.	5 15	6 44	10 47	9 45
19	S 2nd Sun. at East.	5 13	6 45	11 08	11 02
20	M Dissol. of the Rump Par- liament, 1659.	5 11	6 47	11 29	Mrn.
21	Tu Henry VIII. ascended the throne, 1509.	5 10	6 48	11 49	0 11
22	W	5 08	6 49	12 09	1 07
23	Th St. George.	5 06	6 50	12 29	1 50
24	F Daniel Defoe d. 1731.	5 05	6 51	12 49	2 27
25	S St. Mark's Day.	5 03	6 53	13 09	2 55
26	S 3rd Sun. at East.	5 02	6 54	13 28	3 19
27	M Sir Wm. Jones, poet and schol., d. Calcutta, 1794	5 00	6 56	13 48	3 40
28	Tu Thornhill, an Innkeeper, rides 213 m. in 12 h. 17	4 58	6 57	14 07	3 57
29	W	4 56	6 58	14 25	4 16
30	Th m. for 500 guins., 1745.	4 55	6 59	14 44	4 35

STRAY NOTES.

1.—One of the best tricks in connection with All Fool's Day, is that of Rabelais, who being at Marsellus without money, and desirous of going to Paris, filled some vials with brick-dust or ashes, labelled them as containing poison for the royal family of France, and put them where he knew they would be discovered. The bait took, and he was conveyed as a traitor to the capital, where the discovery of the jest occasioned universal mirth.

2.—Maunday Thursday derives its name from the Saxon *masud*, meaning a hand-basket, this being the day on which provisions used to be given in charity to the poor. On this day, in England, the Lord Almoner bestows the royal bounty on as many poor persons as the sovereign is years old.

3.—The day of crucifixion of the Saviour of the world, used to be called Holy Friday; the week in which it falls is now called "Passion Week."

4.—When Goldsmith was near his end, it occurred to Dr. Turton to put a very pregnant question to his patient, "Your pulse," he said, "is in greater disorder than it should be, from the degree of fever you have; *is your mind at ease?*" "No, it is not" was Goldsmith's melancholy answer. These are the last words he was heard to utter in this world.

20.—The dissolution of the Rump Parliament by Oliver Cromwell was truly a memorable event in the history of England. The story has been thus told.—Cromwell, having ordered a company of musketeers to follow him, entered the House, "in plain black clothes, and grey worsted stockings," and sitting down listened for while to a debate on a bill to which he had the strongest possible objection. Hearing, at length, the question put that the bill do pass, he rose, put off his hat, and began to speak. In the course of his address he told them of their self-seeking and delays of justice, till at length Sir Peter Wentworth interrupted him with a remonstrance against such language. Then blazing up he said, "We have had enough of this—I will put an end to your prating." Stepping into the floor of the House and clapping on his hat, he commenced a violent harangue, which he occasionally emphasised by stamping with his feet, and which came mainly to this: "It is not fit that you sit here any longer—you have sat too long for any good you have been

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"MASTERS SHOULD BE SOMETIMES BLIND AND SOMETIMES DEAF."

doing lately. You shall now give place to better men." "Call them in," he exclaimed, and his officer Harrison and a file of soldiers entered the house. "Depart, I say, and let us have done with you—go!" and he added some more strong and uncomplimentary language. He lifted the mace from the table, and gave it to a maitre d'hotel to be taken away. When all were gone out he came out too, and locked the door. From that time Cromwell was master of the three kingdoms for about five and a half years.

22.—Henry VIII. was the first sovereign of this country who took the title of Majesty, which is still retained by his successors. Before his reign the sovereigns were generally addressed as "My liege," or "Your Grace," the latter of which was conferred on Henry IV. James I. added the epithet "Sacred," or "Most Excellent," to "Majesty."

23.—This evangelist is usually depicted with a winged lion by his side. The custom of sitting and watching in the church porch on the eve of St. Mark's Day, still exists in some parts of the north of England. The "witching time of night" is from eleven till one; and the third year, the watcher supposes that he sees the ghosts of all those who are to die the next year, pass by him into the church.

24.—The mother of Sir William Jones formed a plan for the education of her son, and withdrew from great connections that she might live only for him. Her great principle of education was to excite by curiosity: the result could not fail to be knowledge. "Read and you will know," she constantly replied to her pupil. And we have his own acknowledgement that to this maxim, which produced the habit of study, he was indebted for his future attainments.

WEDDING-RINGS.

*"Happy they, the happiest of their kind,
Whom gentle stars unite."—THOMSON.*

MYSTIC significance has, from the earliest period, been associated with the ring. In its circular continuity it was accepted as a type of eternity, and hence of the stability of affection. The Greek and Roman rings are often inscribed with sentences typical of this feeling. "May you live long" is engraved on one published by Caylus; "I bring good fortune to the wearer" was another usual inscription; sometimes a stone was inserted in the ring, upon which was engraved an intaglio, representing a hand pulling the lobe of an ear, with the word "Remember" above it. Others have the wish "Live long," or "I give my love pledge." They were lavishly displayed by the early nations; but, except as an indication of gentility or wealth, they appear to have been little valued until Greek sentimentalism gave them a deeper significance. As a gift of love, or a sign of betrothal, they came into ancient use. The Jews made the ring a most important feature of the betrothal in the marriage ceremony. It was sometimes of large size, and much elaboration of workmanship. According to the Jewish law, it is necessary that it be of a certain value; it is therefore examined and certified by the officiating Rabbi and chief officers of the synagogue, when it is received from the bridegroom, whose absolute property it must be, and not obtained on credit or by gift. When this is properly certified the ring is returned to him, and he places it on the bride's finger, calling attention to the fact that she is, by means of this ring, consecrated to him; and so completely binding is this action, that should the marriage not be further consecrated, no other could be contracted by either party without a legal divorce.

In the Middle Ages, solemn betrothal by means of the ring often preceded matrimony, and was sometimes adopted between lovers who were about to separate for long periods. Chaucer, in his "Troilus and Cressida," describes the heroine as giving her lover a ring upon which a love-motto was engraved, and receiving one from him in return. Shakespeare has more than one allusion to the custom, which is absolutely enacted in

his "Two gentlemen of Verona," when Julia gives Proteus a ring, saying, "Keep you this remembrance for thy Julia's sake;" and he replies, "Why, then, we'll make exchange; here, take you this." The invention of the *gemmal*, or linked ring, gave still greater force and significance to the custom. Made with a double, and sometimes a triple link, which turned upon a pivot, it could shut up into one solid ring. It was customary to break these rings asunder at the betrothal, which was ratified in a solemn manner over the Holy Bible; and sometimes in the presence of a witness, when the man and woman broke away the upper and lower rings from the central one, which the witness retained; when the marriage contract was fulfilled at the altar, the three portions of the ring were again united, and the ring used in the ceremony. Within the hoop of the ring, it was customary, from the middle of the sixteenth to the close of the seventeenth century, to inscribe a motto or "poey," consisting frequently of a very simple sentiment in commonplace rhyme. The following are specimens:—"Our contract—was Heaven's act;" "In thee, my choice—I do rejoice;" "God above—increase our love." The poey was always on the flat inner side of the ring. Shakespeare has alluded more than once in contemptuous terms to these rhyming effusions. Yet the composition of such posies exercised the wits of superior men occasionally, and they were sometimes terse and epigrammatic.

A NATIVE of Kentucky imitates the crowing of a cock so remarkably well, that the sun, upon several occasions, has risen two hours earlier by mistake.



STREET LEADING TO A MOSQUE, CAIRO.



CITY OF HALIFAX, N.S.

1874—MAY—31 days.

The Moon's Changes.		Sun rises		Sun sets		Sun's Declin. North.		Moon R. & S.	
		h.	m.	h.	m.	D. Min.		h.	m.
1	F MAY DAY.	4	54	7	00	15	02	7	11
2	S Columbus dis. Jam., 1494.	4	53	7	01	15	20	8	14
3	S 4th Sun. aft. East.	4	51	7	03	15	38	9	24
4	M Sir Jas. Thornhill, painter, d. 1734.	4	50	7	04	15	56	10	30
5	Tu Fredk. the Great, of Prussia, defeats Austrians at Prague, 1757.	4	49	7	05	16	13	11	31
6	W Easter Term ends.	4	47	7	07	16	30	Mrn.	
7	Th Schiller, German poet, d. 1805.	4	45	7	08	16	47	0	23
8	F Rogation Sunday.	4	43	7	09	17	03	1	03
9	S William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, d. 1778.	4	42	7	10	17	19	1	42
10	M Henry IV. France, established by Ravallac, 1610	4	41	7	11	17	35	2	09
11	Tu Ascension Day Holy Thur.	4	40	7	12	17	51	2	34
12	W Alb. Butler, auth. "Lives of the Saints," d. 1778.	4	39	7	13	18	06	2	57
13	Th Acension Day Holy Thur.	4	37	7	15	18	21	3	23
14	F Alb. Butler, auth. "Lives of the Saints," d. 1778.	4	36	7	16	18	36	3	49
15	S Su. af. Ascension.	4	35	7	17	18	50	Sets.	
16	S Jas. Boswell d. 1795 To him we owe the best piece of biography, the "Life of Johnson."	4	34	7	18	19	04	8	34
17	M Sir Jno. Hawkins d. 1769 Trinity Term begins.	4	33	7	19	19	18	9	50
18	Tu Nap. I. crowned King of Italy, 1805.	4	32	7	20	19	31	10	54
19	M Su. af. Ascension.	4	31	7	21	19	44	11	45
20	W Frs. Jos. Haydn, musical comp. d., 1809. Author of the "Creation."	4	30	7	22	19	57	Mrn.	
21	Th Holbein, one of the most famous of German painters (1490-1543).	4	29	7	23	20	09	0	23
22	F Holbein, one of the most famous of German painters (1490-1543).	4	28	7	24	20	22	0	56
23	S White Sun. (Queen's Birthday.)	4	27	7	25	20	33	1	13
24	S White Sun. (Queen's Birthday.)	4	27	7	27	20	45	1	43
25	M Frs. Jos. Haydn, musical comp. d., 1809. Author of the "Creation."	4	26	7	28	20	56	2	03
26	Tu Frs. Jos. Haydn, musical comp. d., 1809. Author of the "Creation."	4	25	7	29	21	06	2	22
27	W Frs. Jos. Haydn, musical comp. d., 1809. Author of the "Creation."	4	24	7	30	21	16	2	41
28	Th Holbein, one of the most famous of German painters (1490-1543).	4	23	7	31	21	26	0	00
29	F Holbein, one of the most famous of German painters (1490-1543).	4	22	7	32	21	35	3	22
30	S Holbein, one of the most famous of German painters (1490-1543).	4	21	7	33	21	45	3	49
31	S Trinity Sunday.	4	20	7	34	21	54	4	23

STRAY NOTES.

1.—"I've been a rambling all this night,
And sometime of this day;
And now returning back again,
I bring you a garland gay."—*Old May Day Carol.*

It is most probable that the observance of May Day originated with the northern nations, as their winters lasted from October till April, and they had a custom of welcoming the splendour of the returning sun with dancing and feasting, from joy that a better season had arrived for fishing and hunting. Queen Elizabeth used to keep May games at Greenwich.

4.—Sir James Thornhill generally painted the ceilings and walls of large halls, staircases, and corridors, and was very liberal in his supply of gods and goddesses. He was paid for his work by the square yard, as if it had been that of a bricklayer or plasterer. Notwithstanding this mode of paying by measurement, Sir James, who was an industrious man, gradually acquired a handsome competency. Artists in our day, who seldom have to work upon ceilings, consider their labours under easier bodily conditions than he. It is said that he was so long lying on his back, whilst painting the great hall at Greenwich hospital, that he could never afterwards sit upright with comfort.

11.—The great Earl of Chatham sacrificed every pleasure of social life, even in youth, to his great pursuit of eloquence. He studied Parrow's sermons so often, as to repeat them from memory, and even read twice from beginning to end of Bailey's dictionary. These, it has been remarked, are little facts which belong to great minds.

12.—Henry IV. of France was once passing through a small town, and the mayor took advantage of the occasion to make him a long and stupid speech. Just as the king was getting wearied of it, an ass brayed out loudly; Henry, with the greatest politeness and gravity of tone, said:—"Pray, gentlemen, speak one at a time, if you please."

23.—On this day, 1805, when the Emperor Napoleon the First was crowned King of Italy, at Milan, he, with his own hands, placed the ancient iron crown of Lombardy on his head, saying, "God has given it to me, let him beware who would touch it;" thus assuming, as Sir Walter Scott observes, the haughty motto

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attached to the antiquated diadem by its early possessors. His celebrated iron crown is composed of a broad circle of gold, set with large rubies, emeralds, and sapphires, in a ground of blue and gold enamel. But its most important part, from which indeed it derives its name, is a narrow band of iron, about three-eighths of an inch broad, and one-tenth of an inch in thickness, attached to the inner circumference of the circlet. This inner band of sacred iron, is said to have been made out of one of the nails used at the crucifixion, given by the Empress Helena, the alleged discoverer of the Cross, to her son Constantine, as a miraculous protection from the dangers of the battle-field.

24.—Whitsunday corresponds with the Jewish feast of Pentecost, so called from being celebrated fifty days after the passover. The Christians called it Whit, or White Sunday, as being the day on which their converts should dress in pure white to receive the sacrament. It is also kept in commemoration of the visible appearance of cloven tongues, which rested on the apostles, and by which they were endued with miraculous power. The day was one of the great festivals of the kings and chieftains in the mediæval romances.

29.—Holbein, the painter, once engaged with his landlord to paint the outside of his house. The landlord found that the painter left his work very frequently to amuse himself elsewhere, and determined to keep a constant eye on him. Holbein, anxious to get rid of his suspicious taskmaster, ingeniously contrived to absent himself at the very time when the landlord fancied he was quietly seated on the scaffold, by painting two legs apparently depending from his seat; and which so completely deceived the man, that he never thought of ascertaining whether the rest of the body was in its place.

COLUMBUS'S RETURN.

"What's fame? a fancied life in other's breath;
A thing beyond us, 't en before our death."—POPE.

There is something particularly pleasing in the contemplation of a great undertaking successfully concluded, and a bold adventurer returning home in triumph.

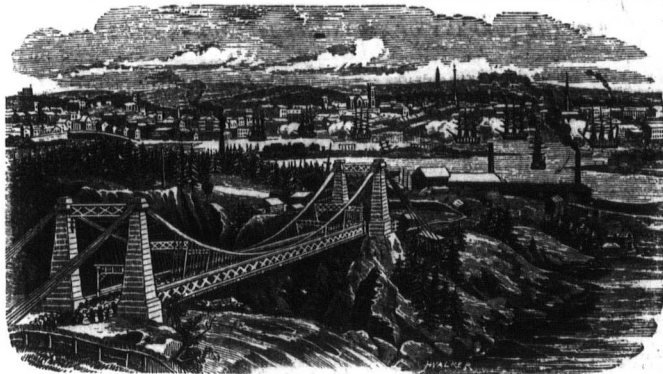
In the spring of 1493, while the court was still at Barcelona, letters were received from Christopher Columbus, announcing his return to Spain, and the successful achievement of his great enterprise, by the discovery of land beyond the Western Ocean. The delight and astonishment raised by this intelligence were proportioned to the scepticism with which his project had been originally viewed. The sovereigns were now filled with a natural impatience to ascertain the extent and other particulars of the important discovery; and they transmitted instant instructions to the admiral to repair to Barcelona as soon as he should have made the preliminary arrangements for the further prosecution of his enterprise. It was the middle of April before Columbus reached that place. The nobility and cavaliers in attendance on the court, together with the authorities of the city, came to the gates to receive him, and escorted him to the royal presence. Ferdinand and Isabella were seated with their son, Prince John, under a superb canopy of state, awaiting his arrival. On his approach they rose from their seats, and extending their hands to him to salute, caused him to be seated before them. These were unprecedented marks of condescension to a person of Columbus's rank, in the haughty and ceremonious court of Castile. It was indeed the proudest moment in the life of Columbus. He had fully established the truth of his long contended theory, in the face of arguments, sophistry, sneers, scepticism, and contempt. The honours paid him, which had hitherto been reserved only for rank or fortune, or military success, purchased by the blood and tears of thousands, were, in his case, a homage to intellectual power successfully exerted in behalf of the noblest interests of humanity.

After a brief interval, the sovereigns requested from Columbus a recital of his adventures. His manner was sedate and dignified, but warmed by the glow of natural enthusiasm. He enumerated the several islands which he had visited, expatiated on the temperate character of the climate, and the fertility of the soil for every variety of agricultural production, appealing to the samples imported by him as evidence of their natural fruitfulness. He dwelt more at large on the precious metals to be found in these islands, which he inferred, less from the specimens actually obtained than from the uniform testimony of the natives to their abundance in the unexplored regions of the interior. Lastly, he pointed out the wide scope afforded to Christian zeal in the illumination of a race of men, whose minds far from being wedded to any system of idolatry, were prepared by their extreme simplicity for the reception of pure and uncorrupted doctrine. The last consideration touched Isabella's heart most sensibly; and the whole audience, kindled with various emotions by the speaker's eloquence, filled up the perspective with the gorgeous coloring of their own fancies, as ambition or avarice or devotional feeling predominated in their bosoms. When Columbus ceased, the King and Queen, together with all present, prostrated themselves on their knees in grateful thanksgiving, while the solemn strains of the *Te Deum* were poured forth by the choir of the royal chapel.

Alas! the poor inhabitants of the newly discovered countries were made to receive "pure and uncorrupted doctrine" in a very cruel way. The Spaniards in America conducted themselves with shocking inhumanity; the rack, the scourge, the fagot, were the instruments employed for converting to Christianity, and the natives were hunted down like wild beasts, or burned alive in their thickets and fastnesses.



LEANING TOWER, SARAGOSSA.



CITY OF ST. JOHN, N.B.

1874—JUNE—30 days.

The Moon's Changes.

L. Qr. 7, 8.34 m. | 1st Qr. 21, 3.6 v.
N. Moon, 14, 1.56 m. | F. Moon, 30, 1.54 e.v.

		Sun rises	Sun sets	Sun's Declin. North.	D. Min.	Moon R. & S.
1	M	Jas. Gillray, caricaturist, d. 1815.	4 20	7 34	22 9	9 19
2	Tu	Baptism of Ethelbert, king of England, 597.	4 19	7 37	22 18	10 14
3	W	Corpus Christi.	4 19	7 37	22 25	11 37
4	Th	Weber, the great musical comp., d. in London, 1826.	4 18	7 38	22 32	Mrn.
5	F		4 18	7 38	22 39	0 08
6	S					
7	S	1st Sun. af. Trin.	4 17	7 39	22 45	0 36
8	M	Alex. Cagliostro, an impostor, b. Palermo, 1743.	4 17	7 40	22 50	0 58
9	Tu	Emp. Fred. Barbarossa d.	4 17	7 41	22 56	1 25
10	W	His memory is cherished by the Germ. peas'ts.	4 17	7 41	22 00	1 51
11	Th	Trinity Term ends.	4 17	7 52	23 5	2 19
12	F		4 16	7 42	23 9	2 54
13	S	Madame d'Arbury b. 1752.	4 16	7 43	23 13	Sets.
14	S	2nd Sun. af. Trin.	4 16	7 43	23 16	8 29
15	M	Dante chosen chief magistrate of his nat. c'y. 1300	4 16	7 44	23 19	9 27
16	Tu	Wm. Cobbett, noted pol. and mis. writer, d. 1835.	4 16	7 44	23 21	10 11
17	W	Battle of Waterloo, 1815.	4 16	7 44	23 23	10 48
18	Th	Magna Charta signed, 1215.	4 16	7 45	23 25	11 19
19	F	Access. of Queen Vic., 1837.	4 16	7 45	23 26	11 43
20	S		4 16	7 46	23 27	Mrn.
21	S	3rd Sun. af. Trin.	4 16	7 46	23 27	0 05
22	M	Defeat of Chas. the Bold Duke of Burgundy, at Morat, Switz., 1476.	4 16	7 47	23 27	0 26
23	Tu	St. John Bapt. Mids. Day.	4 17	7 47	23 26	0 45
24	W	John Home Tooke, political character, author of "Divisions of Purley," b. 1736.	4 17	7 47	23 26	1 06
25	Th		4 18	7 47	23 24	1 28
26	F		4 18	7 47	23 22	1 54
27	S		4 18	7 46	23 20	2 26
28	S	4th Sun. af. Trin.	4 19	7 46	23 18	3 04
29	M	Edwd. Bruce expelled Eng. from Galloway, 1308.	4 19	7 46	23 15	3 54
30	Tu		4 20	7 46	23 12	4 55

STRAY NOTES.

1.—The history of George III. may be said to have been inscribed by the gravor of Gillray, and sure never monarch had such an historian. The unroyal familiarity of manner, awkward shuffling gait, undignified carriage, and fatuous countenance; the habit of entering into conversation with persons of low rank; the volubility with which he poured out his pointless questions without waiting for any other answer than his own "hay? hay? hay?" his love of money, his homely savings, have all been trebly emphasized by the great caricaturist of his reign, and not less ably because the pencil of the public satirist was pointed by public pique. Gillray had accompanied Louthborough into France, to assist him in making sketches for his grand picture of the siege of Valenciennes. On their return, the king, who made pretensions to be a patron of art, desired to look over their sketches, and expressed great admiration of Louthborough's, which were plain landscape drawings, sufficiently finished to be intelligible. But when he saw Gillray's rude though spirited sketches of French soldiers, he threw them aside with contempt, saying, "I don't understand caricatures," an action and observation that the caricaturist never forgot or forgave.

2.—Ethelbert was the Saxon king reigning in Kent, when Augustine landed there and introduced Christianity in a formal manner into England. After a while this monarch joined the Christian church; his baptism, which Arthur Stanley considers the most important since Constantine, excepting that of Clovis, took place on this day, 597. Unfortunately the place is not known, but we know that on the ensuing Christmas Day, as a natural consequence of the example set by the king, ten thousand of the people were baptised in the waters of the Swale at the mouth of the Medway.—Chambers' "Book of Days."

17.—William Cobbett was all his life an early riser, and when he became a public writer, he constantly inveighed against those who

"O'er books consume the midnight oil."

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R. FLAHERTY & Co.,
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FIRE AND BURGULAR PROOF SAFES,

Vault Doors and Linings, Prison Work,

MESSENGER AND DEED BOXES, &c.,

DOORS AND SHUTTERS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS,

FACTORY AND SALESROOM:

CITY ROAD, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Grand Triumph of R. Flaherty & Co.'s Safes at Moncton, in an \$80,000 Fire.
 Read the following Flattering Testimonial. "They will use no other safe."

Moncton, N. B., October 9th, 1873.

Messrs. R. Flaherty & Co., Safe Manufacturers, St. John, N. B.

GENTS.—We have much pleasure in testifying to the Superior Fire-Proof
 QUALITIES of the Safes made by you. Our Tannery Buildings were burned to the
 ground on Sunday evening, 21st September. All our books, valuable papers, &c., were
 in the Safe made for us by you, which was in the office on second story of the building.
 For a while the Safe was completely surrounded with flames, and was completely Res-
 tored. After being cooled off and opened, we found every book and paper in as Good
 CONDITION as when put in. WE ARE SO SATISFIED WITH YOUR SAFES, THAT WE WILL USE
 NO OTHER, AS WE KNOW WHAT YOURS WILL DO. Yours truly,

JOHN MCKENZIE,

Secretary Moncton Steam Tannery Co.

A. H. CHANDLER, M. D.,

Treasurer Moncton Steam Tannery Co.

PHENIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
 OF HARTFORD, CONN.

ASSETS NEARLY

\$9,000,000.

The best guarantee of the stability and fair dealings of any Company
 is found in the confidence placed in it by the people of its own State, where
 its management is best known, and which is determined by their continued
 patronage of it. Judged by this standard, the Phenix Mutual Life Insur-
 ance Company holds the first rank in the estimation of the people of
 Connecticut, as is shown by the following Statement.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE NEW BUSINESS TRANSACTED BY HARTFORD
 COMPANIES IN THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT, FOR THE YEAR 1873.

(Compiled from the Official Report of the Commissioner of Insurance of the State of Connecticut.)

	No. of Policies.	Amount Insured.		No. of Policies.	Amount Insured.
Connecticut General,	41	\$ 84,040	Continental,	199	\$339,650
Hartford Life & Annuity,	108	151,751	Etma,	427	851,342
Travelers,	143	238,391	Charter Oak,	651	1,243,500
Connecticut Mutual,	158	386,886	PHENIX MUTUAL,	975	1,832,693

JOHN A. WRIGHT,

Agent at St. John, N. B.

Office opposite Bank N. B.

NOTES.

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**NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY.**
OF
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN,

ONE OF THE LARGEST AND

BEST MANAGED COMPANIES IN THE WORLD.

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ANNUALLY DIVIDED AMONG MEMBERS.

All Policies Non-forfeiting, with a Deposit of \$100,000 in Canada for the benefit of Dominion Policy Holders,

EDWARD F. DUNN,

GENERAL AGENT FOR THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

N. B.—Men of Insurance ability would do well to call on the General Agent; as there remains Territory in this Province not taken, we will give them the opportunity of working for a first class Institution on liberal terms.

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PIANOFORTE,

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ORGANS,

BOSTON.

FARLEY & HOLMES. - - - New Hampshire.

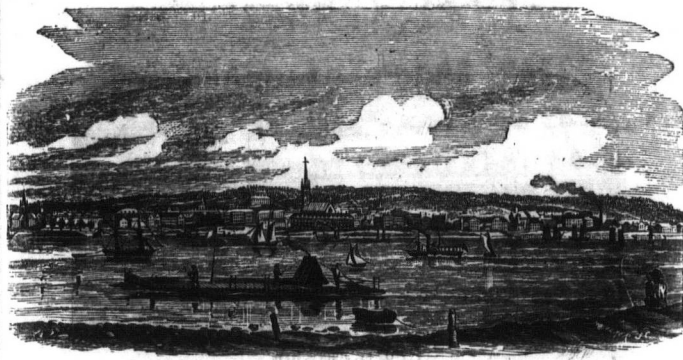
The above instruments are the cheapest and best in the market. Intending purchasers are requested to call and examine.

SHEET MUSIC, (Vocal and Instrumental.)

GUITAR, VIOLIN AND BANJO STRINGS, BRIDGES, &c.

The Moon
L. Or. 6, 1.8 era.
N. Moon, 13, 11.34 n

1	W	Adam, V
2	Th	laut a
3	F	Hy. Gre
4	S	orator
5	S	6th S
6	M	John I
7	Tu	sculpt
8	W	Adam B
9	Th	1796.
10	F	uncon
11	S	Wealt
		Chas. M
		d. 1797
12	S	6th S
13	M	sale of V
14	Tu	French
15	W	Sr. Seltz
16	Th	Anne A
17	F	Smith
18	S	nying
		transit
		Petrarch
19	S	7th S
20	M	King Jos
21	Tu	Sr. Her
22	W	killed
23	Th	Shrew
24	F	Q. Mary
25	S	crown
		S. Jam
26	S	8th St
27	M	Baleigh,
28	Tu	Tower,
29	W	himself
30	Th	his cel
31	F	of the
		John Bas
		d. at L



CITY OF FREDERICTON N.B.

1874—JULY—31 days.

The Moon's Changes.		Sun rises	Sun sets	Sun's Declin. North.	Moon R. & S.
L. Cr. 6, 1.8 eva. 1st Cr. 21, 8.37m. N. Moon, 13, 11.34m. F. M'n, 28, 11.49ev					
		h. m. h. m.	D. Min.	h. m.	
1 W	Adam, Visc. Duncan, a gal- lant ad. b. Dundee 1731.	4 20	7 46	23 08	9 42
2 Th		4 21	7 46	23 04	10 14
3 F	Hy. Gratton, Irish parly orator, b. 1750, Dublin.	4 22	7 46	22 59	10 42
4 S		4 23	7 45	22 54	11 06
5 S	6th Sun. at Trin.	4 23	7 45	22 49	11 29
6 M	John Flaxman, English sculptor, b. York, 1755.	4 24	7 44	22 43	11 53
7 Tu	Adam Smith, pol. econ. d. 1790. He wrote the successful book, "The Wealth of Nations."	4 25	7 44	22 37	Mrn.
8 W		4 26	7 44	22 30	0 18
9 Th		4 26	7 44	22 23	0 48
10 F	Chas. Macklin, comedian, d. 1797. See <i>Stray Notes</i> .	4 27	7 43	22 16	1 24
11 S		4 27	7 43	22 08	2 08
12 S	6th Sun. at Trin.	4 28	7 42	22 00	3 01
13 M	Isle of Wight seized by the French and plund. 1877.	4 29	7 41	21 52	Sets.
14 Tu	<i>St. Swithin's Day.</i>	4 30	7 41	21 43	8 50
15 W	Amos Askew, burned at Smithfield, 1546, for deny- ing the doctrine of transubstantiation.	4 31	7 41	21 31	9 22
16 Th		4 32	7 40	21 24	9 47
17 F		4 33	7 39	21 14	10 10
18 S	Petrarch, Itn. poet, d. 1374	4 34	7 38	21 04	10 30
19 S	7th Sun. at Trin.	4 35	7 37	20 53	10 48
20 M	King Joseph enters Madrid	4 35	7 36	20 42	11 06
21 Tu	Sir Henry Percy (Hotspur) killed at the battle of Shrewsbury, 1466.	4 37	7 35	20 31	11 27
22 W		4 38	7 34	20 19	11 50
23 Th	Q. Mary resigns Scottish crown, 1567. (1834)	4 39	7 33	20 07	Mrn.
24 F		4 40	7 32	19 55	0 18
25 S	<i>St. James</i> .—Coleridge d.	4 41	7 31	19 42	0 53
26 S	8th Sun. at Trin.	4 42	7 30	19 29	1 36
27 M	Raleigh, a prisoner in the Tower, attempts to slay himself, 1603. He wrote his celebrated "History of the World."	4 42	7 30	19 15	2 32
28 Tu		4 44	7 28	19 02	Rises
29 W		4 45	7 27	18 48	8 14
30 Th		4 46	7 26	18 34	8 44
31 F	John Bastian Bach, music. d. at Leipzig, 1750.	4 47	7 25	18 19	9 10

STRAY NOTES.

SUMMER MORNING.

Now let me tread the meadow grass,
While glittering dew the greenness glumes,
As sprinkled o'er the withering dew,
Their moisture shrinks in sweet perfumes;
And hear the beetle sound his horn,
And hark the skylark whistling high,
Sprung from his bed of tufted corn,
A halting minstrel in the sky.
Clare.

3.—An anecdote of Gratton's boyhood shows the possession of that powerful will without which there can be no true greatness. "When very young, Mr. Gratton had been frightened by stories of ghosts and hobgoblins, which nurses are in the habit of relating to children, so much so as to affect his nerves in the highest degree. He could not bear being left alone, or remaining long without any person in the dark. This feeling he determined to overcome, and he adopted a bold plan. In the dead of night he used to resort to a churchyard near his father's house, and there he used to sit upon the gravestones, whilst the perspiration poured down his face; but, by these efforts, he at length succeeded, and overcame his nervous sensation. This certainly was a strong proof of courage in a child."—*Memoirs of Henry Gratton, by his son.*

11.—A rare and remarkable instance of length of days, combined with an arduous and successful theatrical career, is exhibited in the great age of Macklin, who died in his 107th year. Born two months before his father was killed fighting for King James at the Battle of the Boyne, in 1690, Macklin died in 1797, thus witnessing the experiences of two generations, and nearly having lived in three. His last appearance on the stage was in his 100th year, in the character of Shylock. Even at that great age he was physically capable of performing the part with considerable vigour; but his mental powers were almost gone. In the second act, his memory totally failing him, he, with great grace and solemnity, came forward and apologized to the audience.



CITY OF ST. JOHN'S, N.F.D.

1874—AUGUST—31 days

The Moon's Changes.

L. Qr. 4, 5.35 m. 1st Qr. 20, 1.59 m.
N. Moon, 12, 11.55 m. F. Moon, 27, 9.35 m.

		Sun rises	Sun sets	Sun's Declin. North.	Moon R. & S.
		h. m.	h. m.	D. Min.	h. m.
1 S	Lammas Day.	4 48	7 24	18 44	☾ 33
2 S	9th Sun. at Trin.	4 50	7 22	17 49	6 56
3 M	Sir Richd. Arkwright, inventor, d. 1792.	4 51	7 21	17 33	10 22
4 Tu	Old St. James's Day.	4 52	7 20	17 17	10 49
5 W	Leonidas, Spartan King, slain in the immortal action at Thermopylae, B.C. 480.	4 53	7 19	17 01	11 21
6 Th		4 55	7 17	16 45	Mrn.
7 F		4 56	7 16	16 28	0 06
8 S		4 57	7 14	16 12	0 52
9 S	10th Sun. at Trin.	4 58	7 12	15 54	1 52
10 M	French Revolution, 1792.	4 59	7 11	15 37	3 00
11 Tu	The Act of the Protectorate for the Settlement of Ireland, 1692.	5 01	7 09	15 19	4 08
12 W		5 02	7 08	15 01	Sets.
13 Th	King Henry IV. marches in person against the Welsh rebels, 1402.	5 03	7 07	14 43	8 12
14 F		5 03	7 05	14 25	8 34
15 S		5 05	7 03	14 05	8 53
16 S	11th Sun. at Trin.	5 06	7 02	13 48	9 10
17 M	Fredk. II. (the Great) of Pruss., d. Potsdam, 1786.	5 07	7 01	13 29	9 29
18 Tu	Robt. Bloomfield, poet, d. 1822. His principal work is "The Farmer's Boy."	5 08	6 59	13 06	9 50
19 W	Want and ill-health embittered his later years.	5 09	6 57	12 50	10 16
20 Th	Warren Hastings d. 1818.	5 11	6 55	12 30	10 48
21 F		5 12	6 54	12 10	11 25
22 S		5 13	6 52	11 50	Mrn.
23 S	12th Sun. at Trin.	5 14	6 50	11 50	0 17
24 M	Bish. Atterbury committed to the Tower, 1722. D. an exile at Paris, 1781.	5 16	6 48	11 09	1 17
25 Tu		5 18	6 46	10 49	2 32
26 W	Dr. Jasper Main, b. 1604, d. 1672.	5 19	6 45	10 28	3 50
27 Th		5 20	6 43	10 07	Rises
28 F	Emp. Louis I. of Germany known as the "Pious," d. 876, at Frankfort.	5 21	6 41	9 45	7 35
29 S		5 22	6 40	9 25	7 59
30 S	13th Sun. at Trin.	5 23	6 38	9 03	8 23
31 M	John Bunyan d. 1688.	5 24	6 36	8 42	8 52

STRAY NOTES.

1.—Lammas, in the Roman Church, is generally called "St. Peter in the feters," in commemoration of this apostle's imprisonment. Some authors say Lammas means "Lammas mass"; others think it takes its origin from the Saxon, *Alammasse, hiefmasses*, loaf-mass or bread-fast, an offering of thanks for the first new wheat, about the 1st of August in gratitude for an abundant harvest. It was a custom once on a time, for the tenants to bring wheat to their lord of the current year's growth, on this day. On Lammas Day free pasturage commenced, and this custom is still continued in many places.

2.—Arkwright died in his sixtieth year, leaving behind him a fortune of about half a million sterling. During all his life he was a very early riser, a severe economist of time, and one who seemed to consider nothing impossible. His administrative skill was extraordinary, and would have done credit to a statesman; his plans of factory management were entirely his own, and the experience of a century has done little to improve them. He had passed his fiftieth birthday when, to retrieve the deficiencies of his early education, he devoted an hour in the morning to grammar and an hour in the evening to writing and spelling.

3.—This is old St. James's Day. Those who have often heard the common street request, "Please remember the grotto," made by London children on this day, will possibly be surprised when we tell them that, in the humble grotto, formed of oyster shells, lit up with a farthing candle, we have a memorial of the world-renowned shrine of St. James's at Compostella.

10.—"The 10th of August," 1792, is memorable in modern European history as the day which saw the abolition of the ancient monarchy of France in the person of the unfortunate Louis XVI. After this day the king and queen were never again free.

17.—Frederick the Great was one of the most remarkable of European sovereigns in the eighteenth century. A most graphic and interesting picture of him is given by Mr. Carlyle, in his "History." He says, writing in 1856; about four score years ago, there used to be seen sauntering on the terrace of Sans Souci, for a short time in the afternoon—or you might have met him elsewhere at an earlier hour, riding or driving in a rapid bus-

JOHN MULLIN,

Manufacturer and Importer of

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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ST. JOHN, N. B.

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13 PRINCESS STREET,

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

Wiggins' Building. (up stairs.)

(16)

"THAT PENNY'S WELL SPENT THAT SAVES A GROAT"

ness manner on the open road, or through the scraggy woods and avenues of that intricate amphibious Potsdam region—a highly interesting lean little old man, of alert though slightly stooping figure, whose name among strangers was King Frederick II., or Frederick the Great of Prussia; and at home, among the common people, who most loved and esteemed him was *Vater Fritz*—Father Fred—a name of familiarity which had not bred contempt in that instance. He was a king every inch of him, though without the trappings of a king. Presents himself in a Spartan simplicity of vesture; no crown, but an old military cocked hat—generally old, or trampled or kneaded into absolute softness, if new; no sceptre, but one like Agamamnon's, a walking-stick cut from the woods, which serves also as a riding-stick (with which he hits the horse between the ears, say authors); and for royal robes, a mere soldier's blue coat with red facings, coat likely to be old, and sure to have a good deal of Spanish snuff on the breast of it; rest of the apparel dim, unobtrusive in colour and cut, ending in high over-knee military boots, which may be brushed (and, I hope, kept soft with an underhand suspicion of oil) but are not permitted to be either blackened or varnished."

26—Dr. Jasper Mayne (1694-1672) was a distinguished preacher in the time of Charles I., and is said to have been a clergyman of the most exemplary character; but there is an anecdote related of him which, if true, shows that he was also a practical humorist. He had an old servant to whom he bequeathed a trunk which he told him contained something would make him drunk after his death. When the trunk was opened on the doctor's demise, it was found to contain—a red herring.

31—John Bunyan, author of the "Pilgrim's Progress," was born at Elstow, in 1628.

RICH AND RARE.

"A gem of purest ray serene."—GRAY.

ONE of the easy roads to fame—or, perhaps, I should rather say notoriety—is to possess something rare—something that no one else possesses, or is ever likely to possess. But it seldom happens as in the case of the "Pitt Diamond," that the possession of the rarity paves the way to fortune, as well as to celebrity. Had it not been for this precious jewel, the name of Governor Pitt would in all likelihood have been forgotten by this time, whereas now, it may be a matter of at least momentary interest to the reader to learn something about the diamond and its lucky owner.

Thomas Pitt, Esq., born in 1658, was appointed, in Queen Anne's reign, to the government of Fort St. George, in the East Indies, somewhat before the time of English Nabobs, when India had become the veritable El Dorado. Olive had not yet turned merchants into conquerors, and made the petty rulers of the counting-house the lords of Hindostan—indeed, he was not yet born; but even in those early days, there were handsome pickings to be made in India by those who possessed tact and industry, and it is plain that Governor Pitt possessed both; for, during a residence in the East of many years he contrived to amass an immense fortune. His crowning adventure was the purchase of the jewel, which ever since has borne his name; an affair which at the time of its occurrence, subjected him to much obloquy. It was loudly asserted by his enemies that he became possessed of the diamond by unfair means, having in some way used his power as a means of extorting it from the native owner, at a price far below its real value. So extensively were these reports spread, and so generally believed, that Governor Pitt thought it necessary to draw up a narrative of the whole transaction, which was first communicated to the "Gentleman's Magazine," in 1825, by one of the heirs of the Pitt estates. From this narrative it appears that the diamond came into his hands by an honourable bargain, no threatening words having been used at any time towards the native owner. The sum paid for it was 48,000 pagodas—£20,400 sterling, at 8s. 6d. per pagoda

The diamond thus acquired was brought over by Governor Pitt, in a rough state, when it weighed 410 carats; being cut in brilliant, at a cost of £5000, its weight was reduced to 135 carats, and its size to about an inch and a quarter in diameter. The chips yielded £8000. It appears that £80,000 were bid for this enormous stone by some private person, but it was finally sold, in 1717, to the Crown of France, for the sum of £200,000, and the state jewels in sealed packets were pledged for the payment. The Governor himself delivered it at Calais, and his son-in-law, Charles Chomondely, Esq., of Vale Royal, was accustomed at stated periods to take one of the packets of French jewels to Dover where he delivered his charge to a messenger of the King, and received from him an instalment of the purchase-money. Upon the transfer of the diamond to France, it was generally called there the *Regency Diamond*, from its having been bought when the Duke of Orleans was regent in that country, during the minority of Louis XIV., who afterwards used to wear it as a button to his hat upon extraordinary occasion. At a yet later period it is stated to have formed the principal ornament in the crown of France. Bonaparte, whose every idea was military, when the diamond fell to him with the wafers and strays of the wrecked monarchy, placed it in the pommel of his sword, since when, it has probably travelled from hand to hand with the crown itself. Precious stones like the "Pitt Diamond" rightly become the property of nations. Nature gives them to us sparingly, as if she meant them to be shared in by a whole people.—*Burke*.

An Irishman one day met his priest at a mile stone. "Arrah, your riverence, saving your presence, there's a praisit," said he, pointing to the mile stone. "A priest! why do you call that a priest, Mike?" "Why, your riverence, 'tis at least like a praisit, for it points the road it never goes itself."

"When Wilkie came to Edinburgh," said his land-lady, "he rented one of my attics, and I had an Irishman in the first floor; but in course of time they changed places. And so I always find it. The Irishmen begin in the first floor and end in the garret, while the Scotchmen begin in the garret and end in the first floor."

Some one was telling an Irishman that somebody had eaten ten saucers of ice cream; whereupon Pat shook his head. "So you don't believe it?" With a nod Pat answered, "I believe in the crame, but not in the saucers."



ROCK OF GIBRALTAR.



CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN, P.R.I.

1874—SEPTEMBER—30 days.

The Moon's Changes.		Sun	Sun	Sun's	Moon	
L. Q. 3, 11.59 ev. 1st Q. 13, 6.11 ev. N. Moon, 10, 1.16 ev. F. Moon, 25, 5.13 ev.		rises	sets	Declin.	R. & S.	
1	Tu	Sir Rich. Steele, essayist and dramatist, d. 1729.	h. m.	h. m.	D. Min.	h. m.
2	W	He and Addison wrote together in the "Tatler."	5 26	6 34	8 20	9 24
3	Th	Findar, Greek lyric poet, b. 518 B.C., near Thebes. He was skilled in music.	5 29	6 30	7 58	10 03
4	F		5 30	6 28	7 36	10 48
5	S		5 31	6 27	7 14	11 46
6	S	14th Sun. at Trin.	5 32	6 24	6 30	0 49
7	M	Elizabeth, Q. of Eng., b. 1533. Her mother, Anne Boleyn, was beheaded when Eliz. was 3 yrs. old	5 33	6 23	6 07	1 57
8	Tu	Mungo Park, trav. b. 1771	5 35	6 21	5 45	3 05
9	W	James Thomson, poet, b. in Roxburghshire, 1700.	5 36	6 19	5 22	4 09
10	Th		5 37	6 17	4 59	Sets.
11	F		5 39	6 16	4 37	6 56
12	S		5 39	6 14	4 14	7 15
13	S	15th Sun. at Trin.	5 40	6 12	3 51	7 33
14	M	Duke of Wellington d., 1852, at Walmer Castle.	5 42	6 10	3 28	7 54
15	Tu	Gab. Daniel Fahrenheit d. 1736. Invent. of a barometer generally in use.	5 43	6 07	3 05	8 18
16	W	Battle of Poitiers—Eng. defeat French, 1356.	5 44	6 06	2 41	8 45
17	Th		5 45	6 04	2 18	9 20
18	F		5 46	6 02	1 55	10 05
19	S		5 48	6 00	1 32	11 01
20	S	16th Sun. at Trin.	5 49	5 57	1 08	Mrn.
21	M	Edward II. of Eng. is murdered at Berkeley Castle, 1327, by conspirators of Q. Isab. & Earl March.	5 50	5 56	0 45	0 08
22	Tu		5 51	5 54	0 22	1 22
23	W		5 52	5 52	South	2 39
24	Th	Samuel Butler d. 1680.	5 54	5 50	0 24	3 57
25	F	Rich. Porson, Greek scholar in London, 1808.	5 56	5 48	0 48	Rises
26	S		5 56	5 46	1 11	6 24
27	S	17th Sun. at Trin.	5 57	5 45	1 34	6 53
28	M	Sir William Jones b. 1746.	5 59	5 43	1 58	7 22
29	Tu	St. Michael—Michaelmas Day.	6 00	5 40	2 21	8 00
30	W		6 02	5 38	2 45	8 43

STRAY NOTES.

11.—Thomson was once confined for a debt of about seventy pounds. Quin, the well-known actor, hearing of this, repaired to the spunging house, and was introduced to him. Thomson was a good deal disconcerted at seeing Quin in such a place, and his embarrassment increased when Quin told him he had come to sup with him, being conscious that all the money he possessed would scarcely procure a good meal, and that credit was out of the question. His anxiety was, however, removed upon Quin informing him that, as he supposed it would have been inconvenient to have had the supper dressed in the place they were in, he had ordered it from an adjacent tavern, and as a prelude, half-a-dozen of claret was introduced. Supper being over, Quin said, "It is time now, Jimmy Thomson, we should balance accounts." This put a little astonishment the poet, who imagined he had some demand upon him; but Quin, perceiving it, continued, "Sir, the pleasure I have had in perusing your works, I cannot estimate at less than a hundred pounds, and I insist upon taking this opportunity of acquitting myself of the debt." Upon saying this, he put down a note of that value, and hastily took his leave without waiting for a reply.

14.—"Of the coolness of the Duke of Wellington on the most trying occasions," says Mr. Rogers, "Colonel Gurwood gave me this instance. He was once in great danger of being drowned at sea. It was bed-time when the captain of the vessel came to him, and said: 'It will soon be all over with us.' 'Very well,' answered the Duke, 'then I shall not take off my boots!'"—*Table-talk of Samuel Rogers.*

25.—The circumstances connected with the marriage of Porson, the famous classical scholar, are rather curious. He was very intimate with Mr. Perry, the editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, for whom his sister, Mrs. Lunan, a widow, kept house. One night Porson was seated in his favourite haunt, the Cider Cellars in Maiden Lane, smoking a pipe with a friend, when he suddenly turned round and said, "Friend George, do you not think the widow Lunan an agreeable sort of personage at times go?" The party addressed re-

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R. D. McARTHUR.

"MANY HAVE BEEN RUINED BY BUYING GOOD PENNYWORTHS."

plied that she might be so. "In that case," replied Porson, "you must meet me at St. Martin's-in-the-fields at eight o'clock to-morrow morning," and thereupon withdrew, after having called for and paid his reckoning. His friend was somewhat puzzled, but knowing that Porson generally meant what he said, he resolved to obey the summons, and accordingly presented himself next morning at the appointed hour at the church, where he found Porson with Mrs. Lunnan and a female friend, and a parson in full canonicals for the solemnization of matrimony. The service was quickly got through, and thereupon the party quitted the sacred building, the bride and bridegroom going each different way with their respective friends. The oddity of the affair did not end here. Porson had proposed to Mrs. Lunnan some time before, but had insisted on her keeping it a secret from her brother, and now that the ceremony was completed seemed as determined as ever that nothing should be said of the marriage. Having apparently also made no preparations for taking his bride home. His friend, who had acted as groomsmen, then insisted that Mr. Perry should be informed of the occurrence; and Porson after some opposition consenting, the two walked together to the residence of the worthy editor, in Lancaster Court, where, after some explanation, an arrangement was effected, including the preparation of a wedding-dinner, and the securing of apartments for the newly-married couple. After dinner, Porson, instead of remaining to enjoy the society of his bride, sallied forth to the house of a friend, and after remaining there till a late hour, proceeded to the Cider Cellars, where he sat till eight o'clock next morning!

29.—Michaelmas is dedicated to St. Michael the Archangel, and is so-called because of the mass celebrated in his honour by the Roman Catholic Church on this day. Painters have usually represented him on canvases as dressed in coat armour; with a glory round his head, trampling on the fallen Lucifer. In Scripture he is mentioned five times, and always as a warrior.

"A FAMOUS BEAN"

"What shall I do to be for ever known"—COWLEY.

THE celebrated Bean Nash was born at Swansea, in Glamorgan-shire, in 1674; and after having finished his education at Jesus College, Oxford, he abandoned his intended profession of the law, and bought an ensigncy, under the idea that a red coat was the most promising costume for a man of pleasure. He soon however, discovered that a military life had its duties, and some of them more than sufficiently onerous. He therefore sold his colours, and betaking himself to the law, contrived, though with very scanty means, to dress well, and mingle in the first ranks of fashion. He led so gay a town life indeed, without any visible means of supporting it, that his companions suspected him of being a highwayman. Even now he showed symptoms of that glory which was to raise him in Bath to such an eminent position, and by his intrepid assurance persuaded his compeers to look upon him as "The glass of fashion, and the mould of form." It being resolved by the Members of the Inner Temple, of which Nash was a member, to give an entertainment in honour of King William, he was appointed to arrange, and preside over the whole. In this office he gave such general satisfaction, that the King offered to knight him, but equally impudent and sagacious, he replied, "Please your Majesty, if you intend to make me a knight, I wish it may be one of your poor Knights of Windsor, and then I shall have a fortune at least able to support my title." But William had too many rapacious Dutch favorites, and too many needy English partisans, to take a hint of this kind. Yet with all the follies of his head, Nash was of a kind and generous disposition, of which the "Spectator" gives us a humorous example. When he was to render his accounts to the Masters of the Temple, he charged amongst other items, "For making one man happy, ten pounds." Upon being asked to explain so singular a charge, he replied, that happening to over-

hear a poor man complain to his wife and a large family that ten pounds would make him happy, he could not refrain from trying the experiment.

When he was about thirty years of age he retired from the metropolis to Bath, then one of the poorest and meanest cities in England. It had its public amusements for the company who flocked there to drink the Bath waters, consisting chiefly of a band of musicians, who played under some fine old trees, called the Grove. In 1704, Nash was appointed master of the ceremonies, and immediately removed the music to the pump-room. His laws were so strictly enforced, that he was styled "King of Bath;" no rank could protect the offender, nor dignity of station condone a breach of the laws. Nash desired the Duchess of Queensberry, who appeared at a dress ball in an apron of point lace, said to be worth five hundred guineas, to take it off, which she did at the same time desiring his acceptance of it; and when the Princess Amelia requested to have one more dance after eleven o'clock, Nash replied that the laws of Bath, like those of Lycurgus, were unalterable. The corporation of Bath so highly respected Nash, that the chamber voted a marble statue of him, which was erected in the pump-room between the busts of Newton and Pope. Except a few months passed annually in superintending the amusements at Tunbridge, Nash lived at Bath, until his health was worn out. His death took place on the 3rd of February, 1761. He was buried in the Abbey Church with great ceremony: three clergymen preceded the coffin, the pall was supported by aldermen, and the masters of the assembly rooms followed as chief mourners; while the streets were filled; and the house-tops covered with spectators, anxious to witness the respect paid to the founder of the prosperity of the city of Bath.

A YANKEE shoemaker purchased of a pedlar half a bushel of shoe-pegs, all neatly sharpened at one end, and warranted to be of the best maple, but he found them on inspection to be nothing but pine. Not caring to be "taken in and done for" after that fashion, and being constitutionally fond of whittling, he went at them with his jack-knife, and sharpening the other end of each peg, resold them to the pedlar, on his next trip, for oats.

TALL TREES.—There are trees so tall in Missouri that it takes two men and a boy to look to the top of them. One looks till he gets tired, and another commences where he left off.

"The sea-serpent has been seen in Kinsale Roads," said a traveller. "What!" exclaimed Paddy, "is he coming to Cork by land, then?"



GRAND FALLS, ST. JOHN'S RIVER, N.B.



FORT GARRY, MANITOBA.

1874—OCTOBER—31 days.

The Moon's Changes.

L. Q. 2, 8.44 m. 1st Qr. 10, 8.35 m.
N. Moon, 10, 6.07 m. F. Moon, 25, 2.37 m.
3rd Qr., 31, 9.08 ev.

			Sun rises	Sun sets	Sun's Declin. South.	Moon R. & S.
1	Th	Pierre Corneille, French tragic dramatist, d. at Paris 1684.	6 03	5 37	3 08	9 38
2	F		6 04	5 35	3 31	10 40
3	S	Alfieri, Ital. dram. d. 1803.	6 05	5 33	3 55	11 49
4	S	18th Sun. af. Trin.	6 07	5 31	4 18	Mrn.
5	M	Hor. Walpole, Ear. Orford, celebrated man of letters, b. 1717.	6 08	5 30	4 31	0 56
6	Tu		6 09	5 27	5 04	2 01
7	W	Edgar Allan Poe, Americ. poet, d. Baltimore, 1849	6 11	5 25	5 27	3 04
8	Th		6 12	5 24	5 50	4 06
9	F	Cervantes, author "Don Quixote," b. 1547.	6 13	5 21	6 13	5 06
10	S		6 14	5 20	6 36	6 06
11	S	19th Sun. af. Trin.	6 15	5 19	6 59	Sets.
12	M	Hugh Miller, geologist b. 1802. One of the most remarkable men Scotland has produced.	6 17	5 17	7 21	6 21
13	Tu		6 18	5 14	7 44	6 48
14	W	Allan Ramsay, Scot. poet, b. 1686.	6 20	5 12	8 06	7 20
15	Th		6 21	5 11	8 28	7 58
16	F	Dr. John Hunter, surgeon and anatomist, d. 1793.	6 23	5 09	8 50	8 50
17	S		6 24	5 07	9 13	9 51
18	S	20th Sun. af. Trin.	6 25	5 06	9 35	11 02
19	M	Dean Joth. Swift, humorous and politic. writer, d. 1745, at Dublin.	6 26	5 04	9 56	Mrn.
20	Tu		6 28	5 02	10 18	0 16
21	W	Chas. Martel, vanquisher of the Saracens, d. 741.	6 29	5 01	10 40	1 30
22	Th	The surname Martel means "hammer."	6 31	4 59	11 01	2 46
23	F		6 32	4 57	11 22	4 02
24	S		6 33	4 55	11 43	5 21
25	S	21st Sun. af. Trin.	6 35	4 53	12 04	6 41
26	M	St. Crispin's Day Cap. Cook born, 1728.	6 36	4 52	12 25	Rises
27	Tu	St. Simon and St. Jude.	6 38	4 50	12 45	6 35
28	W		6 39	4 49	13 05	7 23
29	Th	Sir Walter Raleigh executed for high treason, 1618.	6 41	4 47	13 25	8 29
30	F		6 42	4 46	13 45	9 37
31	S	Allhallow's Eve.	6 43	4 45	14 05	10 47

STRAY NOTES

1.—The great Peter Corneille, whose genius resembled that of our Shakespeare, and who has so forcibly expressed the sublime sentiments of the hero, had nothing in his exterior that indicated his genius: his conversation was so insipid that it never failed of wearying Nature, who had lavished on him the gifts of genius, had forgotten to blend with them her more ordinary ones. He did not even speak correctly that language of which he was such a master. When his friends represented to him how much more he might please by not desisting to correct these trivial errors, he would smile and say, "I am not the less Peter Corneille!—D'Iraveli."

7.—Poe's life was a series of eccentric adventures. The reason of this is to be found in his temperament or physical constitution. He lived from the cradle to the grave on the verge of madness. When he was not absolutely mad, a half-glass of wine intoxicated him to insanity. His brain was large almost to deformity in the region where phrenologists place the imaginative faculties. Under the influence of slight stimulus, such as would have been inappreciable by a person otherwise constituted, he was led on to commit acts, the consequences of which were often distressing, and might at any moment have been fatal, as was finally the case. About 1844 he wrote his weird poem of "The Raven," which has enjoyed a more extended reputation than any other production of his pen. After the appearance of this composition in Transatlantic periodicals, Elizabeth Barrett Browning wrote to Poe, "The Raven has excited a fit of horror in England." He was delighted with the compliment. Indeed, this sort of impression seemed to be an object of ambition with him. He always seemed to consider "The Raven" as his masterpiece, and he was fond of reciting it in company, in a sort of sing-song tone, which was very unpleasant to some.

19.—One of the best traits in Swift's character was his large-hearted and inostentatious benevolence. About a third of his income was devoted to charitable objects; and by his will the bulk of his fortune was devised for the foundation of an hospital for idiots, a be-

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(19)

NOTES

Dornelle, whose genius Shakespeare, and who nothing in his exterior but: his conversation ever failed of weariness. When his friends much more he might to correct these mille and say, "I am /—D'Israeli."

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(20)

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"KEEPING FROM FALLING, IS BETTER THAN HELPING UP."

quest very suggestive of the melancholy fate of the testator; for the last days of the great satirist and politician were characterized by the most melancholy and unqualified idiosyncrasy. To quote the conclusion of his verses on his own death—

"Perhaps I may allow the Dean
Had too much satire in his vein,
And seemed determined not to starve it,
Because no age could more deserve it.

He gave the little wealth he had
To build a house for fools and mad;
And showed by one satiric touch,
No nation wanted it so much.
That kingdom he had left his debtor,
I wish it soon may have a better."

25.—St. Crispin and his brother St. Crispinian were natives of Rome. They became converts to Christianity, travelled into France to propagate the faith, and fixed their residence at Soissons. Here they preached to the people during the day, and gained their livelihood at night by making shoes. It is said that they sold to the poor at very low prices, and the legend adds that an angel kept them well supplied with leather.

29.—The last words of Raleigh were addressed to his executioner, who was pausing—"Why dost thou not strike! Strike, man!"

31.—Allhallow's Eve, or Halloween, is known in the North of England as *Widow's Night*, a name indicating the important part played by nuts in the entertainments of the evening. The following description of a country lass's burning nuts as a means of love divination is from Burns's poem of "Halloween." Going to the fire—

"Jean slips in twa w' tentie o'e;
Wia 'twas she wadna tell,
But 'this is Jock, and this is me,'
She says in to hersel'.
He bleezed owre her, and she owre him,
As they wad never mair part.
Till—fuff! he started up the lum,
And Jean had e'en an sair heart
To see 't that night."

MYSTERIOUS WARNING—A GHOST STORY

"Awant! and quit my sight! let the earth hide thee!
Thy bones are marrowless—thy blood is cold."—

SHAKESPEARE

ROBERT PERCIVAL, the second son of the Right Hon. Sir John Percival, Bart., was a youth of rare talent, and a great duellist. In the course of his brief career he had fought as many battles as he could number years, and in most he had been successful, escaping with little damage to himself, while in many instances, the result was fatal to his adversaries. Being a younger brother, he studied, or was supposed to study, the law, as one of the few gentlemanly roads to wealth and distinction. With this view he took chambers in Lincoln's Inn, and here it was that a singular occurrence took place, which was rendered yet more extraordinary by its consequences.

One night he had betaken himself to studying with rather more diligence than usual. So deeply was he wrapped up in the dull volume before him that he still read on when the clock began to strike the hour of midnight. The effect produced was wonderful. It seemed to him as if the clock, instead of being distant, was striking close in his ear; and startled for the moment by this delusion—for it could hardly be anything else—he looked up. What was his surprise to see a figure in the room, planted between himself and the door, who had entered, he knew not how, and who was so completely muffled up in a long cloak as to defy recognition. He addressed it once or twice, but the figure neither spoke nor moved. Then Robert lost all patience, and unsheath-

ing his sword, made a desperate pass at the intruder. The weapon met with no resistance; and when he drew it back again, was as bright as ever; not a single drop of blood stained it. Robert for a while continued gazing in utter amazement; but he was among the bravest of the brave, and when the first surprise was over, regained sufficient courage to leap aside his visitor's cloak; and when that was done he saw before him "his own apparition, bloody and ghostly, whereat he was so astonished that he immediately swooned away. On recovering, he saw the spectre walk out again, and vanish downstairs." When he had got the better of his fright he undressed and went to bed; however, finding he could not sleep he rose early and went to his uncle and guardian, Sir Robert Southwell, who lived in Spring Gardens. Rousing Sir Robert, he related what he had seen, and was warned by him to "take care of himself, and recollect if he had given occasion to any person to revenge himself on him, for this might be a true presage of what was to befall him."

Now here is a ghost story, quite complete, so far as human evidence can make such a thing complete, in opposition to human reason. The particulars are given as told by Sir Robert Southwell. It only remains to be seen how far the warning was borne out by the result, and whether in truth the ghost was a honest ghost.

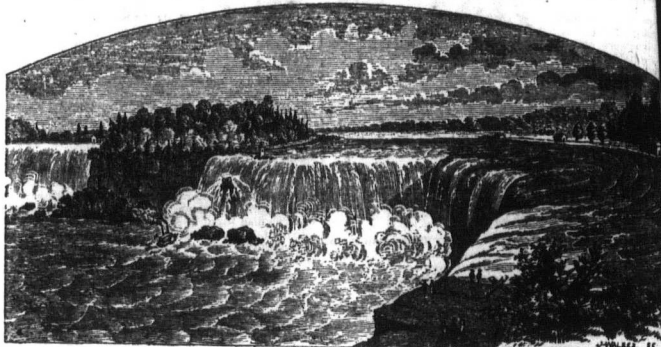
Several days afterwards Robert Percival was assailed by two ruffians in the Strand; and but escaped from them, slightly wounded, and took refuge in a tavern. He left the tavern to return to Lincoln's Inn, and was never after seen alive. He was found stone-dead near the so-called May-pole in the Strand, which occupied the site of an ancient stone cross. Having been discovered here early in the morning, his body was removed to the watch-house. There was a deep wound under his left breast—by him was his bloody sword—yet it was generally supposed at the time that he had been killed in some house, and laid there afterwards. It was also said that a stranger's hat, with a bunch of ribbons in it, was found by his side; but, notwithstanding these indications, and the earnest exertions of his friends and relatives, the assassins could never be discovered.

A YANKEE has just invented a method to catch rats: "Locate your bed in a room much infested by these animals, and on retiring put out the light. Then strew over your pillow some strong-smelling cheese, three or four red herrings, some barley meal or new malt, and a sprinkling of dried codfish. Keep awake till you find the rats at work, then make a grab."



THE CITY OF KINGSTON.

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FALLS OF NIAGARA.

1874—NOVEMBER—30 days.

The Moon's Changes.

		Sun rises	Sun sets	Sun's Declin. South	Moon R. & S.
1	S	22d Sun. at Erin.	6 44	4 44	11 52
2	M	Michaelmas Term begins.	6 46	4 42	14 43
3	Tu	Sir Saml. Romilly, eminent lawyer, d. 1818.	6 48	4 40	15 02
4	W	Gunpowder plot, 1605.	6 49	4 39	15 21
5	Th	Princess Charlotte died, to the inexpressible grief of the nation, 1817.	6 51	4 37	15 37
6	F		6 52	4 36	15 58
7	S		6 54	4 34	16 16
8	S	23rd Sun. at Erin.	6 55	4 32	16 33
9	M	John Milton b. in Bread st., London, 1608.	6 56	4 31	16 50
10	Tu	Martinmas—On the ancient clag marked by this day is marked by the figure of a goose	6 57	4 29	17 08
11	W	Battle of Sheriford, 1618	6 58	4 28	17 24
12	Th	Leibnitz, philosop. d. 1716.	7 00	4 27	17 47
13	F		7 01	4 26	17 57
14	S		7 03	4 26	18 13
15	S	24th Sun. at Erin.	7 05	4 25	18 28
16	M	Marcarot, v. of Malcolm, Ca-more of Scotland, d. 1093	7 06	4 24	18 43
17	Tu		7 07	4 23	18 58
18	W		7 08	4 22	19 13
19	Th	Sir David Wilkie, disting. painter, b. Fifesh., 1785.	7 11	4 21	19 27
20	F	Boger Payne, celebrated bookbinder, d. 1797	7 12	4 20	19 41
21	S		7 13	4 19	19 54
22	S	25th Sun. at Erin.	7 14	4 18	20 08
23	M	Thos. Fallis, Eng. music. an. d. 685. Some of his compositions still used.	7 16	4 18	20 20
24	Tu	Michaelmas Term ends	7 17	4 17	20 33
25	W		7 18	4 16	20 45
26	Th	Dr. Jos. Black, cel chem. d. Eding 1799 1630	7 19	4 15	20 56
27	F		7 21	4 15	21 07
28	S	Terr. earthquake a Peru.	7 22	4 14	21 18
29	S	Advent Sunday.	7 23	4 13	21 29
30	M	St. Andrew's Day	7 25	4 13	21 39

STRAY NOTES.

2.—In 1788 Romilly was called to the bar, but he had to wait long ere he was rewarded with any practice. When briefs did at last fall to his lot; it very soon became manifest that they were held by a master. He gave his conscience to all he undertook, and wrought out his business with efficiency. Solicitors who trusted him once, were in haste to trust him again, and a start in prosperity being made, success came upon him like a flood. His income rose to between £8,000 and £9,000 a year, and in his diary he congratulates himself that he did not press his father to buy him a seat in the Sir Clerks' Office. Lord Brougham says:—"Romilly, by the force of his learning and talents, and the most spotless integrity, rose to the very height of professional ambition. He was beyond question or pretence of rivalry the first man in the courts of equity in this country."

9.—This criticism was written by Waller of Milton's "Paradise Lost," on its first appearance: "The old blind schoolmaster, John Milton, had published a tedious poem on the fall of man; if its length be not considered, merit, it has no other."

14.—Leibnitz was only able to get through his multifarious business by persistent assiduity. He carried on an extensive correspondence, and wrote his letters with great care, sometimes three or four times over, and made them the repositories of his most valued ideas and conjectures. His life was solitary, almost beyond example. Sometimes for weeks together he would not go to bed, but sat at his desk till late hour, then took two or three hours of sleep in his chair, and resumed work at early dawn. He was a bachelor, and had no fixed hours for his meals; but sent to a tavern for food, when hungry, and at leisure. His head was large and bald, his hair fine and brown, his face pale, his sight short, his shoulders broad, and his legs crooked and ungainly. He was spare, and of middle height but in walking he threw his head so far forward as to look from behind like a hunchback. His neglect of exercises told severely on him as he advanced in life. He died in Hanover, in 1716, in his seventieth year, from the effects, it is said, of an untimed medicine of his own concoction.

20.—For taste, judicious choice of ornament, and soundness of workmanship, Payne was

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St. J.

29

VICTORIA DINING SALOON,

NO. 8 GERMAIN ST.,

Opposite City Market,

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

This Saloon, kept by CORNELIUS SPARROW, the "pioneer of restaurants in New Brunswick," has no equal in the British Dominion; a first-class Bill of Fare is kept, obliging and attentive waiters anticipate customers wants. It runs 25 tables, is fitted up in a tasty manner with every modern improvement.

MEALS SERVED AT ALL TIMES

with promptness and despatch, in styles to suit the most fastidious, at reasonable rates.

CHALONER'S

DRUG STORE,

Corner King and Germain Streets.

The Proprietor begs to present his compliments and thanks to his Patrons and Customers for their kind preference, and hopes by unremitting attention to business, and keeping the VERY BEST MEDICINES, to ensure their confidence during the coming year.

J. CHALONER,

St. John, N. B., Dec. 31st, 1873.

NOTES.

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VICTORIA DINING ROOM Paper Collar Factory, CANTERBURY STREET, SAINT JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

The attention of the Trade is directed to the COLLARS, CUFFS and BOSOMS made at this Factory. The patterns which have attained a standard character are, in *turn-down*

EUREKA

and in *stand-ups*, the
"Julian" and "Prince Arthur."

The superiority of these Collars over all others consists in—
A clear space for the Tie without injury or stretching.

Every Collar can be buttoned without damage to the edges on points.

They fit the neck perfectly.

They are made of waterproof materials.

They are finished without the aid of poisonous pigments.

The facing looks like LINEN, and not like coarse COTTON.

Preparation marks can be sponged off without detriment to the surface.

They are made in styles than can be obtained nowhere else.

They are perfectly white, and never change their color.

They are as soft as silk.

They cost less than others that possess none of these advantages.

For these reasons those who wear them once lose all desire to try any other make, and will be satisfied with nothing else.

Beware of attempted imitation, and accept as *Eureka, Julian and Prince Arthur* Collars, only those which bear our trade mark on the band. Be sure and get the right article.

**B. WILLIS & CO.,
Proprietors.**

ERRATUM.

The Proprietor begs to present his compliments

The following is a list of the New Dominion Ministers, printed on the 7th November, after the sheet containing the list of officials, had been put to press.

Hon. Alex. MacKenzie, Premier and Minister of Public Works; Hon. A. A. Dorion, Minister Justice; Hon. R. J. Cartwright, Minister Finance; Hon. Isaac Burpee, Minister Customs; Hon. J. B. Bournier, Minister Inland Revenue; Hon. Thos. Coffin, Receiver General; Hon. A. J. Smith, Minister Marine and Fisheries; Hon. D. A. Macdonald, Postmaster General; Hon. J. P. L. De St. Just, Minister Agriculture; Hon. Senstar Christie, Secretary of State; Hon. D. Laird, Minister Interior; Hon. William Ross, Minister Militia; Hon. Edward Blake, without portfolio.

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...dressed as a bookbinder... he has never been... habits were very... night have made a... carriage as finely... a rock on which he... tion he cherished... ent books, still pres... thus recorded: "A... nor, one smiling." A... ht, washing, and l... an remonstrated wi... that sobriety, like... only road that lay... ly by chanting a ve... rtoric beverage, thus

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80.—St. Andrew suff... D., on a cross in the... most desecrated. Acco... rars after the death of... rears Monk, named... remains of St. Andrew... hem on the eastern... church, and where af... and cathedral of St. A... ven to this legend, ... regarded, from the... of Scotland. His day... tion of scis... reading in

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DURING Queen Ma... Castle, she was... Scotland in favour of... her unnatural brother... as regent during his... ay did not hold his... was the 25th of Janu... Linlithgow, he met hi... thus told: "The ch... of Bothw... death soon after the... to the regent's cle... soon forgotten, for pa... one of the regent's fa... turned out his wife o... where, before next m... This injury made a d... rowed vengeance on t... and inflamed his priv... Hamiltons, applaud... that age justified the... to obtain vengeance... time, and watched for... He resolved at last t... Linlithgow, throug... from Stirling to Edl... spread a feather bed... his feet from being b... him that his shadow r... and after all this pre... reach of the regent... in a house not far dis... of the danger which... to the regent, and h

"SHALL THE GOSLINGS TEACH THE GOOSE HOW TO SWIM."

travelling as a bookbinder in his day, and some maintain he has never been equalled in subsequent times. His habits were very eccentric, but, in spite of these, he has had a fortune by his business, and ridden carriage as finely decorated as the books he bound. A crack on which he split was the excessively ardent opinion he cherished for strong ale. In one of his account books, still preserved, we find one day's expenditure thus recorded: "For becon, one halfpenny, for beer, one shilling." Ale may be said to have been meat, drink, washing, and lodging for the wretched Hogenstein remonstrated with by his friends and patrons, and that sobriety, like honesty, was the best policy, and only road that lay to health and wealth, he would say by chanting a verse of an old song in praise of his favorite beverage, thus:—

"All history gathers
From ancient forefathers,
That ale's the true liquor of life;
Men lived long in health,
And preserved their wealth,
Whilst barley-broth only was rife."

Chaucer's "B. & of Days."

30.—St. Andrew suffered death by crucifixion about 75 D., on a cross in the form of an X, or what is called a cross decussate. According to tradition, about thirty years after the death of Constantine, in 86 A. D. a pious monk, named Regulus or Rule, conveyed the remains of St. Andrew to Scotland and there deposited them on the eastern coast of Fife, where he built a church, and where afterwards arose the renowned city and cathedral of St. Andrew. Whatever credit may be given to this legend, it is certain that St. Andrew has been regarded, from time immemorial as the patron saint of Scotland. His day, the 30th of November, is a favourite time of social and national reunion, and is celebrated by a grand reading in England and elsewhere abroad.

SWEET REVENGE.

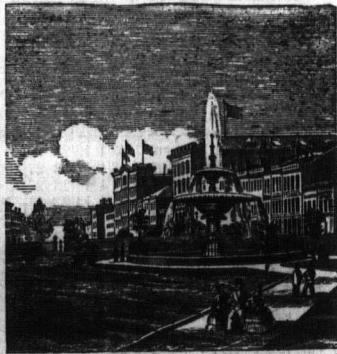
Revenge . . . on Murray's pride:
And see for injured Bothwellhaugh."—SCOTT.

DURING Queen Mary's imprisonment in Lochleven Castle, she was compelled to resign the crown of Scotland in favour of her infant son, and to agree that her unnatural brother, the Earl of Murray, should act as regent during his minority. This was in 1567. Murray did not hold his position long, for one fine day—it was the 25th of January, 1668—when passing through Linlithgow, he met his death-blow. The story of his end is thus told: The chief actor was a gentleman known as the executioner of Bothwellhaugh. He had been condemned to death soon after the battle of Langside, and owed his life to the regent's clemency. But that act of grace was soon forgotten, for part of his estate was bestowed upon one of the regent's favorites who seized his house and turned out his wife on a cold night into the open fields, where, before next morning, she became furiously mad. This injury made a deep impression on Hamilton; he vowed vengeance on the regent. Party rage strengthened and inflamed his private resentment. His kinsmen, the Hamiltons, applauded the enterprise. The maxims of that age justified the most desperate course he could take to obtain vengeance. He followed the regent for some time, and watched for an opportunity to strike the blow. He resolved at last to wait till his enemy should arrive at Linlithgow, through which he was to pass in his way from Stirling to Edinburgh. He took his stand in a wooden gallery, which had a window towards the street; spread a feather bed on the floor, to hinder the noise of his feet from being heard; hung up a black cloth behind him, so that his shadow might not be observed from without; and after all this preparation, calmly expected the approach of the regent who had lodged during the night in a house not far distant. Some indistinct information of the danger which threatened him had been conveyed to the regent, and he paid so much regard to it that he

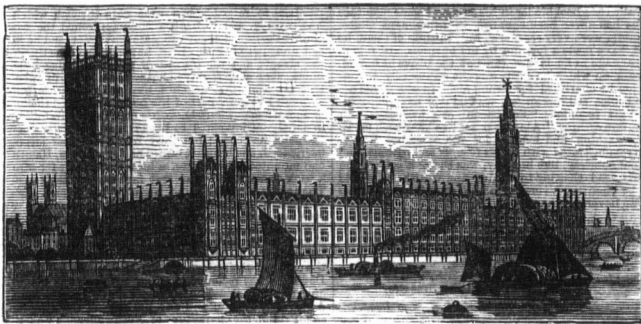
resolved to return by the same gate through which he had entered, and to fetch a compass round the town. But as the crowd about the gate was great, and he himself unacquainted with fear, he proceeded directly along the street; and the throng of people obliging him to move very slowly, gave the assassin time to take so true an aim, that he shot him with a single bullet through the lower part of his body, and killed the horse of a gentleman who rode on his other side. His followers instantly endeavoured to break into the house whence the blow had come; but they found the door strongly barricaded, and before it could be forced open, Hamilton had mounted a fleet horse, which stood ready for him at a back passage, and was got far beyond their reach. The regent died the same night of his wound. Bothwellhaugh rode straight to Hamilton, where he was received in triumph. After a short abode there, this fierce and determined man left Scotland, and served in France under the patronage of the family of Guise, to whom he was doubtless recommended by having avenged the cause of their niece, Queen Mary, upon her brother. De Thou has recorded that an attempt was made to engage him to assassinate Gaspar de Coligni, the famous Admiral of France, and the butcher of the Huguenot cause. But the character of Bothwellhaugh was mistaken. He was no mercenary trader in blood, and rejected the offer with contempt and indignation. He had no authority, he said, from Scotland, to commit murders in France; he had avenged his own just quarrel, but he would not inter for prices nor prayer revenge that of another man. Sir Walter Scott mentions that the carbine with which the regent was shot is preserved at Hamilton palace. It is a brass piece of middling length, very small in the bore, and what is rather extraordinary appears to have been rifled or indented in the barrel.

Two dogs fell to fighting in a saw mill. In the course of the tussle one of the dogs went plump against a saw in rapid motion, which cut him in two instants. The hind-legs ran away, but the fore-legs continued the fight and whipped the other dog.

"I've got a new machine," exclaimed a Yankee pedlar, "for picking bones out of fishes. Now, I tell you, it's a little the thing you ever did see. All you have to do is to set it on a table and turn a crank, and the fish flies rite down your throats, and the bones rite under the grate. Well, there was a country greenhorn 'grog hold of it the other day, and he turned the crank the wrong way; and I tell you, the way the bones flew down his throat was awful: why, it stuck that feller so for a whole week, he couldn't get his shirt off for the neck!"



CITY OF HAMILTON.



PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, LONDON, ENG.

1874—DECEMBER—31 days.

STRAY NOTES.

The Moon's Changes.		Sun rises	Sun sets	Sun's Declin. South.	Moon R. & S.	
		h. m.	h. m.	D. Min.	h. m. Mrn.	
1	Th	Dr. Geo. Birkbeck, Pres. London Mechanics Institute, d. 1841.	7 26	4 12	21 48	0 52
2	W		7 28	4 12	22 06	1 52
3	Th	Saml. Compton o. 753.	7 29	4 11	22 14	2 51
4	F	Cardinal Richieu d. at Paris, 1642.	7 30	4 11	22 22	3 53
5	S					
6	S	2d Sun. in Advent.	7 31	4 11	22 30	4 56
7	M	Mar. Ney shot Paris, 1815.	7 32	4 11	22 31	6 01
8	Tu	Thos. de Quincey, miscel. writer, d. Edinb., 1859.	7 33	4 11	22 43	7 05
9	W		7 35	4 11	22 49	Sets.
10	Th	Elizabeth signs warrant for execution of Mary, Queen of Scots, 1586.	7 35	4 11	22 55	5 57
11	F	Coly Clibber, dra't. d. 1777	7 36	4 11	23 00	6 45
12	S		7 37	4 11	23 05	7 54
13	S	3d Sun. in Advent.	7 38	4 11	23 09	9 04
14	M	Charles Wolfe, author of "The Burial of Sir John Moore," b. 1791, Dublin.	7 39	4 11	23 13	10 16
15	Tu	The Pope excommunicates Eng. barons, and Lond. laid under an interdict, 1215.	7 39	4 11	23 16	11 26
16	W		7 40	4 12	23 19	Mrn.
17	Th	Turper, celebrated painter	7 41	4 12	23 20	0 38
18	F		7 42	4 12	23 24	1 51
19	S		7 42	4 12	23 25	3 06
20	S	4th Sun. in Advent	7 43	4 13	23 25	4 24
21	M	St. Thomas. Shortest Day.	7 43	4 13	23 27	6 43
22	Tu	Coronation of Stephen (of Blois) at Westm., 1135.	7 44	4 13	23 27	Rises
23	W	There are many superstitious observances connected with X mas Eve.	7 44	4 14	23 27	4 52
24	Th		7 45	4 15	23 26	6 05
25	F	CHRISTMAS DAY.	7 45	4 15	23 24	7 19
26	S	St. Stephen.	7 45	4 16	23 23	8 30
27	S		7 45	4 17	23 20	9 35
28	M	1st Sun. at. Cyris. Innocent's Day, in commemoration of the barbarous massacre of the children of Bethlehem by King Herod.	7 46	4 18	23 18	10 38
29	Tu		7 46	4 18	23 14	11 49
30	W		7 47	4 19	23 11	Mrn.
31	Th		7 46	4 20	23 06	0 41

"Cauld blaws the wind frae east to west,
The drift is driving sairy;
Sae loud and shrill's I hear the blast,
I'm sure it's winter fairly."—Burns.

3.—Samuel Crompton, the inventor of the mule for spinning cotton, led far from a happy life, and the principal cause of this lay in the absence of those faculties which enable a man to hold equal intercourse with his fellows. "I found to my sorrow," he writes, "that I was not calculated to contend with men of the world." When he attended the Manchester Exchange to sell his yarns or muslins, and any rough-and-ready manufacturer ventured to offer him a less price than he had asked, he would invariably wrap up his samples, put them into his pocket, and quickly walk off. During a visit to Glasgow, the manufacturers invited him to a public dinner; but he was unable to muster courage to go through the ordeal, and, to use his own words, "rather than face up I first hid myself, and then fairly bolted from the city."

8.—An amusing anecdote is told illustrative of the worthy wandering manner of De Quincey. "The opium eater"—a manner which renders his impassioned and beautiful prose sometimes tedious in the extreme. Being obliged, from delicacy of constitution, to be careful about his food, he used to dine in his own room, and at his own hour. His invariable diet was "coffee, boiled rice and milk, and a piece of mutton from the loin." The cook who had an audience with him daily, received her instructions in silent awe, quite overpowered by his manner, for had he been addressing a duchess he could scarcely have spoken with more deference. He would couch his request in such terms as these:—"Owing to dyspepsia afflicting my system, and the possibilities of any additional disarrangement of the stomach taking place, consequences inculcably distressing would arise; so much so indeed as to increase nervous irritation, and prevent me from attending to matters of overwhelming importance, if you do not remember to cut the mutton in a diagonal rather than in a longitudinal form."

E. T.
W.
Rich's
RAIL
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BEL
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E. T. KENNEDY & CO.

STEAM, GAS,
AND

Water Pipe and Fittings,

Rubber & Leather Belting,

RAILWAY, MILL AND STEAMBOAT SUPPLIES,

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AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Glass, Paints, Oils,

BELTING AND MILL SUPPLIES,

Wholesale & Retail,

Saint John, New Brunswick,

(1)



NOTES.

...frae east to west,
...irly;
...ear the blast,
...irly."—Burns.

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THOS. R. JONES & Co.,

IMPORTERS OF

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HALL, PARLOR, COOKING AND SHIP STOVES,

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Iron Bedsteads, Garden Wire Work, &c.,

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BATHS AND TOILET WARE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Stoves Repaired & Fitted up. Special attention given to Spouting & Guttering.

A. G. BOWES.

(2)

E. EVANS.

"LET

19.—Turner seldom played in the close observation, and the usual habits were preserved that related to his place. He was never in any relations; limited kind.

25.—Kissing under the custom of immemorial times.

Christmas Carols.—Customary to sing, and strictly observed by the people. The highest, on a "men," the song of the first Christmas.

26.—It appears from the inhabitants of the Arctic Christmas, in the "On the feast of St. John," all of which they disapprove, except one, which lasted till the Purification.

A TA

"The ship hangs her
CORNER.

IN a fearful fog of morning of the 24th, *Drake*, struck suddenly fell on her side. Her commander, Captain, cut away, in hopes of saving herself, but it was too late. She ran up, and the only chance was to seize a small rock, the point of a little wave, and seize a rope, and was too strong for the opposite direction, and the board again. The volunteer taking a rope fastened him, after the other, though they were with the sea break moment to dash the rock; a huge wave tried to keep him upon the stone.

Another great wave up the remains of this rock of salt and make their hope of saving her with disobedience leave the wreck safe. Calmly he was the last obliged to obey, as if they were to the rock some at last the captain stood on the rock. This would be covered by the galley at hand. The volunteer to make it He succeeded. The one and the other the one to the other. The only hope of saving along this re

"LET YOUR TROUBLE TARRY TILL ITS OWN TIME COMES."

19.—Turner seldom mixed much in society, and only played in the closest intimacy the shrewdness of his observation, and the playfulness of his wit. His personal habits were peculiar, and even penurious, but in that related to his art he was generous to munificence. He was never married; he was not known to have any relations; and his wants were of the most limited kind.

25.—Kissing under the mistletoe at Christmas is a custom of immemorial antiquity. It was practised in pre-historic times.

Christmas Carols.—"Carol" is said to be derived from *carolare*, to sing, and *rola*, an interjection of joy. It is rightly observed by Jeremy Taylor that "Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace and goodwill towards men," the song of the angels on the birth of the Saviour, is the first Christmas carol.

26.—It appears from a memoir on the manner in which the inhabitants of the North Riding of Yorkshire celebrate Christmas in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1811, that "On the feast of St. Stephen large goose pies are made, all of which they distribute among their needy neighbours, except one, which is carefully laid up, and not tasted till the Purification of the Virgin, called Candlemas."

A TALE OF THE SEA.

"The ship hangs hovering on the verge of death."—FALCONER.

IN a fearful fog on the Newfoundland coast, on the morning of the 20th of June, 1822, the small schooner, *Drake*, struck suddenly upon a rock, and almost immediately fell on her side, the waves breaking over her. Her commander, Captain Baker, ordered her masts to be cut away, in hopes of lightening her so that she might right herself, but in vain. The ship was fast breaking up, and the only hope was that the crew might reach a small rock, the point of which could be seen above the waves at a little distance. A man, named Lennard, seized a rope, and sprang into the sea; but the current was too strong for him—he was carried away in an opposite direction, and was obliged to be dragged on board again. Then the boatswain, whose name was Turner, volunteered to make the attempt in a gig, taking a rope fastened round his body. The crew cheered him, after the gallant fashion of British seamen, though they were all hanging on by ropes to the ship, with the sea breaking over them, and threatening every moment to dash the vessel to pieces. Turner drew near the rock; a huge wave lifted his boat, and shattered it to pieces; but the brave boatswain was safe, and contrived to keep his hold of the rope, and to scramble upon the stone.

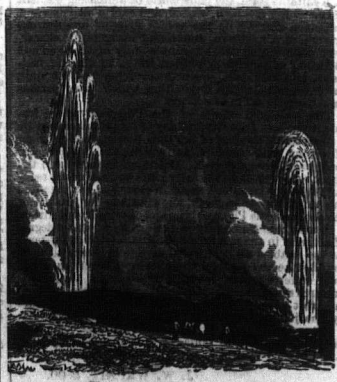
Another great wave, almost immediately after, heaved up the remains of the ship, and dashed her down close to this rock of safety, and Captain Baker, giving up the hope of saving her, commanded the crew to land, and make their way to it. For the first time he met with disobedience. With one voice they refused to leave the wreck unless they saw him before them in safety. Calmly he renewed his orders, saying that his life was the last and least consideration; and they were obliged to obey, leaving the ship in as orderly a manner as if they were going ashore in harbour. On their way to the rock some were swept away by the waves; but at last the captain, with the survivors of his crew, stood on the little shoal. It was clear, however, that this would be covered at high water, so an attempt must be made to reach the coast, which was now quite near at hand. The gallant boatswain, who still held the rope, volunteered to make a second effort to save his comrades. He succeeded. There was now a line of rope between the shore and the rock, just long enough to reach from the one to the other when held by a man at each end. The only hope of safety lay in working a desperate passage along this rope to the land. The spray was already

beating over those who were crouched on the rock, but not a man moved till called by name by Captain Baker, and then, it is recorded that not one so summoned, stirred till he had used his best entreaties to the captain to take his place; but the captain had but one reply—"I will never leave the rock until every soul is safe." Forty-four stout sailors had made their perilous way to shore. The forty-fifth looked round, and saw a poor woman a passenger, lying helpless, almost lifeless, on the rock, unable to move. He took her in one arm, and with the other clung to the rope. Alas! the double weight was more than the much-tried rope could bear; it broke half-way, and the poor woman and the sailor were both swallowed up in the eddy. Captain Baker and three seamen remained, utterly cut off from hope or help. The men in best condition hurried off in search of assistance, found a farm-house, obtained a rope, and hastened back; but long ere their arrival the waters had flowed above the head of the brave and gallant captain.

The English tell some large stories, and justly too, about their heavy ordnance. An American gentleman who was listening in a London coffee-house to a description of these monsters, said abruptly, "Pooh! gentlemen, I won't deny that's a fair-sized cannon; but you are a little mistaken in supposing it to be the largest in the world. It's not to be named in the same minute with one of our Yankee cannon that I saw in Charleston last year. Jupiter! that was a cannon. Why, gentlemen, it was so large that the sailors had to employ two yoke of oxen to draw in the ball." "The deuce they did!" exclaimed one of his hearers, with a smile of triumph. "Pray, can you tell me how they got the oxen out again?" "Why, my dear sir," said the Yankee, "they unyoked 'em and drove 'em through the vent hole!"

Two Irishmen one day went out shooting. A large flock of pigeons came flying over their heads. Fast elevated his piece, and firing, brought one of them to the ground. "Arrah!" exclaimed his companion, "what a fool you are to waste your ammunition, when the bare fall would 've killed him!"

A FARMER in Woonsocket makes merry over the mistake of an old Shanghai hen of his, that has been sitting for five weeks upon two round stones and a piece of brick. "Her anxiety," quoth he, "is no greater than ours, to know what she will hatch. If it proves a brick yard that hen is not for sale."



ROLLING SPRINGS IN ICELAND.

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"HEALTH IS THE CROWNING BLESSING OF LIFE."

WRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A strictly Scientific Preparation.

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree.

It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the known therapeutic agents of the day for the speedy and permanent cure of—
Nervous Prostration; Liver Complaints; Palpitation of the Heart; Dizziness; Noises in the Head and Ears; Loss of Energy and Appetite; Hypochondria; Female Complaints; General Debility; Indigestion; Flatulence; Incapacity for Study or Business; Sick Headache; Lassitude; Shortness of Breath; Trembling of the Hands and Limbs; Impaired Nutrition; Mental and Physical Depression; Consumption in its incipient or first stages only; Eruptions of the Skin; Impaired Sight and Memory; Nervous Fancies; Impoverished Blood; Nervous Debility in all its stages; Premature Decline, and all morbid conditions of the system, arising from whatever cause. The action of the Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand, increasing the principle which constitutes nervous energy, and on the other, the most powerful blood and flesh-generating agent known; therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree, that where for years an emaciated, anxious, cadaverous, and semi-vital condition has existed, the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health.

The Phosphodyne acts electrically upon the organisation; for instance, it assists nature to generate that human electricity which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular, nervous, membranous, and organic systems. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness, unparalleled in medicine.

The Phosphodyne gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character; maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are frequently shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of nervous power, with a feeling of vigour and comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is improved; the appetite increases wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and the hair acquires strength, showing the importance of the action of the Phosphodyne on the organs of nutrition.

Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain degree of activity in the previously debilitated nervous system; its use enables all debilitated organs to return to their sound state and perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual and even speedy cure by the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy. Price one Dollar per Bottle. A package containing Six Bottles for Five Dollars. Sold by all Druggists.

Wholesale Agents:
J. W. WRIGHT, & CO,
75 St. James St, Montreal.

WHITTAKER'S Restorative Bitters.

FOR LADIES.

This is a sterling Preparation, prepared entirely from a series of HERBS, ROOTS and BARKS, of great Medicinal value, and is specially designed for Diseases peculiar to Females, in the cure of which it has proved of unsurpassed efficacy.

The following are a few of the Herbs and Roots employed in the preparation of the RESTORATIVE BITTERS:—

COMPFREY. SYMPHYTUM OFFICINALE.—This Plant is a native of Europe. The Root is the part used in Medicine. Properties:—Demulcent and slightly Astringent and Tonic. Useful in Pulmonary Affections, Bowel Complaints, and Female Debility.

SOLOMON-SEAL. POLYGONATUM MULTIFLORUM.—Is a native of the United States. The Root is used in Medicine. Properties:—Used in Uterine Affections, Leucorrhoea, and Piles.

UNICOORN-ROOT. ALTERIS FARIOSA.—This is also a native of the United States, and the Root is the part that is used. Properties:—Tonic, Diuretic, and Vermifuge. Used extensively in Diseases of the Uterine Organs, and exerts a specific influence upon the Uterus itself, imparting tone and vigor to the Reproductive Organs.

COLUMBO. COCULUS PALMATUS.—This is a native of Eastern Africa, and the Root is used in Medicine. Properties:—Mild Tonic and Stomachic, without stimulating or astringent properties. Useful for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and Chronic Diarrhoea.

CHAMOMILE. ANTHEMIS NOBILIS.—Is a native of Europe, and a well-known Plant. The Flowers are used medicinally. Properties:—Tonic. Used as an ingredient in Strengthening Bitters.

GENTIAN. GENTIANA LUTEA.—Also a native of Europe, and the Root is the part employed. Properties:—A well-known Bitter Tonic of great value, and one of the oldest in the Materia Medica.

SARSAPARILLA. SMILAX OFFICINALIS.—Is a native of South America. The Root is used medicinally. Properties:—A valuable Alterative. Used in Eruptive and Scrofulous Diseases.

CARDAMOM. Elettaria CARDAMOMUM.—Is a native of Malabar. The seeds are employed in Medicine. Properties:—Cardiac and Carminative, less heating and stimulating than most others.

SASSAPARA-BARK. LAURUS SASSAPARA.—Is a native of North America. The Bark of the Roots is used medicinally. Properties:—Aromatic, Stimulant, and Diaphoretic.

From the above, and other valuable Herbs and Roots, which we have not space to mention, we make (by the aid of improved scientific apparatus and mode of manipulating) a series of highly-concentrated Fluid Extracts, which, when combined, form a Preparation that stands unequalled for all Female Weaknesses and Disorders. This is the Restorative Bitters—a Remedy that speaks for itself. Let every Lady in delicate health try them and prove them.

Although specially designed for Females, the aged of both sexes will find the Restorative Bitters a grateful cordial, which will quicken the Blood and Tone-up, invigorate, and vitalise the system.

Price One Dollar per Bottle. A Package containing Six Bottles for Five Dollars. Sold by all Druggists.

Wholesale Agents:
J. W. WRIGHT, & CO,
75 St. James St, Montreal.

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"LIFE"

WELLS' Bitters.
DIET.

Prepared entirely from
Herbs, of great Medicinal
value, and is peculiarly
suited for the cure of
all Diseases of the
Digestive System.

It is the Herbs and Roots
of the RESTORATIVE

OFFICIALS.—This
Root is the part used
in the cure of
Palmonary Affections,
and is highly
beneficial.

UTERINE MULTIFLORUM.
The Root is used in
the cure of
Uterine Affections,

PARNASSIA.—This is
the Root of the
"Tonic, Diuretic, and
Emmenagogue."
It is the part used in
the cure of the Uterine
Affections, and is highly
beneficial to the Reproductive
System.

UVA.—This is a native
of the Mountains of
the Alps, and is highly
beneficial in the cure of
Gonorrhoea, without
injuring the
Urinary Organs.

ULMUS.—Is a native
of the Mountains of
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astringent.

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TARIFF CUSTOM DUTIES.

All unenumerated Articles are subject to a duty of 15 per cent.

A	
Acids of every description, except Acetic Acid, Sulphuric Acid, and Vinegar.....	Free
Acid, Sulphuric.....	10 cts per lb
Acetic Acid, &c., Vinegar.....	10 cts per gal
Advertising Pamphlets.....	5 per cent
Agricultural Societies' Seeds of all kinds, Farming Utensils and Implements of Husbandry, when especially imported by, for the encouragement of Agriculture.....	Free
Alcohol.....	80 cts per gal
Ale, Beer and Porter, in casks, 10 per cent, ad val., and.....	5 cts per gal
Do. in bottles, 5 quart and 10 pint bottles to the gallon.....	7 cts per gal
Almonds and Nuts of all kinds.....	15 per cent
Alum.....	Free
Anatomical Preparations.....	Free
Anchor.....	Free
Angola Hair, unmanufactured.....	Free
Aniline Salts, used for dyeing purposes.....	Free
Animals of all kinds, except such as are imported for the improvement of Stock.....	10 per cent
Animals imported for the improvement of Stock.....	Free
Annatto, either liquid or solid.....	Free
Antimony.....	Free
Antiquities, collections of.....	Free
Apparatus, Steering.....	Free
Apparel (Wearing), and other personal effects and Implements of Husbandry (not merchandise) in actual use of persons coming to settle in the Dominion.....	Free
Apparel (Wearing) of British subjects dying abroad.....	Free
Arrowroot.....	15 per cent
Argentine, Albate, and German Silver, and Plated Ware of all kinds, manufactured.....	15 per cent
Argol.....	Free
Arms for the Army and Navy.....	Free
Articles for the public use of the Dominion.....	Free
Articles for the use of the Governor General.....	Free
Articles for the use of Foreign Consuls General.....	Free
Ashes, Pot, Pearl and Soda.....	Free
Atlases, not elsewhere mentioned.....	15 per cent
B	
Bagatelle Boards and Billiard Tables.....	15 per cent
Bark, Tanners.....	Free
Bark, Nuts, Vegetables, Wood and Drugs, used chiefly in dyeing.....	Free
Barley.....	Free
Barley, Pot and Pearl.....	15 per cent
Barilla or Kelp.....	Free
Beans.....	Free
Bleaching Powders.....	Free
Beer in Wood.....	5 cts per gal
Beer in Bottles.....	7 cts per gal
Benzoile.....	15 cts per gal
Berries when chiefly used in dyeing.....	Free
Bichromate of Potash.....	Free
Belting, Duck, and Hose Duck.....	Free
Block.....	15 per cent
Books, Blank Account and Copy Books, and Books to be written or drawn upon.....	15 per cent
Books, printed, Periodicals and Pamphlets, not being foreign reprint of British Copyright works; nor Blank Account Books; nor Copy Books; nor Books to be written or drawn upon; nor reprints of Books printed in Canada; nor printed Sheet Music.....	5 per cent
Boots and Shoes (Leather).....	15 per cent
Boots, Felt.....	Free
Botany, Specimens of.....	Free
Book, Map, and News Printing Paper.....	15 per cent
Book, manufactured.....	15 per cent
Bonnets, Hats and Caps.....	15 per cent
Bibles, Testaments, and Devotional Books.....	5 per cent
Binnacle Lamps.....	Free
Biscuit and Bread from Great Britain and the B. N. A. Provinces.....	Free
Boiler Plate, Iron.....	5 per cent
Belted Cloths.....	Free
Borax.....	Free
Bookbinders' Tools and Implements.....	Free
Bookbinders' Cloth.....	Free
Bottles, containing Spirituous Liquors, Wines and Malt Liquors.....	15 per cent
Bracelets, Braid &c., made of Hair.....	15 per cent
Brandy.....	80 cts per gal
Brass and Copper, manufactured.....	15 per cent
Brass Tubes or Piping, when drawn, or Iron.....	Free
Brass or Copper Wire, round or flat.....	Free
Brass, in bars, rods and sheets.....	Free
Brass in Tin Clasp, Slides, and Spangles, for the manufacture of Hoop Skirts.....	Free
Bran.....	Free
Brimstone, roll or flour.....	Free
Bristles and Hog's Hair of all kinds.....	Free
Bristol's Sarsaparilla, and all similar compounds, containing spirits.....	\$1.20 per gal
Do. in bottles and packages.....	15 per cent
Britannia Metal Ware.....	15 per cent
Brooms and Brushes of all kinds.....	15 per cent
Broom Corn.....	Free
Brim Moulds, for gold-beaters.....	Free
Buckwheat.....	Free
Bulbs and Roots.....	Free
Bullion and Coin (except United States silver coin).....	Free
Burr Stone.....	Free
Bunting.....	Free
Busts; Casts and Statues of Marbles, Bronze or Alabaster, Paintings and Drawings, as works of art; specimens of Sculpture; Cabinets of Coins; Medals, Gems, and all collections of Antiquities.....	Free
Butter.....	4 cts per lb
C	
Canvas, from No. 1 to No. 10, when imported for ships.....	Free
Canvas, for the manufacture of floor cloth, not less than 15 feet wide, and not pressed or calendered.....	Free
Cables, Hemp and Grass, (when used for ships or vessels only).....	Free
Cabinetware or Furniture.....	15 per cent
Cards, playing.....	25 per cent
Candles and Tapers, of Tallow, Wax, or any other material.....	15 per cent
Canada Plates, and Tinned Plates.....	5 per cent
Candlewick Cotton.....	Free
Cane Juice, Syrup of Sugar or Sugar Cane, Syrup of Molasses, or of Sorghum, Melado, Concentrated Melado, or Concentrated Molasses, a specific duty of $\frac{1}{8}$ of a cent per lb, and.....	25 per cent
Caoutchouc or India Rubber or Gutta Percha, unmanufactured.....	Free
Caoutchouc or India Rubber, manufactured.....	15 per cent
Carriages.....	15 per cent

"TO ERR IS HUMAN, TO FORGIVE DIVINE."

Carriages of Travellers, and Carriages employed in carrying Merchandise (Hawkers and Circus Troops excepted) on compliance with regulations, Free	Carbolic Oil, or heavy oil, a product, and Coal Tar, Free
Carboline Oil, 15 cts per gal	Carpets and Hearth Rugs, 15 per cent
Casks, Barrels, and other packages containing sugar, Cane-syrup, Syrup of Sugar, or of Sugar Cane, Molasses, Syrup of Molasses or of Sorghum and Melado, and Carboys containing Sulphuric Acid, 15 per cent	Cassia, ground, 25 per cent
" unground, 15 per cent	Castile Soap, 15 per cent
Cashmere, manufactured, 15 per cent	Castings, Iron and all other, 15 per cent
Cement, Marine or Hydraulic, unground, Free	Cement, Hydraulic, ground and calcined, 15 per cent
Chaise, 3 cts per lb	Chain, Iron, 15 per cent
Chain, half inch, and under, 15 per cent	China, Dealers and Gas Fittings, 15 per cent
Charts, Maps and Atlases, not elsewhere mentioned, 15 per cent	China, Earthenware and Crockery, 15 per cent
China, Earthenware and Crockery, 15 per cent	China, Iron, Free
China, Do, half inch, and under, 15 per cent	China, Officers' Messes, Free
China, Collar Cloth Paper, on affidavit that it is only for use in the manufacture of Collars, Cuffs, Fronts, and similar goods, Free	China, Coffee (green), Free
China, Coffee (kila dried, roasted or ground), Free	China, Chloro, or other root or vegetable used as Coffee, raw or green, 3 cts per lb
China, Chloro, or other root or vegetable used as Coffee, kiln dried, roasted or ground, 4 cts per lb	China, Citrons, 15 per cent
China, Cider, 15 per cent	China, Cigars, 45 cts per lb
China, Cinnamon, ground, 25 per cent	China, Cinnamon unground, 15 per cent
China, Currants, dried fruits, 15 per cent	China, Clays, Earth and Sand, Free
China, Coach and Harness Furniture, 15 per cent	China, Cocoa and Paste from Great Britain and the B. N. A. Provinces, Free
China, Cocoa, bran and shell, Free	China, Communion Plate, Free
China, Composition Spikes and Nails, Free	China, Compasses, Free
China, Clay Pipe, Free	China, Clocks, 15 per cent
China, Clothing or Wearing Apparel made by hand or sewing machine, 15 per cent	China, Clothing for the public uses of the Dominion, Free
China, Clothing for Societies and for Charitable Institutions, Free	China, Coal and Coke, Free
China, Crude Petroleum, 6 cts per gal	China, Coal and Kerosene, distilled, purified, and refined, 15 cts per gal
China, Cochineal and dyestuff, Free	China, Cologne Water and Perfume Spirits, not in flasks, \$1.20 per gal
China, Cotton Warp, not coarser than No. 40, Free	China, Cotton Warp, coarser than No. 40, 15 per cent
China, Cologne Water, in flasks or bottles, 30 of such not containing more than a gallon, per flask or bottle, 4 cts each	China, Colors and articles, when imported solely by Room Paper Manufacturers and Stainers, viz.: Lakes in pulp, Scarlet and Morone, Ultra Marine and Chinese Blue, English Umber, raw, Blue black, Paris and Permanent Greens, Satin, and fine washed White, Bichromate of Potash, Sugar of Lead, and British Gum, for manufacturing purposes only, Free
China, Commissariat Stores, Free	China, Confectionery, a specific duty of 1 cent per lb., and 25 per cent

Copper Tubes and Piping, when drawn, Free	Copper, pig, Free
Copper in bars, rods, bolts, sheets, and sheathing, Free	Copper or Brass, manufactured, 15 per cent
Copper Sheathing, Free	Copper, Precipitate of, Free
Corkwood, or the bark of the Corkwood tree, Free	Corlage (when used for ships or vessels only), Free
Cottons, 15 per cent	Coco 1 Wool, Free
Cotton Waste and Candlewick, Free	Cotton netting, for India Rubber Shoes, Free
Cotton thread, in hanks, three, four, and six ply, white and colored, unfinished, not under number twenty-four, Free	Cordials, \$1.20 per gal
Corks, 15 per cent	Cream of Tartar in crystals, Free
Cocoa Nut Oil, in crude, unrefined or natural state, Free	Cutlery, polished, all sorts, 15 per cent
Curled Hair, Free	D
Damar Gum, Free	Dead Eyes, Free
Dead Lights, Free	Deck Plugs, Free
Diamonds and precious stones, not set, 15 per cent	Dried Fruit, 15 per cent
Drugs, not otherwise specified, 15 per cent	Duck, for Belting and Hose, Free
Dye Stuffs, viz.: Berries, Bark, Drugs, Nuts and Vegetables, Woods and extracts of Logwood, used chiefly in dyeing, Free	Demijohns, Jars, Brandy Casks, Barrels, or packages in which Spirituous Liquors, Wines and Malt Liquors are contained, 15 per cent
Drain Tiles, Free	Drawings, not in oil, Free
E	Earths, Clays and Sand, Free
Eggs, Free	Electrotype Blocks, for printing purposes, Free
Emery Paper and Emery Cloth, 15 per cent	Engravings and Prints, 15 per cent
Essences, not elsewhere specified, and Perfumery, 15 per cent	Essential Oils of all kinds, 15 per cent
F	Factory and Mill Machinery of all kinds, or parts thereof, 15 per cent
Fancy Goods and Millinery, viz.: articles embroidered with Gold, silver, or other Metals, 15 per cent	Fan and Fire Screens, 15 per cent
Farming Implements and Utensils, when especially imported by Agricultural Societies for encouragement of agriculture, Free	Feathers and Flowers, 15 per cent
Felt Hat Bodies, 15 per cent	Felt, for Hats and Boots, Free
Fibula, Mexican Fibre, or Tampico, white or black, and other vegetable fibres for manufacture, Free	Firebrick, Free
Firewood, Free	Figs, Dried Fruits, 15 per cent
Filberts, do, 15 per cent	Firebrick and Clay, Free
Fireworks, 15 per cent	Fish, fresh, not to include oysters or lobsters, in tins or tins, Free
Fish, salted or smoked, 1 cent per lb	Fish and Vegetables, preserved, 15 per cent
Fish and Vegetables, preserved, 15 per cent	Fishing Nets and Seines, Free
Fishing Nets and Seines, Free	Fish Hooks, Lines and Fish Twines, Free

Fish Bait, Free	Flax Hemp, 15 per cent
Flax Hemp, 15 per cent	Flax Waste, Free
Flour of Wheat, 15 per cent	Flour of any other dian Meal and Foreign Newer than through Foundry facing Furs, Skin Pelts Fur, or any thing principal part Fruits, green, or Fruits preserve Spirits, Free
Galvanized Iron Gasoline Oil, 15 per cent	Gems and Meds German Plates manufactured in Germany, 15 per cent
Ginger, ground Glass and Glass ed, stained, 15 per cent	Glass Paper and Globes, when the use of C Literary Soci Goat Hair, un Gold, Silver, or factured, 15 per cent
Gold and Silver Goldbeaters' B Grass, Osier, Pi bone or Will where ment Gravel, 15 per cent	Grain of all ki Grease and Ser Grindstones, w Gums, British Room Fax Stainers, for only, 15 per cent
Gunpowder, 15 per cent	Guns, Rifles, a Gutta Percha, 15 per cent
Gum, Copal, 15 per cent	Gum, Mastic, 15 per cent
Gypsum, or P ground nor 15 per cent	Gypsum, grou
Hardware, vis sorts, Japan ania Metal Axes, Hoes, Tools, Scyth Nails, Tack Stoves and i Other Hard Ivory manu Harness and S facture, 15 per cent	Hay, Free
Hemp, undres 15 per cent	Hides, Horns 15 per cent
Horse hair, un 15 per cent	Hosiery, 15 per cent
Hops, 15 per cent	Hoop Skirt M Line Thread, Wire; clasp spangles an oround w
Horse, horn	

"HEAVEN HELPS THOSE WHO HELP THEMSELVES"

Malt	40 cts per bush	Oil Cake or Linseed Cake	free
Manilla Grass and Sea Grass	free	Oatmeal	free
Mastic Gum	free	Oats	free
Manures	free	Oranges, Citrons and Lemons, when imported in brine for the purpose of being candied, and also the rinds of these fruits when imported in brine for same purpose	free
Manufactured Marble, other than sawn slabs or blocks	15 per cent	Ores of all kinds of metals	free
Matches	15 per cent	Ornaments of Bronze, Alabaster, Terra Cotta or Composition	15 per cent
Maps, Charts and Atlases	15 per cent	Osier	free
Manufactures, viz.: Marble or Imitation, Bone, Shell, Horn, Pearl and Ivory, Gold, Silver, Electroplate, Argentine, Albata, and German Silver, and Plated and Gilded ware of all kinds, Brass or Copper, Leather or Imitation of Leather, Wood, Cashmere	15 per cent	P	
Meat, Fish and Vegetables preserved	15 per cent	Paintings, in Oil, by artists of well known merit, or copies of the old masters by such artists	free
Marble, in blocks, unwrought, or sawn on two sides only, and slabs from such blocks, having at least two edges unwrought	free	Paints and Colors not elsewhere mentioned	15 per cent
Meats, fresh, salted or smoked	1 cent per lb	Paper—Book, Map or News Printing	15 per cent
Metals	free	Paper Hangings	15 per cent
Medicinal Roots	free	Paper Machie	15 per cent
Medicines, Patent and Medicinal Preparations, not otherwise specified	25 per cent	Parasols and Umbrellas	15 per cent
Medicine for Hospitals	15 per cent	Peas	free
Metal, Type, in blocks or pig	free	Pepper, ground	25 per cent
Metallic Oxides, ground or unground, and washed or unwashed, dry, not calcined	free	" unground	15 per cent
Millinery of all kinds	15 per cent	Perfumery, not otherwise specified	25 per cent
Mill Boards and Binders' Cloth	free	Perfumed Spirits	\$1.20 per gal
Mill and Factory Machinery	15 per cent	Pelts	free
Models	free	Perfumed and Fancy Soaps	25 per cent
Molasses, if used for refining or manufacturing Sugar	\$3 c per 100 lb	Petroleum, refined	15 cts per gal
Molasses, if not so used	25 per cent	Phosphorus	free
Molasses and Sugar barrels	15 per cent	Pickles and Sauces	15 per cent
Music, Sheet Printed	15 per cent	Pimento, ground	25 per cent
Musical Instruments for Military Bands	free	" unground	15 per cent
Musical Instruments, including Musical Boxes and Clocks	15 per cent	Pipe Clay	free
Mustard	15 per cent	Pipes, Tobacco	15 per cent
Moss, for upholstery purposes	free	Plaster of Paris, ground or calcined, not ground or calcined	free
N		Printed Hand Printing Presses	15 per cent
Newspapers, foreign, sent otherwise than through the Post Office	5 per cent	Printed, Lithographed or Copper plate Bills, Bill-heads, and Advertising Pamphlets	do
Nitre or Saltpetre	free	Poultry	10 per cent
Nitrate of Soda	free	Plated Ware	free
Nuts, when chiefly used in dyeing	free	Plates' Leaf	15 per cent
Nutmegs	25 per cent	Porter in bottles	10 per cent and 7 cts per gal
Natural History, specimens of	free	Porter in casks	10 per cent and 7 cts per gal
Naptha, Benzole, and refined petroleum	15 cts per gal	Pig Iron, Pig Lead and Pig Copper	free
Naval and Military Stores	free	Pitch and Tar	free
Nails Tacks, and Brads	15 per cent	Philosophical Instruments of Apparatus, including globes, when specially imported for the use of Colleges and Scientific and Literary Societies	free
Nails, composition	free	Plants, Shrubs and Trees	10 per cent
" sheathing	free	Plank and Sawed Lumber, of Mahogany, Rosewood, Walnut, Chestnut, Cherry and pitch pine	free
" galvanized	free	Plank and Sawed Lumber of all kinds, except Walnut, Mahogany, Chestnut, Rosewood, Cherry, and pitch pine	15 per cent
Nuts of all kinds, unless otherwise specified	15 per cent	Printing Ink, and Printing Presses, except Portable Hand Printing Presses	free
O		Patent Medicines	25 per cent
Ochres and Metallic Oxides, ground or unground, and washed or unwashed— not calcined	free	Precipitate of Copper	free
Okum	free	Provisions for Army or Navy	free
Ochres, ground or calcined	15 per cent	Prunella	free
Oil Cloths	15 per cent	Puddled Iron Bars, Blooms and Billets	free
Opium	15 per cent	Pumps and Pump Gear (Ships)	free
Oils—Cocos Nut, Pine and Palm, in their crude, unrectified or natural state	free	R	
Oils—Benzole, Benzine, Benzoin, Petroleum, distilled, purified or refined	15 cts per gal	Rags	free
Oils—Kerosene, Coal distilled, purified and refined	15 cts per gal	Railroad Bars and Frogs	free
Oils—Petroleum, crude	6 cts per gal	Ratan, for Caning Chairs	free
" products of coal, shale and lignite, not otherwise specified	10 cts per gal	Red Lead, dry	free
Oils in any way rectified, pumped, racked, bleached, or prepared, not otherwise specified	15 per cent	Rennet, Gum	free
		Rosin	free
		Rice	free
		Rigging Wire	free
		Rifles, Guns and Fire Arms of all kinds	15 per cent
		Roots, Medicinal	free
		Room Paper Manufacturers—The Colors and articles following, when im-	

ported solely by
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 turing purposes (Lakes, in pulp, Ultra Marine and
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 Sea Grass,
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 Steamboat
 forged in
 Steam Fire

"HE WHO PROVES TOO MUCH PROVES NOTHING."

George Todd, Fredericton, W. Junior Grand Deacon;
 James McDougall, Richibucto, W. Grand Dir. of Cer.
 George E. Elliott, St. Andrews, W. Ass't Grand Dir. of Cer.;
 Tobias Addy, Salisbury, W. Grand Sword Bearer;
 David A. Porter, Upper Mills, St. Stephen, W. Grand Standard Bearer;
 Henry Card, St. John, W. Grand Organist;
 A. H. Millbury, Milltown, St. Stephen, W. Grand Pursuivant;
 F. W. Wisdom, St. John, }
 T. O. Randall, " }
 W. J. Logan, " }
 Jas. A. Clark, Carleton, }
 Chas. U. Hanford, St. John, } W. Grand
 M. L. Gross, " } Stewards;
 R. J. McAdoo, " }
 Henry A. White, Sussex, }
 Alfred F. Street, Fredericton, }
 J. H. Mosher, Quaco, }
 Dingsie Scribner, St. John, W. Grand Tyler.

BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES.

Edward Willis, President; Robert Marshall Vice President; W. F. Bunting, Secretary; John Y. Ellis, Geo. F. Gregory, Edward Tweedie, B. L. Peters, W. Wedderburn, R. T. Clinch, Robert Gowan, E. L. Wetmore, Jas. McNichol, Jr., David Brown, Robert Marshall, M. N. Powers, Henry Leonard, Henry Duffell, T. N. Robertson, James G. Forbes, Thomas F. Gillespie.

LODGES.

Sequence	Name of Lodge.	Night of Meeting in the month.	Location.
1	Albion	First Friday	St. John
2	St. John	First Tuesday	"
3	Hibernia	Second Tuesday	"
4	Sussex	Thursday on or after full moon	Dorchester
5	St. Marks	First Thursday	St. Andrews
6	Solomons	Second Tuesday	Fredericton
7	Sussex	First Wednesday	St. Stephen
8	Carleton Union	First Thursday	Carleton
9	Hildar	Second Tuesday	Clifton
10	Union Lodge of		
	Portland	Third Thursday	St. John
11	Woodstock	First Wednesday	Woodstock
12	S. George	First Tuesday	St. George
13	Corinthian	Wednesday, on or after full moon	Hampton
14	Alley	First Tuesday	Upper Mills, St. Stephen
15	Howard	First Tuesday	Hillsboro'
16	St. Andrew	Monday, on or after full moon	Richibucto
17	Northumberland	Second Tuesday	Newcastle
18	Miramichi	Third Tuesday	Chatham
19	Leinster	Second Friday	St. John
20	Salisbury	First Tuesday	Salisbury
21	Zion	Wednesday before each full moon	Sussex
22	New Brunswick	Second Thursday	St. John
23	Keith	Thursday, on or after new moon	Moncton
24	Zetland	Third Wednesday	Shediac
25	Restigouche	Tuesday, on or after full moon	Dalhousie
26	Victoria	Second Thursday	Milltown
27	St. John	Thursday, on or after full moon	Milltown
28	Lebanon	Monday on or after full moon	Sackville
29	St. Andrews	Second Thursday	Fredericton
30	St. Martins	First Monday,	St. Martins

R. A. CHAPTERS.

Name of Lodge.	Night of Meeting.	Location.
Carleton	Fourth Tuesday	St. John
New Brunswick	First Tuesday	"
Union	Fourth Tuesday	"
Fredericton	Third Wednesday	Fredericton
Mount Lebanon	Third Wednesday	Chatham
St. Stephen	Second Wednesday	St. Stephen
Botsford	Third Monday	Moncton

ENCAMPMENTS KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

St. John	Second Wednesday	St. John
Union de Molay	Fourth Thursday	"

COUNCILS ROYAL AND SELECT MASTERS.

Grand Council	Annually in August	St. John
New Brunswick	Fourth Friday in Feb.	"
Carleton	May, August, Nov.	Carleton

McLeod Moore, No. 13, Knights of Red Cross of Rome and Constantine, meet at St. John on fourth Thursday in each month.
 Provincial Grand Lodge of the Royal Order of Scotland—meets in St. John quarterly.
 Chapter of Rose Croix, 150, Reg. Scotland—meets at St. John on first Wednesday in February, May, August and November.
 Consistory of K. H., Reg. Scotland, meets at St. John on first Wednesday of February, May, August and November.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

Officers of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the Lower Provinces of B. N. A.

Henry A. Taylor, M. W. G. M., Halifax, N. S.;
 Alex. Robertson, R. W. D. G. M., St. John, N. B.;
 James E. Geldart, R. W. G. W., Truro, N. S.;
 W. F. Chase, R. W. G. S. and T., Halifax, N. S.;
 James Yorston, R. W. G. R., Pictou, N. S.;
 E. F. Redman, W. G. M., Halifax, N. S.;
 C. Armstrong, W. G. Chaplin, St. John, N. B.;
 W. B. Alley, W. G. Con., Truro, N. S.;
 Thos. Turnbull, W. G. G. Albion Mines, N. S.;
 J. T. Purcell, V. G. H. Pictou, N. S.;

The next Session of the R. W. Grand Lodge will be held in Halifax, N. S., on the third Tuesday of July, 1874, at 10 o'clock, a. m.,
 Pioneer Lodge, No. 9, meets at Odd Fellows' Hall, No. 95 Germain street, St. John, N. B., every Friday evening at eight o'clock.
 Beacon Lodge No. 12, meets in the same hall every Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock.
 Victoria Lodge, No. 13, meets at Fredericton, N. B., every Monday evening at eight o'clock.

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION OF BRITISH AMERICA.

Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of British America.

Mackenzie Bowell, M. P., M. W. G. M., Ontario;
 D'Arcy Bolton, Ontario; H. S. Macdonald, Toronto;
 John Dickard, M. P., New Brunswick; George Smith, Quebec; Jacob Bowser, Nova Scotia; Angus D. Martin, P. E. I.; R. T. Rankine, N. F.; Dep. Gr. Masters: T. Keyes, Ontario—M. W. G. S.; Rev. Ab. Dawson, Ontario; M. W. G. Chaplain; W. Anderson, Ontario, M. W. G. T.; J. B. Davis, Ontario, M. W. G. L.; W. White, Ontario, M. W. G. Dir. of Cer.

inground; Hay, Straw, Hies (including potatoes) and shrubs.

DUTIES.
 per gallon, \$0.63
 per lb 0.01
 per lb 0.15
 per lb 0.07
 per lb 0.15
 and all other
 not before des-
 per lb 0.15
 t or allowance for
 sight for duty, to
 per lb 0.30
 per gallon, 0.05
 in imitation of
 brewed in whole
 substance than
 per gallon 0.03
 rectifying, or
 \$2.00
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DUTIES.
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"THE ORATOR IS MADE BUT THE POET IS BORN"

RIGHT WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

J. Pickard, M. P., York, R. W. G. M.; J. Baker, Carleton, S. D. G. M.; J. R. Curry, Queens, J. D. G. M.; J. Edward N. Holder, St. John, Grand Secretary; M. MacMonagle, Charlotte, G. C.; S. Devenne, G. T.; W. H. Anderson, York, G. L.; J. Myles, St. John, G. D. C.; H. Beckwith, York, D. G. R.; J. Roberts, St. John, D. G. T.; J. Elliott, St. John, H. Alexander, Charlotte, D. G. L's. St. John County Lodge, S. Devenne, W. C. M.; St. John District Lodge, No. 1, J. Edward N. Holder, W. D. M.; St. John District Lodge, No. 2, John A. Kane, W. D. M.; Verner Lodge, No. 1, S. Devenne, W. M.; J. Edward N. Holder, Secretary; Eldon Lodge, No. 2, F. N. Moffatt, W. M., S. D. Crawford, Secretary; York Lodge, No. 3, T. Sullivan, W. M.; G. Knollin, Secretary; Nerepis heroes Lodge, No. 4, J. R. McLeod, W. M., A. Rolston, S.; Guardian Lodge, No. 5, G. Rose, W. M.; E. Clinch, Sec'y; Victoria Lodge, No. 6, W. Boyle, W. M., D. McBrien, S.; Ennisakillen Lodge, No. 7, G. Baird, W. M., A. W. Raymond, S.; Roden Lodge, No. 8, H. Osburn, W. M., J. Stephenson, S.; Wellington Lodge, No. 9, J. A. Moore, W. M., J. Moore, S.; St. Patrick Lodge, No. 10, T. Gay, W. M., J. T. Kelly, S.; Carleton True Blues Lodge, No. 11, W. Gregg, W. M., W. C. Purdy, S.; Favourite Lodge, No. 12, D. Wort, W. M., B. G. Gowen, S.; Wilmot Lodge, No. 14, W. Black, sen., W. M., D. Floyd, Sec.; Wellington Lodge, No. 21, J. L. Kane, W. M., J. Brown, Sec.; Johnston Lodge, No. 24, D. Hamilton, W. M., R. Wills, Sec.; Havelock Lodge, No. 27, J. Kerr, W. M., W. Gibson, Sec.; Mount Purple Lodge, No. 29, H. Gilbraith, W. M., J. Gilbraith, Sec.; Dominion Lodge, No. 141, J. Thompson, W. M., G. Waterbury, Sec.;

Many other Lodges in the various localities of New Brunswick, of the intermediate and succeeding numbers on the Provincial Registry up to 150, meet regularly, but the above list may perhaps be regarded as sufficiently lengthy,

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Right Honorable Sir FREDERICK TEMPLE, Earl of Dufferin, Viscount and Baron Clarendon, of Clarendon in the County Down, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Dufferin and Clarendon, of Ballyclief and Kilsleigh in the County Down, in the Peerage of Ireland, one of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, and a Baronet.

Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, and Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada, and Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Islands of Prince Edward.

Lieut. Col. Fletcher, Scots Fusilier Guards, Governor's Secretary and Military Secretary.

Jacob L. Pattison, Esquire, Private Secretary.

Lieut. F. C. B. Coulson, 60th Rifles, Aide-de-Camp; Lieut. Col. H. Bernard, and Lieut. Col. F. W. Cumberland, extra A. D. C's.

QUEEN'S PRIVY COUNCIL FOR CANADA.

Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, K. C. B., D. C. L., Q. C. (Prime Minister), Minister of Justice and At-

torney General; Hon. Hugh McDonald, Minister of Militia and Defence; Hon. Samuel L. Tilley, C. B., Minister of Finance; Hon. Hector Louis Langvin, C. B., Minister of Public Works; Hon. Charles Tupper, C. B., Minister of Customs; Hon. John O'Connor, President of the Privy Council; Hon. Peter Mitchell, Minister of Marine and Fisheries; Hon. Alexander Campbell, Minister of Internal Affairs; Hon. James Cox Atkins, Secretary of State of Canada; Hon. Mr. Robitaille, Receiver General; Hon. J. H. Pope, Minister of Agriculture and Statistics; Hon. Mr. Gibbs, Minister of Inland Revenue.

Wm. A. Himsworth, Esq., Clerk; J. O. Cote, Esq., Assistant Clerk.

Hewitt Bernard, Esquire, Deputy of the Minister of Justice.

George Futfoye, Esquire, Q. C., Deputy of the Minister of Militia and Defence.

Robert S. M. Bouchette, Esquire, Commissioner of Customs.

William Dickinson, Esquire, Deputy Inspector General.

John Langton, Esquire, Auditor General.

F. Braun, Esquire, C. E., Deputy of the Minister of Public Works.

Alexander Brunel, Esquire, Commissioner of Inland Revenue.

William Smith, Esquire, Deputy of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

William H. Griffin, Esquire, Deputy Postmaster General.

Jean O. Tache, Esquire, M. D., Deputy of the Minister of Agriculture.

Ktienne Parent, Esquire, Under Secretary of State for Canada.

Thomas D. Harington, Esquire, Deputy Receiver General.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE FOR THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—Hons. Amos E. Botsford, Westmorland; John Robertson, City of Saint John; Robert Hazen, ditto; William H. Odeil, Fredericton; David Wark, Richibucto; William H. Steeves, Saint John; John Ferguson, Bathurst; A. R. McClellan, Hopewell; R. D. Wilmot, Sunbury; John Gazier, ditto; James Dever, Saint John; and William Muirhead, Chatham.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS FOR THE PROVINCE OF N. B.—York County: John Pickard; Carleton: S. B. Appleby, Queen's; John Ferris, King's; James Donville, Sunbury; Charles Burpee, Northumberland; Peter Mitchell, Westmorland; Albert J. Smith, Kent; Robert Cutler, Charlotte; John Meadum, Restigouche; George Moffatt, Victoria; John Costigan, Albert; John Wallace, Gloucester; T. W. Anglin, St. John; Isaac Burpee, and A. L. Palmer, City Saint John; S. L. Tilley.

His Honor Sir N. F. BELLEAU, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec.

His Honor Hon. W. PEARCE HOWLAND, C. B., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Ontario.

His Honor A. G. ARCHIBALD, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia.

His Honor Mr. MORIS, Lieutenant Governor of the North West Territories and Manitoba.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

His Honor Hon. LEMUEL ALLAN WILMOT, D. C. L., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick.

Lieut. Colonel John Saunders, Private Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor and Provincial Aide-de-Camp.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. ROBERT YOUNG, President.

Hon. John J. Fraser, Provincial Secretary; Hon. George E. King, Attorney General; Hon. Benjamin H. Stevenson, Surveyor General; Hon. William Kelly, Chief Commissioner Board of Works; Hon. Robert Young, President of Council; Hon. A. McQueen, Hon. J. H. Crawford, and Hon. Edward Willis.

The Honorable
Hon. E. B. (Wm. Hamilton)
Harington, Hon. John Le Beveridge, Hon. Owen, and Hon. Officers.—Ge Phair, Esquit Usher of Blac Chaplain.

Honon
County of F. inson, John A. Esquires.
County of S. Edward Will Coram, Esquit
County of Peter A. Land phrey, Esquit
County of C. Hibbard, Jose
County of ford and Jame
County of Q. S. Butler, Esq
County of Harrison, Esq
County of J. C. Gough Gillespie, Esq
County of Esquires.
County of O. Esquires.
County of 6. Blanchard, Es
County of 1. Montgomery.
County of Esquires.
County of 1. Tibbets, Esq
City of sau Wedderburn.
Officers.—G. Richards, Esq Esquire, Serg D., Chapl. in.

Hon. John George E. King Esquire, Aide Clerk of the C. General.
J. W. Smi Deputy Recov Andrew In Queen's Cou Hazen, Hon. Charles Duff, Street, E. R. 1 B. Lester Esq Wm. Wedder Wm. H. See

Hon. Will Esquire, Clerk

SUP:
Chief Justice
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Justice.—H
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Charles ishe
2 5th May, 18

"THERE ARE TEARS FOR MISERY"

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Honorable JOHN SIMCOE SAUNDERS, *President*.

Hon. E. B. Chandler, Hon. Charles Harrison, Hon. Wm. Hamilton, Hon. A. McL. Seely, Hon. Daniel Hanington, Hon. Charles Perley, Hon. Robert Young, Hon. John Lewis, Hon. Thomas R. Jones, Hon. B. Beveridge, Hon. O. McInerney, Hon. J. Robinson Owen, and Hon. Gideon Bailey.
Officers.—Geo. Botsford, Esquire, Clerk; J. H. Phair, Esquire, Assistant Clerk; B. R. Jonet, Esq., Usher of Black Rod; Rev. John M. Brooke, D. D., Chaplain.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Honorable EDWIN A. VAIL, *Speaker*.

County of York.—Hon. John J. Fraser, Robert Robinson, John A. Beckwith, and Charles Metherson, Esquires.

County of Saint John.—Hon. George E. King, Hon. Edward Willis, Michael W. Maher and Joseph Coram, Esquires.

County of Westmorland.—Hon. Angus McQueen, Peter A. Landry, D. L. Hanington, and John Humphrey, Esquires.

County of Charlotte.—Hon. Benj. R. Stevenson, F. Hibbard, Joseph Donald and John Brown, Esquires.

County of King's.—E. A. Vall Hon. J. Herbert Crawford and James W. Nowlan, Esquires.

County of Queen's.—Ebenezer Williams, and Walter S. Butler, Esquires.

County of Sunbury.—J. S. Covert and Archibald Harrison, Esquires.

County of Northumberland.—Hon. William M. Kelly, J. C. Gough, Michael Adams, and Thomas F. Gillespie, Esquires.

County of Kent.—W. S. Cate, and A. Girouard, Esquires.

County of Carleton.—W. Lindsay and David Irvine, Esquires.

County of Gloucester.—Samuel H. Napier, and T. Blanchard, Esquires.

County of Restigouche.—John Philipps and William Montgomery, Esquires.

County of Albert.—M. B. Palmer and J. Ryan, Esquires.

County of Victoria.—Levite Theriault, and James Tibbets, Esquires.

City of Saint John.—Aaron Alward, and William Wedderburn, Esquires.

Officers.—George Bliss, Esquire, Clerk; John Richards, Esquire, Clerk Assistant; Henry Beckwith, Esquire, Sergeant-at-Arms; Rev. Charles spurden, D. D., Chaplain.

OFFICERS OF THE CROWN.

Hon. John J. Fraser, Receiver General; Hon. George E. King, Attorney General; William Jack, Esquire, Advocate General; William H. Tuck, Esq., Clerk of the Crown; James S. Beke, Esquire, Auditor General.

J. W. Smith, Deputy Provincial Secretary and Deputy Receiver General.

Andrew Inches, Esq., Deputy Surveyor General.

Queen's Counsel.—Hon. E. B. Chandler, Hon. R. L. Hazen, Hon. John H. Gray, George Kerr, D. S. Kerr, Charles Duff, A. J. Smith, William Jack, George D. Street, S. B. Thompson, A. L. Palmer, Wm. H. Tuck, B. L. Ester Peters, Esquires, Hon. Charles N. Skinner, Wm. Wedderburn, Esq., Hon. John James Fraser, Wm. H. Needham, Hon. Geo. E. King

BOARD OF WORKS.

Hon. William Kelly, Commissioner; Asa Coy, Esquire, Clerk.

William H. Tuck, Esquire, Clerk of the Crown; William Carman, Esquire, Clerk of the Pleas.

TERMS.—Hilary—First Tuesday in February; Easter—Second Tuesday in April; Trinity—second Tuesday in June; Michaelmas—Second Tuesday in October.

NISI PRISI SITTINGS IN THE COUNTY OF YORK.—Second Tuesday in May and last Tuesday in Oct.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

SAINTE JOHN.—Second Tuesday in January, May, and August, and third Tuesday in September.

SUNBURY.—First Tuesday in July.

QUEEN'S.—First Tuesday in March.

CHARLOTTE.—Third Tuesday in January and Fourth Tuesday in July.

KING'S.—Fourth Tuesday in February and Second Tuesday in July.

ALBERT.—Second Tuesday in July.

WESTMORLAND.—Second Tuesday in January and Third Tuesday in July.

KENT.—2d Tuesday in March and fourth Tuesday in September.

RESTIGOUCHE.—Last Tuesday in August.

GLoucester.—First Tuesday in September.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—Second Tuesday in September.

CARLETON.—Last Tuesday in September.

VICTORIA.—Wednesday before the last Tuesday in September.

CLERKS OF THE CIRCUITS.

George Blatch, Esquire, City and County of Saint John; J. B. Peck, Esquire, Westmorland; S. G. Morse, Esq., Albert; Caleb Richardson, Esq., Kent; Joseph C. Barriar, Esq., Restigouche; Samuel Thomson, Esq., Northumberland; Lewis A. Mills, Esq., Charlotte; F. E. Morton, Esq., King's; T. R. Wetmore, Esq., Queen's; Randolph K. Jones, Esq., Carleton; Theophilus DesBrisay, Esq., Gloucester; Charles W. Beckwith, Esq., Sunbury; Charles H. Luigrin, Esq., Victoria.

COURTS FOR THE PROBATE OF WILLS, AND GRANTING ADMINISTRATIONS.

The Probate Court for the City and County of St. John, is held every Friday at three o'clock at the Registry Office; and the like Court in the other counties of the province, is held at the times specially appointed by the respective Judges.

COURT OF DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES.

Honorable Charles Fisher, Judge; F. A. H. Stratton, Esq., Registrar.
TERMS.—The fourth Tuesday in February, June and October.

COURT OF VICE ADMIRALTY.

Honorable Robert L. Hazen, Judge and Commissary; B. Lester Peters, Esquire, Deputy Judge and Commissary; William Jack, Esquire, Advocate General; George Blatch, Esquire, Registrar and Scribe; G. Sidney Smith, B. L. Peters, Q. O., and Alfred E. Oulton, Esquires, *Surrogates*. Thomas C. Humbert, Marshal.

COURT FOR THE TRIAL AND PUNISHMENT OF PIRACY AND OTHER OFFENCES ON THE HIGH SEAS.

The Governor; the Chief Justice, and other Judges of the Supreme Court; the Members of the Executive Council; Judge of the Vice Admiralty; the Public Secretary; Public Treasurer; Commander in Chief, Flag Officers, and Captains, and Commanders of Ships of War on this Station for the time being; Registrar and Scribe.

The Court sits at any place within the Province to be appointed by any three of the members—the Governor, Chief Justice, or one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, or Judge of the Admiralty, being one

McDonald, Minister of
Samuel L. Riley, C. B.,
Hector Louis Languvin,
arks; Hon. Charles Tupper;
Hon. John O'Connor,
Hon. Peter, Mitl
Fisheries; Hon. Alex.
Internal Affairs; Hon.
y of state of Canada;
r General; Hon. J. H.
and Statistics; Hon.
Revenue.
Clerk; J. O. Cote, Esq.,

Deputy of the Minister
C. C., Deputy of the
re, Commissioner of
Deputy Inspector Gen-
eral.
Deputy of the Minister
Commissioner of In-
ty of the Minister of
Deputy Postmaster
D., Deputy of the
r Secretary of State
e, Deputy Receiver

THE PROVINCE OF
E. Botsford, West-
of Saint John; Robt.
Odel, Frederick;
in H. Steeves, Saint
A. R. McClellan,
ry; John Glazier,
and William Muir-
son.
OMMONS FOR THE
John Pickard;
An Ferris, King's;
los Burpee, Nor-
Westmorland; Albert
Charlotte; John
Loffatt, Victoria;
law, Gloucester;
urpee, and A. L.
ley.

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WLAN, C. B.,
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Governor of the
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NSWICK.

WILMOT, D. C.
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Secretary to
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on, Benjamin
on, William
Works; Hon.
A. McQueen,
A. Willis.

COURTS.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice.—Hon. William J. Ritchie, 30th Nov-
ember, 1865.

Justices.—Hon. John C. Allen, 22d September, 1865;
Hon. John W. Welton, 30th November, 1865; Hon.
Charles Fisher, Oct. 1868; Hon. A. Rainsford Wetmor,
25th May, 1871.

"NOTHING IS BEAUTIFUL BUT TRUTH."

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF THE PROVINCE.

PROVINCIAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The Governor, the Members of the Executive Council, the President of the University of New Brunswick, and the Chief Superintendent of Education.

CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.—Theodore H. Rand, Esquire, M. A.
CLERK.—George Thompson.

INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS.—Albert—James Cranwanh. Carleton—James H. Jacques. Charlotte—James Mitchell. Gloucester—James Smith Kent—Thomas W. Wood. King's—D. P. Wetmore. Northumberland—Chas. S. Ramsay. Queen's—Rev. Benjamin Shaw. Restigouche—Rev. Thomas Nicholson. Saint John—E. H. Duval. Sunbury—Dr. Brydges. Westmorland—James Wilson, Jun. York—E. O. Fosse.

PROVINCIAL EXAMINERS OF TEACHERS.—W. Brydges Jack, D. C. L., Examiner in School Management, &c. Thomas Harrison, LL. B., Examiner in Mathematics. Charles Spurden, D. D., Examiner in History and Geography. George Roberts, Ph. D., Examiner in Language, &c.

Post Office Department.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, OTTAWA.—Hon. John O'Connor, Postmaster General; W. H. Griffin, Esq., Deputy Postmaster General; H. A. Wickswood, Esq., Accountant; Wm. White, Esq., Secretary; Peter LeSueur, Esq., Superintendent M. O. Branch; J. C. Stewart, Esq., Superintendent Savings Bank Branch; John Ashworth, Esq., Cashier; John Dewe, Esq., Chief Inspector.

INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, ST. JOHN.—Hon. John McMillan, Inspector; Wm. Paisley, Esq., Secretary; Wm. O. Whitaker, Esq., Accountant; Wm. H. Avery, Wm. F. Campbell, Clerks; Mr. Wm. Bannister, Messenger.

MONEY ORDER BRANCH, ST. JOHN.—James Hale, Esq., Superintendent; Mr. Thomas B. Smith, Mr. John Hale, Clerks.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

(ST. JOHN TO AMHERST.)

F. W. Blizard, Mail Clerk; F. A. Easty, Mail Clerk; G. M. Kegan, Mail Clerk; J. R. Fidgeon, Mail Clerk.

(ST. JOHN TO SHEDIAK.)

W. J. Weldon, Mail Clerk; J. A. Cameron, Mail Clerk.

CONSOLIDATED E. & N. A. RAILWAY.

(ST. JOHN TO VANGEROB.)

J. A. McMillan, Hunter, Mail Clerk; W. Starkie, Mail Clerk; Jas. Philips, Mail Clerk; A. F. Seely, Mail Clerk.

POST OFFICE, SAINT JOHN.

JOHN HOWE, Esq., Postmaster. MR. J. WOODROW, Assistant Postmaster.

M. J. Potter, Clerk; W. A. Black, Clerk; H. P. Oddy, Clerk; R. O. McIntyre, Clerk; A. McNichol, Clerk; D. H. Waterbury, Clerk; J. S. Flaglor, Clerk; A. W. Read, Clerk; J. Beatty, Clerk; J. W. Ring, Clerk; Wm. Parker, Clerk; F. Avery, Clerk; S. L. C. Rankine, Clerk; Geo. Bell, Office Keeper; J. Leetch, Letter Carrier; R. McLaughlin, Letter Carrier; W. Young, Letter Carrier.

Names of Post Offices & Way Offices.

A' B' F' T' T.

NAME OF OFFICE.	POSTMASTER.
Alma, P. O.,	Geo. Keirstead,
Albert Mines,	John L. Harris,
Beaver Brook,	W. R. Browster,
Berryton,	Edward Perry
Bridgedale,	Mildred Steves
Caledonia Settlement,	James Reid
Centreville,	Wm. Woodworth
Church Hill,	Alex. Bayley
Coverdale,	David Smith
Carrville,	John Beaumont
Dawson Settlement,	Isaac Dawson
Elgin, P. O.,	Ward Edgett
Germanstown,	R. D. Robinson
Goshen,	Wm. Fillmore
Gowland Mountain,	E. A. Robinson
Harvey, P. O.,	Wm. McKenzie
Hastings,	J. M. Stevens
Hebron,	J. C. McQuaid
Hillsborough, P. O.,	James Smith, Sen
Hillside,	R. E. Steeves
Hopewell,	P. Collicutt
Hopewell Cape, P. O.,	James Wright
Hopewell Corner,	M. B. Palmer
Hopewell Hill,	Wm. C. Phips
Irving Settlement,	John Russell
Little Ridge,	Wm. E. Bishop.
Little River, (Coverdale)	B. Bray
Little River, (Elgin),	R. J. Colpitts
Little Rocher,	Hiram Killam
Little Shemogue,	John Richardson,
Lower Cape,	Thos. Oulton
Lower Coverdale,	Joseph Taylor
Lower Turtle Creek,	James Rodgers
Mapleton,	G. A. Fillmore
Middle Coverdale,	W. A. Colpitts
New Horton,	James Ryan
New Ireland,	M. Cannon
New Ireland Road,	John Camens
Pleasant Vale,	McFadden
Point Wolfe,	R. A. Colpitts
Prosser Brook,	Gideon Vernon
Riverside,	D. H. Beeman
Rosevale,	Hiram Edgett
Roxburgh,	John Stevens
Salem,	John Kelly
Stoney Creek,	Joshua Stevens
Upper New Ho. on,	John Scott
Waterside,	Minor Reid
Wellington,	George Coonan
	Wm. Dearty

CARLETON.

NAME OF OFFICE.	POSTMASTER.
Avondale,	John E. Clark.
Bairdsville,	Henry Baird.
Bath, P. O.,	W. Cummins.
Belleville,	James Martin.
Benton,	John E. Murchie.
Bloomfield,	Ruben Altonen.
Boundary Presque Isle,	John D. Baird.
Carlow,	S. Cummins.
Centreville, P. O.,	Lawlor B. Clark.
Charleston,	John Lipsett.
Coldstream,	Samuel Dickinson.
Debec Station,	Alexander Harrow.
East Glassville,	David Smith.
Farley's Mills,	James Lawson.
Farnston,	W. E. Esty.
Ferryville,	James Hemphill.
Florenceville, P. O.,	Stephen G. Burpee.
Florenceville East,	John Lovey.
Foreston,	David B. Gray.
Garville,	Hugh Millar.
Good Corner,	Archibald Good.

NAME C

Gordonsville
Greenfield,
Hartland, P
Holmesville,
Jacksontown
Jacksonville
Johnville,
Knowlesville
Knoxford,
Lakeville,
Lindsay,
Long Settle
Lower Brig
" Walk
" Wood
McKenzie's
Middle Sim
Monument
Newburgh,
Northampton
Peel,
Richmond C
River de Ch
Shiktehawk
Somerville,
Trasey's Mill
Turtle Creek
Union Cora
Upper Keat
" Peel,
" Wick
" Wood
Victoria,
Waterville,
Watson Sett
West Glass
Widdow, P
Williamsow
Windsor,
Woodstock,
Woodstock

NAME O

Back Bay,
Baillie,
Basswood R
Bayside,
Beaver Harb
Bocaba,
Campobello,
Clareadon,
Dumbarton
Fairhaven,
Grand Harb
Grand Mans
Indian Island
Lawrence St
Ledgo,
Leppaux, P
Le Tete,
Little Leprea
Lord's Cove,
Little Ridge,
Lynnfield,
Mace's Bay,
Miltown, P
Moore's Mill
New River,
Oak Bay,
Oak Hill,
Pennfield R
Pleasant R
Pomeroy R
Rolling Dan
St. Andrew
St. George,
St. Patrick,

"VARIETY IS CHARACTERISTIC OF NATURE."

NAME OF OFFICE	POSTMASTER	NAME OF OFFICE	POSTMASTER
Gordonsville,	Moses Crosby	St. Stephen, P. O.,	J. A. Grant.
Greenfield,	N. Freeman	Second Falls,	J. C. Pratt
Hartland, P. O.,	S. H. Shaw	Tower Hill,	J. Irons.
Holmesville,	Edward Kelly	Upper Mills, P. O.,	A. M. Morrison
Jacksontown,	F. L. Palmer	Wawig,	Margaret Buddick.
Jacksonville,	James Simonson	Whittier's Ridge,	M. Whittier.
Johnville,	John Boyd	Wilson's Beech,	S. Brown.
Knowlesville,	R. Hicker		
Knoxford,	Thos. Fulton	GLOUCESTER.	
Lakeville,	J. S. Carvell	NAME OF OFFICE.	POSTMASTER.
Lindsay	Alex. Lindsay	Alexander's Point,	F. Alexander
Long Settlement,	J. H. Sproul	Bathurst, P. O.,	Helen Waitt
Lower Brighton,	G. Stuckney	Bathurst, Village,	J. Ferguson, Jr
" Wakefield,	S. C. Jewett,	Belledune,	J. Chalmers.
" Woodstock,	J. Hordou	Belledune River,	M. Killoran
McKenzie's Corner,	J. U. Hoyt	Caraquez, P. O.,	J. G. O. Blackhall
Middle Simonds,	D. K. Raymond	Clifton,	A. J. Samaan
Monument Settlement,	J. Kennedy	Grand Ass.,	F. Le Grancy
Newburgh,	R. McKinney	Janeville,	R. C. Cale
Norhampton,	A. Thompkins	Little Shippegua,	Mary Wilson
Peel,	C. A. Hartnae	Lower Poskmoucha,	P. Robicheau
Richmond Corner, P. O.,	Ivory Kilburn	Madiso,	A. C. Des Brisay
River de Chute,	F. A. DeWolfe	New Bardon,	J. Kerr
Shiktehawke,	E. Phillips	Pockmoucha,	T. Maher
Somerville,	W. F. Boyd	Poskahaw,	J. Aube
Tracey's Mills,	J. Adams	Poplar Grove,	B. Buttoms
Turtle Creek,	J. H. Steeves	Salmon Beach,	T. Davis
Union Coracr,	C. A. Chase	Shippegua, P. O.,	J. Dorras
Upper Kent,	A. Hawthora	Tabucintac River,	J. Young
" Peel,	W. B. Tomkins	Tracadia,	S. Cormier
" Wicklow,	M. Hutchinsons	Upper Caraquez,	
" Woodstock,	W. H. Sisson		
Victoria,	G. R. Boyer	KING'S.	
Waterville,	J. H. Seely	NAME OF OFFICE.	POSTMASTER.
Watson Settlement,	J. Watson	Anagnone, P. O.,	M. B. Palmer
West Glasville,	J. B. Ronald	Apoahqui, P. O.,	T. E. Smith
Wicklow, P. O.,	T. H. Estey	Barnesville,	N. M. Barnes
Williamstown,	T. Lindsay	Base River,	R. Brown
Windsor,	W. H. Brittons	Belleisle Bay,	T. Davis
Woodstock, P. O.,	J. C. Winslow	Belleisle Creek,	C. P. McLeod
Woodstock Road Station,	J. S. Leighton	Bloomfield,	J. Leavitt
CHARLOTTE.			
NAME OF OFFICE.	POSTMASTER.	Butternut Ridge, P. O.,	M. B. Keith
Back Bay,	S. Craig, Jr.	Campbell Settlement,	D. K. Campbell
Baillie,	W. S. Robinson	Carsonville,	J. McLeod
Basewood Ridge,	Margaret Love	Case Settlement,	Geo. Case
Bayside,	F. W. Bradford	Central Norton,	S. Raymond
Beaver Harbor,	L. Best	Clifton,	G. H. Flewelling
Bocabea,	W. Erskine	Collina,	J. M. Gibbon
Campobelle, P. O.,	L. Byron	Corrhill,	A. Keith
Clarendon,	J. McCutcheon	Cromwell,	Sannah Wetmore
Dumbarton Station,	J. Trenholm	Donegal,	J. Lockhart
Fairhaven,	C. Greene	East Scotch Settlement,	D. McLachlan,
Grand Harbor,	T. Wooster	Fenwick,	J. Wiley
Grand Manan, P. O.,	E. Daggett	French Village,	G. Beattie
Indian Island,	J. B. W. Chaffey	Greenwich Hill,	A. McKiel
Lawrence Station,	H. M. Moore	Hammond River,	W. M. Dodge
Ledge,	Bridget L. Conley	Hammond Vale, P. O.,	W. Fowler
Lepraux, P. O.,	W. K. Reynolds	Hampton,	J. Flewelling
Le Tete,	G. Dick, Sea	Hanford Brook,	H. Handron
Little Lepraux,	W. McGewana	Head of Millstream,	J. Hild
Lord's Cove,	T. K. Parker	Hillsdale,	N. P. Wanamate
Little Ridge,	R. Thompson	Kars,	W. Worden
Lynnfield,	J. S. Getchell	Kingston, P. O.,	S. Foster
Mace's Bay, P. O.,	O. Hanson	Lakefield,	C. M. Sherwood
		Londoderry,	J. Douglas
		Long Point,	J. Coulter
		Long Reach,	J. M. Smith
		Markhamville,	A. Markham
		Mechanic's Settlement,	A. Moore
		Midland,	M. Case
		Millstream,	J. A. Fenwick
		Mount Pleasant,	M. Jones
		Mouth of Nerepis, P. O.,	J. M. Case
		Nerepis Station,	D. McKensie
		Newtown,	J. B. Pease
		Norton,	J. Hays

Post Offices.

POSTMASTER.

Geo. Keirstead,
John L. Harris,
C. R. Brewster
Edward Perry
George Steeves
Mrs Reid
Mrs Woodworth
Mrs Bayley
Mrs Smith
Mrs Beaumont
Mrs Edgett
D. Robinson
A. Fillmore
L. Robinson
A. McKenzie
J. Steeves
McQuaid
Mrs Smith, Sen
Mrs Steeves
Missent
Mrs Wright
Mrs Palmer
C. Phips
R. Ruppel
E. Bishop.
Colpitts
K. Klam
Richardson,
Oulton
Taylor
Rodgers
Fillmore
Colpitts
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POSTMASTER.

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"BUSINESS MAKES MEN."

NAME OF OFFICE	POSTMASTER	NAME OF OFFICE	POSTMASTER.
Norton Station, P. O.,	J. D. Baxter.	Chatham, P. O.,	T. Vondy, Jr.,
Oak Point,	J. L. Fewling.	Derby,	W. Hart
Osseking, P. O.,	A. McN. Travis.	Dooktown,	H. Freeze
Penobscot, P. O.,	G. Morton.	Douglas-town,	W. Russell, Jr
Perry Settlement,	R. Elders	Dumphy,	G. Dunphy
Poodiac,	J. Faulkner.	Escuminae,	J. McLean
Ratter's Corner,	J. Batter.	Hardwick,	R. Noble
Rockville,	J. L. Harrison.	Little Branch,	A. Cameron
Rothessy,		Lower Newcastle,	J. Delany
Round Hill,	W. McLeod.	Ludlow,	J. Nelson
Salt Springs,	G. Mc Wen.	Lyttleton,	D. Somers
Seeley's Mills,	A. McAfee.	Napan,	
Shepody Road,	J. Wallace.	Neguae,	D. Petoll
Smith's Creek,	T. H. Coates.	Newcastle, P. O.,	S. Johnston
Smith Town,	D. Smith.	North Esk Boom,	J. Hutchinson
South Branch,	D. Goddard.	North West Bridge,	E. Sinclair
Sprague's Point,	F. D. Ganong.	Oak Point,	A. Davidson
Springfield,	W. H. White.	Portage River,	A. McDermitt
Sussex Corner,	J. Humphreys.	Red Bank,	W. S. Brown
Sussex Portage,	W. S. Teaples.	Renous Bridge,	R. Jardine
Sussex Vale, P. O.,	H. McMonagle.	South Nelson,	J. Kain
Tenant's Cove,	J. G. Worden.	Tabunentac,	H. Lee
Thorne Brook,	J. Hughson.	Upper Bay du Vin,	W. Dickens
Titusville,	A. Simpson.	Upper Neguae,	V. Elaine
Upham,	N. H. Upham.	Whitney,	J. Russell
Upper Greenwick,	Z. Connor.		
Urquhart's,	N. Urquhart.		
Ward's Creek Road,	A. Stapleford.		
Westfield,	N. H. Deveber.		

KENT.

NAME OF OFFICE.	POSTMASTER.
Aldouane,	F. J. Daigle.
Buctouche,	B. H. Foley.
Chockfish,	M. McEwen.
Coal Branch,	C. Walker.
Coate's Mills,	Thos. Coates.
Cocagne,	J. Lucas.
Cocagne River,	S. S. LeBlanc.
Doherty's Mills,	J. G. Cormier.
Galley,	S. Daigle.
Girvan Settlement,	T. D. Koindeu.
Grandigne,	F. Keger.
Gueguen,	M. Gueguen.
Kingston,	J. Barnett.
Konchibouguae,	G. Raymond.
Lake Settlement,	M. Flannigan.
McLaughlan Road,	Ira Hicks.
McLeod's Mills,	G. McLeod.
Mit Creek,	N. Beckwith.
Monies River,	A. McEcheren.
Palmerston,	H. Landry.
Point Sapin,	N. Merceroll.
Richibucto,	J. C. Vantour.
St. Anthony,	O. Dionne.
St. Mary's,	O. LeBlanc.
St. Paul,	P. Bellevau.
South Branch (St. Nicholas)	C. McDonald.
Upper Buctouche,	S. Jerway.
We dford,	C. Cummins.
West Branch (St. Nicholas)	T. Curran.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

NAME OF OFFICE.	POSTMASTER.
Barnaby River,	Mrs. E. J. Dalton.
Baribog,	R. Wall.
Bay du Vin,	A. Williston.
Bay du Vin Mills,	J. Graham.
Black Book,	R. Blake.
Black River,	D. McNaughton.
Black River Bridge,	L. Caneon.
Blackville,	H. Grindley.
Billsfield,	J. A. Arbo.
Boiestown,	M. McMillen.
Burnt Church,	F. H. McKnight.
Cain's River,	C. A. Murdock.

QUEENS.

NAME OF OFFICE.	POSTMASTER.
Armstrong's Corner,	G. Mills.
Belyea's Cove,	R. D. Gilchrist.
Big Cove,	J. Umphrey.
Brigg's Corner,	J. F. Estabrooks.
Brookvale,	Mrs. M. Fowlie.
Cambridge,	W. H. White.
Central Cambridge,	A. Mott.
Chipman, P. O.,	G. G. King.
Clones,	A. Corbett.
Coal Mines,	J. Brown.
Cody's,	C. F. Cody.
Cole's Island,	D. Lawson.
Cumberland Bay,	A. Branscomb, Sen.
" Point,	W. Smith.
Douglas Harbor,	A. Balmain.
English Settlement,	J. Wilson.
Enniskillee Station,	C. H. Kingston.
Ferris,	R. O. Donnell.
Forks,	J. Kierstead.
Gagetown, P. O.,	E. Simpson.
Gaspereaux,	C. E. Langin.
" Station,	T. Trott.
Hampstead,	E. W. Hipp.
Hibernia,	E. Jenkins.
Jemseg,	N. B. Cottle.
Jenkins,	J. Jenkins.
Johnson,	T. Masson.
Long Creek,	J. Secord, Jr.
McDonald's Corner,	A. McDonald.
" Point,	D. N. Smith.
Maquapit Lake,	J. Stone.
Mit Cove,	Mrs. N. Sparks.
Mouth of Jemseg,	E. Scribner.
Narrows, P. O.,	H. Todd.
New Canaan,	L. Keith.
Newcastle Bridge,	R. P. Yeomans.
" Creek,	G. D. Bailey.
New Jerusalem,	S. Mahood.
Oakham,	J. W. Starkey.
Olnville,	W. Tilley.
Otnabeg,	J. W. Sipp.
Petersville,	T. Malone.
" Church,	A. Hamilton.
Scotch Town,	J. B. Carle.
Starkey's,	S. M. Starkey.
Summer Hill,	J. Kerr.
Sypher's Cove,	J. Syphers.
The Range,	R. Snell.
Thorne Town,	B. Thorne.
Upper Gagetown,	T. Crothers.
" Gaspereaux,	L. C. Burpee.
" Hampstead,	R. G. Cameron.

NAME OF O
Washedemoak,
Waterborough,
Welsford, P. O.
White's Cove,
Wickham,
Young's Cove,

NAME OF O
Archibald Sett
Armstrong's B
Black Land,
Black point,
Beadabaue,
Campbellton,
Dalhousie,
Doyle Settim
Dundee,
Eel River,
Flatlands, P. O
Head of Tide,
Heron Island,
Maple Green,
New Mills,
Point la Nim,
River Churio,
River Louison
Shannonville,
Upsalquitel,

NAME OF
Black River,
Carleton, P. O
Chance Harb
Clinch's Mills
Dipper Harb
Fairfield,
Fairville, P. O
Gardner's Cr
Golden Grov
Goose Creek,
Grand Bay,
Indiantown,
Loch Lomon
Millidgeville,
Mispec,
Musquash,
Piscarino,
Prince of Wa
Quaco Road,
St. John, P. O
St. Martin's,
St. Martin's
Salmon Rive
Shankin,
South Bay,
Spruce Lake
Ten Mile Cr
Upper Loch
West Quaco,
Willow Grov

NAME O
Billsville, P
Burton,
Central Bills
Fredericton
French Lakt
Geary,

"TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL."

NAME OF OFFICE.	POSTMASTER.
Washedemoak, Waterborough.	N. McAlpine.
Welsford, P. O., White's Cove, Wickham, Young's Cove,	C. H. Fanjoy. F. Woods. S. Y. White. G. N. Golding. R. Hodggrass.

RESTIGOUCHE.

NAME OF OFFICE.	POSTMASTER.
Archibald Settlement, Armstrong's Brook, Black Land, Back Point, Bendabane, Campbellton, P. O., Dalhousie, P. O., Doyle Settlement, Dundee, El River, Flatlands, P. O., Head of Tide, Heron Island, Maple Green, new Mills, Point la Nim, River Charlo, River Louison, Shannonsvale, Upsalquitch,	R. Archibald. J. C. Bent. A. Cook. H. Conacher. J. McMillan. A. W. Hendrick. H. A. Johnson. J. Murchill. A. Laing. J. M. Thompson. A. McKenzie. T. Barclay. Geo. Dutch. J. Frazer. D. McAllister. P. Stewart. A. McPherson. D. Stewart. N. Ferrett. G. Crosswell.

ST. JOHN.

NAME OF OFFICE.	POSTMASTER.
Black River, Carleton, P. O., Chance Harbor, Clinch's Mills, Dipper Harbor, Fairfield, Fairville, P. O., Gardner's Creek, Golden Grove, Goose Creek, Grand Bay, Indiantown, P. O., Loch Lomond, Millidgeville, Mispeck, Musquash, Pisirimco, Prince of Wales, Quaco Road, St. John, P. O., St. Martin's, P. O., St. Martin's, Salmon River, Shanklin, South Bay, Spruce Lake, Ten Mile Creek, Upper Loch Lomond, West Quaco, P. O., Willow Grove,	R. Stewart. J. R. Reed. J. Boyle. C. F. Clinch. D. Beimore. J. A. Floyd. C. F. Tilson. J. J. Wallace. P. Brennan. J. Prescott. D. Hamm. W. G. Brown. D. Robertson. J. G. Tobin. J. L. Woodworth. L. D. Carman. T. Galbraith. J. Cairns. B. D. Kirkpatrick. J. Howe. A. S. Killen. J. Berry. E. H. Foster. S. J. Shanklin. E. J. Sheldon. J. Kelly. J. E. Parker. J. Robinson. Mrs. C. Nugent. W. Francis.

SUNBURY.

NAME OF OFFICE.	POSTMASTER.
Blissville, P. O., Burton, Central Blissville, Frederick Junction, P. O., French Lake, Geary,	J. E. Smith. M. E. A. Burpee. L. E. Bailey. J. C. Wilson. A. A. Smith. A. Carr.

NAME OF OFFICE.	POSTMASTER.
Hart's Mills, Lakesville Corner, Lincoln, Lintons, Little River, Maugeville, Northfield, Oromocto, P. O., Patterson Settlement, Russagornis, " Station, Salmon Creek, Sheffield, P. O., " Academy, Tracy Station, Upper Maugeville Sheffield, Waassis station,	T. Coleman. J. Thompson. J. S. Taylor. A. Johnson. M. H. Coburn. W. H. Beut. J. Welton. J. R. McPherson. N. White. H. Smith. J. McGill. J. Fowler. C. J. Burpee. D. S. Duplisea. W. A. Garrison. G. Grass.

VICTORIA.

NAME OF OFFICE.	POSTMASTER.
Andover, P. O., Arostook, Arthuret, Baker's Creek, Caron Brook, Edmundston, P. O., Frad Falls, P. O., Grand Falls Portage, Grand River, Green River, Hellerup, Middle St. Francis, Perth, Riley Brook, St. Leonard's, Silverstream, Three Brooks, Undine, Upper St. Bezil, Upper St. Francis, Webster's Creek,	W. B. Beveridge. A. D. Olmstead. A. J. Beveridge. M. Label. T. Pelletier. J. T. Hodgson. P. McMillan. W. Roach. E. Akerly. J. Lynch. R. W. L. Tibbits. A. Douglas. J. Bishop. W. Everett, Jun. W. D. Kearney. B. Guimond. J. Edgar. A. L. Watson. H. Gagnon. R. Toban. M. Albert.

WESTMORLAND.

NAME OF OFFICE.	POSTMASTER.
Aboushagan Road, Anderson, Aulac, Baie Verte, P. O., Baie Verte Road, Baruchois, Bayfield, Belliveau Village, Boisford Portage, Boudreau Village, Boudary Creek, Bourgeois, Cape Spear, Centre Village, Chapman, Dorchester P. O., Dover, Dungiwan, Dupuy's Corner, Emigrant Road, Emigrant Settlement, Fox Creek, Frederickton Road, Great Shemogue P. O., Hard Ledge, Harwood, Head of Ridge, Intervale, Irishstown, Johnston's Mills, Jolene,	R. Touse. A. Simpson. L. H. Patterson. J. Carey. J. Copp, Jun. T. Gallang. C. Van Buskirk. L. Richard. W. Farrow. A. Boudreau. M. D. Harris. John Bourgeois. J. McKay. J. Copp. E. Chipman. S. W. Tingley. W. Stevens. J. McVey. F. J. Hebert. C. Muirine. E. Carrigan. E. Burke. J. O. Sullivan. W. Avard. G. Kirk. M. Healy. W. S. Fowler. D. Horseman. J. Larcey. E. Babcock. E. O. Wry.

POSTMASTER.

Vondy, Jr.,
Z. Hartt
C. Freeze
Rus-cll, Jr
Dunphy
McLean
Noble
Cameron
Delany
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Somers

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Sinclair
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"VIRTUE IS THE TRUE AND ONLY NOBILITY."

NAME OF OFFICE.	POSTMASTER.	NAME OF OFFICE.	POSTMASTER.
Kay Settlement,	A. Hughes.	Mouth of Keswick,	G. Miles.
Lewis Mountain,	J. Lounsbury.	Nackawick,	W. H. Clark.
Lewisville,	S. Mills.	Nashuaak,	J. Young.
Lutz Mountain,	A. M. Bunnell.	Nashuaak-is,	P. McFarlane.
McDougall Settlement,	Col. McDougall.	Nasi vaak Village,	J. L. Fletcher.
Memramcook P. O.,	S. C. Charters.	New Maryland,	L. Fisher.
Middle,	M. Hicks.	New Zealand,	A. Moorhouse.
Moncton P. O.,	J. Crandall.	North Lake,	W. Foster.
Moncton Road,	W. G. Bateman.	Norton Dale,	W. Cox.
Mount Whitley,	D. Chapman.	Pemberton, Ridgo.	C. B. McKenney.
Murrays Corner,	J. Murray.	Poquicox,	M. Doherty.
North Jogging,	W. McLaffey.	Prince William;	T. W. Saunders.
North Lake,	L. Kinnear.	Royal Road,	C. W. Essex.
North River,	J. Taylor.	St. Croix,	A. H. Braning.
North River Platform,	P. Hopkins.	St. Mary's Ferry,	C. L. Estabrook.
Painse Settlement,	E. Babin.	Southampton,	A. D. Brooks.
Pectocidac P. O.,	W. W. Ficee.	Springfield,	J. Clarke.
Point du Chene,	W. J. M. Hannington.	Stanley,	W. Hanson Sen.
Pollet River,	B. R. Colpitts.	Tay Settlement,	W. Tomlinson.
Port Elgin P. O.,	J. Hamilton.	Temperance Vale,	R. R. Carvell.
Reed,	B. Reed.	Tweedside,	J. Rutherford.
Rockland,	H. Cochrane.	Upper Coverhill,	G. W. Knox.
Rockport,	R. Ward.	Upper Haynesville,	C. Mansfield.
S. Joseph,	D. Ethier.	Upper Keswick,	J. E. Smith.
Sackville P. O.,	J. Dixon.	Upper Keswick Ridge,	T. Coburn.
Salisbury P. O.,	J. J. Wallace.	Upper Maguaguadavic,	A. Ray.
Scotch settlement,	N. McDougall.	Upper Queensbury,	D. C. Parent.
Scovill's Mills,	A. McWilliam.	Upper southampton.	J. W. Leucentine.
Shediac P. O.,	A. B. Weldon.	Yoho,	W. Arbutuckle.
Shediac Bridge,	A. Gallant.		
Shediac Road,	J. Rogerson.		
Smith,	W. Hannington.		
South Rockland,	R. A. Chapman.		
Spence,	G. Spence.		
Steeves Mountain,	A. Wilson.		
Taylor Village,	C. Taylor.		
Tedish,	G. E. Miles.		
Tidnish Bridge,	M. Davidson.		
Upper Cape,	A. G. Chase.		
Upper Sackville,	T. E. Oulton.		
Westcock,	A. E. Killam.		
Westmorland Point P. O.,	S. Outhouse.		
Wheaton Settlement,			
Wood Point,			

YORK.

NAME OF OFFICE.	POSTMASTER.
Bear Island,	J. Parent.
Birdon,	R. Bird.
Blaney Ridge,	J. Davis.
Campbell Settlement,	H. McFarlane.
Canterbury,	C. E. Grosvenor.
Capterbury Station, P. O.	W. Main.
Central Kingsclear,	J. McKee.
Cork Station,	J. Sullivan.
Douglas,	E. Dumphy.
Dumfries,	W. Whitehead.
Forest City,	W. R. Cully.
Fredericton, P. O.,	A. S. Phair.
Hantown,	N. Smith.
Hanwell,	M. O'Brien.
Harvey Station, P. O.,	A. McKee.
Keswick Ridge,	J. A. Hammond.
Kingsclear,	A. N. Foster.
Kingsley,	L. S. Tilley.
Lake George,	G. Ingraham.
Lower Canterbury,	G. Risteen.
Lower French Village,	G. J. Sharp.
Lower Haynesville,	J. H. Tupper.
Lower Line Queensbury,	John Wasson.
Lower Prince William,	J. W. Brown.
Lower Queensbury,	G. Grosvenor.
Lower Southampton,	J. Haddock.
McAdam Junction,	J. Mitchell.
Madagauck,	S. Vall.
Maguaguadavic,	J. Henry.
Magundy,	G. Lister.
Mannes Sutton,	H. Ponds.
Marysville,	G. W. McKay.
Middle Southampton,	H. Blaney.
Milville,	

CITY

THOMAS M. RE

KING'S WARD
Mr. J. L. Rose
Rowan, Esquire
Councillor, (U)I
Murray, Mr. Kieha
H. Duffell, Esq.
Coxett r, Coan
Peters, Esquire
Councillor, 1st
Admiral; Mr
WARD, Uriah I
Quinton, Coun
Esquire, Adm
ALBERT WARD,
MAYOR; Samuel
Lundall, Esq.,
Clerk. Georg
Common Clerk
and Agent
City Accounts.

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MONEY ORDERS.

The following Post Offices in New Brunswick are authorized to issue and pay Money Orders (under direction of the Post Master General) on Money Order Offices in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario Quebec and P. E. Island, for any sum not exceeding in one Order \$100:

Andover, Baie Verte, Bathurst, Buteouche Campbelltown, Campobello, Cant-rbury Station, Caraquet, Carleton, Chatham, Dalhousie, Dorchester, Edmundston, Florenceville, Fredericton, Gagetown, Grand Falls, Harvey, Harvey Station, Hillsborough, Hopewell Cape, Indiantown, Kingston (Kent), Kingston (Kings), Kouchibouguac, Lepreau, Memramcook, Moncton, Newcastle, Oromocto, Ousekeag, Pectocidac, Richibucto, Richmond Corner, Sackville, Salis-bury, Shediac, Sheffield, Springfield, Satax Andrews, Saint George, Saint John, Saint Martias, St. Stephen, Sussex Vale, Welsford, Woodstock.

When Money Orders exceeding \$100 in aggregate amount are issued in one day, and to the same person, by one or more offices, upon another office, the Post-master of the office drawn upon (if necessary) may delay the payment of such orders for six days.

All Money Orders shall be drawn upon printed forms supplied by the Post Office Department; and no Order will be valid or payable unless given upon the regular printed forms.

The Commission to be charged upon Money Orders shall be as follows:

On orders not exceeding \$10, 5 cents. Exceeding \$10 and not exceeding \$20, 7 cents. Exceeding \$20, and not exceeding \$40, 20 cents. Exceeding \$40, and not exceeding \$60, 30 cents. Exceeding \$60 and not exceeding \$80, 40 cents. Exceeding \$80, and not exceeding \$100, 50 cents.

The person to whom an Order is payable, can have it paid to a second person by writing on it, "Pay to the order of—(the name of the second person to fill the blank), for value received."

Sterling Orders, payable in the United Kingdom, and Newfoundland, are drawn at all Money Order Offices in New Brunswick, at the rate of \$4.50 to the Pound Sterling, besides the following commission—Orders payable in the United Kingdom—25 cents up to \$2; 50 cents from \$2 to \$5; 75 cents from \$5 to \$7; and \$1 from \$7 to \$10; and on Newfoundland, up to \$5, 25 cents; from \$5 to \$10, 50 cents.

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POSTMASTER.

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Fisher.
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Foster.
Cox.
B. McKenney.
Doherty.
W. Saunders.
W. Esce.
H. Braning.
L. Estabrook.
D. Brooks.
Marke.
Plant.
Fanson, Sec.
Tomlinson.
I. Carvel.
W. Northford.
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"SILENCE GIVES CONSENT"

CITY OF SAINT JOHN.

THOMAS M. REED, Esquire, Mayor. HON. ROBERT
L. HAZEN, Recorder.

KING'S WARD, R. S. Dickson, Esquire, *Alderman*;
Mr. J. L. Robinson, *Councillor*. QUEEN'S WARD, A.
Rowan, Esquire, *Alderman*; Mr. W. Albert Lockhart,
Councillor. DUKE'S WARD, John Kerr, Esquire, *Alder-*
man; Mr. Richard Cassidy, *Councillor*. BUSBY WARD,
H. Juffell, Esquire, *Alderman*; Mr. Bartholomew
Coxett, *Councillor*. WELLINGTON WARD, William
Peters, Esquire, *Alderman*; Mr. Joseph B. Hamu,
Councillor. PRINCE WARD, John C. Ferguson, Esq.,
Alderman; Mr. George H. Martin, *Councillor*. GUY'S
WARD, Unah Drake, Esquire, *Alderman*; Mr. W. A.
Quinton, *Councillor*. BROOK WARD, S. K. Wilson,
Esquire, *Alderman*; Mr. Joseph O'Brien, *Councillor*.
ALBERT WARD, William J. McCulloch, Esquire, *Alder-*
man; Samuel Clerk, Esq., *Councillor*. WILLIAM
Landall, Esq., Treasurer of Chamberlains, and Re-
ceiver of Taxes. B. Lester, Esq., Esquire, Common
Clerk. GEORGE E. Fairweather, Esquire, Deputy
Common Clerk. Hurd Peters, Esq., City Engineer
and Land Agent (East). GEORGE W. Small, Auditor
City Accounts. George Stockford, High Constable.

CITY OF ST. JOHN FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

NO. LOCALITY OF BOXES.

- 2 No. 2 Engine House, King St.
- 3 No. 3 Engine House, Union st.
- 4 Cor. Garden and Hazen sts.
- 5 Cor. Mail and Union sts.
- 6 Police Station, Market Square.
- 12 Cor. Peters and Waterloo sts.
- 13 Cor. St. Patrick and Union sts.
- 14 Cor. Brussels and Richmond sts.
- 15 Everitt's Foundry, Brussels st.
- 16 Cor. Brussels and Hanover sts.
- 21 Waterloo, opposite Golding st.
- 23 Cor. German and Church sts.
- 24 Cor. Princess and Charlotte sts.
- 25 Cor. Duke and Fern st. sts.
- 26 Cor. France Win. and Prince.
- 31 Cor. King and Pitt sts.
- 32 Cor. Duke and Sydney sts.
- 34 Cor. Wentworth and Princess.
- 35 No. 1 Engine House, Queen st.
- 36 Cor. Queen and Carmarthen sts.
- 41 Cor. St. James and Prince Wm.
- 42 Cor. Pitt and Duke sts.
- 43 Cor. Martin and Carmarthen sts.
- 45 Cor. Britain and Charlotte sts.
- 46 Cor. Pitt and St. James sts.

HAGENEY COACH FARES.

For conveying one passenger from any public
stand to any part of the City, or from any one part
of the City to any other part thereof, *30c*. If coach
detained, there shall be paid for every time not ex-
ceeding half an hour, fifty cents (*50c*); and for every
additional half hour after the first, fifty cents (*50c*).
Provided always, that in case any driver shall be re-
quired to cross the ferry to Carleton, he shall, in ad-
dition to the foregoing fares, be entitled to demand
and receive the ferrage for himself, his carriage and
horses, both going and returning.

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

Robert Shives, Esquire, Government Immigration
Officer for New Brunswick; The Deputy Treasurers
at the Out-Ports of the Provinces act as Immigration
Officers.

DOMINION FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

SAINT JOHN.

William Seely, Dominion Auditor; R. Chestnut,
Clerk.

CUSTOMS.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN,

James R. Ruel, Esquire, Collector.
In Warehouse Department—John Sandall, and A. At-
chison.
In Long Room—Henry Whiteside, G. Matthew, J. S.
Molaren, C. F. Olive, and A. C. Harrison.
In Shipping Department—James Barber, H. F. San-
dall, *Measurer of Shags*, James Barber.
In Statistical Department—J. Vradenburgh, S. Claw-
son, J. W. Petco, and T. J. Thomson.
Appraisers of Dutiable Articles—E. L. Thorne, Chief
Appraiser; Leslie Woodward, Assistant do.;
Allan McBeath, Clerk; Jos. Rouiston,
Packer.
Landing Surveyor—S. E. Gerow; D. Smiler, Clerk.
Tide Surveyor—William H. Bowyer.
Writers and Searchers—Richard M. Longmaid and
James Fowdelling.
Warehouse Lockers—W. J. B. Morter, Henry Coffey,
Paul Dacey, W. H. Travis, T. Bastin, John
Humphrey, W. Carleton, S. Dacey, W. H.
Olive, and A. Armstrong.
Tide Writers—W. Johnston, C. Pidgeon, T. O. San-
dall, W. Colwell, J. C. Durbain, Wm. A.
Robinson, M. B. Owens, James Williams,
S. Robinson, John Sinclair, J. Olive Jun.,
Forsyth, J. M. F. Whiting, and T. B. Foley.
Wilson L. Dobbin, laborer.
Sub-Collectors—Port of Le Presau—G. K. Hanson.
" " Musquash—A. T. Dunn.
" " Quaco—Joseph Carson.

COLLECTORS.

Bathurst—Francis Mehan, John Kerr, New Bandon,
Sub-Collector. Bay Verte—Wm. W. Wood.
Dorchester—John Blockman, R. B. Chapman, Yorkland,
Sub-Collector. Fredericton—A. P. Stewart, Hillsbo-
rough—William Wallace, J. Brewster, Harvey, *Sub-*
Collector. Moncton—James Fobertson, Newcastle—
R. B. Baddow, Richibucto—Henry Livingston,
Robert Douglas, Bactouche, *Sub-Collector*, Rich-
mond Station—John J. A. Gu. Shediac—D. Harding-
ton, Campbellton—J. J. Levesque, Caraquet—Jas. C.
C. Blackhall, Chatham—Daniel Ferguson, Daou-
sias—Dougald Stewart, Seckwile—James Dixon, Ru-
fus Cole, North Joggins, *Sub-Collector*. Shipogan—
Perry J. N. Dumir, sq. St. Andrews—C. J. Gove,
St. George—James Moran, St. Stephen—H. Wood,
West Isles—E. Dixon, Woodtick—Henry E.
Dibblee, F. W. Brown, Grand Falls, *Sub-Collector*.
E. Tibbits, Tobique, *Sub-Collector*.

INLAND REVENUE.

Thomas Hanford, Inspector; D. C. Perkins,
Collector; George Travis, John E. Ganong, John
Frederickson and James Mason, Excisemen.

DOMINION BUILDINGS' BOARD.

James R. Ruel, Esquire, Collector of Customs
(Chairman); John McWilliam, Esquire, Inspector of
Post Offices; John A. Harding, Agent Marine and
Fisheries; Thomas Hanford, Esquire, Inspector of
Inland Revenue; Robert Shives, Esquire, Immigration
Officer (Secretary).

BANKS.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—Paid up
Capital, One Million Sterling—Head Office, London.
England—General Manager, Thomas McNab. ST
JOHN, N. B. BRANCH.—Manager—Charles Maclellan,
Accountant—William E. Collier.

BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK, ST. JOHN.—Capital,
One Million. President, J. D. Lewin, Esq; T. Gilbert,
Vice President; Cashier, Wm Girvan; G. A. Scho-
field, Accountant; C. Campbell, Corresponding Clerk;
J. Clawson, T. W. Seeds, B. Boyd, Tellers; S. Girvan,
J. M. Dick, J. L. Robinson, Ledger-keepers; David
Leary, Discount Clerk; W. Patterson, Messenger.

"THE MORE HASTE THE WORSE SPEED."

Directors: J. D. Lewin, Wm. G. Lawton, Thomas W. Daniel, Edward Sears, George Carvill, Francis Ferguson, Henry Vaughan, T. Gilbert, and J. S. B. DeVeber. Solicitor, G. Sidney Smith.
Discount Days.—Tuesdays and Fridays, 9 o'clock, A. M.

THE MARITIME BANK OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.—Capital, One Million.—President, Hon. A. J. Smith, M. P.; Vice-President, James Domville, M. P.; Directors, Hon. A. J. Smith, Hon. John Robertson, James Domville, Esq., Hon. W. Muirhead, J. V. Troop, Esq., Geo. McKean, Esq., and W. H. Thorne, Esq. Manager, J. W. H. Rowley, Esq.; Accountant, Edward T. Sturdee, Teller; Lewis J. Almon, Esq., Solicitor.

PEOPLE'S BANK, FREDERICTON.—Capital, \$60,000. Manager, A. F. Handolph; Cashier, S. W. Babbitt.

ST. STEPHEN'S BANK.—Capital, \$200,000. Accumulated profits, \$31,000. President, Z. Chipman; Cashier, Robert Watson, Esq.

BANK OF MONTREAL (BRANCH)—[At St. John].—Capital \$5,000,000.—R. A. Macgregor, Assistant Manager; W. L. Creighton, accountant; Noderick MacKenzie, Teller; A. H. Beddone, Discount Clerk; George F. Crawford, Ledger Keeper; J. L. Wilson, Messenger

DOMINION GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANKS.—[At St. John].—R. W. Crookshank, Assistant Receiver General; James Robinson, Accountant; Savings' Bank—R. W. Crookshank, Manager; F. G. Jordan, Accountant; G. W. Smith, Teller; S. B. Patterson, Clerk Office hours from 10 to 3; on Saturdays, 10 to 1. AGENTS: Bathurst, F. McHugh; Chatham, D. Ferguson; Dalhousie, W. Montgomery; Dorchester, J. Hickman; Fredericton, A. F. Street; Newcastle, R. B. Haddow; Richibucto, H. Livingstone; St. Andrews, C. M. Gove; St. Stephen, James A. Grant; Woodstock, H. E. Dibblee; Moncton, J. Crandall.

BRITISH TEMPLARS.

Names of Officers, &c.

John Palmer, Esq., M. W. G. Chief Templar, Gagetown, Queen's Co., N. B.; Miss Mary McNeill, M. W. G. Vice, Charlottetown, P. E. Island; D. C. Fraser, Esq., M. W. G. Secretary, New Glasgow, N. S.; Rev. W. H. Maxwell, M. W. G. Lecturer, Parkville, Ontario; Rev. John McLeod, M. W. G. Counsellor, Charlottetown, P. E. Island; P. H. Stewart, Esq., M. W. G. Treasurer, Toronto, Ontario; Robert Martin, Esq., M. W. G. Financier, Sydney, Cape Breton, N. S.; Rev. John Robertson, M. W. G. Chaplain, Manitoba; William McMasters, M. W. G. Marshal, Newmarket, Ontario; Miss Merritt, M. W. G. Dep. Marshal, St. John, N. B.; S. D. Fraser, Esq., M. W. G. Inner Guard, Georgetown, P. E. Island; James Law, Esq., M. W. G. Outer Guard, Kingston, New Brunswick; Rev. A. M. Phillips, M. W. G. Past Chief, Oil Springs, Ontario.

Names and Addresses of Worthy Grand Lodge Officers.

W. G. Chief, Rev. Thomas Todd, Sussex, King's County; W. G. Vice, Rev. D. I. Wetmore, Clifton, King's County; W. G. Secretary, Orran Smith, Fredericton, York County; W. G. Treasurer, J. McLaughlan, Carleton, St. John; W. G. Lecturer, Wm. Harrison, Smith's Creek, King's County; W. G. Counselor, J. Bell, St. John; W. G. Chaplain, A. McNeill, Chatham, Northumberland County; W. G. Financier, B. Sears, Richibucto, Kent County; W. G. Recorder, E. P. Flewelling, Clifton, King's

County; W. G. Marshal, H. N. McManus, Richibucto, Kent County; W. G. Deputy Marshal, Sister H. B. Beers, Richibucto, Kent County; W. G. Inner Guard, Geo. Cochran, Chatham, Northumberland County; W. G. Outer Guard, R. Thompson, Manners Sutton, York County; W. G. Past Chief, John Palmer, Esq., Gagetown, Queen's County.

List of County Chiefs and Secretaries, and their

Post Office Address.

King's, No. 1, W. Co. Chief, L. N. Sharp, M. D., Norton. W. Co. Secretary, J. H. Crawford, Box 554, St. John.
Westmorland, No. 3, W. Co. Chief, D. Priestly, Salisbury. W. Co. Secretary, David Eagles, North River.
Queen's, No. 4, W. Co. Chief, John Gerow. W. Co. Secretary, Peleg Smith, Hampstead.
Albert, No. 5, W. Co. Chief, D. Morton. W. Co. Secretary, Isaiah S. Jonah, Dawson Settlement.
Charlotte, No. 6, W. Co. Chief, Robert Murray, St. George. W. Co. Secretary, Stephen Rand, St. George.
Kent, No. 7, W. Co. Chief, Robert Law. W. Co. Secretary, H. Wathen, Weldford.
Carleton, No. 8, W. Co. Chief, H. Emery, Jacksonville. W. Co. Secretary, C. H. Ferguson, Waterville.
York, No. 9, W. Co. Chief, Dr. Barker, Keswick. W. Co. Secretary, G. W. Merrifew, Mouth Keswick.
Sunbury, No. 10, W. Co. Chief, Whitehead Barkley, Sheffield. W. Co. Secretary, Oran Smith, Milton.
Restigouche, No. 12, W. Co. Chief, Chas. Stewart, Dalhousie, W. Co. Secretary, John Mair, Campbellton, Northumberland, No. 14, W. Co. Chief, John Bell; W. Co. Secretary, James McNutt, Chatham.

STORM SIGNAL STATION AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE, ST. JOHN.

[From a Circular issued from the Meteorological Office, Toronto.]

When there is reason to believe that a storm is approaching a storm signal station, or station where there is an agent for publishing storm warnings, a telegram to that effect will be sent from Toronto to the place concerned, where the fact will be indicated by the display of a storm-drum, and by posting up one or more notices.

The drum is a cylinder usually about four feet in diameter, and formed by vertical strips of wood or iron, which are separated by intervals of about two inches. A lantern showing a white light will usually be placed within the drum when it is hoisted at night. The drum and notices will usually remain up about thirty-six hours.

If, through the faulty transmission, the telegram does not arrive before the commencement of the storm, the time for its occurrence not being expired, the drum will nevertheless be hoisted on the receipt of the warning, in order to show that the disturbance is not merely local.

The "storm" signalled must, for the present, be understood in a general sense, neither direction nor force being specified. If there be reason for expecting a heavy gale, it will be thus stated in the notice; but the absence of such statement will not show that the storm will not be severe.

It is understood that the drum is simply cautionary, indicating the existence of a storm elsewhere, and that the probability of its reaching the neighbourhood of the place warned is sufficient to call for vigilance. Bearing this in mind, it will be seen that the display of the drum is justified if the storm, instead of appearing at the place warned, should pass at a distance of fifty miles or more on either side of it.

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 & Thompson, Manners
 G. Past, Chief, John
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L. N. Sharp, M. D.,
 I. Crawford, Box 534.

Chief, D. Priestly,
 David Eagles, North

John Gerow. W. Co.
 ad.

J. Morton. W. Co.
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Robert Murray, St.
 n Rand, St. George.
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E. Emery, Jackson-
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 Barker, Keswick.
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 Matr, Campbellton,
 Chief, John Bell;
 Chatham.

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THE INDIAN MAIDEN.

A STORY FOR IMITATORS.

MANY years ago, Newburyport, Mass., was regularly visited by a pretty Indian girl, who caused the streets to re-echo her plaintive notes, as she sang :

"Here's my pretty baskets!
 Buy my nice baskets!
 Gentlemen and Ladies,
 You who have money, poor me has got none.
 Come buy my nice baskets, and let me go home."

Her song was listened to attentively, and strangers visited the town for the especial purpose of seeing and hearing the Indian Girl. In consequence of this and of her supplying peculiarly handsome and serviceable merchandise, she carried on a brisk trade so that the family at home were constantly employed in order to satisfy the demand her talents created.

She was not permitted, however, to enjoy her well merited laurels unopposed, for *Envy*, that "green eyed monster," never happy in view of another's success, induced a rival to enter the field, in the person of another native girl, who, without a single trait of excellence, either of beauty, of virtue, of voice, or of wares, endeavored to wrest the business from the original, by imitating her song. She soon incurred the contempt and displeasure of all who heard her, however, and finding every attempt at counterfeiting unsuccessful, she followed the other at a short distance, screaming "me too!—me too!—me too!"

In all communities may be found just such persons as envious Polly, either too indolent, or too clumsy in their trade to originate for themselves, but who are ready to cry out "me too—me too!" whenever anything approaching a success is being developed.

Fellows' Hypophosphites has been before the world since 1865, it was invented by Mr. James I. Fellows, Chemist, St. John, N. B., has been introduced over a large amount of territory by extensive advertising, and become deservedly popular. It is used and described by the leading physicians and pronounced a TONIC FAR SURPASSING ANY COMPOSITION EVER BEFORE USED IN MEDICINE.

Now, in full view of its rapid sale, good profit to the retailer, and of its undoubted curative power, an army of imitators throughout the country are manufacturing and foisting their worthless substitutes, in order to obtain more profit, dishonestly profiting by the justly earned reputation of the original, soiling their own reputation, and interfering in the relief of suffering humanity, and in some cases even copying the subscribers advertisements word for word.

The public are cautioned to ask for Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, and take no other, as it differs from all other preparations in composition, mode of manipulation, and in effect.

It is put up in pint oval bottles, on which the words "Fellows & Co., St. John, N. B." are blown. The name of the inventor, "James I. Fellows," is written obliquely across the inside label in red ink. The name "J. I. Fellows, St. John, N. B." on the yellow wrapper in water mark, which is seen by holding the paper before the light, and the price is \$1.50 per bottle.

NOTE.—Be suspicious of persons who recommend any other article as "just as good," though bearing a similar name, and of those who offer the cheaper priced article.

NOTE.—It is only the INDEPENDENT, WELL-POSTED and UNSELFISH PHYSICIAN who can afford to prescribe this remedy. Experience has proved this. The highest class medical men recommend it in every large city where it is known.

FELLOWS' HYPHOSPHITES

Is adapted for diseases which are produced by loss of NERVOUS POWER, and consequent MUSCULAR RELAXATION, viz. :—CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH, APHONIA, COUGH, NERVOUSNESS, MENTAL DEPRESSION, NEURALGIA, EPILEPTIC FITS, ST. VITUS'S DANCE, NERVOUS DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA, MARASMUS, CHRONIC DIARRHŒA, DYPHThERIC PROSTRATION, FEVER & AGUE, LEUCORRŒA, INTERRUPTED AND FEEBLE ACTION OF THE HEART, DISEASES PRODUCED BY OVERTAKING THE MIND, BY GRIEF OR ANXIETY, BY RAPID GROWTH, BY CHILD-BEARING, BY INSUFFICIENT NOURISHMENT, BY RESIDENCE IN HOT CLIMATES, OR UNHEALTHY LOCALITIES, OR BY ANY IRREGULARITIES OF LIFE.

MODE OF ACTION.

The peculiarities of Fellows' Hypophosphites are its power of immediately inducing

AN APPETITE,

its pleasant taste, and being unlike medicine, the rapidity with which it enters the

ABSORBENTS,

and its healing influence upon the

MUCOUS MEMBRANE.

In the treatment of disease, it is necessary that this membrane, on account of its sensitive and sympathetic nature, should be in a healthy condition, no matter whether it be the lining of the stomach, the lungs, or other organs, for, if diseased or irritable, debilitating symptoms always present themselves,

CHYLE

Is formed by the regular digestive process, is secreted in the lacteal vessels, and is carried by the thoracic duct into the blood circulation.

The manufacture of perfect Chyle, only brought about by good digestion, is secured by Fellows' Hypophosphites.

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The ingredients necessary to restore impoverished blood and wasted nerves, and which compose the Syrup are carried into the circulation with the chyle, so that the patient soon realizes the vitalizing effects upon the system.

THE ENDLESS CHAIN

of good effects is thus formed by Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites,—and we are safe in saying from a long experience in medicine these effects ARE NOT POSSESSED BY ANY OTHER COMBINATION, as the following summing will demonstrate :

IT IS ACCEPTABLE to palate and stomach.

SUFFICIENTLY POTENT to insure decided benefit, yet harmless, howsoever long its use may be continued, this characteristic is possessed by no other remedy.

IT ASSISTS DIGESTION and assimilation.

IT VITALIZES THE BLOOD, supplying such ingredients as may be required.

IT RESTORES TONE to the nerves.

IT GIVES POWER of endurance and of concentration to the mind.

IT PROMOTES VIGOR in the organs which depend for health on involuntary muscular action, viz.: Liver, Lungs, Heart, Stomach, and Genitals.

And, unless afflicted with some disease involving ABSOLUTE ORGANIC LOSS, it will

SUSTAIN THE SYSTEM

until it reaches the age allotted to man by a beneficent Creator.

NO PERSON will be disappointed in the effect of Fellows' Hypophosphites, who rigidly follows the directions.

Fellows' Hypophosphites.

INCEPTION.

The experiments which perfected this preparation occupied many months, and were instituted with a view to supply the deficiencies in the Hypophosphites already in use, and in order to cure that insidious disease,

TUBERCULAR CONSUMPTION,

For although their nature was correct in theory, the preparations were, owing to their imperfect organization, in practice found wanting.

While they caused the formation of fat and generated heat, they did not improve the blood. The tonic effect upon the nerves and muscles was circumscribed, and owing to their diluted state involving large doses, they were also too expensive.

The desiderata sought by Mr. Fellows, were :

A convenient, palatable remedy,
 Unalterable by time,
 Harmless, though used continuously, yet which might be discontinued at
 any time, without any ill effect,
 Which would induce an appetite,
 Strengthen digestion,
 Promote assimilation,
 Create healthy blood,
 Strengthen the nerves and muscles,
 Enable the subject successfully to combat disease,
 And at a moderate price,

All these have been indisputably attained. The success of the work is complete, and Fellows' Hypophosphites stands foremost amongst the remedies for chronic organic diseases, possessing properties to which no other medicine has ever aspired.

WHENEVER THE BODILY VIGOR WANES, whether from the effects of old age, residence in hot climates, insufficient nourishment, child bearing, rapid growth, excesses, &c., the syrup will impart the *vis vite* to the system, and soon restore the wonted strength.

THE FEVER STRICKEN INVALID who may have had his recovery retarded by infantile weakness, will rapidly recover under the influence of Fellows' Hypophosphites.

THE YELLOW VISAGED SUFFERER FROM FEVER AND AGUE, can calculate on a speedy and permanent recovery from his disease after all else fails.

WHEN HOPE FORSAKES THE POOR CONSUMPTIVE, let him not procrastinate an hour, as every moment of time gained in the beginning is valuable. The disease is positively curable by Fellows' Hypophosphites in its early stages, and in the later and hopeless cases, life may be prolonged, and the patient made capable of performing his regular duties for several years, feeling little inconvenience from his malady.

THE DISTRESSED ASTHMATIC, THE BRONCHITIS sufferer may both become sound, and healthy from using Fellows' Hypophosphites.

THE DISPIRITED DYSPEPTIC can be assured of successful and rational treatment. Good digestion returns when nervous strength is restored. Fellows' Hypophosphites renews nervous strength and effectually cures Dyspepsia.

We have known *deep seated* cases cured. One of forty years standing, in which the muscles of his stomach and bowels were quite wasted, so that for many years he required pills every night and the enema every morning. After continued use of the syrup for several months the muscular tissue and nervous strength were restored, and he is now a perfectly healthy man.

WHEN THE HARASSED MAN OF BUSINESS TIRES HIS BRAIN.

THE TOILING STUDENT, "WITH VISAGE SICKLIED O'ER with the pale cast of thought," becomes daily more gaunt and careworn.

WHEN THE NEURALGIC VICTIM IS RACKED BY EXCRUTIATING torment.

THE PALPITATING, BURDENED, AND GRIEF AND CARE-stricken heart succumbs to pressure.

WHEN WEAKNESS SUBDUES THE BODY FROM ANY CAUSE, or when additional physical or mental strength is required, the most grateful results will ensue from Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

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The over-worked brain not only requires rest, but frequently also a borrowed assistance or tonic for the augmentation of its powers.

Every species of excitation, whether bodily or mental involves the death, decay or elimination of a certain amount of tissue, and of the vital element. The possibility of continued exertion, therefore, depends upon the due supply of reproductive means of nutrition, and an unlimited facility for eliminating dead and useless matter. While Fellows' Hypophosphites exerts an influence upon the nervous system, it will under all circumstances nourish it, and through it the muscles which it governs.

The presence of this remedy is necessary then, especially in wasting and distressing diseases, to create and sustain the normal degree of strength, and its prescribed use can never exert a baneful influence under any circumstances whatever.

Fellows' Hypophosphites on being introduced into the stomach unites with the food, and immediately enters the circulation, and being perfectly miscible with the blood, speedily pervades every part of the system. Its effects are first declared by a pulse slightly increased in fullness and strength, a general exaltation of the organic functions, and exhilaration of the intellectual powers. Its specific influence is on the brain and nervous substance, increasing the activity of the absorbents, and renewing the blood, thus causing the healthy muscular formation so necessary in restoring the functions of the previously weakened organs.

Being then a tonic of the nervous and circulatory system, it follows that when there is a demand for extraordinary exertion, its use is invaluable, since it supplies the waste through the circulation, and thus sustains the general system.

Letter from Rev. John McMurray.

JAMES I. FELLOWS, Esq.

DEAR SIR:—I have recently heard from an invalid of the great benefit derived from your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, and, having in many other instances marked the most beneficial results from its use, I cannot but regard its discovery as a matter of devout thankfulness to a benign Providence.

I have used it considerably myself, and, at intervals, during several years past, given it to some members of my family.

I have also recommended it to others, and invariably found it to be of essential benefit in those complaints for which it is especially recommended.

In bronchial and other chest affections, in arresting incipient consumption, and in lessening the distressing symptoms of this disease in its hopeless stages, as well as in cases of nervous debility, in giving tone to the system, it is undoubtedly a valuable remedy.

I am, dear sir, yours truly,

JOHN McMURRAY, Methodist Minister.

Hasty Consumption Cured by Fellows' Hypophosphites.

NEWPORT, N. S.

CARBONAR, Newfoundland, Jan. 3, 1871.

MR. JAMES I. FELLOWS.—DEAR SIR:—I came to this country in May, 1869. I found a countryman of mine laboring under some disease of the lungs. I recommended your Syrup; tried at the Druggists in Harbor Grace, but they thought I was inventing the name at their expense. However, in April, 1870, Mr. Edgar Joyce rapidly wasted away with every symptom of quick consumption, so that he was unable to walk across the room, having no appetite, pains in the left side, nervous system unstrung, dry hacking cough, &c. Fortunately, I learned that your Syrup could be obtained at Mr. Dearn's in St. John's, and immediately procured some (showed one to W. H. Thompson, who ordered a supply from you at once.) This was Tuesday afternoon; at night he took the prescribed dose, and in the morning he described the very results noticed on the wrapper. His appetite soon began to return, and a voracious one it was, too; the dry hacking cough changed into loose, but violent attacks, finally disappearing altogether. Pains left his side, his hand resumed its usual steadiness, and before he finished ten bottles his health was quite restored, and to-day, not a more healthy person is to be found on our

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streets; and it is the opinion of all, had he not been fortunate in getting your valuable Syrup of Hypophosphites, he would now be in his grave. He happened to be in W. H. Thompson's the day your first shipment arrived, and took at once four bottles to the Labrador, which he was very anxious to do, but had no use for them himself. No other medicine will he ever prescribe, recommend, or give but yours.

I also recommended it to another consumptive, but have not heard from him since, as he lives in a distant part of the Island. Hoping this will give you some encouragement. I remain yours, &c., D. H. BURRIDGE.

Rev. Dr. Clarke Writes:

While I was under the process of Erysipelas, the Hon. Dr. — called upon me; I told him how much of the Hypophosphites I had used. He said: "Fellows' Hypophosphites is a good medicine, an excellent tonic, and no doubt had drawn the acidity in my blood to the surface and thus prevented it from attacking some important organ of my system."

I have conversed with many who have used it, and all say they were benefited by it. For myself, I have much pleasure in saying, *IT IMPROVED MY GENERAL HEALTH AMAZINGLY.* It gives a clear skin and healthy countenance, but to know its virtues, it must be used, and were it within the reach of all classes, I believe it would be used universally; yes, by the well, to renew their age, and by the sick to make them well.

It makes an old person look ten years younger. "This witness is true." Would that I could widely make it known for its many virtues. Long may its inventor live to see the happy fruits of its invention.

ALEXANDER CLARKE, D. D., Amherst, N. S.

WESTERN MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Consulting Office for Consumption.

MR. JAMES I. FELLOWS.

DEAR SIR:—We were induced to prescribe your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites by Dr. McMaster, and its use has been attended with such satisfactory results as to warrant our employing it largely from this time forward.

A. SLEE, Sr., M.D.

Fellows' Hypophosphites is sold by all respectable apothecaries. No other Hypophosphites preparation is adapted to substitute for this.

Asthma.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL HARBOR GRACE, N.F.

MR. JAMES I. FELLOWS—DEAR SIR: I am very happy to acknowledge the benefit I have received from the use of your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites: For upwards of twelve months I suffered most acutely from a severe Cough and a most violent asthma, for the relief of which I tried everything I could hear. At last I commenced the use of your syrup, and after taking one bottle was able to attend to my avocation. I continued according to directions till I had used nine bottles, which effected a perfect cure. With much gratitude.

Truly yours,

M. SCULLY, Teacher.

Dr. Howe's Testimony.

PITTSFIELD, ME., March, 1872.

MR. JAS. I. FELLOWS.

DEAR SIR:—During the past two years I have given your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites a fair, though somewhat severe trial in my practice, and am able to speak with confidence of its effects. In restoring persons suffering from emaciation and the debility following diphtheria, it has done wonders. I constantly recommend its use in all affections of the throat and lungs. In several cases considered hopeless it has given relief, and the patients are fast recovering. Among these are consumptive and old bronchial subjects, whose diseases have resisted the other modes of treatment. For impaired digestion, and the loss of debility from any cause, I know of nothing equal to it. Its direct effect in strengthening the nervous system renders it suitable for the majority of diseases.

I am, sir, yours truly,

W. S. HOWE, M. D.

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Inflammation of the Lungs.

CLETON, N.B. 17th February, 1873

Sir:—In behalf of my family, I wish to acknowledge a debt of gratitude I owe Mr. James I. Fellows. My daughter had been ill with Inflammation of the Lungs, had raised large quantities of blood and purulent matter, attended with every symptom of Consumption. After obtaining the attendance of two eminent physicians, who afforded her no relief until she was persuaded to try Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites. Upon taking two bottles we had every reason to believe she would be cured. Her physicians were surprised to find her improvement so rapid, and advised her to continue its use, which she did until her complete recovery. Two years have elapsed, during which time she has neither taken or required any medicine, enjoying good health, and urges all who are afflicted with any Lung or Chest trouble to use the Hypo. without fail.

My wife also having been in bad health for some time, and having had Typhoid Fever in December last, which left her much prostrated, was advised by the physicians to use this remedy to build her up. Before taking half a bottle she found herself much benefited and still continues to use it.

I believe, under kind Providence, Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites has been the means of restoring both my wife and daughter, and I hope the afflicted will avail themselves of its use, for although it is widely used, I think its value is not appreciated.

Yours truly,
JOSEPH A. EVANS.

To Editor *T.igraph*.

Fellows' Hypophosphites.

CAMPBELLTON, N.B. July 1873

JAMES I. FELLOWS, Esq.

DEAR SIR:—In the fall of 1865 William Young, Esq., merchant, Caraquet, Gloucester County, was ill with Typhoid fever. Immediately after his recovery he became affected with a cough, accompanied by much expectoration. Residing at the time in that neighborhood, my attention was called to his case, the usual tonics and expectorants were administered without any perceptible benefit. Having business in Montreal, Mr. Young consulted several eminent physicians there, including Dr. Campbell, of McGill College, who advised a residence in a southern climate, as his right lung was very seriously affected with a tubercular deposit, and agreed with the opinion I had previously formed. He spent the following winter in Savannah. On his return, little or no improvement could be observed, and in a short time, frequent and prostrating hemorrhage from the lungs, night sweats, and much expectoration, causing great emaciation, had reduced him to a very feeble state of health. Ascertaining the ingredients of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, I resolved to give it a trial in his case. He commenced using the Syrup and in much less time than I could expect began to improve, the progress of his disease seeming to be arrested almost immediately. He had no return of the hemorrhage, his appetite has returned and his cough has abated. He was at Halifax a few days ago and is now attending to his usual duties. I deem it a duty to you—and the public generally to give you the above statement of facts.

I certify the above to be correct,

WILLIAM YOUNG.

Yours respectfully,

A. SMITH.

Testimonial to Mr. Fellows.

We, the undersigned, clergymen of the Methodist Church in Nova Scotia, having used the preparation known as Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, prepared by Mr James I. Fellows, Chemist, St. John, N.B. and having known cases wherein its effects were beneficial, believe it to be a reliable remedy for the diseases for which it is recommended:

- JAMES G. HENNIGAR,
Pres. of Conference.
- WM. SARGENT,
- JOHN W. HOWIE,
- RICHARD W. WEDDALL,
- CRANSWICK JOST,
- JOHN JOHNSTON.

- JOHN McMURRAY,
Ex-Pres. Conference
- JOHN A. MOSHER,
- STEPHEN F. HEUSTIS,
- ALEX. W. NICHOLSON,
- ROWLAND MORETON,

Kept Alive by Fellows' Hypophosphites.

This is to certify that in the autumn of 1867 I contracted a severe cold and cough, and

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was seized with pains in the chest and back. I obtained medical advice but the prescriptions effected no good whatever. The cough kept growing worse, and other symptoms set in which complicated my case, until finally I was given up to die by three physicians, who said I was far advanced in consumption, and could not recover.

I had been fourteen months gradually wasting away, unable to perform the lightest service, AND FAST APPROACHING THE END. At this time I had never heard of Fellow's Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, but some of my family noticed the letter from Capt. Coffill, concerning the cure it had effected in his case, and I was persuaded to send for some of the medicine.

I commenced to take it in accordance with directions, and before I had used half a bottle I was able to resume light work in my shop, and, notwithstanding that my disease was so far advanced as to be incurable, my making use of it from time to time during the last three years, it has sustained my strength and enabled me to knock about and attend to my work. I feel certain that had I used it at an earlier stage of the disease it would have effected a perfect cure.

We, having been acquainted with the case of Mr. W. H. Leighton during the last five years, fully indorse the above statement made by him:

W. H. LEIGHTON
J. B. DAVISON, J.P.
ISRAEL BENJAMIN, J.P.

Horton, N.S., 17th February, 1873.

Asthmatic Bronchitis, of Nine Years' Standing Cured by the Syrup.

St. John, N. B., August 11, 1839.

MR. JAMES I. FELLOWS—DEAR SIR: I consider it my duty to inform you of the great benefit I have received from the use of your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites. I have been for the last nine years, a great sufferer from Bronchitis and Asthma, at times so ill that for weeks I could neither lie down or take any nourishment of consequence, and during the time suffering intensely. I have had, at different times, the advice of twenty-two physicians.

The least exposure to either damp or draught was sure to result in a severe attack of my disease. Finding no relief from all the medicines I had taken, I concluded to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, and have good reason to thank God for the result. I have, in all, taken twelve bottles, and now I feel as strong and well as ever I felt in my life, and for the last year have not had one moment's sickness, and neither does dampness or draught have the least effect upon me. Were I to write on the subject for hours, I could not say enough in praise of your invaluable Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, or give an adequate idea of my sufferings.

You are at liberty to make what use you please of this letter. Its publicity may be the means of benefitting other sufferers as much as it has me.

I remain yours, respectfully,
MRS. HIPWELL, Ermouth Street.

N. B.—Most of those whose letters are herewith published, have expressed a willingness to answer all questions relating to the effect produced by the Syrup.

JAMES I. FELLOWS
J. B. DAVISON
ISRAEL BENJAMIN
W. H. LEIGHTON
MRS. HIPWELL

Prepared and Sold by FELLOWS, BROTHERS & CO., 111 N. B. ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.

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COLONIAL BOOK STORE,

KING STREET,

SAINT JOHN, N. B.,

T. H. HALL, Proprietor

CONSTANTLY ON HAND ALL THE

AUTHORIZED SCHOOL BOOKS

AND OTHER

APPARATUS REQUIRED IN THE SCHOOLS.

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THACKERAY'S WORKS, Cheap.

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In Great Variety.

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Suitable for every occasion.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE CITY.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

ALL ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY ATTENDED.

H. L. SPENCER,

Medical Warehouse,

20 NELSON STREET,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.

The attention of Druggists and Country Merchants is invited to a general assortment of the

POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES,

OF

Foreign and Provincial Manufacture,

which by special arrangements with the Proprietors are sold on the most favorable terms.

POMADES, PERFUMES, PERFUME FOUNTAINS,

HAIR OILS, FLAVORING EXTRACTS, ESSENCES,

Bay Rum, Eau Du Cologne, Lavender Water,

TOILET POWDERS, TOILET SOAPS, COMBS,

PENCILS, PURSES, WALLETS, &C.,

IN LARGE VARIETY, AND MOST MODERATE PRICES.

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES ARE ESPECIALLY COMMENDED:

ADAMSON'S COUGH BALSAM,
FLINT'S QUAKER BITTERS,
HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT,
DR. WARREN'S LIFE TEA,
KING'S MAGNETIC FLUID,
SPENCER'S X. L. L. (*non freezing*) INKS,
MITCHELL'S POROUS PLASTERS,

*Orders by Mail have prompt attention.
Correspondence solicited.*