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SECOND EDITION. ST. JOHN'S MERCHANTS.

By CLARENCE WARD.

Let us take a glance at the old Merchants and their times. In the scope of a newspaper article, it can only be very brief and incomplete, a mere outline, as a volume could be written without exhausting the subject. It is to be hoped that some day justice will be done to the memory of the founders of the city, and a proper acknowledgment made of their indomitable energy in establishing on this rocky peninsula a flourishing community of merchants, trading in that early day, not only with the adjoining republic, but the West and the Indies and even Africa. It has been the fashion to speak lightly of them as being aristocratic, asserting a position of superiority from the fact that a majority of them had served their King in arms, and assuming that the British, govern and assuming that they had almost a reward for the perils and privations they had undergone, but nothing could be farther from the truth. From the very beginning they were in every sense a band of workers, each doing his share of work according to his capacity. Of course the energetic took the lead, as they will on all occasions, and the faint hearted fell behind, and filled a lumbering position as was suited to their nature, but all as were a band of brothers helping and cheering each other in the arduous task that was before them. It must be remembered that the majority of those who landed here in 1788 were comparatively young men, who on the breaking out of the American revolution, were not have been long at any business or profession, and during their period of service would not have time to perfect themselves on anything but the art of fighting so that when they commenced their business here they had almost everything to learn. Of course all were not of the military class, very many nature men came with them, who were learned in the law, and eminent clergymen, and those who had held offices under the old colonial governments in New England and New York, who left on principle on the establishment of the Republic. These applied themselves to the establishing of a system of government, and the making of laws, and it must be confessed that this class fared exceedingly well; they settled themselves principally at the seat of government at Fredericton, and appropriated to themselves remunerative offices. But the portion who remained at the new town of St. John were of a different stamp; they had a sturdy independence, a determination and a will to carve out a city from the bustling crags that surrounded them, and right well did they do their duty. It is very difficult to get much information of the business done before 1800--the earliest account books I have are dated 1788; the style of bookkeeping is very quaint, and the entries chiefly refer to the interchange of commodities, very little money being used in the trading. The commencement of business was in a small way, money was scarce, the first merchants were traders, bringing here small consignments, and exchanging with their neighbors for fish and furs and natural products. One great advantage they had, was the fact of the West Indies being closed to vessels from the United States; here was a good market for their fish and lumber; when they commenced to manufacture, bringing back sugar and rum and West India produce, which they traded in the States for manufactures and domestic articles and provisions. The business part of the city was then wholly confined to Water Street, Dock Street, King, part of Prince William Street and part of Nelson. Other streets, as we know them now were only outlined on the plans of the surveyor, and the ground still covered with a primitive growth of wood. The shores of the harbor had been first cleared, as affording a convenient access for the transport of goods and necessities, and naturally stores and residences were first erected by the water's edge. The North and South wharves at first extended only as far as Ward and Nelson streets, the lower parts were occupied as stores and the upper as dwellings--in fact with the exception of a few families who were possessed of more means than the rest of their fellow exiles, and lived in residences apart from their business, it was the general custom to have the store and dwelling in the same building. At the commencement of this century a great improvement could be noticed; the place had grown from a hamlet to a town; saw and grist mills were erected; those who had settled up the river on farms, were supporting themselves and had something to spare in exchange for articles required in their families, and firms then came into notice that for many years bore honored names amongst us. The heated and revengeful passions

engendered by the fratricidal war had begun to cool, and though for many years there was but little friendship between the Loyalists and their triumphant kinsmen in the States, yet they naturally turned their attention first to that quarter as an opening for trade, at first in an experimental manner, which gradually increased till quite a business sprang up between them. The first vessels built were of small tonnage; the shipyards were on the beach at York Point, the Market ship, and Pettungills--they were called Sloops. I have a quaint description of a business voyage to New York in 1808, undertaken in one of these little vessels, which was then the only mode of communication. It illustrates in a marked manner the wonderful changes that have taken place in the last 80 years. A few extracts will be interesting, and illustrate better than I can describe, the troubles and discomforts incurred in travelling from place to place, which are written of as a matter of course and common occurrence; how would we bear with them at the present time? "Memorandum of a tour to New York." "Left St. John, New Brunswick, Oct. 14, 1808 on board Humbert's Sloop, Captain David Way. 15, Off Mount Desert, fair wind. 16, Sunday, made the highland back of New Brunswick, ran in through mistake to Newburyport bar, beat all day and stood off at night. 18, Tuesday, stood to the southward, until we met a vessel out from Boston, then stood in. 19, Wednesday, at 10 in the morning anchored near Boston harbor. Went to lodge at Whittington's, and took passage in the stage to Providence; got my business done with Whitney and Goodwin, and on Thursday 20, went on in the stage; at 6 o'clock in the evening arrived at Providence and put up at Ammidon's. 21, Friday, went on board the Packet for New York, Capt. Westocote, at one o'clock; at 4 o'clock in sight of Warren and Bristol (at the same time) Popoquash neck divide; there was on shore Rhode Island, a beautiful situation, but appears going to ruin; eat oysters at the sign of the Game Cock; made sail at 7 in the evening. 22, Saturday, fine wind and rain. 10 o'clock up with Edens neck; at half past 2 came to anchor in New York; took lodgings at Mrs. Bradley's on Bay Street." Here follows a description of meetings with old friends and companions of his youth, dinner parties and entertainments, which is very interesting to the general reader. He also meets with Mr. Hugh Johnston and Mr. Samuel Miles, St. John merchants. Mr. Johnston had a ship discharging. One entry here is significant of a momentous period in his life. Jotting down events in his diary he says, "25 Nov. Friday, British evacuation, great military day." On that day, 25 years ago, he had sorrowfully embarked with his regiment for the (to him) unknown shores of New Brunswick, having with him a delicate wife and little child, and leaving behind, his birthplace, parents and family, and all for the sake of the cause he had fought for. It was men like him who had built St. John. He took a trip up the Hudson to his home, and made a round of visits amongst his relatives and friends; he received a most cordial reception (many names mentioned by him are now held in veneration in his political and mercantile life in New York, evidently descendants of those people.) There is no hint of any unpleasantness on account of the late civil war. In the twenty-five years that had elapsed, great changes had taken place in the sentiments of the people; the old rancor had died out, and he lived amongst his old friends, as though no long years of bitter warfare, and exile, had ever parted them. On returning to New York he settled up his affairs and prepared to return home, after having made a long visit. A good deal of his time appears to have been devoted to business, as many transactions are mentioned. From the following entry it would seem he had been speculating--"Tuesday, 13 Dec. 1808, agreed with Mr. Kipp, Captain Thomas and Hatfield for cotton to be shipped to Boston. 14, This day paid Isaac Kipp \$2500, on account of cotton shipped by him to Boston, one half to the debt of Hugh Johnston Esq." On the 15 March 1809 he took passage for home in the schooner Hiram. "Went through Hell gate at 2 o'clock, and got on board the schooner. Capt. Robb and Peter Gunnarrian passengers; got under way and remained all night. 16, Thursday, fine morning, little wind from north, at evening got under way with light wind. 17, Friday, in the morning no wind, thick fog; at 10 o'clock light wind from eastward, Edens neck astern five miles at 12; put about, ran back and came to anchor in Lloyds harbor at 4; lay all night, thick fog. 18, Saturday, thick fog; 10 o'clock rum came out, a little breeze from the age-west, got our boat out and went to fill a cask of water; in the afternoon thick weather. 19, Sunday, still

lying in Lloyds inner harbor, thick weather, with hard showers of rain, no prospect of getting on our way; at 10 o'clock got under way with a fine breeze from west; 12 o'clock calm, 3 o'clock wind east, thick fog, stood for the north shore, tacked ship at 5 o'clock; at 2 o'clock no wind, very hard rain, 2 o'clock in the morning fine breeze from south west. 20, Monday, wind west, at 6 in the morning, the Gull light ahead 10 miles, 12 o'clock abreast of Block Island, at sunset got under way and stood across the bay up with Gay Head light, stood over for Tarpanin, but night came on and dark; ran in for a light in Robinsons hole through mistake; lay until 12 o'clock then got under way and stood across the Sound. 21, Tuesday, at 6 o'clock no wind fine morning, drifting towards Holmes Hole, two Pilot boats came on board of us, no news; at 11 o'clock went on board of Capt. Howard, spent some time; he came back and dined, and spent the afternoon. 22, Wednesday, fine morning, wind north-west, got under way at 5 o'clock in the morning, at 6 o'clock passed the East point of Holmes Hole, at 12, up with the Round Shoal, wind to the east, at 4 o'clock heavy to, thick weather. 23, Thursday, cloudy morning wind north-east, 8 o'clock made sail, course North, at 12 o'clock, fine day, course north-east, about two knots, Capt. Robb, Mr. Gunnarrian and cook sick, some from the motion of the ship others from extra drink; at sunset strong wind, hauled mainsail, and lowered topsail on the cap. Robb very sick, fresh gale all night. 24, Friday, in the morning gale increased, at 8 o'clock hove to under fore sail, heavy gale south of east, lay by until 11 o'clock at night, weather moderated, made sail under fore sail and top sail on the cap. 25, Saturday, wind south west, made sail at 6 o'clock, Mount Desert bore north-west 15 miles, fine breeze, at 10 up with Machias, 11 o'clock at night came under anchor of the harbor of St. John, out small boat and came up to town." I have quoted the description of the return voyage at some length, as it illustrates in a marked manner the physical manner in which the trials and discomforts of a tedious voyage in a small vessel were endured. Let us, however, go back some years and note the commencement of a business which was their great aim, and perhaps from the glimpses even here and there, of the trials and privations, of the weary disappointments, of the failures of ventures carefully planned out, which has meant disaster, the means to fall back to recuperate being so limited--we will see the school in which this reliance and endurance was learned. Three years after the landing of the Loyalists, this firm commenced business, a narration of the trials and vicissitudes, good and bad fortune of the one concern will do for all, as all were engaged in the same pursuits. Fish and Lumber the staple of export, Rum and Molasses and West India produce, with general goods from England, the imports. No merchant of that day kept in any special line of business, but traded in anything he could find a purchaser for, in fact his place of business would be best described by what we now call a general country store. After some small ventures they agree to make a real start in mercantile life, as the following extract will show--"Sept. 9, 1788. These are to inform you that I expect to go to England this fall, and if I do I shall not be at your city until next June. I expect to bring out from England goods to the amount of ten thousand pounds, and then we will join interests; if you have not hired the store we talked of don't hire it, as it is uncertain the time I will be with you, as I have a great probability of getting my half pay in going home. I shall write you and shall prepare for the fishing business we talked of." The articles of partnership are dated 14th March 1787, and the goods did not arrive till the following year--what a contrast to ordering goods by cable and ocean steamers arriving from England in 7 or 8 days. I will take the original invoice before me, it would take up too much space to copy it, but it is very interesting, from the variety of articles, many gone now completely out of use (Tinder boxes for instance) and for comparison of prices with those of the present time. Having fairly started them in business, let us follow the medium of some old letters, yellow and time stained, glean some of the trials and tribulations that beset at the outset, and of the courage and stout heartedness by which they overcame difficulties and eventually entered on a long career of business prosperity and honored integrity. No saw mills were in operation at this time, and after taking in his fish it was customary to send the vessel to Machias for lumber and proceed thence to one of the West India islands; after disposing of their cargo of lumber and fish, if the markets were unfavorable for a return cargo of rum and molasses, it was usual to run over to the Carolinas or Georgia, and bring pitch pine lumber back to the islands the Americans being debarred from the direct trade. It was the practice for one of the firm

to go personally on these West India voyages and superintend the business. The cargo was sold for cash, and anything left after purchasing return cargo was brought back in gold, or if not thought remunerative, the vessel returned in ballast with the whole amount in specie; it was a knowledge of this custom that caused the homeward bound track to be infested with pirates, an account of whose misdoings will be given later on. At all times a representative of one of the old firms would be found at one of the islands or voyaging about in search of advantageous markets. They were continually meeting and exchanging information, and often the only tidings heard in months from absent ones, was by a letter brought by some returning vessel. The following extracts describe in simple and graphic language, the mode of transacting business and the trials and disappointments often encountered: "Wilmington, North Carolina, Feb. 17, 1790. I am arrived here after a tedious passage, and find everything very dear and am not determined where I shall go next, but believe to the West Indies; from there shall come home; you may look for me in May. I hope Caleb is smart in collecting and taking care of our business at home; things go bad enough here, markets are low in the West Indies and expenses very high; an very glad I am with the brig or I should not own a stick in her by the time she would return. We had a terrible passage out--lost all of six weeks in a gale most all the time which did us much damage. I sold at Barbadoes, and think it the garden of the world, both for climate and society, I got so fat with good wine and pleasant entertainments that you would not know me, unless you can remember how I used to look when at Harlem in the year 1778, clear of all my squabbles and aches, that I am subject to in that last part of the world and are in. I have no offers for the brig and shall be obliged to return with her as likewise Tony." The next letter is a continuation of the same voyage, dated "Grenada, St. Georges May 18 1790. I believe I shall get New York as a small freight offers, if so this will arrive before me. I can't send any fruit by Capt. Matthews as he stops at Machias; I don't send any rum or not. I wrote you last by Capt. Brown. I have no news to say, as I told you in my last of the bad markets that have attended me since I left home and are like to continue. It is so late before I can get the proceeds of my cargo, that it would be late to sail for St. John before the hurricane months, and am going to New York with some freight; you may look for me the last of June. I have never heard one word from you since the Sunday morning we sailed, which seems an age, as time hangs heavy while I am sinking money. Tell brother to be steady and smart in our affairs, and he shall go next voyage. I have visited all the Windward Islands and find it a delightful part of the world such as you have no conception of, but I am heartily tired of rambling, and wish the day would arrive when I could sit down with my family in peace, but an afraid there is not much time for me." I have no further account from the writer of this voyage, but the following letter from a business correspondent will give an idea of the state of affairs in the islands at this time. "Barbadoes, April 15 1790. I have not much news to give you, but I am heartily tired of rambling, and wish the day would arrive when I could sit down with my family in peace, but an afraid there is not much time for me." I have no further account from the writer of this voyage, but the following letter from a business correspondent will give an idea of the state of affairs in the islands at this time. "Barbadoes, April 15 1790. 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THE EVENING GAZETTE.

ST. JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1888.

The EVENING GAZETTE has come to stay. Our reception by the reading public has been of the most flattering nature, and the circulation has exceeded our most sanguine expectations.

It is important to us that we receive a liberal advertising patronage and we are now prepared to make yearly contracts on more liberal terms than we may be disposed to give a few months hence. As an advertising medium we are determined to make the EVENING GAZETTE equal to the best.

RATES may be ascertained at our Counting Room, Canterbury street, or from our authorized solicitor, Mr. M. McLeod.

THE NOVA SCOTIA LIBERALS.

The Liberals of the Province of Nova Scotia appear to have wholly abdicated their position as a party and to have become a mere appendage to the prohibitionists. In the County of Cumberland at the recent election, instead of placing a candidate of their own in the field and thus preserving their party organization, they were content to let the election go by default. No convention of the party was called, and no Liberal candidate was chosen, so that on the surface it looked as if the Liberals were taking no part in the election, but a secret circular was issued by the committee of the party advising its members to vote for Mr. Casey, the third party candidate. Mr. Casey is the gentleman who in his election card announced his intention of voting against "each and every measure of the government on which the existence of the government may depend," until the administration carried an act outlawing the liquor traffic. This might be a proper enough attitude for a zealous advocate of temperance to assume who sincerely believed prohibition to be the great question of the day, but the whole world knows that prohibition has never been any part of the platform of the Liberal party. Therefore the persons of the Liberals of Cumberland to defend Mr. Dickey by means of the Third Party Candidate was not dictated by any moral considerations, but was merely a part of the general cry of "anything to beat the Conservatives." If his Statute Majesty had made his appearance in Cumberland prior to the late election we have no doubt that, in the absence of any other opposition candidate, the Liberal committee would have advised their party to vote for him.

In Colchester the prohibitionists have set up a candidate of their own, Mr. Edward Fulton and his candidature has been induced by the Liberals of the County. Thus it will be seen that the policy of hate still rules in the Councils of the party, and that the Liberals of Nova Scotia are willing to risk the total disorganization of their party in the hope of defeating the government in one or two constituencies. It is well that the mental attitude of the Nova Scotia Liberals should be thoroughly understood in the other Provinces, especially in New Brunswick, for if it once becomes a settled rule that the Liberals are to be the allies and supporters of these philanthropic gentlemen who desire a prohibitory liquor law passed in Canada, there are many Liberals who will decline to follow their party in this new policy. As matters stand now it is quite clear that in Colchester and Cumberland at least, the Liberal party is dead and will not hereafter be able to put a candidate in the field or to obtain the support of many of those who were once Liberals for their candidate should we be nominated at any future election.

THE MEETING OF THE EMPERORS.

The wires have been laden for some time past, with elaborate accounts of the doings at St. Petersburg on the occasion of the meeting of the Emperors of Germany and Russia, who are supposed to love each other with an intensity hardly capable of being expressed. It appears that on taking leave of each other, the Emperor William and the Czar embraced and kissed each other three times, which is probably the orthodox number as prescribed by state etiquette. The Imperial embraces in the face of all Europe, are probably about equal in point of sincerity to embraces on the stage, where the actors fall into each other's arms, look over each other's shoulders and make faces. To suppose

that these ceremonials are anything more than the merest shams would be to imagine an absurdity. If Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Richard Cartwright were to embrace and kiss each other three times in public, all Canada would be thrown into convulsions of laughter; yet these men are both Canadians, and their hostility to each other is only that due to party differences. But the military tyrant who rules at Berlin and the Russian despot are the representatives of two hostile nations who cordially hate each other, and who will embrace the earliest opportunity of flying at each other's throats. It is just possible that the inevitable conflict between Russia and Germany may be postponed for a time, as the result of this imperial meeting, but as it must come sooner or later, perhaps it would be just as well for the hostile nations to settle their differences at once. The present rule of military force in Europe has become a burthen too heavy to be borne much longer and the sooner it is ended the better for the people. Such comedies as the recent meeting of the Emperors may serve to amuse for a moment; but so long as all Europe is a succession of hostile camps, no one can venture to guarantee the preservation of peace for a single day.

WHAT IS KILLING THE LIBERAL PARTY.

Annexationist Ellis in his paper refers to the "disorganization of the Liberal party in the sister Province." If the member for St. John city desires to know why the Liberal party is disorganized in the sister province he will find a ready explanation of the cause in such writing as the following which we quote from that blooming exponent of Nova Scotia Liberalism the Acadian Recorder:— "A jamboree in London last week in commemoration of Canada's entering on the twenty-second year of her confederated existence, was a grand opportunity for the Tory orators present, who took advantage of the occasion to harp on the now attenuated loyalty string. Mr. Dalton McCarthy, it seems, aired his I. F. croquet, and was ably seconded in his anti-Canadian views by Lord Knutsford, Colonial Secretary. The former recognized the fact that Canadians should bear a fair share of the burdens and responsibilities of the Empire." Sentences such as these are not only unbecomingly expressed two or three thousand miles from home; but we doubt much if Mr. McCarthy would have the temerity to express them here. If he did express them in Canada he would be apt to find out how much of that love which controls the purse-strings exists in the Dominion for the Mother country. As an after-dinner theme this I. F. business can't be beaten; but the bottom is knocked out of it quicker than one can say Jack Robinson when it is brought to a practical test. It is writing of this kind which makes Conservatives in Nova Scotia every day and which has left the Liberals in such a state of disorganization that they are unable to contest two of the leading counties in that province. The same kind of writing in the Globe is likewise disorganizing and destroying the Liberal party in this province as their leaders will presently discover when they come to run another election. A certain section of the Liberal party in both provinces have become loud-mouthed spouters of treason and deniers of everything that is Canadian and as a natural result decent Liberals are leaving the party in a steady stream. We freely acquit Ellis of writing as bad English as the filthy gutter-snipe and blackguard who is hired by the Blackaders to write in the Acadian Recorder, but his sentiments are just as dangerous and equally detestable to loyal men in either province. If Ellis keep on writing in the same fashion until the next general election there will not be enough of the Liberal party left in New Brunswick to make up a corporal's guard.

After dinner professions of the great love and affection which exist between the United States and Great Britain, such as were made by Professor's Bryce and James Russell Lowell at the recent dinner to American authors in London, are well enough in their way, but they would command greater respect if the utterances of American politicians and the tone of the American press were more in conformity with them. A large portion of the stock in trade of the great majority of the politicians of the United States is hatred of Great Britain and of everything English; including Canada, and there is hardly an American newspaper from the highest to the lowest that is not hostile to us. While these things are so, how can we be expected to believe what Professor Bryce calls "the unity of sentiment existing between the two great branches of the English race."

St. James Church, Lower Cove, has undergone a thorough renovation and is much improved in appearance.

FIGHTING IN THE AIR.

Warfare between the Bell and Federal Telephone Companies in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Que., July 25.—A big fight is in progress here between the Bell and the Federal telephone companies. The Federal, having recently obtained authority to put up poles on the streets not occupied by the Bell company, proceeded to do so, when they found that the Bell people had erected poles and put up "dead" wires to block them. The Bell company's charter provided that they could string their wires from 22 to 40 feet from the ground, and the Federal therefore decided to put their 50 feet from the ground, when the Bell company put some up on St. Patrick street to a similar height. The Federal company then crossed between the wires of the Bell company, whereupon the latter decided to raise some more wires, and cut the Federal wires to do so. The Federal company then proceeded to the three employees of the Bell company who cut the wires, and they were fined by the police magistrate to-day. The Bell people now talk of an injunction, and there is no knowing where the matter will end.

MACKENZIE'S REPUTATION.

He Will not Shrink from Legal Measures to Vindicate It.

LONDON, July 25.—A prominent publisher, having recently received the offer of a translation of the German doctor's pamphlet on Emperor Frederick, asked Dr. Mackenzie if there is any objection to its being published. Dr. Mackenzie, in his reply, after thanking the publisher for his courtesy, says: "I do not think that any respectable publisher will jump at the offer. Shall, however, one be found emulous enough of the fame of Catnach to swallow the detestable bait, I shall not shrink from a prompt legal vindication of my reputation."

General News.

William Stanbro, a justice of the peace at Syracuse, Neb., was severely horse-whipped by a party of masked men Monday night. He was badly cut about the head and face. His assailants claim that he enticed a young girl from her home and made improper proposals to her. Stanbro denies the charge, and swore out warrants for the men, whom he says he can identify. A double murder was committed Tuesday night at the farmhouse of John Lamont, near Dryden village, N. Y. In the employ of Lamont was a pretty girl named Dutton. Her father, a farmer had named Dutton had been paying attention to the young woman, but she refused his advances, which made him angry and jealous of Lamont, who, it is said, Miss Rose loved, and whom she would have married in a few weeks. Dutton first killed Lamont, and then Miss Rose, and early yesterday morning a posse found the murderer's body in the woods, with a bullet through the heart.

At Mt. Vernon, O., a burglar entered the suburban residence of Hon. Columbus Delano, ex-secretary of the interior, Tuesday night, and his noise aroused the household. The venerable secretary, now in his 80th year, arose, procured a revolver, confronted the intruder, and drove him from the premises. Since January 1st last, there have been nine homicides in the state of Maine. Thirteen men and women have lost their lives. One of the murderers has been convicted of murder in the first degree and three others who await their trials will undoubtedly be convicted. Two have been bound over for manslaughter, one has never been discovered and another shot himself.

It is a well-known fact that the treacherous Sable Island, about 100 miles south of Cape Breton in the Atlantic Ocean, is year by year becoming smaller, and the action of storms and seas will in time likely remove entirely this ocean graveyard of the North Atlantic. In 1775, according to the early French charts the island was 40 miles in length and 21 miles in breadth. Calkin's Geography edition of 1872, gives the length as about 25 miles; while to-day the extreme length is not more than 19 miles and the breadth less than one mile. The height of the island above the sea level in 1808 was 200 feet but according to the latest observations it is not more than 80 feet. So year by year this most dangerous island is being washed away and submerged by the tireless ocean wave that beats with such fury against it.

The Coal Trade.—The output of coal, particularly at the center mines continues brisk. The Glace Bay mines appear to be kept the busiest. The Port Caledonia shipped last month 23,500 tons. If the output continues as brisk until the end of the year there will be more coal shipped up the St. Lawrence than ever before. Altogether there are twenty-nine steamers engaged in carrying coal up the St. Lawrence from the Nova Scotia mines. These ships carry from 1,200 to 3,000 tons of coal and make the round trip in 10 or 12 days. There will certainly be no falling off in the total amount shipped the present year. Last year's shipments exceeded 1886, by 100,000 tons, and a gentleman who has watched the traffic says that he will not be surprised if the returns show that over 700,000 tons of Nova Scotia coal will have been brought into the province of Quebec this season.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

What is Told by the Wires of the World's Boings.

A despatch from Shanghai states that volcanic eruption at Bandaisai, 50 leagues from Yokohama, destroyed several villages and killed 1,000 persons, including 100 visitors at Thermal Springs. A fresh crater has formed, and the eruption is still active.

A cablegram from England announces that the steamer Halifax was launched yesterday. She is for the Halifax and Boston route.

The Pope is suffering from liver complaint, and is losing strength.

An unsuccessful attempt was made shortly after 3 a. m., to blow up the house of Christian Kreuger yesterday, in Chicago, with dynamite bombs. No cause is known.

For the past fiscal year the exports of Canada amounted to \$869,454,080, of which seventy-seven million was the produce of Canada. A comparison with the previous year shows a decrease of more than twenty millions as compared with last year. Our fishery exports have increased \$870,000; mines, \$288,000; manufactures, \$947,000; lumber, \$475,000; and animals, \$329,000.

The imports for June, exclusive of British Columbia, aggregate ten million dollars, on which duties were collected of \$1,940,000.

B. Littlepage, a Virginian formerly serving under the Confederate States government, was recently employed by the treasury department to look up personal property now held in "adverse possession," to which the United States has a valid claim. He reports a large amount of property once owned by the Confederate government, that should now belong to the United States, has been fraudulently or improperly diverted or concealed. He gives an itemized statement of over \$30,000,000 worth of such property, a large part of which he thinks may be recovered.

Hon. J. A. Chapsue left Montreal yesterday evening for his long contemplated trip to the lower provinces.

The Empress of Germany was safely delivered of a son, at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning, at the royal palace at Potsdam.

The value of the deep sea fisheries of the Pacific coast has just been demonstrated by the enormous catch in ten days of fifty thousand pounds of halibut by the Mollie Adams, a schooner which was sent from Nova Scotia to British Columbia last year. The proposed government expedition to the black cod banks of British Columbia having fallen through, owing to the inability to secure a suitable vessel, several owners of vessels propose to send out an expedition on their own account.

The recent action of congress in reducing the rate of postage on seeds, cuttings, plants, bulbs, etc., to one cent for two ounces or a fraction thereof, will probably be followed by similar action on the part of the post office department here.

The presence of Mr. Pottinger in Ottawa revives the rumor that Mr. Schreiber's services are to be dispensed with. It is rumored that Lord and Lady Dufferin have announced their intention of making their return journey to England from India via Vancouver and the Canadian route.

A special from Ellensburg, Washington Territory, says news has reached here of a continued flow of Chinamen into the United States across the border from British Columbia. Steamers of the Canadian Pacific between China and Vancouver bring hundreds of Mongolians every two weeks. After landing they go eastward into British Columbia, work their way across from Osooy's lake down Okanont river, then down the Columbia river, through a number of placer mines that are monopolized by Chinese, and eventually find their way to the settlement of whites.

Dense, an Englishman, formerly commander at Stanley Falls, was recently killed in Congo state in an elephant charge.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS. WILL CURE OR RELIEVE BILIOUSNESS, DIZZINESS, DYSPEPSIA, DROPSY, JAUNDICE, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEADACHE, OF THE SKIN, AND every species of disease arising from IMPURE BLOOD.

DR. ANDREWS. HAS REMOVED TO No. 15 COBURG STREET, NEXT DOOR ABOVE DR. HAMILTON'S.



Calligraph. WHY "IT STANDS AT THE HEAD." We guarantee the SUPERIORITY of the "Calligraph," and that it will wear out any other make of writing machine, side by side, on any kind of work; and take pleasure in referring inquirers to 100,000 operators and customers in substantiation of all claims made by us for our instruments.

ARTHUR P. TIPPET & Co., Agents for Maritime Provinces.

Livery and Boarding Stables, Sydney Street, St. John, N. B.

DAVID CONNELL. Horses Boarded on Reasonable Terms.

Horses and Carriages on Hire. Fine Fit-outs at Short Notice. D. J. JENNINGS, 171 UNION STREET

LUNCH BASKETS. A few of the above just opened and for sale low while they last.

A New Lot of ENVELOPES and NOTE PAPER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. A FULL LINE OF BASE BALL GOODS. At JENNINGS' BOOKSTORE, 171 Union Street.

NEW YORK

STYLES IN LADIES TIGHT-FITTING Waterproof Cloaks, acknowledged to be the LARGEST and FINEST STOCK ever seen in St. John. This can be easily proved by inspection.

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GRADUATE OF COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS and Surgeon, N. York; of King's College London, and the Royal Infirmary, Glasgow, Scotland. Office and Residence—Paradise Row, Portland S. E. Adjutant the Mission Chapel.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The estate of the late Rev. J. E. Rend is entered at \$1,200.

A concert will be given by the Grand band in King Square, Monday evening.

More than 50 tons of native strawberries have been shipped from Grand Falls this season.

Sergt. Watson searched Minnie Eaton's house, Britain St., last night for liquor but without success.

Freights to New York, \$2.75; Vineyard Haven, \$2.25 Boston, \$2.00. Piling to New York, 2c. per foot.

There will be preaching in the Institute tomorrow at 3 and 7 o'clock p.m. by W. G. Hiley and James Dunlop.

Rev. Mr. Spencer will preach on board the Steamer Ulinda, lying at the Corporation wharf, to-morrow at 11 o'clock a.m.

R. M. S. Oregon was reported inland at Father Point, at 9.30 this morning. The mails will probably reach here to-morrow morning.

Mr. W. A. Lockhart sold a case of damaged prints, from the S. S. Pavonia, to Mr. R. Dibble for \$50, on the Market Square this afternoon.

The death of Mr. James Anderson, a well known resident of Carleton and of Mr. William Cope, stockkeeper for W. H. Thorne & Co., occurred yesterday.

Mr. P. Chisholm, Charlotte St., has in his window several clusters of grapes grown by Wm. McLean in his conservatory on the old Peters' farm, Marsh Road.

Rev. Dr. McDougall will preach in Union Hall, Portland to-morrow afternoon at 2.45, and a bible reading by a lady will be given in the same place at 4 o'clock.

At Chubb's Corner to-day noon, Mr. G. W. Gerow sold the Blanchard property in Trinity Block, King St., to Mr. E. B. Lawrence for \$9,400, being \$900 over and above his claim on the property.

The bark Mary A. Troop is expected to arrive early next month from Hilo with between 1800 and 1900 tons of raw sugar for the Moncton refinery, the largest cargo that has ever been received here.

A young man named Harry Bennett, while jumping from one boat to another at Boed's Point this morning, lost his balance and fell into the water and swam to the steps, none the worse for his involuntary bath.

Y. M. C. A. S. S. teachers' Bible class this afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Young men's meeting this evening at 8 o'clock. Gospel and song service for youngmen only, to-morrow afternoon at 4.15 o'clock. All young men are invited.

A strange disease, somewhat like diphtheria, is epidemic among the negroes in Crittenden county, Ark. The patient's throat swells, contracting the air passages, until death ensues from strangulation. So far not one of those attacked have recovered. The scourge is confined to the negro.

Yesterday afternoon some little girls got into a small boat lying in the slip between Rankin's wharves, Portland, and were amusing themselves in picking sticks out of the water, when one of their number, named Maud Callan, who is about 12 years of age, and lives on Simonds St. fell headlong into the water. She was promptly rescued by Mr. John McAvity who was working near by at the time.

It now transpires that "Rev." J. R. Hutchinson appears to have been a wife-beater, in addition to his many other notorious claimants. Mrs. Hutchinson, it is stated, bears on her body many marks of his brutality. Her reverend lord and master appears to have treated his wife very much like John L. Sullivan treated his. The friends to whom Mrs. Hutchinson has unfolded the story of her wrongs are indignant that she did not leave him long ago. Her life has been a burden to her. Unless Hutchinson becomes a very much changed man, Miss Smith has captured a veritable tarantula.—Hx. Chronicle.

The fishing sch. Hope, while off Cape Spencer, at 12.30 this morning, was run into by the sch. Maud C. The Hope had her foremast unstepped, which, falling against the mainmast, broke it off at the deck. She also lost her bowsprit and jibboom, and had her starboard rail stove. The Maud C. had her foremast head sprung and topmast carried away, and head gear damaged. After the collision, the Maud C. took the wreck in tow and brought her to Partridge Island, where they both anchored, when the tug Norman took the Hope in tow and brought her to the South Wharf. The Capt. of the wreck acknowledged to a Gazette reporter that he was at blame, as he had no lights burning; having a new foremast he had no side lights shipped. The Maud C. proceeded on her way up the bay, where she will repair.

The Nationals Get There.

The game on the C. & A. grounds yesterday afternoon, between the Nationals and Atlanta of Halifax, resulted in a victory for the home team. Good ball was expected between the boys of the rival cities, and the big crowd that filled the grand stand and lined the ropes was not disappointed. Shortly after three o'clock the umpire, Mr. Morton L. Harrison, called the game. Slugging was indulged in rather freely by both teams, and the pitchers were batted with greater freedom than was expected. The Nationals all succeeded in making base hits as did their opponents, with the exception of one man. The playing was chiefly confined to the infield, where the errors were made by both clubs. Waggy struck out 8, he being particularly successful when third was occupied, and Manning succeeded in striking out 7.

Notwithstanding the severe shaking up which fell to the lot of Hann in Thursday's game with the Shamrocks, his guarding of first was faultless. In the fourth inning, White of the Atlantas made a fine three base hit to centre, and in the fifth his namesake of St. John made the hit of the day, on the strength of which he secured a home run. As usual Whitehead did fine work. The following is the score:

Table with 2 columns: Team, Score. Nationals 133455789, Atlantas 03202000-13.

Party assembled in the Lorne restaurant last evening, on invitation of the Nationals, to entertain the visiting ball players. Prof. Washington, as usual, had a fine spread, and the boys did it justice. Mr. H. A. McKeown, who presided, opened the ball by a toast to the Atlantas. Cape Manning responded. The Social Club, of Halifax, was proposed, followed by the Press and Umpire. Several selections were sung during the evening, and after a piano solo by Mr. W. L. Purdy the party dispersed.

This afternoon the Haligonians began the final fray and the game is now going on. Robinson is pitching for the Nationals and the Atlantas have put on the same balling as yesterday. At four o'clock the second inning had been played and the score stood Nationals 4, Atlantas 1.

A larger crowd even than that which attended the game yesterday is on the grounds.

The Mater Misericordiae Hospital and Home.

This institution, it is expected, will be completed in about a week. The workmen are now engaged in putting on the finishing touches to the interior, preparatory to the contractors handing it over to Bishop Sweeney. The building, a large three story brick edifice, situated on the old Brothers lot, Sydney St., presents a fine appearance. Inside the finish is plain and substantial. On the ground floor to the right of the main entrance, is a chapel, 35 x 50 ft. and on the other side are two sick wards, 36 x 25 ft. each, beside two large bath rooms. The second and third flats are taken up entirely with dormitories, with the exception of a bathroom on the second floor, which, like the others, is finished in hard wood. In the basement are kitchen, dining room and refectory, besides boiler and store rooms and a laundry, 25 x 40 feet, fitted with soap-stone wash-tubs. An elevator and side connects the basement with the other floors. Balconies are to be placed on the back and south side of the building, and from these fire escapes will be built. One of the finest views to be found anywhere in town is obtained from the roof.

Mr. G. E. Fairweather is the architect, B. Mooney & Sons, the contractors, attended to the mason work; and Mr. Thomas Currie did the carpentering in his usual thorough manner. The Catholic hospital is a credit to the builders and stands a monument to the benevolence of Bishop Sweeney.

Personal Intelligence.

A correspondent at Dalhousie writes that the veteran premier, Sir John Macdonald, is enjoying his holidays immensely and has gained several pounds in flesh, though public business keeps him busy several hours each day. He is now in Grand Metis, the guest of Sir Geo. Stephen, but returns to Dalhousie at the end of this week.

Hon. J. H. Pope, Minister of Railways, is nearly convalescent at his farm in the Eastern Townships of Quebec. In fact, last week he was able to assist his farm hands to house some hay before an approaching storm.

A cable from London to Sir Geo. Stephen announces that Sir Donald A. Smith has had a serious attack of pleurisy, from which he is recovering slowly. He professes, if well enough, to sail for Canada on the 4th of next month.

County Court.

In the case of Jas. Slattery vs Andrew McAfee to recover the amount of a promissory note and balance on a sale of land, a verdict of \$48.91 for the plaintiff was returned. Wm. Pugsley and F. J. Forest for plaintiff and C. N. Skin, et. al. for defendant.

Court adjourned at one o'clock until Monday morning.

Intemperate.

"I have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for summer complaints and have given it to my friends. It gives instant relief when all other remedies fail. I would not be without it in my house." Mrs. F. Bell, Weidman, Ont.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Poles of the U. S. Petition to the Pope.

CHICAGO, July 28.—The Poles of this and all large cities of the United States have joined in the petition to Pope Leo asking him to order the Polish clergy in the country to remove religious bans from Polish national alliance. The petition to which are attached about 10,000 signatures, was forwarded to Rome yesterday and has created a great sensation in Polish quarters. The Polish national alliance is a benevolent as well as political organization; while taking care of its sick and dead members it also labors for the ultimate freedom and independence of Poland. In its constitution there is a paragraph which says, that all Poles, regardless of their religious beliefs, can become members. It is this principle of religious toleration that chiefly meets with antagonism of the Polish American clergy.

The Port-au-Prince Horrors.

SANTO DOMINGO, July 28.—Later reports of the fires at Port-au-Prince increase the horror of the situation. Many murders were committed by the infuriated blacks. People have been leaving Hayti for Jamaica and Cuba in large numbers. The Spanish gunboat which arrived here yesterday from Kingston, brought word that two Royal Mail steamers had reached that place filled with refugees.

The Turkomans in Revolt.

TEHRAN PRESS, July 27.—The Yomood Turkomans in Ascabad district are in a state of revolt. They have raided several villages, plundering the houses and killing many of the inhabitants. The troops are powerless to suppress them. Shops in Ascabad are closed, and trade is at a standstill.

Russia's Christian Centennial.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 25.—A general holiday has been proclaimed throughout Russia, in honor of the nine hundredth anniversary of introduction of Christianity.

The Weather.

INDICATIONS.—Fair, preceded by local rains on the Maine coast, stationary temperature, followed Sunday by slightly warmer northeasterly winds.

A COLORED POISONER.

A colored girl poisons her father and three brothers.

YASSO CITY, Miss., July 27.—Yesterday morning, near Pontonia, a daughter of Dolph, Miles, colored, poisoned her father and three brothers. Two of the brothers died, and the third brother and father are not expected to recover.

Portland Police Court.

George Day, was charged with abusive language by Mrs. Burt. The examination showed that both had been playing the same game, and the case was dismissed on Day paying \$2.50 costs.

Jas. and Charles Kennedy, David and Easton Smith, Marshal and Chester Akerly, were each fined \$2 for throwing stones at Frederick Cameron, of Indianapolis.

City Police Court.

John Curran charged with lying drunk in the old Burying Ground was allowed to go.

The case of J. W. Roop, of the Central House for selling liquor without license was again postponed till Monday morning.

A Dying Wish.

To try Durock Blood Bitters is often expressed by some sufferer upon whom all other treatment has failed. Marvelous results have often been obtained by the use of this grand restorative and purifying tonic under these circumstances.

The lobster fishery for the season on the Eastern coast of Cape Breton will close on Saturday next. Owing to bluster weather and scarcity of bait the catch is much below previous years. The lobsters, with the exception of one section of the coast, were found large, plentiful and in excellent condition.

Be Prepared.

Many of the worst attacks of cholera, morbus, cramps, dysentery and colic come suddenly in the night and the most speedy and prompt means must be used against them. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the remedy. Keep it at hand for emergencies. It never fails to cure or relieve.

A Sad Loss.

Loss of appetite and the attendant low spirits, dullness and debility, are of very frequent occurrence. Regulate the bowels and improve circulation and digestion by using Durock Blood Bitters whenever these symptoms are present.

AMERICANS AGITATED

OVER THE CANADIAN PACIFIC'S LATEST ACQUISITION.

Able to Defeat the Interstate Commerce Bill—No Discrimination Against American Vessels on the West Coast Canal.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—In the Senate today, Mr. Cullom offered a preamble and resolution reciting published statements that the Minneapolis & Sault Ste. Marie railroad and the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic railroads have passed into the control of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; that these two railroads control all the approaches to the bridge over the St. Marys river on the boundary line between the United States and Canada; that the ownership of that bridge is also in the Canadian Pacific; and that by virtue of this monopoly the Canadian Pacific operated in the interest of a foreign Government, is able to ignore and defeat the operations of the Interstate Commerce bill, and directing the Committee on Interstate Commerce to enquire into these matters and whether any legislation is necessary to protect the interests of the people of the United States and to prevent the diversion of commerce from its legitimate and natural channels and to prevent the monopolizing of traffic by a foreign corporation. Mr. Morgan asked that the resolution go over till tomorrow as he desired to offer an amendment to it. It was so ordered.

OSWEGO, July 25.—Hon. Mr. Bowell, Minister of Customs, denies that there is any ground for the charges of discrimination against American vessels using Canadian canals, made in Washington.

There is no discrimination at all. All vessels from the same points to the same points are charged the same rates. All vessels bound east, whether Canadian or American or any other nationality, using the Welland Canal are charged the same rates, two cents per ton. If they pass down Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence canal to Montreal they are allowed a rebate of 18c per ton, but if they seek the seaboard by the American, instead of the Canadian route, no rebate is allowed. That is all that is to it. The rebate is intended to encourage shipments from the West to Europe by way of the St. Lawrence and Canadian ports instead of by American ports, and the rebate of 18c per ton on grain landed at Montreal is made to American vessels equally with Canadian.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—In the house today the communication received yesterday from the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the use of the Welland canal, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, was referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries with authority to that committee to report thereon at any time.

ALL FOUR DROWNED.

A Whole Family of Boys Lose Their Lives Together.

MONTREAL, Que., July 25. Four boys, aged 6, 8, 10 and 12 years respectively, were jumping on logs that were floating in the L'Assomption river, near Gallatin bridge, L'Assomption, today when suddenly the youngest of the four fell into the water. His cries were heard by one of his brothers, who ran to rescue him, but in his effort he lost his balance, and he, too, fell in. The two other boys rushed to the spot, but their weight caused the log upon which they were standing to turn over, and thus all four were in the water. In another moment all the logs had jammed together over the heads of the boys, making a roof, which rendered their escape from drowning impossible, and the crowd which soon gathered recovered only four dead bodies, which were found about one hour after the accident. The father of the children, a widower, was completely distracted when he heard the sad news.

A Wild Girl.

There is in an Ottawa jail a girl with a rather romantic history. The girl is fifteen years of age and her family came originally from the Upper Ottawa district. The family went some years ago to the prairie states where this girl was brought up from infancy, without any ideas of civilization. Some months ago word was received by some of her relatives at Ottawa that she had grown up quite a fine girl and they sent for her. She arrived at Ottawa and nothing has been able to tame her. A brother, who had not seen her since she was an infant, heard of her by accident and has been doing all he can to check her wandering disposition. He placed her in a convent, but the high walls of that place were no obstacle to her regaining the liberty which she prizes over all things. She can scale them like a cat. There is no harm in the girl except what seems the result of her early teaching, and it is a pity no place can be found for her but in jail. The child can not be looked on as a criminal though her ideas of meum and tuum are very vague and her mental capacity none of the strongest. Her brother, who is trying to do all he can for her, was highly complimented by the Ottawa police magistrate for the effort he was making in her behalf.

SKINNER'S Carpet Warerooms

Elegant Wilton Carpets, with 5-8 Borders to Match; Beautiful Brussels Carpets, New Colorings, 5-8 Borders to Match; Tapestry in Brussels Designs, 5-8 Borders to Match; A magnificent line of Curtains, in all the New Makes, viz., Madras, India Crape, Chenille, Burmah, Turcoman, etc. Spring Stock Complete in every Department. As my stock is direct from the Manufacturers I can guarantee quality. Prices as low as last year notwithstanding advance in England.

A. O. SKINNER, 58 King Street.

Maritime Lead & Saw Works.

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SIMEON JONES, BREWER.

ALE & PORTER IN WOOD & BOTTLE. Hogsheads, Barrels, Half-Barrels and Kegs. QUART AND PINT BOTTLES.

HATS. HATS.

MANKS & CO., Are now showing the following makes of Hats in all the latest styles: BILL DRESS HATS, STIFF FELT HATS, FLEXIBLE FELT HATS.

Plange Brim Hats, Soft Felt Hats, Crush Hats. In Light, Medium and Dark Colors. Also children's Straw Hats in Gipsy, Sailor and other Fashionable Shapes. MANKS & Co., 57 King Street.

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Cleaned in a superior manner at Ungar's Steam Laundry, 32 WATERLOO STREET.

FURNITURE ALL CLASSES! ALL PRICES!

PARLOR SUITS: HAIR CLOTH, TAPESTRY, RAW SILK, BROCADELLE, MOHAIR and SILK PLUSH. BEDROOM SETS: BIRCH, ASH, CHERRY, WALNUT and MAHOGANY.

Cheffoilers, Wardrobes, Bookcases and Desks, Music Cabinets, Sideboards, Hall Racks, &c. Rattan and Reed Chairs, Carpet Rockers. Also, a complete assortment of CHEAP GOODS. CALL, EXAMINE AND COMPARE.

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BUILDERS' HARDWARE: A full line of above in LOCKS, HINGES, KNOBS, GLASS, NAILS, PAINTS, OILS, and the numerous goods comprised in this Department. HOUSEKEEPERS' HARDWARE: In TINWARE, AGATEWARE, KITCHENWARE, FIRE IRONS, COAL VASES, DISH COVERS, &c., &c.

PLATED WARE: Best SPOONS, FORKS, &c., in many designs: CASTERS, CAKE BASINS, BUTTER COOLERS, ICE PITCHERS, and a variety of other articles. A large stock always on hand: FINE CUTLERY, Table and Pocket: SILVER GOODS, FANCY GOODS, &c.

Call and Examine our Stock. Prices as Low as any in the Season. SPORTING GOODS, suitable for the Season. Wholesale and Retail.

Advertisement for Durock Blood Bitters, describing its benefits for various ailments like cholera, dysentery, and general weakness.





ST. JOHN'S MERCHANTS.

Continued from First Page. Captain reports,—on the 8 Oct. off Cape Antonio I was boarded by a boat manned with 7 men from a schooner of 50 tons, armed with cutlasses and long Spanish knives, who drove the crew below, leaving the mate and cook to work the vessel with 2 of the ruffians threatening their lives; same time ordered me below, beating me with a cutlass, and 2 of the ruffians followed down demanding the money I obtained for my cargo. I replied, the cargo was not sold when I sailed from Jamaica; they said that story would not do, and instantly seizing me by the throat, threatened to put an end to my existence if I did not give them the money. I still persisted there was none. They called for the cook's axe and broke up the after lockers, when unfortunately they found £40. I begged them for it, telling them it was my own, they said they would take nothing that belonged to me if I would give them the vessel's money. I still persisted there was no more, the chief of the gang then went on deck and sent one down more comrades seized me again saying repeatedly, give me your money or I will kill you. By this time I was nearly speechless, and pointed to the money that was on the table; they told me I lied, attempting to stab me, then left me a few minutes to recover my breath. I was then ordered on deck, and forward, where a rope was placed about my neck, saying, if I did not give up the money quickly they would hang me. I persisted again, they had all that was on board; they immediately hoisted me 2 or 3 feet from the deck beating me most cruelly with a cutlass; after remaining up for some time, they lowered me down, when not being able to stand, they hauled me about the deck with the rope around my neck, jumped on me and kicked me in a barbarous manner. They then sent the mate forward, who fell on his knees, begging for his life. By this time I recovered myself and heard them order the cook below, saying they would kill him if he did not tell where the money was; he replied he knew nothing about it. The ruffians then left us about noon; they took from us the sternboard, gaff topsails, colors, speaking trumpet, spare rope, blocks, also my watch, and my clothes and the mate's and seaman's. The pirates then stood in for the land. I spoke the brig "Marathon" from Jamaica for Ireland, which was a mile to leeward and informed the captain of my misfortune. Shortly after the pirates made for the brig, fired several musket shots, and ordered them to send their boat and be quick about it; they then boarded the brig with 10 or 12 men, detained her 3 hours. Sept. 28 1821. Robert, Baxter master, Jamaica, 40 days—reports on the 24 Aug. Cape Antonio bearing S. E. distant 3 miles, was boarded by two piratical schooners who drove all hands below and commenced searching and plundering. The money amounting to £1000 was soon discovered, which they took, and after robbing Mrs. Cockburn a lady passenger of 275 in cash, her gold watch, all her wearing apparel etc., amounting to over £200, they drove the captain forward and attempted to hang him, and while defending himself received seven stabs in different parts of his body, they also plundered the captain and crew of the whole of their clothing. Their depredations became at length an intolerable nuisance, and such an injury to trade that their extinction was actively undertaken by the British and American governments; they were pursued and hunted down in all directions, the prisoners captured were carried into Jamaica, where after a speedy trial they were changed in batches often a dozen at a time. In consequence of this vigorous policy the high seas soon became comparatively safe, but for a long period the traders were annoyed and plundered by sail boats which harbored in the numerous creeks and lagoons on the coast of Cuba, and suddenly sallied out and boarded any vessel which had the misfortune to be in their vicinity. The gradual use of steam power in the Navy however, completely broke up this nefarious business. The following accounts are interesting as showing the first efforts to deal in earnest with the freebooters. "Nov. 17, 1821. Capt. Stow of the brig, Hammond informs us that a steamboat had arrived at Matanzas from Havana with information that the N. S. brig, Enterprise had on board about 100 pirates as prisoners taken from several vessels he had captured.—Capt. Stow further informs us that every vessel that arrives off Matanzas is robbed by pirates.—

A FAIR BATHER.

The loveliest Nymph at Narragansett this season. By far the loveliest and most picturesque bather at Narragansett this summer is a widow, a very young and charming widow, it is true, yet still a widow. The next most lovely bather is undoubtedly her little daughter, three years old. When Mrs. O'Donnell runs down the sands holding her little daughter by the hand the charming picture which they make fixes the attention of everybody who happens to be on the beach. Few women look well in bathing costume, but Mrs. O'Donnell belongs to that fortunate few. When prepared for her daily bath and after emerging from the water also, she looks quite as chic, as trim and as pretty as she does in any other of her bewitching costumes she assumes during the course of the day and the evening. Her bathing outfit consists of trousers a la Turc with a corresponding waist and a jaunty skirt falling briefly over the trousers, all of dark navy blue in color. Her stockings are of a lighter blue, and meet the trousers immediately below the knee. The waist is a blouse with a rolling white collar fastened at the throat by a white knot tied in sailor fashion. The sleeves are short, disclosing the roundness and plumpness of her arms. She wears no bandanna, as she has no fear of the effect of the salt water on her hair. The dainty costume worn by her little girl emphasizes the handsome and stylish costume the mother wears, by reason of the contrast both in the color and the cut of the garment. It is of flannel in combination of white and pale pink at times, and on other occasions consists of a little white jersey with pantaloons of ivory white, with no suspicion of color save that furnished by the roundness of the little one's pink and dainty toes. Mrs. O'Donnell is the most intrepid swimmer at the pier. She plunges into the water with the little midget in her arms, half crying and half pleased, and after giving the youngest a bath, strikes her beyond the breakers for the life-raft. No other lady swimmer here is half so daring, and few swimmers among the men are as expert. When she starts for the shore and leaves the life-raft behind her it is no uncommon thing for some of her numerous admirers to challenge her for a race, in which contests the chances always are that she will come in first leaving the representative of the stronger sex discomfited and defeated. The lovely widow is now but twenty-five years old. She is somewhat under five feet in height and weighs 130 pounds. She lost her husband three years ago a year after their marriage. She is a decided blonde, with a perfect oval face and blue eyes. She wears her golden yellow hair coiled high on the head, with a fluffy bang adorned by a bewitching little sailor hat plainly banded. Her dress is all peculiarly chic and stylish and she enjoys the distinction of having the only Connemara cloak at Narragansett this year, a fact which has driven every other woman into the depths of envious despair. She is frank and jolly in manner, bright and quick in conversation and has scores of admirers. Mrs. O'Donnell has been coming to Narragansett Pier now six years. She came here first with her mother, Mrs. Thompson, of New York and stopped at the Mathewson this year and will shortly be joined by her very pretty sister, also a blonde, Mrs. Alfred Norris, of Philadelphia. In New York Mrs. O'Donnell resides at the Langham Hotel.

Causing An Impression.

Many cures made by R. B. B. have been those of chronic sufferers known throughout the district through the very fact of their having been afflicted for years. This naturally creates a strong impression in favor of this valuable family medicine. The municipal council of Paris has granted the ground upon which to construct the Jovis Atlantic balloon. An Old Time Favorite. The season of green fruits and summer drinks is the time when the worst forms of cholera morbus and bowel complaints prevail. As a safeguard, Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry should be kept at hand. 30 years it has been the most reliable remedy.

FREE.

All notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths in the City of St. John will be inserted in this column free of charge.

BIRTHS.

MCCORMICK—July 26th, the wife of R. W. McCormick, of a son. HOW—At Shelburne, N. S., on the 15th inst, the wife of Rev. H. How, of a son. MEYER—At Halifax, July 21st, the wife of Paul J. Meyer, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

FWLER-CARILL—At the Baptist church, Middle Sackville, July 17th, by the Rev. Joseph Murray, M. A., assisted by the Rev. William E. Hall, Francis Fowler, Esq., of Hammond Vale, and J. ANNE CARILL, youngest daughter of the late Charles Carill, Esq., of Sackville, New Brunswick.

DIED.

COPP—At his late residence, 67 Orange street, on the 27th July, after a lingering and painful illness, WILLIAM COPP, in the 66th year of his age, leaving one son and a daughter to mourn their loss. WARK—Suddenly, on Wednesday, July 26th, JAMES K. WARK.

JOURNAL OF SHIPPING.

Port of St. John. ARRIVED. July 28—Sch Nell, 115, Parry, Boston, J. F. Watson, bal. Sea Sea Flower, 60, Thompson, Mesquah. CLEARED. July 28—Sch Hunter, 121, Morry, New York, J. Sch Arlt, 24, Faraworth, New York, S. T. King & Sch Kettle, 50, Price, New York, E. B. Colwell, 140, Sch Alwreth.

Canadian Ports.

ARRIVED. At Hillsboro, 24th inst, sch Harvath Carleton, 24th, from Boston, and Mary F. Pike, Mitchell, from Eastport. CLEARED. At Hillsboro, 25th inst, sch Resolution, Barreau, for Boston. SAILED. From Halifax, 26th inst, bark Glenola, Hayden, for Liverpool.

British Ports.

ARRIVED. At Harwich, 26th inst, bark Heinrich Bjorn, Nysten, hence. At Rotterdam, 26th inst, bark Carl Johan, from Dalhousie, 26th inst, star Edward, Lorrain, hence, ship Hector, Forbes, from Liverpool; bark Linator, Bondie, from Chatham. At Montserrat, 26th inst, ship Lucania, Gibson, from New York. At Harwich, 26th inst, bark Electra, Jones, from Manila. At Liverpool, 26th inst, ship Queen, Coffin, from Montserrat. At Liverpool, 26th inst, bark Hiawatha, Melville, from Boston. At Liverpool, 26th inst, bark Concordia, Jaenen, from Liverpool. At London, 26th inst, ship British Queen, Peter, from Chatham; bark Avoca, Mitchell, from New York. SAILED. From Whitehaven, 27th inst, brig Jambo, Webb, for Boston; 28th inst, bark Sagana, Gordon, for Liverpool; 28th inst, bark Labrador, Lawther, for Liverpool. At Liverpool, 28th inst, bark Twilight, Dunn, for this port. From Liverpool, 28th inst, ship Morning Light, Legg, for Cape Town. From London, 28th inst, bark Avoca, Porter, for Philadelphia.

Foreign Ports.

ARRIVED. At New York, 25th inst, brig Adie Benson, Curry, from Baltimore; sch Minnie C Taylor, Quinlan, hence. At Boston, 27th inst, bark Alicia, Dakin, from Cardiff. At Rotterdam, 26th inst, ship Beethoven, Smith, from Perth Amboy. At Rotterdam, 26th inst, schs Anna Corriar, Welch, and J. P. Ames, Crocker, from Montserrat. At Liverpool, 26th inst, bark Bay Chalmar, At Vineyard Haven, 26th inst, schs B. & Booth, from New York. At Harwich, 26th inst, ship Governor Wilmore, from New York. At Harwich, 26th inst, bark Karak, Morrill, from New York. At Harwich, 26th inst, ship Riato, Gison, from Philadelphia. At Portland, 26th inst, sch Emulator, Denrick, from Baltimore. At Boston, 26th inst, sch Playfair, Adams, hence. CLEARED. At Philadelphia, 26th inst, bark Sarah B. Cann, Wetmore, for Stettin; Savannah, Coleman, for New York. At New York, 26th inst, brig Adria, Weldon, from Philadelphia. At Liverpool, 26th inst, bark Mary O Bennett, for Sackville. At Boston, 26th inst, bark Conway, Anderson, from Montserrat; schs Speedwell, Missop, John, for Montserrat; schs Spowell, Missop, John, for Montserrat; schs Spowell, Missop, John, for Montserrat. At Liverpool, 26th inst, bark Purdy, Perry, and Merris Purdy, Harris, for this port; bark Superior, Lewis, for Harwich. At Portland, 26th inst, sch Annie O Cameron, Monson. SAILED. From Delaware Breakwater, 26th inst, ship Joe H. Scamall, from Philadelphia for Higo. From New York, 26th inst, ship Esther Roy, Roy, for Liverpool.

Spoken.

July 18th, lat 49 54, lon 30 46, bark Boston, from Liverpool for Baltimore.

Memoiranda.

Passed Anier, 14th inst, ship Selkirk, Crow, from New York for Yokohama; bark Emille J. Bory, from Singapore for New York; 17th inst, ship Troop, Purves, from Cuba for New York; bark W. Jones, Crosby, from New York for Manila. Bark Heinrich Bjorn, Nysten, which arrived at Harwich 21st inst from St. John, encountered heavy weather and lost a portion of her deckload. SQUARE-RIGGED VESSELS BOUND TO ST. JOHN. STANLEY. Gunner, 115, at London, July 24. Hump, 113, from Havana, Matanzas and July 18. Porto, 100, from Liverpool via Porto Rico, sailed July 21. MARGUERITE. Lennie, 84, from Gloucester, sailed July 21. Ashlow, 67, from Dublin, sailed July 21. Arletta, 51, from Glasgow, sailed July 21. Calliope, 180, from Dublin, sailed July 21. David Taylor, 50, from Glasgow Bay, sailed July 21. Pinnaclegger, 68, from Liverpool, sailed June 29. George B. Jones, 41, from Liverpool, 24th July 2. Kevlin, 100, from Valparaiso, sailed May 17. Oliver Emery, 60, at Cape Bay, July 21. TWILIGHT. From Londonderry July 22nd. SUNDAY. Alshyth, 218, from Halifax via Sydney, sailed July 21. Adria, 34, from Sydney, sailed July 20. Belle Star, 10, from London, sailed June 20. Duke of the North, 236, from Barbadoes via Antigua, sailed July 21. Spooner, 210, from Sydney, sailed July 10. Lavinia, from Cork, sailed July 10.

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