THE WATCHMAN.

VOL. I. SAINT JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1875. NO. 18.

New Advertisements.

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

Imperial Fire Insurance Company, of London.
Established 1803. Capital and Cash Assets exceed £2,000,000 Stg. One Hundred Pounds paid up Stock sells for £930 in the London Stock Exchange.

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

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

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

Phenix Insurance Company, of New York.
Established 1853. Cash Capital and Accumulated Fund $2,000,000.

New Brunswick Lloyd's Association of Marine Underwriters.

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

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

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

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

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

REFINED SUGARS.
We have in store, now landing, and to arrive:
4000 Bbls.
Crushed and Granulated SUGARS,
For sale low, by
JAMES DOMVILLE & CO.,
may 15 No. 9 North Wharf.

C. FLOOD'S
PIANOFORTE
AND
ORGAN WAREROOMS,
No. 75 KING STREET, ST. JOHN.

ORGANS
BY THE
SMITH AMERICAN ORGAN CO.
The leading and best established Manufacturers on the Continent.

This instrument has a World-wide Reputation. The most popular and the ONLY INSTRUMENT that has a EUROPEAN FIRST-CLASS ENDORSEMENT by Musical Doctors and professionals as the *ne plus ultra* for the PARLOR AND CHURCH.

THOUSANDS NOW IN USE!
Live to be found in every Town and Village in Canada the United States, as well as in every important City and Town in the Old World.

Call and See and Hear Them!
☞ SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND CATALOGUES. ☜
Also the largest stock of First-class
GRAND SQUARE
PIANOFORTES,
INCLUDING THE
CELEBRATED WM. BOURNE,
—AND—
HALLETT & CUMSTON PIANOFORTES!
☞ Catalogues and every information forwarded on application.
INSTRUMENTS SOLD ON INSTALMENTS,
AND EXCHANGED.
may 1

OYSTERS,
Malaga Grapes, Fresh Lobsters,
ICE CREAM.
AND
ALL THE LUXURIES OF THE SEASON!
SERVED EVERY DAY.
MEALS AT ALL HOURS.
GEO. SPARROW,
may 1 56 King Street.

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

SEASONABLE GOODS.
A. & T. GILMOUR
have now completed by late Importations from
London, West of England and Canada
THEIR STOCK OF
CLOTHS, VESTINGS, &C.,
which upon inspection will be found second to no other establishment in the City as regards
SUPERB QUALITY OR PRICE.
May 8

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

Orders solicited for Opening, Posting, Balancing, or Auditing Books of Joint Stock Companies, Commission and General Merchants, Manufacturers, Insurance Companies and Agents, Ship Brokers, &c., &c.
Also for Rectifying Deranged Books, Changing from Single to Double Entry, Effecting Partnership Settlements, Settling Estates, Adjusting Interest Accounts, Fire and Marine Claims, &c.
☞ Business strictly confidential. may 1—1y

New Advertisements.

W. TREMAINE CARD,
GOLDSMITH AND JEWELLER,
Sears' Building,
77 GERMAIN STREET, CORNER PRINCESS.
SOLID GOLD AND SILVER JEWELRY made, and Precious Stones set to order.
Fine Gold Engagement and Wedding Rings,
on short notice.
ELECTRO GILDING, ETRUSCAN COLOURING, ENAMELING, &c.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
Satisfaction guaranteed.
A nice selection of FINE GOLD AND JET JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, PEARLS, and other PRECIOUS STONES in Stock, which are warranted just as represented.
June 12 W. T. C.

BEDROOM SUITS.
A LARGE assortment of Walnut, Ash and Imitation Suits of newest styles, tastefully finished, and of best material and workmanship, including
Dressing Case Suits and Marble Tops,
AT
June 12 C. E. BURNHAM & CO'S, 55 Germain street.

STOVE WAREROOMS,
Corner of Church and Canterbury Streets.
THE Subscriber has just received a large and well assorted Consignment of COOKING STOVES AND RANGES, HALL STOVES AND FRANKLINS in all the latest and most improved designs.
Also, a large supply of Kitchen Tinware, Coal Scuttles, Coal Shovels, and all kinds of Pantry Furniture of the most improved patterns, all of which he is prepared to sell at a very slight advance on cost.
A liberal discount to cash purchasers.
Housekeepers requiring outfits will receive prompt attention and a good article.
may 22 JOHN ALLEN.

NEW GOODS!
WE have received and are now showing a splendid assortment of the following Goods:—
Blk. Beaded GIMPS,
Blk. Beaded FRINGES,
Blk. BEADS, all sizes.
LADIES AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY.
LADIES AND CHILDREN'S SUN HATS,
LADIES' SILK SUNSHADES,
LADIES' SILK SCARFS,
NECK FRILLINGS.
SCOTT & BINNING,
24 King Street.
June 12 A few doors below Hannington's Corner.

CITY OF FREDERICTON, SS.
To all whom it may concern:—
KNOW YE,—That the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Fredericton did, in the year 1873, purchase from R. FLAHERTY & CO., of Saint John, a double door Fire-Proof Safe, handsomely painted and well finished in every respect, which Safe was placed in the City Clerk's Office, City Hall, and in which were stored the principal part of the CITY RECORDS. That the said City Hall was destroyed by FIRE on the 26th January, 1875, and that the Safe above mentioned, fell in the ruins, from the City Clerk's Office to the basement, being a height of seventeen feet, and remained in the ruins among the hot bricks, at a white heat for Forty-Four Hours, when it was opened, and the papers and records therein contained, found undamaged, undefaced, and in good order, and the cabinet lining of the Safe will even the varnish perfect.
We, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Fredericton do therefore hereby certify, that the Safe purchased by us from R. FLAHERTY & CO., of St. John, has fully met every guarantee made to us by the Manufacturers in regard to superior finish and painting, strength of workmanship, and fire resisting power, and we do most heartly accord to MESSRS. R. FLAHERTY & CO. this TESTIMONIAL of our esteem for this wonderful proof of the superiority of provincial manufacturers in general, and of MESSRS. R. FLAHERTY & CO. in particular.
In testimony whereof the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Fredericton have caused their (L.S.) common seal to be affixed thereto, and signed by the proper hand of the Mayor, of the said City, this Sixteenth day of February, A. D. 1875.
R. L. WETMORE,
Mayor.
CHAS. W. BECKWITH,
City Clerk.
R FLAHERTY & CO.,
No. 98 PRINCE WM. STREET,
June 5 Factory, City Road.

9 CENTS PER YARD AND UP.
American Grey Cottons
One bale more of those very cheap Cottons.
W. W. JORDAN,
aug 7 2 Market Square.

CHALONER'S
ANILINE DYES!
I CLAIM to be the originator of Aniline Dyes in packets they never were put up by various parties in the Dominion, until they imitated mine and plagiarized my directions. I went to considerable expense and trouble to test the Dyes and bring them into proper form for domestic use, and even now I have expensive Dyes on hand which can be used only by Professional Dyers. As to the insinuations of imitators that my dyes are not reliable, or that theirs are giving better satisfaction, I leave such statements to be judged as coming from those whose principles are to build up their own business by pulling down their neighbors.
Boneine, however, is put up of full weight and quality, by the St. John firms of Hannington, Stewart and Barker, who are agents for my dyes of other colors. They may be obtained also from the Travellers for Messrs. Dearborn and Berton Bros., or at their establishments, St. John, and from nearly all city Merchants and Druggists.
J. CHALONER,
June 22 Cor. King and Germain Streets.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
H. ROBERTSON has now in STOCK and to arrive the following goods.
CHINAWARE.
Breakfast and Tea Setts of splendid designs, Tea and Coffee Cups and Saucers (by the dozens,) Plates, Side Dishes, Butters, Creams, Bitchers, Muffin Dishes, Bowls, Cake Plates, Egg Cups, etc., etc.
GLASSWARE.
Glass Setts, Pitchers, Creams, Plates, High and Low Dishes, Cheese Baskets, Sweetmeats, Card Baskets, Water Bottles, Goblets, Cut Tumblers, Cruets, Decanters, Salts, etc.
EARTHENWARE.
Breakfast, Dinner and Tea Setts, in White Stone and Common Wares; Toilet Setts, Covered Dishes, Side Dishes, Plates, Spittoons, Bed and Commode Pans, Milk Pans, Cream and Covered Crocks, Flowerpots, with a well selected Stock of other GOODS, to be sold cheap for CASH!
HENRY ROBERTSON.
June 5 3 KING SQUARE.

M. N. POWERS,
UNDERTAKER,
No. 33 Princess Street, St John, N. B.
KEEPS ON HAND:—Mahogany, Walnut and Covered COFFINS, HEARSES and PALLS furnished. GRAVE CLOTHES and COFFIN MOUNTING of all kinds, and every article in the line for sale at the Lowest Prices.
Orders in Town or Country executed with promptness by day or night.
Personal attention given to the Selection of Burial Lots.
☞ Funerals attended. All articles delivered in the City and vicinity without extra charge.
Residence—Over Warerooms. may 29—1y.

PATENT DETERGENT!
A SUBSTITUTE FOR SOAP.
FOR WASHING and CLEANING CLOTHS,
BLANKETS and Flannels, Windows and Looking Glasses, Greasy Dishes or Kitchen Utensils, Painted Woodwork and
POLISHING SILVER OR PLATED WARE.
For cleaning Printers' Types it is said to do its work well, and leaves no gumminess. For sale by
may 15 JARDINE & CO.

Debentures for Sale.
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY, City Government Building, Prince William Street,
WATER & SEWERAGE DEBENTURES
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
on written or verbal application.
EDWARD E. LOCKHART, WILLIAM SEELY, STEPHEN K. BRUNDAGE, } Commissioners.
St. John, N. B., July 19, 1875.
July 24—3m

New Advertisements.

PIANOFORTE AND ORGAN
Warerooms,
64 GERMAIN STREET.
Sheet Music and Musical Instruments of every description.
CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
Terms,—2 cents per day.
LAURILLIARD'S FURNITURE POLISH
always on hand.
THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has added to his Business Stock a supply of Authorised SCHOOL BOOKS, to which new works will be added as they are prescribed by the Board of Education.
Also,—A full stock of STATIONERY, including LETTER, INITIAL NOTE PAPER, ENVELOPES, &c, &c.
☞ A large supply of SHEET MUSIC SELLING AT HALF PRICE.
☞ Pianofortes Tuned and Repaired. ☜
A. T. BUSTIN,
may 8 Opposite Trinity Church.

CHILDREN'S PERAMBULATORS.
WE have just received direct from the Manufactory, another choice lot of
CANOPY-TOP PERAMBULATORS,
among which are some of a STYLE AND FINISH NOT BEFORE IMPORTED, and which
CANNOT BE EQUALLED IN THIS MARKET.
C. E. BURNHAM & CO.,
may 51 55 Germain street.

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

NEW CHEESE.
30 BOXES CHEESE,
JUST RECEIVED.
JARDINE & CO.
June 5

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

HAIR GOODS.
One of the Largest and most Complete Stock of
HUMAN HAIR GOODS
in the Dominion, is to be found at
CONROY'S HAIR STORE.
☞ The Stock of LADIES' SWITCHES now on hand cannot be surpassed.
BACK, SIDE AND FRAZEE CURLS, FRONTS AND PUFFS of every description. WIGS, TOP-PIECES, WHISKERS, MOUSTACHES, &c.
Bazors, Brushes, Combs, Barber's Mugs, &c.
Orders from the Country attended to with despatch.
CONROY'S HAIR STORE,
Canterbury Street, - - St. John, N. B.

JAMES H. PULLEN,
CHARLOTTE STREET,
Has on hand a Splendid Assortment of
PAPER HANGINGS,
IN ALL THE
LATEST STYLES,
selected personally, and workmen
To Hang Them in First-Class Style,
PAINTING, GRAINING, GLAZING, &c.,
DONE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
may 1

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

NEVER BEFORE
WERE
BLACK LACE SHAWLS,
Black Lace Half Square,
BLACK SILKS,
BLACK PARAMATTA,
BLACK CRAPES,
BLACK S. F. LUSTRES,
BLACK FRENCH TWILL,
BLACK FLOWERS,
BLACK FRENCH MERINO,
BLACK HENRIETTAS,
BLACK RIBBONS, &c.
OFFERED AT SUCH
Greatly Reduced Prices as they now are,
AT THE
COMMERCIAL PALACE.
A VISIT SOLICITED.
JAMES MANSON,
July 24 Proprietor.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS,
ICE PICKS AND HATCHETS,
WATER COOLERS,
WATER FILTERS,
WIRE COVERS,
WIRE FLY CLOTH,
GALVANIZED RED LATTICE,
SITZ AND SPONGE BATHS,
TOILET WARE,
PRESERVE KETTLES,
Good and Cheap,
BOWES & EVANS,
July 31 4 Canterbury street.

New Advertisements.

2 Market Square.
LACE CURTAINS!
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, New Designs, from $1.50 per pair and up.
SWISS LISSE, $3 and up.
TAMBOUR and APLIQUE, very rich, at reasonable prices.
NOTTINGHAM NETT, by the yard, from 5c. to 75c.
LAMBEQUINS, Leno and Nottingham.
20 Dozen more of those
CHEAP WHITE COUNTERPANES,
$1.25 to $2.00 each.
W. W. JORDAN.
July 24

GALVANIZING.
THE Subscribers having fitted up suitable premises, and engaged the services of efficient workmen from abroad, are now prepared to
GALVANIZE
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
Wrought and Cast Iron Work, Sheet Iron Wares, Spikes, Nails, &c.
SHIPS' WORK A SPECIALITY.
☞ Particular attention given to work consigned to our care from a distance. We will galvanize same and re-ship promptly. All work warranted first class, and at lowest prices.
BOWES & EVANS,
No. 4 CANTERBURY STREET,
aug 7 St. John, N. B.

SAFES! SAFES!
WHEN BUYING, BUY THE BEST!
ROBERTS' IMPROVED
Fire and Burglar-Proof
SAFES
ARE MANUFACTURED AT THE
PHŒNIX SAFE WORKS,
No. 14 Duke Street,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.
No Safe equal to them has EVER BEEN OFFERED at the same price in this market.
They are FIRE-PROOF & BURGLAR-PROOF at the same time.
THE Improved Triple-flange Safe, made at the PHŒNIX SAFE WORKS, with its bolts shot from the inner flange, and the locks protected against all possible tampering by Burglars, is the best investment, at the price offered, that can well be imagined. These Safes have given every satisfaction. They are secured with Round Steel Bolt Work, and filled in between door and Lock thoroughly, protecting the Lock, as well as the contents of the Safe, from Fire. A Steel Cash Box fitted in each Safe.
The Burglar-Proof Chests are made of Welded Steel and Iron, Solid Corners—varying, in size, from 12 to 26 inches high; 27 to 65 inches wide; depth according to size of Safe.
ROBERTS'
BURGLAR-PROOF BANK SAFES
are designed to prevent Burglars drilling the plates; are made of Welded Steel and Iron, 1½ to 3 inches thick, Solid Corners, and tempered to resist the finest diamond point.
Also Made to Order at short notice:
Bank Vaults,
Steel Chests,
Iron Doors & Shutters,
Messenger Boxes.
JAIL WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
ORDERS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.
Prices furnished on application.
☞ Satisfaction guaranteed, and Orders filled with despatch.
Apply to
JOHN LIVINGSTON,
Selling Agent for the Works.
July 24—tf

LONDON HOUSE
RETAIL!
ATTENTION is called to the Mid-Summer Sale of REDUCED GOODS at the above Establishment.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS!
WILL BE SOLD AT
VERY LOW PRICES.
to clear them out.
BARNES, KERR & CO.,
Have the Largest Retail Stock of Dry Goods
in St. John, and, to suit the times, they have made such Reductions in Prices as must ensure ready sale.
CALL AND EXAMINE THE DIFFERENT LOTS.
July 24 3 and 4 Market Square.

NOTICE.
THE PAPER MILL AND LEATHER BOARD MILL and Appurtenances, lately the Property of the New Brunswick Paper Manufacturing Company, will be sold at Auction, at Chubb's Corner, in the City of St. John, on SATURDAY, the twenty-eighth day of August next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon.
These Mills are situate along the line of the Intercolonial Railway, with excellent water privileges, an abundance of wood near the mills, and with facilities for manufacturing that should attract purchasers desirous of investing in this class of property.
Intending purchasers are requested to visit and inspect the premises.
Terms of sale—cash or approved securities.
FRANCIS COLLINS, C. N. SKINNER. } Trustees.
July 21 3in

THE WATCHMAN is issued from the Office, Canterbury Street every Saturday afternoon.
Subscription, Two Dollars per annum, post-paid. Single copies, four cents.
Advertisements: Twenty Dollars per inch, per annum. Transient Advertising, One Dollar per inch for the first insertion; fifty cents each subsequent insertion.
THE WATCHMAN is for sale at all the City Bookstores, in all the principal Towns in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and on all the leading Railways and Steamboats.
JOHN LIVINGSTON.
Proprietor and Editor.
Office:—Canterbury Street, next door North of the Post Office.

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

The Watchman.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, AUG. 28, 1875.

TESTIMONY FROM POLITICAL OPPONENTS.

The Party that inscribed on their banners, "Purity," and with Sadducean pride kept boasting that they were far holier than those across the way, are now with shamefacedness obliged to admit that there are some fairly good people even among those who do not look through the same political spectacles. The Montreal Press was particularly strong in its protestations in behalf of the Party, and distinguished itself by its assaults on the late Government, particularly in connexion with charges of electoral corruption. Foremost among such newspapers was the *Daily Witness*, the most widely circulated journal of Lower Canada, which never halted in its anti-corruption crusade against its opponents. But the eyes of the *Witness* appear to have been opened by the revelations at the Election Courts, and having been permitted to see both sides of the question, it now takes the following view of this subject, as regards Montreal and the men who have manfully opposed the Reformers in that quarter:—

"Mr. Thomas White, Jun., and his supporters in the late election, and more particularly his agent, Mr. McCord, are to be congratulated upon the remarkable purity with which all their efforts for the election of their candidate were carried out, giving them unquestionably a moral victory in the campaign. We had hoped till the last, indeed, to see at least one candidate come unscathed through the fiery trial of an Election Court. The cases for which Mr. White has been condemned are certainly of the minor order of offences, and it is to be hoped by his friends that the decision, with reference to them may yet be reversed in a higher court. However that may be, it is clearly proved that not only is it necessary for a candidate to be pure in his intentions and acts, but have an agent who is able to impress or enforce upon the whole of his supporters the same purity. No one will, we presume, deny that among the followers of Mr. White there were as difficult elements to deal with in this matter as among Mr. Mackenzie's supporters, and we can only account for the greater success on the Conservative side by inferring a better organization and a stronger force of will brought to bear upon the subject. The numbering of one of our Aldermen among those whose votes had to be annulled is not creditable. We discuss this question entirely independently of that of the majority of votes, which would probably leave Mr. White in the minority under any computation. Should there be another contest between the same men, the elements of support will be considerably altered. Feeling that we warn against Mr. Mackenzie on certain points will be comparatively cool now, and certain elements that were strong in his favor would go in mass against him or remain neutral. Whether Mr. White's party has or has not gained any additional support from the hard times, and his vigorous assumptions to them to the lack of Protection, we have as yet no means of knowing; but an Opposition if always strengthened by hard times as a Government always is by good times."

We differ from the *Witness* in accounting for the "greater success" of the Opposition in putting down bribery and corruption, as, in addition to the Reformers' possession of an extra share of original sin, the latter have been driven to desperation of late by the determination of the country to the Law of Reform rule; and in these circumstances there is sufficient to explain the excesses to which the followers of Messrs. Mackenzie & Co. have resorted.

REWARDING PARTY FRIENDS.

Even Reform journals can not always restrain the indignation engendered by the conduct of the leaders of the Reform Party. The bare faced manner in which Mr. Devlin attempted to browbeat Judges and Courts and brazen out his claims to a seat which he had forfeited, has disgusted some journals of the Party, which, however reluctantly, are compelled by the force of public opinion to express their dissent from such unworthy proceedings. The action of the Government in playing into the hands of United States contractors is also causing dissatisfaction in Reform ranks, while the glaring wrong done in giving fraudulent New York contractors the important works connected with the enlargement of the Welland Canal has seriously damaged the Government in the estimation of the more moderate and intelligent of the Party. And now, George Washington McMullen, who so conspicuously assisted the Reformers in overthrowing the Macdonald Government, is looking for a reward similar in spirit, if not in kind, to that bestowed on Mr. Brydges, for services rendered when the Reform Party were in need. The Renfrew *Mercury*, a journal devoted to the Party, in dealing with the statement that McMullen is associated with Senator Foster in the Pacific Railway contract under the Government, gives countenance to the allegation in the following terms:—

"The only other point to be noted is that comments are being made as to the expected *probability of American contractors obtaining the preference over Canadians for the construction of the road*, as soon as it is commenced, *this surmise being based upon the proportion of citizens from the Western States who are engaged in the preliminary work in the Surveyor's office.* As the surmise is afloat, it may as well be mentioned here as be left to our Opposition *confreres* to announce with a flourish of trumpets, as a proof *that they are quite correct in their idea that G. W. McMullen would insist upon having his quid pro quo for his Pacific Scandal revelations*, and that he is getting it."

If these men are to be rewarded, the Party should indemnify them out of the Party purse, instead of fastening them on the public works of the country. It is fair in this connexion to ask if the "Baldwin Engine Works," of Philadelphia, have also rendered political services to the Reform Party, that the operations of the Prince Edward Island Railway must be suspended to enable them to fill a contract for engines for that road?

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

[From the Toronto Mail.]

The following despatch from Ottawa is in circulation:

"The Dominion Government has awarded the contract for the enlargement of the Welland Canal, Section No. 1, to Denison, Belden & Co., of Syracuse."

And the following despatch from Albany is in circulation among the journals of New York State:

"The *Argus* to-morrow will contain the first report of the Governor's Canal Investigation Commission in full. It relates mainly to the Denison contract between Port Schuyler and the lower Mohawk aqueduct, on which more than four hundred thousand dollars have been paid for work contracted to be done for less than eighty thousand dollars. In this report the Commission have developed the profligate system upon which extraordinary repairs have been made for the last eight or ten years throughout the eastern division of the canals. It is understood that the report will be followed by a succession of reports on other contracts, as fast as they can be put into form, and the suits to be brought by the Attorney-General against Denison, Belden & Co. is based upon the facts set forth in this report."

We seem to be getting on famously with our public works. Mr. A. B. Foster and his American associates, with whom is allied Mr. G. W. McMullen, have control of the great eastern section of the Pacific railway; and it now appears that our most important inter-way is to be placed in charge of the New York canal ring. If Mr. Brown's Reciprocity Treaty had only lived! And if Mr. Cartwright's policy had been left untouched by those stupid mechanics who did not understand "Reform" ideas! When the weakest quartette of the thirteen Cabinet Ministers are left to keep house in Ottawa, let us not grumble if things go radically wrong.

CANADIAN railways have not fared very well in the English money market lately. The London *Times* has been down on them—the President of the Grand Trunk Railway, strange to say, has held them up to the English gaze as anything but profitable investments; and who in that country could doubt the accuracy of the statements regarding a company put forward by its head officer? These attacks have been from week to week supplemented by the city editor of the London *World*, who is said to be well-informed, and who devotes most of his time to writing down what he considers worthless investments. Here is the way he spoke of the Grand Trunk and Great Western roads, on the 21st of July last—"We take the liberty most emphatically to renew our assertion, that the third preference stock and the ordinary stock of the Grand Trunk Railroad, as well as the shares of the Great Western Railroad of Canada, are not worth the paper on which they are printed, and that there is no probability of any of these securities ever returning one farthing in dividend to their shareholders. For the benefit of the directors of the Grand Trunk Railroad we also repeat our observation, that the road has not, on an average of years, paid its working expenses and first charges out of profits; and we supplement the observation with the further remark, that if it had charged even as much as the Erie Railroad to revenue account for maintenance, it would be at present in default on its bonds. The directors of the two great Canadian railroads may rest assured that no more English money will find its way into their hands in exchange for their stocks and shares." These statements are very grave and ought not to lightly passed over, especially at a time when more railroads, and some of them competing lines, are being projected in many parts of the Dominion.—*Toronto Nation.*

[This is a sorry exhibit for the Grand Trunk to show, after having been handled for so many years by the great Mr. Brydges, and having enjoyed the benefits of his "special rates." For confirmation of the London *World's* statements all who are interested are respectfully referred to back files of the Toronto *Globe*, the leading organ of the Government of Canada.]

THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, CARLETON.

Origin of the School—Rules and Management—Educational—The Work-Shop—Its Present Condition.

A proper provision for the wants of that class of lads whose parents are dead, or, from whatever cause, are unable to support themselves, is deserving the attention of the benevolent portion of the public. To meet this want, the Industrial School in Carleton was established in 1867.

THE ORIGIN OF THE SCHOOL.

Under careful supervision the inmates were taught the elements of a common school education, were clothed, fed, and their general moral and religious interests well looked after. A Board of Directors was organized, consisting of the following gentlemen: Messrs. H. W. Frith, President; Isaac Burpee, Vice President; James G. Forbes, Henry Austin, and the Revs. F. Hastings, Geo. M. Armstrong; and Rev. J. Caie, Secretary. The class of boys admitted were those who had been accused of vagrancy, petty larceny, drunkenness, &c.

The necessity for an institution of this kind may be shown from the facts collected from the books of the Penitentiary in 1866, when it was found that forty-five persons between the ages of ten and seventeen had been committed for punishment. Of this number forty were boys and five girls. Two of the boys had been committed three times, and one twice, during the same year. Six out of the forty boys only could write their own names, and fourteen could read but little. To prevent their association with hardened criminals some vigorous action was imperative, and in order to rescue them from a life of degradation the suggestion of an Industrial School was received with general favor.

A public meeting was called and those interested in the work came forward, and in a short time $300 was subscribed. It being found impracticable to purchase land and erect buildings, Messrs. Daniel and Boyd placed a large house in Carleton (rent free), with an acre of land surrounding it, at the disposal of the Committee.

During the first year fifteen boys were admitted, varying from eight to fifteen years of age. Five were orphans, and ten had but one parent living. Five were taken from the Poor House; three were found by the police wandering about without homes, and seven were sons of widowed mothers, who were unable to support them.

The above fairly describes the working of the School for one year.

THE MANAGEMENT AND RULES.

The boys rise in winter at six, and in summer at seven o'clock. After a thorough washing, the fires are lighted. The boys then make their own beds, clean their rooms and arrange everything in its proper place. Prayers are then read, after which they are assigned their respective duties for the day, and each taught some practical lesson. At eight o'clock breakfast is ready, and after it is finished the knives, forks, spoons and dishes are washed and cleaned by the boys, and arranged for the next meal. At ten o'clock, prayer and the reading of the Scripture precedes retiring to rest.

THE SCHOOL.

On Sundays, morning and evening, the lads attend the church (St. Jude's), of which the Rev. Mr. Parnther is the incumbent, and Sabbath school in the afternoon. During the day they all attend the public schools, and are reported to be doing well at them. One lad is in Mr. Montgomery's advanced school, No. 1. They all read, and some of them write fairly well.

THE WORK-SHOP.

Originally, the Directors fitted up a carpenter's shop, and materials for making several articles of furniture were donated by friends of the school, among them two valuable collections of tools, the gifts of the Hon. Isaac Burpee and R. Thompson, Esq. At present three of the boys are working in the shoe shop, under the direction of Mr. John Ross. Most of the lads, however, are too young to be benefitted by learning a trade.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE SCHOOL.

The Directors for the current year are H. W. Frith, Esq., President; Hon. Isaac Burpee, Treasurer; Rev. G. J. Caie, Secretary; J. D. W. Spurr, Esq., T. W. Daniel, Esq., T. H. Hall, Esq., and J. Baxter, Esq., M. D. The last named gentleman is also the voluntary medical officer of the Institution. Ministers who are members of the association are also *ex officio* Directors.

From the present Superintendent, Mr. Andrews, we learn that there are at present eleven boys in the school, and that sixty-four lads have been cared for since its formation. With the exception of the three boys already referred to, the lads—when not at school—are employed in various ways about the house; working in the garden and piling up wood for winter use.

The entire annual cost of food, clothing, etc., for the inmates is $1,100 per annum.

FUNDS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED,

there now being a debt of $400, owing to the difficulty of collecting money for subscriptions &c. It is found that unless this want is met in some way the school may have to be abandoned. Considering the importance of such an institution among us the fact is to be deeply deplored. To send these young boys upon the street, there to gain a living in the best way they can, would be to undo the work of the last nine years. Youthful vice in any form is an expensive luxury for which the community have to pay by contributing in the shape of taxation towards the maintenance of Penitentiary inmates. None of these lads are naturally bad. On the contrary, the Superintendent gives them a good character, and speaks of them as good, honest, industrious and trustworthy boys. It is encouraging to note the progress some of them have made and are making in life. One young man, formerly an inmate of the School, is now in business for himself in the country, and reported to be doing well. Another is in Nova Scotia, also getting on nicely; a third is on a farm at Westfield, while several others are in various other localities and all are giving satisfaction.

To keep a boy's *future well in view* is one of the important objects of the directors of the School, and is of two fold advantage. First, it is a pleasure to let the public know the benefit it is conferring on these boys by putting them in the way of making for themselves an honorable living, where, otherwise, they might have gone to the dogs. Secondly, it acts as a stimulus to those now remaining at the School to take example by the lives of their former school fellows. It excites a spirit of emulation among them, by which they cannot fail to profit.

In speaking of

THE HEALTH OF THE LADS

the Superintendent informs us that there has not been a case requiring the Doctor's attendance for two years. "Every one of them is in good health, and all of them have equally excellent appetites."

Upon leaving the home, which is indeed one to them, the boys are put out to work on farms, or at other employment for which they may be adapted.

REMARKS.

Everything we saw had a cheerful, domestic and comfortable appearance. Some of the boys are shrewd, active little fellows, well mannered and scruplously clean in their person. With such a report before our readers it rests for them to say whether this valuable institution, as it is, should be permitted to be wrecked for want of support. The debt is not large, nor may the annual expense be considered heavy. True, times are hard, but many who can spare a small sum towards this worthy object. Who will be first?

THE GAMBLING DENS OF ST. JOHN.

Where are our Police? Gambling Houses, where they are situated.

A party who recently visited one of these haunts on Charlotte Street, writes:—

"In a place on Charlotte Street known as Winter's Hall, up a flight of stairs opening into a long room, an enterprising party 'runs a keno table.' At one end of the room are three tables covered with green baize placed in the form of a parallelogram. Opposite the end table is an apparatus in which the balls are placed. Each player has a card containing certain numbers, for which he pays 10 cents; should three of the numbers called by the 'dealer' or operator, be placed successively in a row upon the card of the holder, the man who owns the card 'calls out 'keno!' and is entitled to the 'pool,' or amount of money staked by the players less fifteen per cent. which goes to the 'bank.' Some sixteen men were present on the night your informant visited the place. The door was wide open and the occasional shouts of 'keno' as well as the whirring noise of the revolving apparatus could be heard fully a hundred feet from the premises, and yet there was a policeman standing on the corner of Charlotte Street apparently unconscious of the existence of any such place in the locality!

"The sort of individuals who were playing were apparently mechanics and dry goods clerks, some of whom seemed to be possessed with the fascination of gambling which could be discerned by the nervous excitement and twitching of the muscles of the face. One or two were quite cool and evidently used to the "business." Others were cut at sixes and sevens, ragged, dirty and hungry looking as if waiting for "something to turn up" with the forlorn expectancy of a dejected Micawber.

"It would require no great strain of memory to name two or three of the individuals, but it is hoped that the publicity which this article will give to the subject, will be a sufficiently wholesome check to keep them away in the future.

"Everything appeared to be quiet and orderly, and a card on which was printed 'Gentlemen, do not talk loud,' had the desired effect.

"In the vicinity of Sydney and Leinster Streets there is understood to be another gambling house in which games of greater professional skill are played, such as Bluff, Euchre, Seven-up, Faro, etc.

"Persons who let places for the purposes of gambling should be rigorously dealt with by the law. At present St. John has enough vice within it, without the addition of these incipient gambling operations. The wholesale clearance which the Boston Police has made in similar cases has been the means of exporting a number of professional gamblers to the Dominion. We have no room for them in New Brunswick. Here is an opportunity for our Police Force to retrieve its character."

VICE ADMIRALTY COURT.

MR. EDITOR,—The delays in making necessary appointments to any office, and very often the very unsatisfactory nature of the the appointments when made, have marked the reign of the Ottawa Government as that of the meanest and most imbecile of Governments.

Having secured most exorbitant salaries for themselves, they indulge in idleness and revel at their ease, except during the short session whilst Parliament sits.

My present point is to know why so great delay has occurred in having a Judge appointed to the Court of Vice Admiralty of this Province. The lamented Judge Hazen died about last September, and no successor has yet been appointed. Many ugly rumors are afloat accounting for that delay. 'Tis true, when time allows, the Chief Justice attends to the duties of this Court, being required so to do by the Imperial Statute *until a regular appointment is made.* But the judicial duties of the Chief Justice, appertaining to his own Court, are sufficiently onerous and important to require and engross all his time; besides, the performance of these duties at Fredericton during the terms and at Circuits through the Province, keeps him employed away from St. John during several months of the year.

But why has the appointment not been made?

There are legal men of eminence and ability in St. John from whom a choice could be made, and no small degree of dissatisfaction exists and is freely expressed at the *negligence or favoritism* which has permitted the office to be cast, for the past year, as a pacific sop to the patrons of one of our Ministers.

More anon. Yours,
A PROCTOR.

A PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Watchman:—

SIR,—It is to be regretted that concerts such as we had during last week, and those of a higher character, are not of more frequent occurrence in this city. The local talent is equal, if not superior, to other cities of the Dominion, and the public desire

The Watchman.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, AUG. 28, 1875.

THE CITY TAX LIST.

Having arranged for the preparation of a list of all City tax payers and the amount of their tax bills for 1875, we present an instalment of several columns of the list in this issue. Of our next and of each subsequent issue, we shall devote about six columns to the list, until it is completed. There will be about Seven Thousand names in all. Those of our citizens who take an interest in local taxation,—and it would seem that all are interested,—should preserve the numbers of THE WATCHMAN containing these names, and institute comparisons of the tax bills of those persons with whose circumstances they are familiar, and so satisfy themselves as to the equity of the Assessors in distributing the very large sum annually raised from the ratepayers. From information received we have been led to the conclusion that the levy is inequitable in many instances, but, with the figures before him, each rate-payer will be enabled to judge for himself as to the degree of intelligence which has been brought to bear on the preparation of this list. We repeat that this is not a list of "hundred dollar" or "fifty dollar men," but a full, complete and reliable statement of the amount of taxes paid by each and every city rate-payer on both sides of the harbor. Such a list is now given to the public for the first time since the City has attained to anything approaching its present population. We believe it will be found of great public utility and be the means of stimulating the existing discussion of the management of Civic affairs: it is with this object and in a corresponding spirit that it is offered, and not with a view of reflecting upon the Assessors or any who have had a hand in the distribution of the taxes.

THE BAY VERTE CANAL.

The Bay Verte Canal Commissioners have been visiting several points in the Lower Provinces, nominally with the object of obtaining information in reference to the Canal, the tenor of the information sought being indicated by a circular which they have addressed to a number of gentlemen who are supposed to know something about the benefits which the Canal, if constructed, is supposed to be capable of conferring. The following is a copy of the circular:—

BAY VERTE CANAL COMMISSION.
Halifax, Aug. 17, 1875.

SIR:—The Dominion Government having appointed a Commission to investigate the nature and extent of the Commercial advantages to be derived from the construction of the Bay Verte Canal, to connect the waters of the Bay of Fundy and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Commissioners are desirous of obtaining information in reference to the following matters, viz:—

1. The distance from the St. Lawrence, via the proposed Canal to the great Seaport of South America and the West Indies, and the Ports along the United States coasts, as compared with the route by the Straits of Canso or round Cape North.
2. The extent of the existing trade with these Ports and its probable prospective increase.
3. Whether it is probable that any or what portion of the Coast Trade from the northern coast of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, or the southern coast of Newfoundland will be likely to seek an outlet by the proposed Canal.
4. The size of the vessels that might fairly be expected to trade through the proposed Canal, and whether said vessels, or steam vessels, will be on the same comparative footing as on the existing route by the mouth of the Gulf.
5. The nature and extent of the Local Trade affecting only the coasts of the Bay of Fundy, and the north coasts of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.
6. The nature and extent of the difficulties which might be encountered in getting into and out of the Canal on account of the extremely high tides in the Bay of Fundy.

The Commissioners would feel much obliged if you can make it convenient to meet them on a day to be appointed shortly, and supply them with so much of the required information as may be at your command.

I have the honor to be,
Sir, Your Obedient Servant,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

It was announced some time ago through the Government organs that the Commissioners would call on business men and others and take down, in short hand, from their lips what they had to say about the Canal Scheme. It does not appear that anyone has been invited to send in properly thought-out papers on the subject, which would be preferable to the loose statements which even careful business men are apt to make when replying offhand to interrogatories and without access to statistics and papers for reference. We dare say that the number who will appear before the Commission will not be large, and we shall be greatly surprised if the Commissioners gain any large amount of information from their "hop, skip and a jump" style of "doing" the Maritime Provinces. We know there are many influential friends of the Canal Scheme who regard the Commission as a sham and the enquiry as a farce, and who are not disposed to lend themselves to any make-believe device for ridding the Mackenzie Government of their proper responsibility in the matter. Such persons believe that gentlemen like John Young, J. W. Lawrence and Peter Jack are the merest Grit partisans, sent to perform certain political partisan work, and they expect them to do it effectually. For our own part, we have not the slightest confidence in the sincerity of the Government, after Messrs. Blake's and Mackenzie's Parliamentary deliverances on the subject; we hope for nothing favorable or friendly from the Commissioners; and we expect to find their report precisely what the Government wish it to be. In plain words, these gentlemen were sent down to give the finishing blow to a project which the Government had decided to kill but lacked the courage to openly avow their purpose. These gentlemen may not report against the Canal next session, as that would be killing the golden egged goose too quickly for their personal interests, but that they will in due time execute the bidding of their Reform friends in the Government, and do it thoroughly, need not be doubted by any person who has given the slightest consideration to the Government's and the Commissioners' attitude on the question. Journalists who avouch and teach to the contrary are merely misleading the public mind. We repeat: "the Bay Verte Canal" is dead, and nearly buried, so far as the Mackenzie Reform Government is concerned.

After the above had been handed to the printers, we received the following letter from one who had been present at the sham enquiry in the Board of Trade rooms:—

To the Editor of the Watchman:

SIR,—Did you go to the Government side-show, under the management of Hon. John Young, of Montreal, which has been exhibiting in the Board of Trade room this week? If not, you have missed a better farce than Fiske has played this season at the Academy. The transparency of the sham was apparent to every one present at any portion of the proceedings,—transparent even to those who were utterly ignorant of the manner in which the Commission was appointed and the purpose it was appointed to serve. The whole tenor of the inquiry, so far as it is an inquiry at all, is directly hostile to the Canal. Mr. Young does all the talking, even to dictating matter to the Secretary to be written down as the answers of witnesses, subject, of course, to interruptions from witnesses who are interested enough to guard against being misrepresented too grossly. It is just like a play, the manner in which Mr. Young makes statements to witnesses, in condemnation of the Canal, gets their assent thereto, and then dictates it in a still stronger form to Mr. Braun. Mr. Jack puts in a word occasionally, when he thinks the statements a little too favorable to Bay of Fundy navigation or the prospects of the Canal; and the other member of the Commission—Mr. J. W. Lawrence—is prevented by the aural infirmity with which he is unfortunately afflicted, from taking any part in the inquiry, or understanding the spirit of hostility to the Canal in which questions are put. Thus the interests of St. John are wholly unrepresented, and Mr. Young is left free to put leading questions to witnesses for the purpose of disparaging the work, and amass a mountain of worthless evidence against it. The Government's little game is succeeding to a charm; nothing could work better than it does. Witnesses are got to say that the Canal would be useless; Captains who were never up the Bay are got to say that they would not trust vessels larger than wood-boats at the Canal's entrance; arguments against the possibility of the Canal's paying expenses are made; statements to the effect that freights would be higher via the Canal from Montreal to St. John than by Gulf steamers and railway, are expressed; and doubts of the probability of return cargoes of any kind being forthcoming in the Bay for Gulf shipping are uttered, all by Mr. Young, Chairman of the Commission, in an emphatic manner, and the assent of many witnesses with not much interest in the subject, or much knowledge of the nature of the trade, obtained thereto, when the arguments, statements and doubts are duly recorded as having sprung spontaneously from the witnesses! Our Mr. Lawrence, when he sits down nightly to the perusal of Mr. Braun's record, is startled at the weight of testimony against St. John's pet project, but has no knowledge of the manner in which it was manufactured by his associates before his own eyes. What a farce! What a Commission! John Young, Peter Jack and J. W. Lawrence! The interests of New Brunswick on one side, and the politics of the Government on the other. I have made inquiries about this Mr. Young, and find that he is a mere representative of the Government, that he could not support his "wife and twelve children" (to quote from an appeal for Government pap which he once made to a former Government) without public employment; that he is certain to do all he can in support of the predetermined purpose of his employers to throw the Canal over; that he is personally interested in the Gulf Ports steamers running from Montreal and Quebec to Shediac, and that he has a Canal charter of his own that he may hope to sell if the revenues are not burdened with too many Canal schemes. So much for Mr. Young. Mr. Jack is the representative of the Halifax clique that opposes the Canal for fear it will benefit St. John. So much for him. And Mr. Lawrence is the St. John man whom the Government has chosen to contend with their own voices.—Mr. Lawrence, whose infirmities render him utterly powerless in the hands of his colleagues!

How thankful the merchants of St. John should be to Mr. Burns for giving them representation on the Commission! Mr. Braun, a salaried officer of the Government, helps on the show in a spirit of loyalty to the men who might deprive him of his snug office any day, carefully recording every statement so that it will do the most good in support of the Government policy of hostility to the Canal. Can he be expected to do otherwise? I do not blame him, or Young, or Jack, for being opposed to the work—for doing the work they were appointed to do; nor do I blame Mr. Lawrence for not doing what the interests of St. John require him to do, because he is not able to do it; but you and I and all of us—all who had trusted to the solemn pledges of Cabinet Ministers that the Canal would be built—must hold this Government responsible for the appointment of such a Commission for the purpose of enabling our Ontario rulers to shuffle off this Canal with a show of decency and consistency.

Yours,
SPECTATOR.

The people of New Brunswick, and especially the inhabitants of St. John, Westmorland and the North Shore Counties, will now understand from the spirit in which Mr. Young and Mr. Jack are conducting their mission, exactly what it is the Government desire, and how admirably the agents employed are adapted to the work to be accomplished. Already the true spirit of the Government journals in Halifax are announcing that the Commissioners have secured evidence enough to dispose of the Canal Scheme, and journals favorable to the Government, both in Westmorland and Northumberland, are urging projects which foreshadow the abandonment of the Bay Verte undertaking. And so, exit Bay Verte Canal!

MODEL GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS.

The people of Canada who have heard so much of Sir Hugh Allan's "corruption," and who punished the late Government because of its connection with Allan in the elections, will read with interest some facts which we have taken from *Harper's Weekly* in reference to Messrs. Belden, Dennison & Co., who were the leaders in the Erie Canal Contract frauds and are now the favorite contractors of the Reform Government of Canada for the expensive improvements on the Welland Canal. The people of New York State for months past have been excited over these Canal frauds, and Governor Tilden has won praise from his political opponents, as well as in his own party, for the able and thorough manner in which he has assailed and tracked the men who have added so enormously to the public burthens in connexion with these public contracts. *Harper's Weekly* says:—

The report itself must be held to understand how in the work upon the canals every requirement of law is perverted or evaded, and how thousands of dollars are stolen from the State Treasury by means of official falsehood. It will help the reader to some apprehension of the system and of the amount of the frauds if we state that the Denison contract covered a space of canal repairs less than eight miles in length, and that Denison agreed to do the work for $74,183, and that when it was about two-thirds done he had received $401,260. This enormous sum was made up by false measurement and computation; by charging the State twice for work not done, as by pretending to make excavations that were never made, and putting back the same rock and earth as embankment, all though they had not been disturbed. Fully one-third of the whole amount paid by the State upon this contract, $150,337 is for work which has not been done. It is a sheer theft from the Treasury. The surveys, maps, and estimates which the law requires were never made. The Canal Commissioners certified that they had seen maps and plans and estimates which did not exist. The Canal Board resolved that these imaginary documents should be adopted. The contract was advertised and let without any authority having the knowledge of the work and the materials which the law requires. A large percentage of the money paid upon the contract was paid with a full knowledge that the work had not been done. Not a single yard of the work done corresponds to the specifications. No assistant has been removed or rebuked for making false measurements and estimates, or for accepting dishonest work. Yet had the laws of the State and the regulations of the Canal Board been enforced, the work could have been already done for the sum originally appropriated. The commission concludes that the false and fraudulent measures, estimates, and allowances were only possible through the culpable neglect or connivance of the Canal Commissioners, O. Bascom and John D. Fay, the engineers, and the inspectors in charge.

All good citizens are indebted to the gentlemen of the Commission for their fidelity and efficiency in investigating and exposing these frauds, and to Governor Tilden for calling the attention of the Legislature and of the State to them, for recommending the inquiry, and for instructing the Attorney-General to bring suit, which he has done. Orders of arrest have been issued, with the bail fixed at $200,000."

All America was ringing with the noise created by the investigation of the frauds, every newspaper was publishing the particulars, when the Reform Government of Canada decided to award to these sharpers one of the largest and most important contracts it has ever been in its power to make!

LARGE SALES OF GLOVES.—The neat and thoughtfulness with which Messrs. Mackenzie Brothers have worked up their sales of the finer qualities of Kid Gloves is evidenced by the immense sales which this young firm have been enabled to make. We are probably within the mark in stating their sales to be from 400 to 500 pairs per month, and none but superior makes are sent out of their store. A leading feature of their glove trade is the large number of orders by mail and express which they constantly receive from parties at a distance, who, having once made a purchase from the Mackenzies, always go back for more when the necessity arises. Only experienced glovers could handle the large patronage which has fallen to the lot of this house, without blundering and without disappointing their patrons; but it is a speciality which the members of this firm have taken great pride in working up and the success of which amply justifies the care, forethought, courtesy and money they have devoted to it.

DEATH.—George McNutt, the sailor, having been found guilty of the murder of his shipmate, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Fisher to be hanged on the fourth of December. McNutt protested his innocence and declared that the Austrian was killed by Dean.

CLERICAL INFLUENCE AT ELECTIONS.

The Toronto *Nation* thus summarizes the issues said to be at stake in a contested election trial:

"The Montmagny election is to be contested on the novel ground of undue clerical influence, and therefore it will be remarkable above all other previous election trials in this country, which, as a rule, have turned upon bribery and corruption. Undue clerical influence is another name for intimidation and coercion of the most powerful kind; and according to the petition presented against the return of M. Landry, this power was used against the opposition candidate in the most unjustifiable manner. The Roman Catholic is the religion of all the electors of Montmagny. It is alleged "that before and at the time of the last election, the Roman Catholic priests in the interest of M. Landry, and with his knowledge and consent, exercised moral and religious pressure upon the minds of the electors, representing falsely and illegally the party to which M. Langelier belonged, the Liberal party, as an infamous party, dangerous and hostile to the ministers of the Roman Catholic religion, and the party to which M. Landry belonged as the only party for which Roman Catholics could vote." It is further alleged "that the priests menaced those electors who should vote for M. Langelier with the pains and punishments of the church—and also with the pains and punishments of the other life; and this not only in their public sermons and discourses in the discharge of their offices in the church, but in private discourse and conversations with the electors." It is also stated that the priests "intimidated, influenced and forced a great part of the electors to vote for M. Landry and against M. Langelier, who would otherwise have abstained from voting, and that in consequence of undue clerical influence and the general system of intimidation practised towards the electors, the election of M. Landry ought to be declared null and void." Such is the complaint of the friends of the defeated Liberal candidate as set forth in *Le Canadien*, a journal favorable to the opposite cause. That journal, in the strain of the Syllabus, meets the charge of undue clerical influence by scoffing at the idea which it contends is insinuated, that town that he may hope to sell if the revenues are not burdened with too many Canal schemes. So much for Mr. Young. Mr. Jack is the representative of the Halifax clique that opposes the Canal for fear it will benefit St. John. So much for him. And Mr. Lawrence is the St. John man whom the Government has chosen to contend with their own voices.—Mr. Lawrence, whose infirmities render him utterly powerless in the hands of his colleagues!

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The report itself must be held to understand how in the work upon the canals every requirement of law is perverted or evaded, and how thousands of dollars are stolen from the State Treasury by means of official falsehood. It will help the reader to some apprehension of the system and of the amount of the frauds if we state that the Denison contract covered a space of canal repairs less than eight miles in length, and that Denison agreed to do the work for $74,183, and that when it was about two-thirds done he had received $401,260. This enormous sum was made up by false measurement and computation; by charging the State twice for work not done, as by pretending to make excavations that were never made, and putting back the same rock and earth as embankment, all though they had not been disturbed. Fully one-third of the whole amount paid by the State upon this contract, $150,337 is for work which has not been done. It is a sheer theft from the Treasury. The surveys, maps, and estimates which the law requires were never made. The Canal Commissioners certified that they had seen maps and plans and estimates which did not exist. The Canal Board resolved that these imaginary documents should be adopted. The contract was advertised and let without any authority having the knowledge of the work and the materials which the law requires. A large percentage of the money paid upon the contract was paid with a full knowledge that the work had not been done. Not a single yard of the work done corresponds to the specifications. No assistant has been removed or rebuked for making false measurements and estimates, or for accepting dishonest work. Yet had the laws of the State and the regulations of the Canal Board been enforced, the work could have been already done for the sum originally appropriated. The commission concludes that the false and fraudulent measures, estimates, and allowances were only possible through the culpable neglect or connivance of the Canal Commissioners, O. Bascom and John D. Fay, the engineers, and the inspectors in charge.

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All America was ringing with the noise created by the investigation of the frauds, every newspaper was publishing the particulars, when the Reform Government of Canada decided to award to these sharpers one of the largest and most important contracts it has ever been in its power to make!

LARGE SALES OF GLOVES.—The tact and thoughtfulness with which Messrs. Mackenzie Brothers have worked up their sales of the finer qualities of Kid Gloves is evidenced by the immense sales which this young firm have been enabled to make. We are probably within the mark in stating their sales to be from 400 to 500 pairs per month, and none but superior makes are sent out of their store. A leading feature of their glove trade is the large number of orders by mail and express which they constantly receive from parties at a distance, who, having once made a purchase from the Mackenzies, always go back for more when the necessity arises. Only experienced glovers could handle the large patronage which has fallen to the lot of this house, without blundering and without disappointing their patrons; but it is a speciality which the members of this firm have taken great pride in working up and the success of which amply justifies the care, forethought, courtesy and money they have devoted to it.

THE PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Intemperance and its results—Various phases of Lunacy—Physical causes and mental effects—Statistical—The record of thirty-nine years—Discipline, etc., etc.

In order to correctly estimate the actual benefit which any society or public institution confers upon the community at large, statistics are the best evidence by which we can judge of the progress made. But to a large number of persons a long array of figures is usually dry and uninteresting reading. In the present article we intend to dispense as much as possible with calculations, averages and per centages, except such as are absolutely necessary to an intelligent comprehension of the vast importance of such an institution as the Provincial Lunatic Asylum.

Situated in a picturesque locality, comprising about forty acres, surrounded on all sides with pleasant views of garden, farm, and foliage and river, the spectator would at first sight suppose the pile of buildings to be the seat of some collegiate institution, were it not for the bars which separate the unfortunate inmates from the outer world. The comparison between the temporary Asylum first opened in 1836, with its thirty-one patients, and the present accommodation for the protection of the insane, is too apparent to call for any remark, other than this,—that there is scarcely anything wanting to complete the professional and domestic treatment of the patients at the present time.

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"The class to which I have referred, when they recover, tell the story themselves. But the epileptic, the imbecile and the demented usually come in a hopeless condition, to languish out what remains of a miserable existence, and are utterly unable to give any rational account of the origin of their ailments, while their friends, if they have any, profess to be ignorant of, or wilfully deny the existence of, any vicious propensity.

"It requires, however, no very vivid imagination to figure *a large number* of these to be the progeny of intemperate parents—conceived under the excitement of alcoholic stimulus—developed subject to continuous nervous irritation—nourished from a vitiated fountain from conception till birth, and from birth through infancy, and all the while liable to blows, falls and other injuries consequent upon the kind of life such persons lead, it would certainly be no marvel that idiocy, imbecility, &c., should result. Of this I offer no case on our record as proof; but numerous other circumstances indicate how much misery *may possibly*, proceed *indirectly* from the use of alcoholic stimulants. Nay more, [illegible] is my settled conviction, that *much* of the hopeless mass of wreck and ruin, always to be found in Institutions such as this, and which [illegible] so ruinously to the expense, is induced in the manner described.

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The *indirect* form of intemperance spoken of by Dr. Waddell, with reference to the progeny of intemperate persons, is singularly illustrated in the case of a patient whom we saw of 14 years of age, whose idiocy is directly attributable to the gross drunkenness of the father. The poor boy has indeed a heavy penalty to pay for the sins of his parent. The face was that of the lowest grade of humanity, lit up now and then with a meaningless smile of utter imbecility. When in repose it is dull, heavy and stupid. As we saw him staggering along the floor in the most abject positions, now crouching on his hands and knees; now doubled up like some old man of eighty, the thought occurred to us—until we were sickened by its terrible import—has such a wretched being as this a soul? Language is not sufficiently copious to fittingly describe the miserable reality before us. Some of our readers may have heard the eloquence of Gough, or have read the vivid pen pictures of Father Mathew upon the subject of intemperance; but the best and most impressive lecture, and one which would be more likely to have a permanent and beneficial effect upon any one given to the habitual abuse of liquor, is, to take such an one to the Lunatic Asylum and there let him see for himself the mental degradation of the victims of drunkenness. If the spectator possess the ordinary feelings of humanity, he will come away a changed and reformed man.

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Another extraordinary instance of the freaks of insane persons was shown in the fact that a young woman of about twenty-six years of age, who is perfectly sane *inside* the Asylum, has formed an intense aversion to seeing her relatives, and whenever they are brought into her presence she gives way to ungovernable fits of hysteria and passion. For this reason she has been confined in the Institution.

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Burns, Jr., John	laborer,	10 05
Bennett, George	grocer,	10 05
Bennett, Henry	seaman,	10 05
Barron, James	mason,	10 05
Barnes, Thomas	laborer,	10 05
Bissett, Samuel	do,	10 05
Ballentine, Daniel	do	10 05
Betts, G F Boyd	agent,	10 05
Betts, Edmund L	clerk,	10 05
Bell, James B	painter,	10 05
Bannister, James	cabinet maker,	10 05
Bissett, Charles	mariner,	10 05
Butler, Patrick	laborer,	2 25
Bartlett, Robert	sailmaker,	10 05
Belyea, Henry	clerk,	13 95
Black, James	laborer,	10 05
Bent, Burpee E	organ builder,	10 05
Brennan, Michael	laborer,	10 05
Baker, Thomas	seaman,	10 05
Brown, Elijah	laborer,	6 15
Bridges, George	boatman,	10 05
Beeler, Jas A	seaman,	10 05
Bradley, Joshua	blacksmith,	10 05
Bowen, William	gardener,	10 05
Barns, Thomas	mason,	10 05
Buckhart, Charles	mariner,	17 85
Bulmer, William	laborer,	10 05
Brennan, Peter	baker,	10 05
Brown, James	laborer,	10 05
Beck, James	mariner,	10 05
Beckman, George	laborer,	10 05
Brocklebank, George	hostler,	13 95
Boyd, Rev Stanley		10 05
Bell, Abram	laborer,	2 25
Bailey, William,	cordwainer,	10 05
Brogan, James A	bar tender,	13 95
Burridge, James I	baker,	10 05
Baker, William	seaman,	10 05
Brown, William J	waiter,	10 05
Beaver, John T	painter,	10 05
Bruckhoff, William	book agent,	10 05
Baldwin, William	roofer,	6 15
Bookout, George	laborer,	10 05
Baldwin, George	roofer,	10 05
Bradley, Thomas	hostler,	10 05
Burke, John jr,	laborer,	10 05
Burke, Thomas	laborer,	10 05
Brown, Henry	laborer,	13 95
Bailey, Charles	fishing tackle mak'r,	6 15
Brennan, Patrick	carpenter,	10 05
Bowles, Oliver	painter,	17 85
Babbitt, Charles	purser,	10 05
Blackall, John	waiter,	10 05
Brooks, John	laborer,	17 85
Belyea, Thomas M	baggage checker,	10 05
Breen, William	seaman,	10 05
Burke, John	seaman,	17 85
Ballentine, Henry	clerk,	10 05
Bateman, John	bar tender,	10 05
Baxter, Joseph	seaman,	10 05
Booth, Thomas	laborer,	10 05
Bonney, John	painter,	10 05
Burrell, Andrew	tailor,	10 05
Barnes, Frank,	printer,	10 05
Brunning, Henry B	clerk,	17 85
Barclay, Robert jr,	clerk,	13 95
Beazley, Jesse	sailmaker,	10 05
Beazley, Joseph	sailmaker,	10 05
Banfill, Edward F	machinist,	10 05
Bertram, Jacob	teamster,	10 05
Burke, Thomas	laborer,	10 05
Bibby, Thomas	laborer,	6 15
Belyea, James A	d c c,	25 65
Baird, George F	barrister,	29 55
Brown, Charles		10 05
Bain, John	teamster,	10 05
Burnett, James H	painter,	10 05
Boyne, Stanley	laborer,	10 05
Blair, Alfred C	clerk,	17 85
Bent, John O	grocer,	17 85
Bent, Robert T	grocer,	10 05
Brown, Thomas	sailmaker,	10 05
Bartlett, Robert	laborer,	10 05
Burpee, Edward L	clerk,	21 75
Bree, Robert	laborer,	6 15
Bell, Benjamin	cordwainer,	6 15
Bell, George	teamster,	10 05
Boyd, Samuel	baker,	10 05
Burpee, Frederick T C		17 85
Baker, Henry	seaman,	10 05
Bulmer, Edward	seaman,	10 05
Bentley, George	painter,	10 05
Black, William D	fish dealer,	21 75
Blanchard, William E	merchant,	25 65
Bunnell, Frederick	clerk,	11 75
Barr, Samuel	gent,	2 25
Buist, Andrew	tavern,	17 80
Baxter, John	seaman,	10 05
Brown, John	laborer,	10 05
Burns, Martin	laborer,	10 05
Butcher, William	carpenter,	10 05

(continued next issue.)

H.M.S. "ARGUS."

Last Monday was a red-letter day among the officers of the sloop *Argus*. The quarter deck was gaily decorated with bunting, flags, ensigns, &c., and presented a mass of gay color, and a festive appearance generally. Sofas, settees and lounges were provided with that ingenuity peculiar to naval and military men on occasions of this kind. Refreshments, solid and fluid, iced and in bottle, were amply distributed among the guests. The officers' quarters were "turned upside down" for the occasion, and several interesting *souvenirs* of the Ashantee Expedition were exhibited for the gaze of the curious. Among them was a huge double-edged knife, encased in a sheath of tiger skin,—a trophy taken from a Chief. It is a formidable looking affair, with a blade of about twenty-six inches in length, and was used for the decapitation of victims captured as prisoners of war. We were told that these weapons were formerly supplied in large numbers by a Sheffield firm, in exchange for palm oil. The Administrator of the Gold Coast had much trouble in the suppression of this trade. Several other objects of interest, such as small knives, belts, powder cases, were passed around among the guests and freely commented upon. By the last mail a formal application has been sent to have the Ashantee medals forwarded to this station. Among other very fine pictures, a crayon drawing, in *vignette* form, of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, was shown to us as being the work of a Spanish lady, totally unacquainted with the rules of art. The portrait, which is about 1288 inches, is really a marvel of execution. There is a softness of touch and beauty of shading which is rarely seen in the average effect of crayon pictures. The likeness is a copy from a lithograph, and is said to exceed the former both in finish and accuracy of portraiture.

THE CREW GENERALLY

improvised amusements for the guests. Boxing, dancing, "skinning the monkey," &c., were indulged in, in a somewhat rough kind of way. The dancing, perhaps, was the best part of the proceedings. Jigs, shuffles, reels and jigs were, in turn, danced by bare but nimble feet, to the accompaniment of the "ship's fiddler." The crew evidently are able to hold their own in the latter accomplishment.

INVITED GUESTS.

The list of invited guests is as follows:—

Hon. Isaac, Mrs. and Miss Burpee, 4; Mr., Mrs. and the Misses Daniel, 4; Mr. and Mrs. Gerow, Miss Gerow and Miss Travis, 4; Mr. and Mrs. Frith, the Misses Frith and Mr. Frith, Jr., 5; Col. and Mrs. Jago, 2; Mr. Ben Smith; Mr., Miss, the the Misses and Mr. Allen Jack, 6; Mr. and Mrs. Perley and the Misses Hatheway, 4; Dr. and Mrs. Botsford, 2; Dr. and Mrs. Walker, 2; Dr. and Mrs. Allison and Miss Kaye, 3; Mr. and Mrs. Carter, 2; Miss Fraser; Mr. and Mrs. J. Sewell, 2; Mr., Mrs. and Master Ring, 3; Col. and Mrs. Thurgar and Miss Saville, 8; Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Drury and Miss Drury, 3; Mr. Mrs. and Miss DeVeber, 3; Mr. Mrs. and the Misses Snider, 4; Capt. W. and Miss Pike, 3; Mr. and Mrs. Sewell and Miss Boyd, 3; Mr. and Mrs. Wood; Mr. DeBlois; Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Almon; Mr. and Mrs. E. Jones; Mr., Mrs. and Miss Hazen; Mrs., Mrs. and the Misses Neil, 5; Mr. Alfred and Mr. W. Mills; Mr. and Miss Fennel and Miss Brady, 3; Mr. Mrs. and Miss Carvell; Mrs. Allison; Mr. and the Misses Thorne, 3; Mr. Elliott Harrison; Colonel McStinson; Hon. T. W. and Mrs. Anglin; Dr. Mrs. and the Misses Bayard, 5; Mr., Mrs. and Miss Ferguson, 3; Dr. Earle, Jr.; Mr. C. E. L. Porter; Mr. Geo. F. Smith; Mr. Chamberlain; Mr., Miss and the Misses Adams, 4; Mr. and Mrs. Arnold; Mr. Farmer; Rev. and Mrs. Brigstocke; Mr. and Mrs. Lawrance Sturdee; Mrs. and Mr. W. W. Street; Mr. T. W. Lee; Mr., Mrs. and the Misses Sturdee, 4; Mr. and Mrs. Barclay Boyd; Dr. and Mrs. Earle; Mr. C. A. Macdonald; Mr. and Mrs. W. Vernon; Rev. S. H. Nobbs; Miss Watters; Mrs. Ward; Miss Harris; the Hon. and the Misses Dever.

There were fully 100 persons present. The dancing terminated at 6 o'clock, and by 6.30 the guests had departed. The dance was one of the most successful affairs of the season, and went off without the slightest hitch to mar the enjoyment of the festivities. It is thought that the *Argus* will remain here a few days longer.

☞ We are obliged, from want of space, to hold over our report of the weekly discussion of Civic matters between the Heavy Tax-Payer and the Cynical Chap. We understand it was a very interesting discussion, the New Market House building operations coming in for a large share of attention, the Heavy one being particularly strong in attack and the Cynical Chap very ready in defence, showing that it is one of those subjects where a "great deal may be said on both sides." The discussion will keep until next Saturday.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Shaughraun—The Plot—E. A. McDowell as "Conn"—The Acting and Scenery.

Dion Boucicault is one of the few successful playwrights of the Irish drama, who has popularised every piece which he has undertaken to place upon the stage. While some of them have been performed for over three hundred nights, there are none which can be said to have been failures. He is equally at home in other styles of authorship, as, for instance, "The Long Strike." Being a thorough actor himself, he knows exactly how to suit the tastes of the masses. Perhaps no better illustration of this happy faculty can be given than in "The Shaughraun," first produced in this city at the Academy on Monday evening. It is a noteworthy fact that in all Boucicault's plays there is an utter absence of sameness in his Irish witticisms.

The piece may be thus briefly described. A young Irish gentleman, "Robert Ffolliott" (Mr. S. Shorey), is under sentence as a Fenian, and at the opening of the play is at large. "Squire Kinchela" (C. J. Fyffe), who is the rejected lover of "Arte O'Neale," (Miss LeBrun) and Ffolliott's rival, and to whom the Fenian's estate has been entrusted, to escape confiscation, with the assistance of "Harvey Duff," (Mr. Fiske) a police spy in disguise, endeavors to capture her lover. A young English officer, "Captain Molineux" (Mr. Lionel Harris) has occasion to search the house of "Father Dolan" (Mr. H. R. Davies), in which Ffolliott is concealed, and, while there, asks the good priest whether the criminal is under his roof. To save the priest from falsehood, Robert Ffolliott surrenders himself, and is taken to prison on a warrant signed by Kinchela. Aided by the shrewdness of "Conn" (E. A. McDowell), Robert succeeds in making his escape, and "Conn," his humble but faithful friend, receives a shot intended for his master. He feigns death, and is "waked" in true Irish style, recovering in good time to proceed to the shore and rescue abducted maidens, "Conn's" and "Ffolliott's" sweethearts, whom "Kinchela" and "Harvey Duff" have seized and are about to carry with them to America. "Conn" shoots "Kinchela," who, however, is not killed, but saved to await trial on the charge of inciting others to murder poor "Conn," and for attempted abduction of the girls; while "Harvey Duff" prefers to jump into the sea to facing the Sligo mob, who thirst for his blood. "Ffolliott" is pardoned by the Crown, "Captain Molyneux" marries "Claire Ffolliott," Robert takes "Arte O'Neale," "Conn" appropriates "Moya" (Miss Fanny Lee), and all goes merry as a marriage bell. There is a slight underplot in which "Moya," Father Dolan's niece and "Conn's" sweetheart of long standing, is the principal figure, and the courtship of Miss Ffolliott by Captain Molineux is very entertaining. The other characters are "Mrs. O'Kelly," "Conn's" mother (Mrs. C. Hamilton), "Bridget Madigan" and "Nancy Malone," Keeners, or mourners, and a few minor ones, as peasants, etc.

Mr. E. A. McDowell fully deserves the encomiums which have been bestowed upon him by the press generally. His reception was enthusiastic, and could not but be flattering to the young artist. He is the truest Irishman we have ever seen upon the stage. In "make-up," look, gesture, and national humor, he is, perhaps, unexcelled. Witty without being vulgar,—capricious and droll—full of animal spirits without overstraining; sprightly, shrewd, and with that good nature characteristic of the true Irishman, Mr. McDowell has earned a reputation of which he may justly be proud. He is free from stage tricks and clap-trap, to which many unsuccessfully aspire. We prefer Miss Sophie Miles in other characters, and the part is not well suited for her particular line of business. We must congratulate Miss Fannie Lee as "Moya." She was unusually good, and needed but little improvement to make her perfect. Mrs. Claude Hamilton is always excellent in whatever she undertakes. Mr. S. Shorey has much improved of late, and his version of his part was carefully and well played. "Father Dolan" could not have had a better representative than in Mr. H. R. Davies, who is a conscientious and painstaking actor. His "make-up" was exceedingly well arranged. In Mr. Fiske the case of "Harvey Duff" elicited much applause, and his genial and eccentric fun repeatedly brought down the house. Mr. Fyffe occasionally acted exceedingly well, but has his proper control of voice and action. Mr. Lionel Harris made a gentlemanly officer, and the character is one for which he seems specially fitted. Miss LeBrun is also entitled to praiseworthy mention.

The scenery was highly creditable to the resources of the establishment; the "wake" being a very fair representation of Irish life and character. Altogether, the casts were judiciously distributed, and the piece may be considered an unequivocal success.

Mr. Felix Morris, who has taken the place of Mr. H. R. Davies, assumed the *role* of "Father Dolan" on Wednesday night with so much satisfaction that we may safely say he is a valuable acquisition to the Company. The purity of his enunciation is one of the principal qualities he possesses, added to which he has a thorough acquaintance with stage business.

Owing to the lateness of the hour, we regret we cannot enter into a criticism upon "Caste," which was satisfactorily performed last evening.

This afternoon and evening "The Shaughraun" will be re-produced.

On Monday Miss Kate Fisher, with her famous horse, "Wonder," is announced to appear in "Mazeppa."

THE METHODIST BAZAAR ON EX-GOVERNOR WILMOT'S GROUNDS at Fredericton, on Wednesday, afforded several thousands of persons a day of unalloyed enjoyment. About five hundred visitors went from St. John by Western Extension special train, and probably four hundred more went by the *Fawn* and the regular steamers. All the towns along the lower St. John sent their quota; Woodstock and Houlton contributed several hundred; and Fredericton and York County generally poured in *en masse*. The day was fine, and all circumstances conspired to favor the managers—old "Hard Times" always excepted. The Governor's grounds, spacious and artistically laid out, were found in admirable condition—the turf neatly cut; the hedges beautifully trimmed; the flower garden resplendent in variety and color and showing the loving care of an enthusiast; even the vegetables seeming to represent more than ordinary vitality and fruitfulness. The shade trees, the grove, the arbors, the promenades and the general surroundings of the place testified of the owner as an ardent lover of Nature. What Nature had left undone Art seemed to have accomplished; and the arrangement of the several special features of the Bazaar—the booths for the sale of goods, of various degrees of richness and utility—the old "women" in their shoes—the magic "wheel of fortune" in the hall,—the soda, beer and other stands for liquid refreshments,—the flower stand, adorned by lavish contributions from Fredericton gardens—all called to the animation of a scene which was greatly enjoyed by the large bodies of well dressed ladies, gentlemen, and juveniles constantly in motion, and for whose edification a band played favorite airs at intervals throughout the afternoon and evening. The magnitude of the undertaking may be imagined when we state that the staff doing committee work on the grounds on Wednesday numbered one hundred and twenty ladies and gentlemen; and so perfectly was their work accomplished, with the active and constant assistance of the ex-Governor, that not the slightest blunder or the smallest neglect occurred during the opening day;—the people were received, entertained, and all their wants provided for without jar or accident. The dinner and the tea that were served up would have done credit to a first class hotel, while the attendance at table left nothing to be desired. The evening illumination was a sight rarely witnessed on this continent and not soon to be forgotten. The front of the ex-Governor's residence and the flower beds in front of the house were beautifully lighted up, the former by gas jets, the latter by lamps. Throughout the grounds (except in the flower garden proper, which was closed as a measure of protection,) hung colored lamps, probably by the thousand, and hundreds of gaily colored Chinese lanterns; all the evergreen booths, the walks and all prominent points were illuminated; and between the display of light and color,—the moving masses of people who probably numbered three thousand at this stage of the proceedings,—the hurly-burly at the refreshment tables, and the buzz and laughter of conversation, the grand and impressive scene was one which was only possible on these grounds and under these circumstances. A more orderly body of people it would not be possible to assemble, and a more successful popular out-door entertainment is rarely afforded. The financial results, we understand, are as satisfactory as could have been anticipated, and if they have not equalled what they might have been in times of greater prosperity, the fault lies not with the managers and promoters of the undertaking, who left nothing undone to attract and please their visitors. The sum netted is undoubtedly up among the thousands.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Nothing of special interest has transpired during the week in commericial circles. While the business look-out is not particularly cheering, and the impression gains ground that the affairs of the Jewett estate are far from being settled, there is at the same time nothing specially discouraging, and merchants are by no means despondent as regards the future. While this is true, there seems to be a general determination to prepare for a moderate fall and winter's business and keep importations down to the lowest possible point. In freights, rates remain unchanged. A few charters to Liverpool have been effected at 77s 6d, deals from St. John, and tonnage is offering at this figure without finding business. Advices from New York show grain freights have declined one shilling per quarter.—The flour market has been dull during the week and prices are ten to fifteen cents lower here, in sympathy with a decline in markets abroad. We quote Canada Spring Wheat Extra, $6.10 @ $6.50; Fancy, $6.25 @ $6.50; Extra, $6.40 @ $6.75; Super Extra, $6.75 @ $7.50; Cornmeal, $4 @ $4.15; Oatmeal, $6.25 @ $6.50. The demand is light for all descriptions.

MINING PROPERTY.—Messrs. E. B. Chandler, Jr., and William Patrick, proprietors of a mining property at Bellevean's, in Westmorland County, are assured by the author of the report of Mr. McDunt, of the Canada Geological Survey, that they have in the property a second "Albert Mine." A number of St. John gentlemen met Messrs. Chandler and Patrick, at the Royal Hotel yesterday, by invitation, and were very favorably impressed by their explanations in reference to the character, extent and location of the property. No doubt something will be done at an early day to develop the mine.

NEW INSOLVENTS.—George Mutch, Northumberland:—Meeting, Registry Office, Newcastle, Sept. 6, 11 a. m.

Charles F. Kirk, Richmond, Carleton Co.:—Meeting at his residence, Sept. 9, 3 p. m.

Martin H. Grant, St. Stephen:—Meeting at his place of business, Sept. 3, 2 p. m.

John Collins, Woodstock:—Meeting at his store, Sept. 13, 10 a. m.

Robert D. Baker, Woodstock:—Meeting at his store, Sept. 13, 3 p. m.

Aaron Brewer, York Co.:—Meeting at official assignee's office, Fredericton, Sept. 10, 3 p. m.

Thos. J. Harrison, York Co.:—Meeting at official assignee's Sept. 13, 3 p. m.

Eben Doyen, York Co.:—Meeting Sept. 13, 4 p. m., at official assignee's.

Michael McPhadden, Buctouche:—Meeting Sept. 13, 3 p. m., at official assignee's, Richibucto.

John Beck, St. John:—Meeting at official assignee's, Sept. 6, 11 a. m.

Joseph L. Whelpley, Indiantown, St. John:—Meeting at his place of business, Sept. 11, 11 a. m.

David W. Colpitts, Westmoreland County:—Meeting at official assignee's, Moncton, Sept. 10, 11 a. m.

George C. Peters, Moncton:—Meeting at official assignee's, Sept. 11, 11 a. m.

George E. Thomas, St. John:—Meeting at official assignee's, Sept. 14, 11 a. m.

Richard Heffer, St. John.—Meeting at official assignee's office, Sept. 14, 3 p. m.

Richard Damery, St. John:—Meeting at official assignee's, Sept. 13, 11 a. m.

APPOINTMENT OF ASSIGNEES.—John P. McIntyre, in estate of George Parker, St John.

Stephen B. Appleby, barrister, Woodstock, for Edward Phillips.

M. A. Dixon, barrister, St. John—for James Flynn.

C. A. Macdonald, barrister, St. John—for Wm. Lambert.

L. R. Harrison, barrister, St. John—for J. F. Fairville.

E. McLeod, barrister, St. John—for E. H. Lester.

Alex. W. Baird, barrister, St. John—for B. McKeiver.

Mont. McDonald, barrister, St. John—for J. D. and M. M. Underhill.

THE HEALTH LIFT.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Official Assignees under the new Insolvent Act:—

New Brunswick—City and County—St. John—E. McLeod; Albert—G. F. Hill; Gloucester—R. Ellis, Jr.; Kent—T. W. Bliss; King's—J. E. B. McCready; Queen's—C. F. Fox; Northumberland—Wm. Ellis; Restigouche—W. S. Smith; Sunbury—G. Seely; Victoria — Peter O'Brien; Westmorland — John McKenzie; York—E. Byron Winslow.

P. E. Island—King's—Peter J. Ryan; Prince—D. Montgomery; Queen's—E. L. Hazard.

Nova Scotia—Annapolis—R. J. Uniacke; Antigonish—A. McGillivary; Cape Breton—C. W. Hill; Colchester—Jas. K. Blair; Digby—D. Henderson; Guysboro—W. Harstoro; Halifax City and County—W. Creighton; Hants—T. Aylward; Inverness—A. Lawrence; Kings—E. J. Cogswell; Lunenburg—H. S. Post; Pictou—W. J. Gilmire; Queen's—W. Ford; Richmond—J. H. Rinkes; Shelburne—H. H. Cox; Victoria—Alex. Gaylor; Yarmouth—Stephen B. Murphy.

Under the new Act, the Assignees are entitled to 5 per cent. commission on amount realized up to $1,000; $1,000 and up to $5,000, 2½ per cent. and on all sums over $5,000 1½ per cent.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TOWN OF PORTLAND MATTERS.

PORTLAND, Aug. 19th.

To the Editor of the Watchman:

In your paper of the 14th inst. Capt. Jones writes a letter contradicting statements that a correspondent made against him as to his inefficiency and neglect of duty; at the same time he gives a record of himself from the year 1847 until the year 1874. I would like to ask Capt. Jones the cause of his having to leave the Force in 1854. Was it not that the late Squire Payne refused to act as Police Magistrate while he was on the Force, and notified the Police Commissioners that if they retained him in office they might find another Police Magistrate, as he would not serve as long as he remained there? Here I might again ask Capt. Jones what was the cause of his having to leave in 1871? Was it not that the three Commissioners, viz: Geo. E. Snider, Esq., James Williams, Esq., Mathias Hamm, Esq., recommended his discharge on charges made against him that have never yet been investigated, except what he had to admit out of his own mouth at the Tapley-Jones investigation before Judge Gilbert? He also challenges any one to show wherever or whenever he has neglected his duty. I can only now repeat the words of your correspondent of the 7th inst., and further state that since Jones' letter in your paper of the 14th inst., I have seen Mr. Durnian, and asked him the facts in regard to the statement that your correspondent made against Mr. Jones on the 7th inst., with regard to his matter and Young's. He said everything there stated were facts; and, on Sunday, 6th inst., he, Durnian, said to Capt. Jones, "it is too bad that he (meaning Young) should cow down both of us"; and he also said to Jones, "if you do not arrest him, as I have several times asked you to do, I will go for him myself." Now, Mr. Editor, I would like to ask Capt. Jones, was this not a direct violation of his duty, independent of his standing by on the night of the 7th inst., seeing drunken men sculling on the sidewalk and using profane language, to the annoyance of passers by, in Main St., opposite Sheriff St., and did not interfere, thereby allowing the transgressors to go unpunished, and peaceable citizens to be annoyed; and still we are called on to pay this man two hundred dollars per annum more than we could get for a person for that would do his duty.

Capt. Jones also says he never made improper use of his position on the Force. I now state that he added to charges of a prisoner made by the Policeman on account of that prisoner, Mrs. Carr, having called him names of not a pleasing nature, a few nights previous. He also says: "through my life I have been known to such residents of Portland as James Harris, Esq." I have no doubt that he is known to a great many in Portland, but to refresh his memory, I would like to here state that Mr. Harris, in 1871, was a Councillor—when Geo. E. Snider, Esq. moved for Mr. Jones's dismissal at the Council Board, supporting his motion by stating that he had no confidence in him after having acted as he did at the investigation before Judge Gilbert. Then a friend of his at the Council Board moved for an extension of time—one month, in order to give him an opportunity to resign his position, which he did, knowing that he could hold it no longer. Why did not Councillor Harris support him then, he being one of the parties now named by Mr. Jones for the public to refer to as regards his character? He also names David Roberts as a party to refer to. I will now inform Mr. Jones that that gentleman used his influence at the late Town Election against a gentleman, now an ex-Councillor, because he voted at the Board for Mr. Jones' re-appointment. He also names Henry Maher, Esq., as another to refer to. I now again might inform Mr. Jones that in 1871 he, Mr. Maher, voted against his re-appointment at the Council Board, stating, at the same time, that he had no confidence in him. There are other gentlemen named by Mr. Jones as references that do not hold a very exalted opinion of him since the investigation, inasmuch as he left them open to an action of damages for having signed a petition, asking the Government to appoint a Commission to enquire into statements made by him against our Magistrate, which he failed to prove, and which his own counsel, Mr. Duff, had to acknowledge at the close of the prosecution. Why did Mr. Jones not name Justice Tapley to refer to, to advocate his character and good qualities? I might here state, if Mr. Jones brought a charge against me in our Police Office I should ask Justice Tapley to call one of the sitting Magistrates to try the case, and would subpena Justice Tapley to testify to the credibility of Capt. Jones under oath. If he could not state that he was worthy of belief how can he convict any prisoner from statements made by him?

Mr. Editor, I should previously have made some remarks on the Campbell matter. Mr. Jones, in his letter, states that the statement made by your correspondent of the 7th inst. was a pure misrepresentation and added, "I may have said that anything *outside* of the Police must come in the shape of a sworn information, which is a very different matter indeed." Now, Mr. Editor, I would like to ask the difference between the statement of your correspondent of the 7th inst., and Mr. Jones' admission?

I will now state that I had a conversation with an ex-policeman named by Mr. Jones as being there after the assault had been committed. I asked him if any person had given the police the names of the parties who had committed the assault. His answer was "Yes." He also states that "Policeman Hayden had to come to the Police Station for assistance, in consequence of Policeman Gibson having left his post." I must here state that that statement is a pure misrepresentation of the facts. The fact of the case is that Jones himself left orders at the Police Station for Policeman Gibson to join Policeman Dunham on Main St., which can be proved by Dunham and others.

Fearing I have trespassed too far on your space, I remain, yours, &c.,

H.

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL FUND.

To the Editor of the Watchman:—

SIR,—Your excellent article in your last issue on a "Presbyterian Memorial Fund" will doubtless give much pleasure to many of your readers. It suggests the importance and necessity of a movement which I think must have had existence in the minds of very many members and friends of the Presbyterian Church in the Dominion, at least as a felt want.

Why no one suggested it at the Union consummation in Montreal, is not easy to understand. That was the proper time to have done it. I know one who felt that such a movement ought then to be inaugurated, but as he is of a modest disposition, and a comparative stranger in the church, he hesitated and finally failed to make any motion on the subject.

It is not yet, however, too late to agitate the question and bring it before the public mind, so that action may be taken on it at the coming meetings of the Synods in the Fall, and final action at the next General Assembly.

The re-united Presbyterian Church of the neighboring Republic at their re-union inaugurated such a movement, which resulted in the production of between eight and nine millions of dollars for church purposes, mainly devoted to church erection in one form or another.

Three millions was the original proposition. After discussion the Assembly decided to make the effort to raise *five millions*. The result was nearly three times the original proposition.

It may, perhaps, be objected that these hard times do not warrant such a movement; to which it may be replied there is now as much money—probably more—in the hands of the church as there ever was; that the movement is not limited to either this year or next; that in the United States extended over nearly three years, in good times, and the first report to the General Assembly by the trustees of that fund showed a result of less than $2,000. I am persuaded a better showing than that of last year would be made in the first report to the Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Canada.

Mr. Editor, I hope you will agitate this matter. "Keep it before the people." Other journalists will catch your spirit, and *they* will "Keep it before the people;" the people will become imbued with your spirit; the work will be undertaken, and it will be done and well done. Then "keep it before the people."

PRESBYTEROS.

THE MAPLE HILLPIC-NIC.

To the Editor of the Watchman:—

There, was not so great a rush to Maple Hill as had been expected. The omnibuses were not very well patronized, most of the picnickers going in other conveyances. The rough male element in attendance was not very large. About three hundred were present, including some forty ladies. There were a few games and races, some dancing and a good deal of drinking; but the affair was not very lively as a whole. Most of the men seemed to have gone as sight-seers merely, and lounged around and watched the progress of the sports. The women evidently considered themselves on exhibition, and freely gave their address to admiring inquirers. They began to leave at an early hour.

It was quite evident that most of the gentlemen on the grounds were strangers to them, and that they had expected to meet more of their visiting friends. The presence of distinguished members of the Sessions, who regarded these frail women with looks of stern condemnation; the appearance of an Alderman as Master of Ceremonies; and the dignified and deprecatory air with which dozens of our solid men—merchants and capitalists—stood aloof, combined to give the place an aroma of virtue that rather abashed even the powdered cheeks of the women, and made them feel uncomfortable. But soon they became accustomed to this, and indulged in swings and dances. The dancing was on a platform in the open air, and an ex-Councillor was floor manager. He deserves favorable mention for the address with which he discharged the important duties of the position. An eccentric individual, whose time has hitherto been largely occupied in the fish trade and in seeking a seat on the Aldermanic bench, made considerable fun by engaging in races, etc., and by the exercise of his vocal powers. Very few got drunk, and there was little or no quarreling. Perhaps half the company stayed to supper, but all left about dark.

Chinese Pool was the only form of gambling visible, and that was not indulged in to much extent. A group of "Argus" men, in the uniform of the Royal Navy, attracted considerable attention, but they did not consider the fun fast and furious enough to be of much account.

The dulness of the affair was occasioned by the fact that most of the people in attendance went to see a show, and not to help make one. The unexpected recognitions that took place between gentlemen on the grounds were really the most interesting sights to be seen. They had gone out to see about property in which they are interested, or on Corporation business, or merely for a drive, or to see a patient, and had just dropped in to Whittaect's for a glass of beer! "Surprised, by Jove, to find all these people here." Of course they were!

Another Cyprian Matinee of this kind would hardily pay. The members of the Sisterhood don't show to the best advantage by sunlight, and will hardily attract another paying house.

SPECTATOR.

THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—The extent of the traffic across the Suspension Bridge since tolls were abolished has been something enormous. On Thursday, Mr Vanburen took an account of those who crossed, and between 12 o'clock, noon, and 10 p. m., 670 horses and 1,325 passengers went over, besides a large number both before and after the hours named. Probably 1600 persons crossed in the twenty-four hours. In the Portland Police Court yesterday, Mr. Vanburen appeared to prosecute Mr. W. L. Pitcaithly for trotting on the bridge, on Tuesday last,—Mr. P. having trotted at both ends. The case was postponed until the 7th September, at the suggestion of Mr. Fairweather, who appeared for Mr. Pitcaithly, the defendant being absent from the City. Now that the bridge has come into such general use, it is all important that the regulations for its safety should be stringently carried out.

COMPLIMENT TO MR. COLEMAN.—It is understood that during the absence of James Coleman, Esq., on special business in Prince Edward Island, and entirely without his knowledge, a memorial was prepared, addressed to the Dominion Government, stating Mr. Coleman's past services in connexion with the operating of railways in the Lower Provinces, expressing confidence in Mr. Coleman's judgement and ability, and urging his appointment to the position of General Superintendent in the event of Mr. Brydges' resignation. The Memorial bears the signatures of several hundreds of the business men of St. John, including nearly all our leading houses, and forms one of the most complete and satisfactory testimonials to the efficiency of a public servant that has ever been extended to a deserving official. The best feature of the whole was that it was entirely unsought on the part of the recipient.

Marriages.

At the Manse, Richmond, Carleton County, on Monday the 4th inst., by the Rev. Kenneth McKay, Mr. David Starritt, of Houlton, Maine, to Miss Mary Carson, daughter of Mr. John Carson, of the same place.

On the 25th inst., at the residence of the bride's brother, Charles street, by the Rev. J. A. Clark, M. A., Mr. Frederick W. G. Brock to Annie C. younger daughter of Charles Kerr, Esq., of Arbroath, Scotland.

At Halifax, on Tuesday morning, in Pine Grove Church, by the Rev. Allen Simpson, assisted by the Rev. G. McGregor, T. D. Heezer, Esq., merchant of Montreal, to Miss Mary Agnes Cooper, grand-daughter of the late Ald. Jennings.

At the Cathedral, on the 25th inst., by the Rev. J. J. X. Michaud, Mr. W. D. Carron to Abbie, daughter of Peter Flewwelling, Esq., both of this city.

At St. John, on the 25th inst., by the Rev. D. M. MacIlse, D. D., Mr. James Carson, of Portland, to Miss Margaret A. Parker, of the same place.

On the 25th inst., at the residence of the bride's stepfather, H. Stronach, Esq., Charlottetown, P. E. I., by the Rev. J. M. McLeod, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Duncan, Rev. M. R. Paradis, of Grand Falls, to Miss M. A. Trenholm.

At the Manse of St. Paul's, Fredericton, on the 25th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Rodske, Mr. Patrick Garhan, of Mangerville, to Miss Sarah E. Scott, of Pokiok, both in the Parish of Prince William.

On the 26th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Robert J. Cameron, John Yeats to Rebecca Isabell, daughter of Ezekiel Jordan, Esq.

Deaths.

In Carleton, on the 21st inst., Edward Barrow, aged 2 months, only son of T. H. and E. R. Sime.

At Gagetown, Queen's County, on the 21st inst., Thomas Trott, Esq., in the 55th year of his age. Respected and useful in life—peaceful and happy in death.

At Mount Pleasant, Iowa, on the 4th of August, after a painful illness of enlargement of the liver, which he bore with Christian patience, Stephen T. Fowler, aged 47 years, formerly of St. John, N. B.

On the 25th inst., Freddie, infant son of Robert and Josie O'Brien, aged 5months and 3 days.

On the 21st inst., after a severe illness, Kate, wife of Robert McIrose, aged 35 years.

In Carleton, on the 22d inst., after a short illnes, Mr. James Wright, in the 61st year of his age.

At the residence of her mother, in Gagetown, on Saturday, the 14th inst., Elizabeth Sarah, daughter of the late Hon. Harry Peters, much beloved and deeply regretted by all who knew her—a lovely character in all the relations of life, and, to the last, afforded a striking example of the sublime doctrine, "This is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith."

Suddenly, on the 14th August, Lizzie A., eldest daughter of Samuel Wells, Esq., and wife of Captain George Wright of Stormy Creek, Hillsboro, aged 33 years. The remains were conveyed to Point de Bute for interment.

Suddenly, at Newport, on the 13th inst., James L. Murphy, in the 32nd year of his age.

At Charlottetown, P. E. I., on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at the advanced age of 78 years, James Douglas Hazard, Esq., supposed to be at the time of his death, the oldest resident native of the city. For 23 years he published successively the *P. E. I. Register*, the *Royal Gazette* and *Hazard's Gazette*, being for many years the only journalist in the colony.

In this city, on Wednesday morning, 25th inst., after a short but severe illness, Jane Clara, beloved wife of James Martin, in the 42d year of her age.

In Portland, on Tuesday morning, 24th inst., George beloved son of George and Elizabeth Haddon, aged 3 years 7 months and 4 days.

At Norwich, Conn., Saturday, August 21st, Willie B., infant son of Wm. H. and the late Mary A. Eagles, aged 1 month.

In South Boston, on the 18th inst., Timothy, third son of John O'Sullivan, Esq., J. P., of Salisbury, N. B., aged 39 years. May he rest in peace.

At his father's residence, Golden Grove, on Tuesday, the 24th inst., of the effect of a wound received from a fall on a scythe, on August 21, William, third son of Denis Connolly, in the 18th year of his age.

In Carleton, on Wednesday morning, 25th inst., after a short illness, Mr. John James, aged 87 years, leaving a large circle of friends to mourn their loss.

At Hampton, on the 25th inst., Mary Hann, infant daughter of Jos. B. and Jessie E. Stone, aged 8 months.

At her residence, Straight Shore, on Wednesday, evening, 25th inst., after a short illness, Mrs. Mary Mitchell, aged 62 years; wife of Mr. Thomas Mitchell, a native of Kenlough, County Leitrim, Ireland.

In this city, on the 24th inst., William, aged

[For the Watchman.]

DISCURSIVE RUMINATIONS.

BY WILLIAM MURDOCK.

That I'm no scholar everybody knows,
And so did the Professor of the College
In which I graduated; yet my foes
Will grant of men and things I have some knowledge,
But how acquir'd, if not by Intuition,
I frankly own, exceeds my erudition.

Some fifty years I've sojourned here below
Midst joys, and griefs, and cares like other mortals,
And still as years advance and grey hairs grow,
And death begins to show his dismal portals,
I feel just as I did in former seasons,
Yet for the fact can give no valid reasons.

I from my window mark the rising tide
Sweep up our bay in all its pride and fury,
Engulfing everything from side to side,
Nor waits consent of either judge or jury,
All are its prey: rocks, shells and slimy boulders
Are each in turn submerged o'er head and shoulders.

And when at flood, how beautiful it seems!
All loathsomeness is hid beneath its waters;
While o'er its surface sport the brilliant beams
Of old king Phœbus: these his lovely daughters,
Like every other daughter, bright, elastic,
But yet, withal, as changeful and fantastic.

All love and radiance, while fortune smiles
On him they've smitten, the devoted lover;
All coy, and chary of their witching wiles
If that same fortune's frown should o'er him hover,
Let it grow blacker, burst, then mark him wonder
To find himself forsaken midst the thunder.

Even while I sit the tide again recedes,
And leaves all as before, black, loathsome, ugly,
A cloud of seabirds settle 'mong the weeds
And make their prey of mollusks bedded snugly
Among the rocks, nor deemed themselves in danger,
Till that broad bill said, "come in, little stranger."

Just so with man as with the mollusk; now
He thinks himself all right, his cup is flowing,
His business prosperous, health sits upon his brow,
His ledger's in the safe, a fair wind blowing,
That wafts his vessel o'er the main wit' oddities
Of every kind and class, called "Rare commodities."

He rubs his hands, he strokes his beard, and then
Struts to his desk with self congratulation,
And wonders why John Smith, the fool, could pen
Such nonsense as his last communication
Contain'd about bad luck and so forth, "Verily
I thank myself, for getting on so merrily."

Vain fool! While yet in reverie, he hears
His office door play click, a stripling enters,
"A message, sir, from London!" disappears,
And then with fear and trembling, Coffee ventures
To break the seal, and learns that Reade and Pollars
Are bankrupt in a good round million dollars.

The colour blanches from his cheek and lips,
He staggers to a chair with look heart rending,
Now bank'd from his mind all jeers and quips,
His head and hands low o'er his knees are bending,
The sudden change had brought on this revulsion
And left him almost in a dead convulsion.

I am no doctor, therefore can't prescribe
For ailments heir'd by either mind or body,
But if he'd ask'd me, I would say, imbibe
A good stiff tumbler of Scotch whiskey toddy
Then read John Smith's epistle and refrain
From ever sneering at bad luck again.

Suppose he tried this cure and found it good,
And also, let us hope he's getting better,
But still he's in a lowly, pensive mood,
When all at once he gets another letter
Which tells him of a still more fearful evil—
His ships and goods had all gone the d—l.

The wind went down and then uprose a storm
Which sported with his great ship like a totum,
And ere its wrath was spent, that gallant form
Went down head foremost to the cavey bottom,
The crew, thank God, were saved, all else was undone
As sure as Reade and Pollars were in London.

This was too much for Coffee's strength of mind,
He sank beneath the blow he could not parry;
Then went one night, *carsing* all mankind,
And drown'd himself in an old work'd out quarry.
The mollusk could not drown, but made good eating;
He could not swim, so there was no retreating.

A LIVING STATUE.

In the height of exhibition season of 1862 there was a great deal of unpleasantness, mystery and suspicion generated in the industrial palace by a constant succession of petty robberies, which took place nearly every night at the best stalls. Articles of value were stolen from drawers and boxes; money left by stall keepers often went, unless very securely stowed away; but the depredators did not venture on taking any bulky article, or on breaking open any receptacle which would require great force. They knew their risks, that was evident; and that thefts were committed by some person or persons connected with the exhibition was also beyond a doubt. Watches had been set, traps had been laid over and over again, but all in vain. When too much had been done in the way of planting watchmen, no robberies took place at all, and when articles had been purposely left apparently forgotten, but in reality fixed by the minutest wires to bells which sounded at the slightest touch, they were left untouched. The thief, if only one, always stole, too, from places in the shade, so that he could command a view of the more open spaces, while he himself was unseen.

One morning, as the sergeant of police was going his early round before the building was opened for the day, he came upon an exhibitor and his staff of assistants, who were grooped round a box which was open before them, at which they were looking with apparent interest.

"Good morning, Mr. Baselton," said the officer; "very fine day we are likely to have."

"Fine day, sir! And a very fine night we have had, too," retorted the exhibitor in a tone far less pleasant than that in which he had been addressed. "Here's a pretty affair! Seven pounds' worth of Scotch pebbles set in silver brooches, earrings, and so forth—the whole of them clean gone."

The sergeant, with expressions of regret, said he would see the officer who had been on duty. Mr. Baselton professed to have lost all confidence in the police, and asserted that if he were to watch, the thief would certainly be discovered the very first night.

"I wish you would try, then," said the sergeant; "I would obtain permission to watch with you; and if you can suggest anything fresh, I will gladly support you."

Although, when he made this last assertion, Mr. Baselton probably meant nothing at all, yet after a little talk with the officer, the desire of finding the thief, and his belief in his own superior acuteness were strong enough to make him volunteer to watch; and it was agreed that the sergeant should join him just as the palace was closed at night, when they would be on the lookout directly, for it was impossible to say at what time of the night the robberies were committed.

Strict silence was enjoined on either side and observed by the sergeant entirely, and by Mr. Baselton pretty well, as he only mentioned his plan to Mr. Chatenoux at the French stall just by, and to his neighbors, Mr. Hynke and Mr Carrables. Mr. Carrables, by the the way was not there that morning; so Bazelton told Mr. Glisser, Mr. Carrables foreman, instead, who, in a becomingly sympathizing tone, wished him success.

The evening come, the spies met, and hung about the passages of the vast building until deepest twilight, and until Basleton was pretty nearly tired of being on his feet.

"Now," said the sergeant, unconsciously dropping his voice as he spoke, "we will take up our quarters, if we can only get there unperceived. I have arranged what I think you will find a pretty good corner."

"All right," returned the exhibitor, in the same guarded tone; and they stole noiselessly on, passing once or twice a constable; but the presence of the sergeant, of course, prevented any question. Some large boxes, left apparently by accident, at the angle of a stall, were, in reality, so placed that they formed an almost perfect screen; and without any reason to suppose that they had been noticed, they slipped in and sat down.

Presently the moon rose, and as it climbed higher, and its light grew stronger, the building became visible throughout with a light which was most unearthly and ghostly in its character. This impressed itself very much upon Baselton.

"I had no idea, Sorgeant," he whispered to the officer, "that the place was such a strange cemetery-ish sort of a spot as it is. I must own I should not like to be on duty here all night. However, I have brought some little refreshments with me, so let us make ourselves comfortable."

In silence they ate and drank; and in silence, save for the chiming of the clock, or the occasional tread of a policeman, the hours crept on. The policeman passed within a couple of yards of the watchers repeatedly, but whether they knew of their presence or not Baselton could not judge. The length and weariness of the hours grew at last intolerable to him, and seeing that the sergeant was as cool and widewake as when they first entered their lair, he whisperd, "I feel terribly drowsy, Sergeant; I always do about this time. Five minutes' nap will make me as fresh as a daisy. Rouse me up if you hear anything before that time."

His companion smiled, and in the same subdued tone, gave the promise.

Nothing did happen requiring Mr. Baselton's presence either before or after the expiration of five minutes, although the officer stealthily looked out a hundred times during the night. At last the darkness thinned away, and then, after a short gray twilight, dawn came, and the sergeant shook Baselton by the shoulder.

"Yes, yes, I'm ready," stammered the exhibitor, then he opened his eyes very wide indeed. "Why, it's daylight! I must have slept—"

"Yes of course you have, interrupted the other, "but let us go out quietly; I don't mind our men seeing us, of course; but others need not know of our watch."

"I think the less your men or anybody else know about the way we kept our watch, the better," said Mr. Baselton, as they left the counter; "in fact, I shall regard it as a friendly thing if you say nothing about it."

The sergeant smiled, but kept his own counsel; and it may be hinted that Baselton was a very liberal fellow, although somewhat hasty. It turned out that no pilfering had taken place that night, nor did any occur for two or three nights after, a fact which Mr. Glisser attributed to the influence of Mr. Baselton's vigilance. He took great interest in the exhibitor's plans, and paid him several compliments, which the latter received with but indifferent grace, having reasons that the other knew nothing of for thinking but modesty of the same vigilance.

One morning, a little while after the fruitless watch, Mr. Baselton was in a very bad temper, for he had sustained a fresh loss. He was leaning against a pillar, some short distance from his counter, thoughtfully biting the ends of his pencil case, when a man spoke to him. He looked round at the sound, and saw a police constable, whom he very much disliked for his apathy and unbusiness-like way, standing close by him. He growled out some hardly civil words, and turned from the man, but the latter was not to be daunted.

"I am afraid you have had a loss, sir," said the man, "and hope it is not very serious; but at any rate, I should like a word or two with you."

"What for?" retorted Baselton. "I have lost a gold watch, and as I have not breathed a syllable about it to a soul, I don't see how you could know anything of it, unless some of your lively force have—"

"You are too severe, Mr. Baselton," said the other, finding he stopped; "you are, indeed, sir. Now, sir, I have my opinion about these robberies, and I think I have found out the order the thief works in, and can pretty well guess in what quarter he will try next. I believe I can catch him."

"You!" exclaimed Baselton, with an emphasis which was anything but complimentary to the officer.

"Yes, sir," replied the man firmly; "I can. You have a good deal of influence with the authorities, and if you will ask, I shall be taken off regular duty and detailed for special service, and I can then catch him."

"Well, tell me your plans," said Baselton; "and, in return, I will tell you this; you know there are £50 offered on the quiet for the apprehension of the thief. Find him, and I will make it £100.

The constable smiled, and, lowering his voice, spoke to the exhibitor in whispers. When he had finished, Baselton slapped his hand on the counter with a force that jarred every article around, and exclaimed: "You are right. Are you on duty?"

"No, sir," said the man.

"Then you shall be."

The application for the constable's change of duty was doubtless made, for he disappeared from his accustomed patrol.

During the next day or two Baselton became loquacious on the subject, and in conversation with Mr. Glisser, who took a very kindly interest in the matter, owned that he had changed his opinion about the matter of the robberies. He was convinced, he said, that if the thief came by night he would be caught long before, but that everybody was on the wrong scent, and that the thefts were really committed in the bustle of closing for the evening, and then, not being found out till the morning, it was naturally supposed that the thief came in the night. Mr. Glisser was very much struck by the view, which he commended highly, and urged an increased vigilance about the time spoken of.

While this was going on there had been no fresh depredations from the counters, and Constable Lowcliffe had been absent from duty, although no one seemed to have noticed him. When the visitors departed at the close of the day, all the interior of the building became depressingly enough as the light faded away, and there were no places more spectral in their aspect than those where clustered most closely the white statues, which were plentifully distributed about. Nymphs, Venuses, and Apollos, Grecian hunters, scriptural and mythological figures, all looked equally ghostly in their dim white, when the twilight of night had fallen upon them. So, in the gray of the morning, all the statuary looked mystic and unearthly enough, as the stony figures looked down from their pedestals; but none looked more sepulchral than did a tall sheeted figure which occupied a pedestal slightly screened—come from which direction the visitors might—by two or three large groups. This figure might have been taken in the distance, and in the dim light, for a Jewish priest, or a Druid or anything of the kind; but, had any one come near enough to inspect, it would have seen that the long robe was of linen, not stone, and that the face was less that of an ancient hero than a modern one. And, what was rather strange, this particular pedestal was empty all day, and only occupied by night.

Standing at this particular spot, any one could, see in every direction for a considerable distance and there was scarcely any hiding place here; the Druid on his pedestal had no doubt reckoned on these facts having great weight with the marauder. Several nights had gone by and no discovery made, yet Ned Lowcliffe crept silently to his selected station, and, assuming his disguise as the shrouded statue, patiently watched through the darkness; so patiently that no one not close enough to touch him could have imagined that he differed from the effigies around.

It was yet comparatively early in his watch, on a certain night, and a young moon threw just sufficient light here and there to make everything more uncertain than usual, when Lowcliffe, finding himself a little cramped from standing so long in one position, prepared to make one of the guarded shifts he was forced to indulge in during the evening; but just as he had commenced carefully to draw one leg behind the other, he stopped, rolled his eyes eagerly round, and then remained so motionless he scarcely breathed.

With step almost noiseless—but not quite so for such a listener's ears—a man glided round the angle of a counter close by, and, standing close by Lowcliffe, paused, stopped, looked along the floor in every direction, then sat upon an adjacent pedestal, and, leaning against the legs of a Hercules, listened. If the process of perspiration were not wholly a silent one, Lowcliffe would have been betrayed, for the cold beads came upon his forehead as he saw how near he was to a discovery.

The man was sitting upon the very next pedestal, a block which almost touched his own. There he waited quietly for awhile, not very long, but long enough to insure himself that no patrol was coming that way; then he rose, and in a few steps was at the nearest counter and had tried a key in the lock; one or two attempts failed, but at last a door opened, and his head and shoulders were lost to sight; he re-appeared with a small box, which he placed on the ground before him, and then tried one or two keys. Again the box yielded, the lid was thrown back, and a few articles were rapidly transferred to the man's pocket.

Some object, however, seemed unknown to him, and he held it up against the dim light, endeavoring to make out what it was. To his horror one of the statues sprang from its pedestal toward him. It was instantaneous, but the flash was enough; the figure all in white moved, and leaped upon him; then, with a fearful yell, which rang from end to end of the building, the thief fell in a fit upon the floor.

Alarmed by the scream, two or three officers were speedily at the spot, and turning on their lanterns, were nearly as much astonished in their turn to see a white-sheeted figure standing by the side of a prostrate man.

When their momentary surprise had ceased upon their discovering who the sheeted figure was, they proceeded to unfasten the prostrate man's scarf and collar, sprinkled him with water, and lifted him from the ground; his struggles ceased, and a few long breaths announced that he was "coming to."

"I don't know him," said one of the constables.

"I do, though!" exclaimed Lowcliffe. "Well, of all parties as I could have supposed, I never could have supposed him. Why, it's that blessed Glisser, from the stall next to old Baselton; a fellow that looks like if butter wouldn't melt in his mouth."

"Where am I?—who are you?" said the miserable convict.

"Oh, we're particular friends of yours," returned the officer.

"But I saw—I saw one of those things move," replied the man, looking timidly around with a dreadful shudder.

Lowcliffe had stripped off his white raiment by this time, and so did not shock the wretched Glisser's eyes.

"We'll tell you all about that in the morning," said the constable. "What you have got to do is to come along with us."

It was so—he had to "come along," and directly the exhibitors and the staff mustered in the building, the intelligence flew like wild-fire that Mr. Glisser was in custody for breaking into stalls at night.

It was a shock to a large circle of his acquaintances and admirers, who could hardly believe it, and when, on his lodgings being searched, the bulk of the articles missing from the counters was found, the thing seemed more incredible still.

Mr. Baselton was especially astounded because he had made quite a confidant of the young man, and had the mortification of remembering how he himself had revealed to Mr. Glisser the various plans for detecting the thief; and that, had it not been for Lowcliffe insisting on the ruse of attributing the pilfering to the afternoon instead of the night, he would probably have put the young man on his guard against the scheme which had proved successful. He recovered his watch and other articles, paid his £100 cheerfully, and gained a reputation with the "force" for the extreme readiness with which he put his name down to their subscriptions for deserving objects.

Mr. Glisser's proved a very bad case, and he was lost to sight for many years after the date of the exhibition of 1862.—*Chambers' Journal.*

A SAD GOOD BYE.

They came in arm in arm. He was not more than forty-five, long haired and sorrowful-looking, clad in striped pants and a yellow vest; and the woman who hung to his arm looked as though she had just finished cleaning house, and hadn't had time to slick up.

"This is my wife, Mister," said the tall man, as they stepped inside the door, and she squatted down to rest on the edge of the cod counter; "an' we come in to have you put a little notis in the paper sayin's how we're done with one another."

"Is it a dissolution of partnership?"

"Yes, that'll do as well as anything, won't it, Jane?" said he, turning toward the figure in the corner.

"I ain't particular what you put it down," put in the female; "don't begin now to ask me what I want."

The old man drove his fingers into his vest pocket and fell into a deep reverie. Then in a moment he started up again and said:

"Write it out, Mister—write it out; I'd kinder like to hear what it reads, afore I go."

"But what's the trouble? what are the grounds of complaint?"

"Trubble? Grounds of complaint?" he questioned. "When I find that a woman ain't willin' to sew up a hole in my pants, and keep the buttons on my shirt, when she gets to fryin' potatoes in lard, and givin' me corned beef for a Sunday dinner; when I find a woman doin' such things as that Mister, why, there's when I want to ship her."

"He's got it right, sir," said the woman earnestly: "he want's to quit me, an' I want him to; I'm done livin' with a man as haint got as more love than a clam. I've tried to be squar with him, now honest, I have, Mister." said she, growing more and more earnest: "but he acts like a brute. They's love in me, what wants to bust out once in a while, but he's grouty and surly, an' never has give me a kiss since we was married."

"But can't we settle it in some pleasanter way?"

"Not a cent's worth," said the tall citizen decidedly; "you don't git no settle on my plate, 'cept jest as I've said."

"That's the way it's got to be," said the female, again; "when a man don't care enough about me to let me warm my feet agirst his back, I quit him right thar. Bill was a good enough man afore we was married; but, Mister, he turned out to be a snoozer."

Neither of them spoke a word then, but sat and stared at our pen as it traced the "little notis," and when it was done they listened anxiously to its reading from beginning to end.

"That's it," said the man; "now no one needs to trust her or me, and look to tother for the pay; that squares the business right here, as far as livin' together goes, an' now I leave you."

They looked at each other, and both sighed. The tall man gnawed the end from a plug of tobacco, and then, as he walked up to where she was, he stretched out his hand and said:

"Here we go, Jane; so put her thar. This is all agreed betwixt it, Jane, an' no giggin'?"

"That's right, Bill, I never try. I'm hopin' that no one'll ever go it on you any more'n I have, far I've allus thought a heap of you. But, Bill," said she, pulling him down to her, "be careful what you do; don't go to marryin' no other woman till after I'm dead, fur if you do I'll bust you! Now, good-bye."

"Good-bye."

As they stood there with hands clasped, they looked at each other again, long and earnestly. Then Bill turned quickly on his heel and clattered down the stairs; and when in a moment the sound of his foot-steps had died away on the pavement, Jane gathered up her skirts and asked, "How am I fir a graes widder, anyway?" and then she left.—[Fulton Times.

SOPHISTRY.—You can't get an old shoemaker to blunder. The other day when a weighty woman sailed into a Detroit shoe store and selected a pair of No. 4's and sat down to have them tried on, the shoe man saw that she wanted 7's. But he didn't tell her so, and start her out of the shop on a gallop. He smiled and softly said:

"Madam, all the aristocratic ladies are now wearing shoes three sizes too large for their feet, in order to have cool extremities, and of course you want to follow the style."

She smiled like a duck in reply to his smile, and replied:

"You are in a position to know best, and I leave everything to your judgment."

When she went out she said she never had such an easy-fitting shoe on in her whole life.

— A mathematician has discovered that there is but one female to every four square acres of ground in Montana. Even with this small number, sewing circles are held regularly and gossip promptly attended to.

— A stone-bruise on a boy's foot will not prevent him from walking around all day if a circus is in town, but let his mother ask him to bring in some wood, and that foot completely disables him.

— Some chaps in Topeka shaved George Perkins' head just for fun, and a jury decided that his hair was worth $2,300. Topeka is no place for fun. —*Detroit Free Press.*

— Gentleman (calling at the house of a lady friend)—"Is your mistress in?" Mary—"She is, sir." Gentleman—"Is she engaged?" Mary—"Faith, she's more than that—she's married."

— A neighbor of the editor of the *Courier-Journal* has invented an alarm clothesline. It is of wire and is connected with a strong electric battery. An attempt to remove a garment from the line sounds an alarm in the man's bedroom, turns loose four dogs and places a shot-gun in a position to rake the yard.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

—A Penn street father explored his twelve-year old son's pockets the other night, after the lad had gone to bed, but his success was not very gratifying. First he drew out a handful of over-ripe cherries; then a ball of kite string; then three pieces of slate pencil; a knife with four broken blades followed; and then he pulled out an empty pocketbook and a smooth round stone; and then he drew out his hand with an awful howl, and it took him ten minutes to cut the fish-hooks out of his fingers.—*Norristown Herald.*

— By the "Life of the Duke of Brunswick," just published in Paris, it appears that an agent sent by him visited Louis Napoleon in the prison of Ham, in 1847, and gave to the Prince 800,000f., or $160,000, with which he bribed his jailers and secured his freedom. The condition was that the Prince should sign a treaty with the Duke, of which the first article ran thus: "We promise and swear on our honor and the Holy Scriptures, on our part, to re-establish the Duke of Brunswick in his duchy, and, if possible, to unite Germany as one nationality; on the other part, to assist the Prince Napoleon in his design to restore to France her national sovereignty."

— When Mlle. Say, daughter of the wealthy Paris sugar refiner, was married to the Prince de Broglie, the naughty street boys who were assembled in large numbers to see the wedding procession pass, greeted her with the derisive cry of "O, sugar! sugar!" The gentlemanly bridegroom, however, did not indulge in any sac-r-r-e-ine reply.

— The amount of beer which is consumed in Munich is enormous. Every other person that passes by is the bearer of a huge earthen jug, containing the liquor which cheers but does not inebriate. Beer flows like water. Men, women and children sip the dark-brown liquid, and mug after mug follow each other in rapid succession. The usual average of beer allotted to each person per day is five quarts, and some have been known to indulge in eight.

The daughter of the Prefect of Police, of Paris, Mademoiselle Lay, who was recently married to Prince Broglie, has brought her husband as a dowry an annual income of 700,000f. With her income for three years previous to her marriage she had purchased the superb chateau of Chaumont for 180,000f., and the Prince also enters into possession of this fine property. The young Prince is a lieutenant on MacMahon's staff; he is the descendant of a house which counts three Marshals of France among its members. The grandfather of the present Duke, father of Prince Amadee, was guillotined during the old revolution.

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He also certifies that it is a positive cure for PILES, and the best remedy for cuts, bruises, etc., that has ever come under his observation.
Spencer's Vesuvian Liniment
is put up in bottles at 20 cts., 30 cts. and 40 cts. each; also in large bottles at $1.00 and $2.00 each.
Spencer's Aniline Dyes.
Every packet of my Dyes is accompanied by full directions for use, and when those directions are followed success is guaranteed. The colors are: Roseine, Ponceau, Scarlet, Napoleon Blue, Peacock Green, Bismarck Brown, Orange, Purple and Violet. Dealers in remote sections of the Maritime Provinces will be supplied by mail at lowest prices without charge for postage.
Spencer's Arnica Court and Surgeon's Dressing Plaster
Cannot be removed by ordinary washing, and its healing properties are truly remarkable. Every packet of one dozen contains more than 300 square inches of Plaster.
H. L. SPENCER, Medical Warehouse.
july 31 20 Nelson street, St. John.

LONDON HOUSE--RETAIL
JUST OPENED and ready for inspection, a large and varied assortment of NEW STAPLES in DRESS MATERIAL,
LADIES' FANCY COSTUMES,
LADIES' FANCY OVERSKIRTS,
SHAWLS AND WRAPS,
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
TURQUOISE AND SATINS,
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,
JET AND SILK BUTTONS,
TRIMMINGS AND FRINGES,
and an assortment of FANCY HABERDASHERY, LISLE GLOVES and GAUNTLETS, in White and Colored;
White Cotton and Balbriggan Hose,
BLACK AND COLORED
KID GLOVES
and a large and varied Stock of General STAPLE GOODS.
BARNES, KERR & CO.,
may 1

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

NITROUS OXIDE GAS.
DR. FISKE is prepared to administer NITROUS OXIDE GAS in all
DENTAL OPERATIONS
requiring the use of an anesthetic. july 31 1m

New Advertisements.

WORKS OF ART
AFTER THE
OLD MASTERS AND BEST MODERN PAINTERS,
On Sale at 21 Germain Street.
[From the Daily Telegraph, May 19]
GENUINE WORKS OF ART.
We doubt if even all our local readers, who know a good picture when they see it, have any idea of the number and character of the fine pictures to be found in Mr. Thomas H. Keohan's little shop, 21 Germain street. His portfolio now contains a lot of engravings as superior to what are sometimes called "Works of Art," as one of Shakspeare's sonnets to a poem by Martin Farquhar Tupper. The fine line engraving is now almost the only form in which the great master-pieces of painting can be so reproduced as to come within the means of admiring purchasers. Of these engravings Mr. Keohan has a choice lot. They include some of the finest products of the pencil of several of the old masters, and of the greatest modern painters in France, Italy and the British Isles. The art of the engraver, in some instances, is as notable as that of the painter.
The raising of Lazarus, by Piombo, is a most striking picture. The original is of extraordinary value.
La Vierge au Rosarie, by Murillo, and Christ bearing the Cross, by Raphael, are among the chief works of their illustrious authors.
Hogarth before the authorities of Calais, by Claxton, is desirable on account of the original portraits it contains, but even more so, for this reason, are the pictures of a Drawing Room Scene in the reign of the present Queen, and the portraits of British men of Science and Literature. The individuality of the court beauties and of the *savans*, is quite a study and illustrates the marked nationality of Old England. There are other desirable portraits of the Queen and members of the Royal Family, one delineating her Majesty's visit to a Crimean Hospital; another a like Royal visit to a Soldier's Widow's Cottage, etc. These and some of the pictures of scenes in the life of the great Duke of Wellington, are worthy of a place in any collection.
The Queen's Visit to the Crimean Hospitals is not the only historic memorial of that war. It is illustrated by two fine works by O'Neill, namely, Eastward Ho! and Home Again, which are true to nature, and would be an acquisition to any collection.
The lovers of animals will delight in the many fine pictures of Landseer. Those of the dogs, deer and horses are particularly attractive. The weighing of the Deer, by J. F. Taylor, is a gem; perhaps, to some, the delineation of the English Derby—with genuine portraits—will be even more so.
The morning before the battle and the Evening after the Battle, companion pictures, by P. I. Barker, are touching contrasts, very perfect of their kind.
Among the pictures turning on religious themes we should include the Crown of Glory. The Doubted of Wesley, and The Presentation in the Temple. The second includes genuine portraits. The first is by Le Jenne. It represents a female deathbed, cheered by the reading of the Scriptures, with the expectant angels hovering above. This picture is most tastefully framed.
English scenery, including The Shores of Old England (bathing scenes), and Summer pictures by first-class artists help to grace the collection.
Our young lady readers would find pleasure in looking at Yes or No—a thoughtful female figure holding a letter behind her back and trying to solve the conundrum.
These are only a few of the valuable engravings to be found in Mr. Keohan's collection. The fact that these pictures were selected by himself, shows that he is possessed of excellent taste and judgment. We may add that the prices of the pictures are very moderate. They range from $5 or $6 to $15 or $20. The same pictures have frequently been sold for as many pounds sterling as they are now offered for in dollars. A few such pictures form a valuable addition to household treasures. He deals only in true art is of the most beneficent and the most powerful character.
Inspection invited.
THOMAS H. KEOHAN.
june 8

HARPER'S PERIODICALS
FOR 1875.
HARPER'S MAGAZINE.
There is no monthly Magazine an intelligent reading family can less afford to be without. Many Magazines are accumulated. *Harper's* is edited. There is not a Magazine that is printed which shows more intelligent pains expended on its articles and mechanical execution. There is not a cheaper Magazine published. There is not, confessedly, a more popular Magazine in the world.—*New England Homestead.*
A repository of biography and history, literature, science, and art, unequaled by any other American publication.—*N. Y. Standard.*
The most popular and, in its scheme, the most original of our Magazines.—*Nation.*
HARPER'S WEEKLY.
The best publication of its class in America, and so far ahead of all other weekly journals as not to permit of any comparison between it and any of their number. Its columns contain the finest collections of reading matter that are printed. * * * Its illustrations are numerous and beautiful, being furnished by the chief artists of the country.—*Boston Traveller.*
Harper's Weekly deserves its primacy in this class of publications, alike for the value of its reading-matter and the excellence of its illustrations. The editorials on public affairs are models of discussion, weighty and temperate, supporting high principles in an elevated tone and a chastened literary style.—*Examiner and Chronicle.*
HARPER'S BAZAR.
It is really the only illustrated chronicler of fashion in the country. Its supplements alone are worth the subscription price of the paper. While fully maintaining its position as a mirror of fashion, it also contains stories, poems, brilliant essays, besides general and personal gossip.—*Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.*
There never was any paper published that so delighted the heart of woman. Never mind if it does cost you a new bonnet; it will save you ten times the price in the household economy it teaches.—*Providence Journal.*
Harper's Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar.
One copy of either will be sent for one year, POSTAGE PREPAID, to any Subscriber in the United States or Canada, on receipt of Four Dollars by the Publishers.
HARPER'S MAGAZINE, HARPER'S WEEKLY, and HARPER'S BAZAR, for one year, $10 00; or any two for $7 00: Postage free.
An Extra Copy of either the MAGAZINE, WEEKLY *or* BAZAR *will be supplied gratis for every Club of* FIVE SUBSCRIBERS *at* $4 00 *each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for* $20 00, *without extra copy: Postage free.*
Remittances by mail, a Post-Office Order or Draft payable to the order of HARPER & BROTHERS is preferable to Bank Notes, since, should the Order or Draft be lost or stolen, it can be renewed without loss to the sender.
TERMS FOR ADVERTISING IN HARPER'S WEEKLY AND HARPER'S BAZAR.
Harper's Weekly—Inside Pages, $2 00 per Line; Outside Page, $4 00 per Line—each insertion.
Harper's Bazar—$1 00 per Line; Cuts and Display, $1 25 per Line—each insertion.
HARPER & BROTHERS,
New York.
POSTAGE FREE.

THE GAZETTE,
MONTREAL.
ON THE 1st MAY, '75, very great improvements were effected in the Daily GAZETTE. It is now without question the most valuable paper for Merchants and others having business transactions with Montreal that is published.
The Shipping News, the Daily Financial Review, and the Reports of the Markets of all kinds are made up with great care and are in every respect reliable.
No Banker, Merchant or other business man can afford to be without THE GAZETTE.
THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.
It is proposed in connection with the new dress, in which THE WEEKLY GAZETTE now appears, to greatly increase its interest and value. The paper will be placed under the direction of a special editor, and largely made up of matter expressly set up for it, and having particular interest for the readers of the Weekly Edition. Arrangements have been made for the publication of good serial stories; selections of interesting family reading; market reports made up expressly for this edition, and of special value to farmers; carefully prepared summaries of home and foreign news; and an original agricultural department.
Daily Per Annum, ... $6.00
Weekly " " 1.50
Free of Postage after 1st July.
For special club terms (which will be found very attractive) specimen copies, &c., address
T. & R. WHITE,
THE GAZETTE,
MONTREAL.
July 10, 1875.

DR. JULIUS H. ARNOLD,
OF BERLIN, PRUSSIA,
Is at the VICTORIA HOTEL, where he can be consulted at any time until the 1st January, 1876.
☞ His specialties are Midwifery, Diseases of Women and Children, Ulceration or Leucorrhœa, Cancers, Eye and Ear, and Fistula in Ano, cured without the knife. june 19 14w

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

Cheap Kid Gloves.
TWO BUTTON KID GLOVES, Dark and Light Colors, reduced to 50 cents per pair. Sizes, No. 6 to 7¾.
W. W. JORDAN,
aug 7 2 Market Square.

CURE FOR NEURALGIA.
Syrup Citro Phosphate of Iron and Potash, Elixir Valesalianate of Ammonia.
WITH these Remedies any ordinary nervous attack can be relieved. Among the vast quantity of neurotonics now in use Valeranic Acid and Phosphorous take rank with the most efficacious.
A week's trial of the Syrup Citro Phosphate taken regularly three times a day must in any but exceptional temperaments result in an improved condition of the nervous system.
Sold in any quantity, by
J. CHALONER,
aug 21 Corner King and Germain Streets.

Dry Goods, &c.

WHOLESALE
WAREHOUSE!
CANTERBURY STREET.
THE SUBSCRIBERS
HAVE
ON HAND
ONE OF
THE LARGEST
AND
BEST ASSORTED
STOCKS
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
CLOTHING
TO BE
FOUND IN THE DOMINION,
WHICH THEY
OFFER FOR SALE
AT THE
Very Lowest Rates,
TO
SUIT THE TIMES,
FOR CASH,
OR
PROMPT PAY ONLY.
T. R. JONES & CO.,
CANTERBURY STREET
ST. JOHN N. B.

New Advertisements.

LONDON HOUSE
RETAIL.
BARNES, KERR & CO.,
HAVE determined to clear out at a GREAT REDUCTION several lots of seasonable goods from their various departments. The special attention of the public is directed to the following, and an early call solicited:
A Lot of Fancy SILKS (narrow stripes,) in Colored and Black and White, at 75 cts. per yard.
Plack Broche, for $1.25
(Original price $2.00.)
Plain Japanese, for ..... 60 cts
(Original price 85 cts.)
Brocaded Japanese, for ..... 65 cts
(Original price $1.00 to $1.25.)
A Lot of REMNANTS of SILKS at HALF PRICE.
Plain White Wraps $3.00
(Worth $5.00.)
Parisian Scarfs $4.00
(Original prices from $5.50 to $9.00.)
A few Black Embroidered Cashmere Tablier Costumes, Very Cheap.
Ladies' Costumes from ..... $4.00 to $8.00
(Original prices $8.00 to $16.00.
LACE CURTAINS.
A large assortment of Leno, Nottingham and Swisse at Reduced Prices.
Curtain Nets at 20c., 25c., 30c. per yard.
Fancy Skirts ..... 70c. to $1.00
(Original prices $1.00 to $1.50.)
Fancy Muslins ..... 10 cts
(Original prices from 10 cts to 22 cts.)
Fancy and Plain Batistes at a Great Reduction.
White and Niagara Fancy Sateen Stripes, (quite new), from 12c. to 20c., original prices 15c. to 38c.
A Lot of Fancy Grenadines at 8 cts. per yard.
(LESS THAN HALF PRICE.)
Black and White Stripes, 13c.; Black and Colored Stripes 20c. Original prices from 33c. to 43c.
FANCY SERGES, 15c. Original price 25 cents.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
FANCY DRESS GOODS!
Reduced to 12, 15, 20 and 25 cts.
Galated Stripes 20c.; Galated Frills for Trimming.
CHECK LINEN 7/4 COTTONADES, 16 cts. Original price 22c.
Japanese Reversible and Fancy Prints at a Great Reduction —From 7c.
40 pieces BRILLIANTINES at 15c. (new styles); original price 20c.
A LARGE LOT OF
WHITE COTTON HOSE, (FASHIONED,
At 10 cts. per Pair.
Ladies' RIBBED WHITE MERINO, 12c.
Special line in SHEETINGS and PILLOW [illegible] ONS—70 inch, 30c.; 8-4 American, 35 cents.
july 17

BOWES & EVANS,
DEALERS IN
Cooking Ranges & Stoves,
BASE B