THE WATCHMAN.

VOL. II. SAINT JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1877. NO. 43

New Advertisements.

C. FLOOD'S

PIANOFORTE & ORGAN WAREROOMS,

NO. 87 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

ORGANS

by the Mason & Hamlin and Smith American Company.

The leading and best established Manufacturers on the Continent.

The Mason & Hamlin has the only Organ given First Rank with Medal at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, 1876.

These Instruments have 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 so also for

Parlor and Church Harmonium now in use; They are to be found in every Town and Village in Canada and 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 when requested.

Instruments sold on instalments and exchanged.

Sheet Music Books and General Musical Merchandise. dec 9

GOLDEN BALL CORNER PHARMACY,

Just received:—

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM,
Ayer's Sarsaprilla,
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
Mott's Cough Syrup,
Hall's Honey of Hoarhound and Tar,
Brown's Ext. Ginger;

Together with a full assortment of **Drugs, Medicines and Perfumes.**

E. G. BLAKSLEE.
nov11 Cor. Union and Sydney streets.

DENTAL NOTICE.

George P. Caldwell, M. D., D. M. D.,

(HALL'S BUILDING,)

Cor. King and Germain Sts., St. John, N. B.

June 30 1y

SKATES! SKATES!

C. G. BERRYMAN,

11 CHARLOTTE STREET.

ENGLISH, AMERICAN AND DOMESTIC SKATES, in variety, comprising

Acme,
Whelpley,
Marsden,
Wood Top, (Men's)
Wood Top (Ladies)
Long Reach.

Narrow and Broad Strap, Buckles, Gimblets, Screws, etc.
Extra parts and Screws for Acme Skates.
Skates Ground and Polished in first-class style.
dec16

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.

Call and Examine.

WE would call attention to our stock of WOOL KNIT GOODS, which we are offering at an immense reduction:

LADIES' PROMENADE SCARFS, in White, Navy Blue and Cardinal Red. These goods are clean and fresh and are really a splendid lot.
CHILDREN'S POLKAS, GAITERS and TIES;
MENS' CARDIGAN JACKETS;
LINEN GLOVES and MITTS, KNITTED VESTS;
We wish the public to understand that the reduction on these goods is genuine.
We have also in stock Matalasse Braid and Buttons, Smallware, Trimmings and Gent's Furnishing goods;
Cardinal Red Silk Scarfs in great variety.
A few doors below Hanington's drug store.

SCOTT & BINNING,
dec30 38 King street.

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE.

PATENT ADJUSTABLE SCHOOL FURNITURE.

The Cheapest Approved Desks and Seats.

HAVING been adopted in the following Schools, with satisfactory results:—

COUNTY OF SAINT JOHN.
Winter Street School, Portland; Indiantown School, Portland; Spurr's Cove School, Lancaster School, Dr. Wiggins' College, City of St. John; Coldbrook School.
WESTMORLAND CO.
Dorchester School (2 lots), Sackville Academy.
NORTHUMBERLAND CO.
Newcastle School.
KENT CO.
Richibucto Grammar School.
KING'S CO.
Penobsquis School, Long Reach School, Cambridge School, Springfield School, Hammond School, Greenwich School.
NOVA SCOTIA.
Digby School, Round Hill (Annapolis) School, Annapolis School, Kentville School, Amherst School, Canning School, Nappan School.
Dr. Rand for Training School, Fredericton.
St. John's, Newfoundland.
Will forward photograph and price list on application.
A large assortment of Household Furniture, wholesale and retail, at low prices.

C. E. BURNHAM & CO.,
jan20 95 Germain street, St. John, N. B.

1877.

International Steamship Company.

Winter Arrangement.

ONE TRIP! A WEEK!

ON and after JANUARY 4th, the splendid sea-going steamer "New Brunswick," D. [illegible] S. Hall, master, will leave Reed's Point Wharf

Every Thursday Morning, at 8 o'clock,

for Eastport and Portland.

Returning will leave Portland every MONDAY, at 6 o'clock p. m., or after the arrival of the noon train from Boston, for Eastport and St. John, until further notice.

No claims for allowance after goods leave the warehouse.

Freight received on Wednesday only, up to 6 o'clock p. m.

H. W. CHISHOLM,
jan13 AGENT.

RAISINS!

TO ARRIVE by schr. Welcome Home:—300 boxes London Layer RAISINS, Choice Fruit. Will be sold low.

GILBERT BENT,
feb3 South Wharf.

New Advertisements.

ANCHOR LINE.

UNITED STATES and British Mail Steamers, sailing **Every Saturday** to and from New York and Glasgow (via Londonderry), and **every alternate Saturday** to and from New York and London.

GLASGOW SERVICE.

From New York.		From Glasgow.
Sat. Jan. 20, " 10 a. m.	CALIFORNIA.	Sat. Dec. 30.
Sat. Jan. 27, " 2 p. m.	ETHIOPIA.	Sat. Jan. 6.
Sat. Feb. 3, " 9 a. m.	VICTORIA.	Sat. Jan. 13.
Sat. Feb. 10, " 2 p. m.	BOLIVIA.	Sat. Jan. 20.
Sat. Feb. 17, " 8 a. m.	ALSATIA.	Sat. Jan. 27.
Sat. Feb. 24, " 2 p. m.	ANCHORIA.	Sat. Feb. 3.

LONDON SERVICE.

From New York.		From London.
Sat. Jan. 27, " 2 p. m.	ELYSIA.	Sat. Jan. 6.
Sat. Feb. 10, " 2 p. m.	ITALIA.	Sat. Jan. 20.
Sat. Feb. 24, " 2 p. m.	UTOPIA.	Sat. Feb. 3.

Steamers sail from Piers 20 and 21 N. R.,

RATES OF PASSAGE.—Payable in United States Currency.

BY THE GLASGOW STEAMERS:—

Cabin (according to location of Berth), - $65 to $80.
Excursion Tickets, good for one year, - $120 to $140.
Intermediate $35. Steerage $28.

BY THE LONDON STEAMERS:—

Cabin (according to location of Berth) - $55 to $70.
Excursion Tickets, good for one year, - $100 to $120.
Intermediate $35. Steerage $28.

We have also much pleasure in announcing to importers and the public generally, that the sailings of this splendid line of Steamers for Halifax and Saint John for the ensuing Spring have been arranged as follows, viz:—

From Glasgow.	"SIDONIAN,"	From Liverpool.
Saturday, 10th Mar.		Wednesday, 14th Mar.
	"ALEXANDRIA,"	
Saturday, 24th Mar.		Wednesday, 28th Mar.

To be followed by first-class Steamers throughout the season.

From London: "Dorian," Friday, March 9.
" " "Tyrian," Friday, March 30.

(unless prevented by unforseen circumstances.)

The above steamers being well known in the trade, and considerable care having been taken in fixing the sailing dates, we beg to solicit from Importers their undivided support.

To Bill of Lading will be granted to all the principal points in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Freight taken on as favorable terms as by any other first-class Trans-Atlantic Steamship Line.

No Bill of Lading will be signed for a less sum than half a guinea.

Parties desirous of bringing out their friends should make application to the subscribers who will grant Certificates of Passage from any place in England, Ireland or Scotland to Saint John, N. B., which are good for twelve months.

Drafts issued payable on presentation in sums from £1 upwards.

	RATES OF PASSAGE.	
Cabin,	. . .	12 Guineas.
Steerage,	. . .	30 Dollars.

For Plans of Cabins, Passage Tickets, Drafts or any further information apply to or address Henderson Brothers, 6 Union street, Glasgow; 17 Water street, Liverpool; 19 Leadenhall street, London, E. C.; 20 Foyle street, Londonderry; 3 Rue Scribe, Paris; 96 Washington street, Chicago; 7 Bowling Green, New York, and T. & S. DeWolf & Son, Halifax, or in Saint John to

SCAMMELL BROTHERS,
19 Smyth street.

LONDON HOUSE,

WHOLESALE.

STEAMERS CASPIAN AND SARMATIAN.

DECEMBER 27, 1876.

2 CASES

MATALASSE BRAIDS.

1 CASE

MATALASSE MANTLE BUTTONS.

1 CASE

WOOL FRINGES AND TRIMMINGS.

1 CASE MARSHALL'S THREADS.

1 CASE I. R. BRACES.

1 CASE CORSETS.

1 CASE SCOTCH YARNS.

1 CASE HABERDASHERY, ASSORTED.

DANIEL & BOYD.
dec30

Portland Foundry.

JOSEPH McAFEE,

(Late ANGUS McAFEE,)

WAREHOUSE:

Main Street, - Portland, St. John, N. B.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

MANUFACTURER OF

COOKING STOVES,

SHIP, PARLOR AND OFFICE STOVES,

MILL CASTINGS.

Ship Windlasses, Capstans, and Ship Castings of all kinds made to order.

PAYNE & FRAZER'S PATENT SHIP PUMP, with Copper Chambers.

Lead Scuppers and Water Closets, and all Goods in my line for Ships' use.

Work done to order with quick despatch.
july29 1y

NOVELTIES

IN

Ladies' Silk Scarfs,

LADIES'

SCARF AND CUFF PINS,

IN NEW DESIGNS.

Tidy Pins to match Furniture.

WOVEN INITIALS for working clothing, and STAMPED WORK, of which we have a full stock.

A. MACAULAY,
feb10 61 CHARLOTTE STREET.

COAL! COAL!

Having Stored on RANKIN'S WHARF, PORTLAND,

400 CHALDRONS OF

Springhill and Joggins Coal

I am prepared to supply parties at the ve y Lowest Market Rates.

jan27 1m A. R. FERGUSON.

New Advertisements.

WHAT THEY SAY OF IT! A FEW FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—There are but few preparations of medicines which have withstood the impartial judgment of the people for any great length of time. One of these is Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Read the following and be convinced:—Thos. Robinson, Burnham Centre, P. Q., writes, "I have been afflicted with rheumatism for the last ten years, and have tried many remedies without any relief, until I tried Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and since then have had no attack of it. I would recommend it to all."—J. H. Earl, Hotel Keeper, West Shefford, P. Q., writes, "I have been troubled with liver complaint for several years, and have tried different medicines with little or no benefit, until I tried Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which gave me immediate relief, and I would say that I have used it since with the best effect. No one should be without it. I have tried it on my horses in cases of cuts, wounds, etc., and think it equally as good for horses as for man."—A. Mayhew, Merchant, Warkworth, writes, "I have sold some hundreds of bottles of Eclectric Oil, and it is pronounced by the public 'one of the best medicines they have ever used;' it has done wonders in healing and relieving pain, sore throats, etc., and is worthy of the greatest confidence."—Joseph Rosan, Township Percy, writes, "I was persuaded to try Thomas' Eclectric Oil for a lame knee which troubled me for three or four years, and I never found anything like it for curing lameness. It is a great public benefit."—A. W. Hamilton, Warkworth, writes, "For weeks I was troubled with a swelled ankle, which annoyed me very much. Mr. Mayhew of this place induced me to try Eclectric Oil, and before one bottle was used I was cured. It is a most remarkable medicine."

S. N. THOMAS PHELPS, N. Y.,
And NORTHRUP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont.,
Sole Agents for the Dominion.

NOTE.—*Eclectric*—Selected and Electrized.

READ CAREFULLY.

Samuel Osborne, Sophiasburg, says:—"I was affected with Dyspepsia for four years, arrain my lungs becoming affected towards the last. I was induced to try the "Shoshones Remedy." After taking three or four bottles I felt much better, and gained strength rapidly, my health improved steadily and rapidly, and when I had taken three or four bottles more, I was quite restored to health and strength, and have experienced better health than for twenty years before. I had been under the treatment of physicians before, but never received any material aid until I used your remedy."

A McKay, Tyro, N. S., says:—"he was very bad with Liver Complaint, but used the 'Shoshones Remedy,' and in a month he was well as he had ever been in his life. I am now in business and wish you to send me three dozen by steamer."

A. Wood, Gloucester, says:—"That he tried the 'Remedy' for Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia with great success. I have also used the 'Shoshones Pills,' and find that they are exactly as I were tried."

Rev. John Scott says:—"Mr. McKenzie Botting suffered from an attack of rheumatism, and was unable last week without help; but after taking a few bottles of the 'Shoshones' was able to walk as well as ever."

Price of the Remedy in pint bottles $1; Pills 25 cents a box

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

CATARRH.

Constitutional CATARRH REMEDY.

CATARRH CANNOT BE CURED BY Snuffs, Washes or Local applications. It is a weakness of the constitution, developing itself in the nasal organs first, afterwards extending to the throat and lungs, ending generally in Consumption, if not checked by proper remedies. Pains in the head, back, loins and weakness in the kidneys, are its attendant diseases. More people have Catarrh than any other disease, children as well as adults. It is easily cured. Thousands of cases, some of forty years standing, have been entirely cured by using the GREAT CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH REMEDY. Price $1.00 per pack; for sale by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers. Send stamp for Treatise on Catarrh and Certificates to back the above, to

T. J. S. HARDING, Brockville, Ont.,
sep 30 1y Agent for the Dominion and Provinces.

Established 1865,

GILMORE & CO., Attorneys at Law,

Successors to Chipman, Hosmer & Co.,

629 F Street, Washington, D. C.

American and Foreign Patents.

Patents procured in all countries. NO FEES IN ADVANCE. No charge unless the patent is granted. No fees for making preliminary examinations. Special attention given to Interference Cases before the Patent Office. Extensions before Congress. Infringement Suits in different States, and all litigation appertaining to Inventions or Patents. SEND STAMP FOR PAMPHLET OF SIXTY PAGES.

United States Courts and Departments.

Claims prosecuted in the Supreme Court of the United States, Court of Claims, Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, Southern Claims Commission, and all classes of war claims before the Executive Departments.

Arrears of Pay and Bounty.

OFFICERS, SOLDIERS, and SAILORS of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the Government, of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp, and a full reply, after examination, will be given you free.

Pensions.

All OFFICERS, SOLDIERS, and SAILORS wounded ruptured, or injured in the late war, however slightly, can obtain a pension, many now receiving pensions are entitled to an *Increase*. Send stamp and information will be furnished free.

Claimants, whose attorneys have been suspended, will be gratuitously furnished with full information and proper papers on application to us.

As we charge no fee unless successful, stamps for return postage should be sent us.

United States General Land Office.

Contested Claims, Private Land Claims, Mining Pre-emption and Homestead Cases, prosecuted before the General Land Office and Department of the Interior.

Old Bounty Land Warrants.

We pay cash for them. Where assignments are imperfect we give instructions to perfect them.

Mail Contractors and others.

We act as attorneys for such in securing contracts, making collections, negotiating loans, and attending to all business confided to us.

Liberal arrangements made with attorneys in all classes of business.

Address GILMORE & CO.,
P. O. Box 44. *Washington, D. C.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November* 24, 1876.

I take pleasure in expressing my entire confidence in the *responsible* and *efficient* firm of the Law, Patent and Collection House of GILMORE & CO., of this city.

(GEO. H. H. WHITE,
(Cashier of the National Metropolitan Bank.)

INSURANCE.

Boston Marine Insurance Co

JANUARY 1, 1877.

CASH CAPITAL,.....$500,000.

Accounts Current for the Year 1876.

Amount insured,.....	$45,656,797.00
Premiums received,.....	962,939.91
Premiums earned and terminated,.....	$839,447.77
Interest,.....	33,839.86
Increase in valuation,.....	3,958.45
	$878,737.68
Losses paid and all known and supposed losses,	$414,246.68
Rebates, return premiums, reinsurance taxes, commissions and all other expenditures,.....	308,498.71
Net gain for the year,.....	156,012.29
	$878,737.68

Assets, Jan. 1, 1877.

Cash in Banks and Bankers' hands,.....	$364,249.98
$100,000 U. S. Bonds,.....	108,250.00
$79,000 City of Boston Bonds,.....	84,375.00
$27,000 City of Cambridge Bonds,.....	29,970.00
$27,000 Boston and Albany Railroad Bonds,.....	22,860.00
$10,000 City of Bangor Bonds,.....	10,450.00
$950 China Mutual Insurance Co. Scrip,.....	864.00
Loans secured by first mortgages,.....	168,700.00
Loans secured by collaterals,.....	94,800.00
Premium notes,.....	490,913.97
Unsettled premiums,.....	137,560.94
Accrued interest and other items,.....	5,644.31
	$1,374,561.20

Liabilities.

Losses due and unpaid,.....	None.
Losses contested,.....	None.
All known, reported, and supposed losses,....	$170,210.96
Premium on all risks not terminated at 100 p. c.,..	477,099.73
Capital stock paid in,.....	500,000.00
Net divisable surplus,.....	227,250.51
	$1,374,561.20

MARINE RISKS ONLY.

Certificates issued, payable in sterling, at counting house of **Messrs. BARING BROS. & CO.**, London, England.

THOS. H. LORD, Sec'y. R. R. FULLER, Pres.

New York Office, No. 67 Wall Street,
GEO. H. STETSON, Manager.

St. John Office, Smyth Street,
feb3 4i VROOM & ARNOLD, Agents.

Seeds! 1877. Seeds!

OUR SPRING SUPPLY OF

Vegetable and Flower Seeds

were stored yesterday, in good order and condition, having been obtained from the celebrated house of Carter & Co., the most reliable in the trade. These Seeds will not be opened at present, but purchasers in the city and country will please take notice, and give in their orders as early as they may require them put up.

J. CHALONER,
feb10 Cor. King and Germain streets.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,
February 15th, 1877.

The Inter-Colonial Railway.

Mr. DOMVILLE moved for a statement respecting the main brick sewer constructed through the station of the Intercolonial Railway at Moncton. He said all sorts of rumours could be heard, but there was no way in which it could be definitely ascertained how the work was done, unless from the correspondence which could be laid before the House.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE—It would be quite impossible to furnish all the gentleman asked; for instance, all the bricks in that drain could not be counted, but all the information possible would be given.

Mr. DOMVILLE moved for a statement respecting the building known as the general offices of the Inter-Colonial Railway. Mr. Domville, in asking for the information, did not intend that the Hon. Premier should count all the bricks, but merely wished for information on the subject. He thought he spoke in the interest of the Government—although not one of its supporters—when he asked for the information.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE would give as close a statement as could be procured, but, of course, owing to the extension of the period which it covered, it would take some time to prepare.

Mr. DOMVILLE moved for a statement of the expenditure incurred during the two years ending the 31st January, for furniture, etc., for the general offices of the Intercolonial Railway at Moncton. He said it was interesting to know all these matters, as well as all about the subject of the general manager riding about in a palace car, after the manner of the great railway magnates of the world. He also moved for a statement from the proper Intercolonial Railway officials respecting rails and other supplies on hand but not in use on 30th of June, 1875.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE.—The statement must necessarily be confined to the stock taken, owing to the extent of it. However, it would be difficult to have it ready by the time the House rose.

Mr. DOMVILLE said the Government had a peculiar way of harmonizing figures, but the reply of the Premier satisfied him. He moved for a statement respecting two dwelling houses erected during the past summer, at Moncton, for the use of the railway engineer and traffic superintendent of the Intercolonial Railway. Mr. Domville had seen these buildings himself, and knew their value. He had no objection to the superintendent having every luxury. These buildings had been erected without authority, and it had been stated that the superintendent had promised to put up a museum, but the House and the people should have something to say in the matter, and not have it said that it was Mr. Brydges that was doing this and that and the other. New Brunswick was always proud of the hon. member for Westmoreland, and now, it seemed, he was altogether ignored, to give place to Mr. Brydges.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said they were not only two houses, but nineteen; the rent of those two he had been no more than he paid for his own house.

Mr. DOMVILLE moved for a statement showing the work done in enlarging the railway water works at Moncton during 1876; also, for a statement of expenditures made in constructing a restaurant, and for other work done in the railway station yard at Moncton during the year 1876.

Mr. DOMVILLE moved for correspondence in reference to the defalcation of Albert Brush, late treasurer of the Intercolonial Railway.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE asked the hon. gentleman not to press the last motion. He was aware that some steps had been taken, which could not yet be made public.

Mr. DOMVILLE assented, and moved for a return of all accidents on the Intercolonial Railway since the 1st of July last.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE—The hon. gentleman will find that information in the Public Works report. Perhaps he has use of the last report.

Mr. DOMVILLE had looked in the report and had not found the information asked. He wanted particulars, in order to work up a case in which an elderly female [laughter] was concerned. She had been injured in an accident, and after the Government had agreed to pay the indemnity they suddenly turned about and refused to pay the bill.

Mr. DOMVILLE moved for the Order-in-Council and correspondence in regard to the appointment of Mr. Jas. McAllister to the position of Cashier of the Intercolonial Railway.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said the Ministry could not give anything except what was strictly a business matter, and that would be given.

Mr. DOMVILLE moved for a statement showing for each month of the two years ending the 31st of December, 1876, particulars in relation to the working and management of the Intercolonial Railway, as regards the mileage of each description of engine train, the gross working expenses. He moved this in order—

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE thought it would be impossible to do this, and that it would take a great many clerks. He did think the hon. gentleman should not make a motion involving so much expense. Every station would have to be visited on the whole line.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER did not believe it would be necessary to visit a single station. Any person who looked at the Public Works could see that the information asked could be easily given.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE—It could be done but will take much time.

Mr. DOMVILLE asked if they could not be got this session.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said he allowed the motion to pass in order to afford the fullest information, but in order to qualify himself, he would have to ask explanations regarding some of them.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON said orders of the House, being a sacred thing, should be obeyed. The Premier had either to accept them in their fullness or reject them altogether.

It being six o'clock, the House took recess.

AFTER RECESS,

Mr. DOMVILLE moved for correspondence in relation to any offers for bridge superstructure, &c., on the Intercolonial Railway since the 31st December, 1875; for a statement of expenditure incurred in changing the gauge of the Intercolonial Railway; for a statement showing the names, ages, &c., of all persons, except ordinary mechanics and laborers, in the service of the Intercolonial Railway on the 31st of March, 1876.

Mr. DOMVILLE moved for a statement giving a full epitome of all offers or tenders made from the 30th of June, 1875, to the 31st of December, 1876, to any authorized official of the Intercolonial Railway, for certain principal supplies, and for any description of work usually done by contract; for a statement of the names and addresses of the firms or individuals supplying stores or materials for the use of the Intercolonial Railway during the two years ending the 31st of December, 1876, &c., and for a statement giving a general description and the cost of each of the works of the Intercolonial Railway not chargeable to ordinary maintenance, which have been constructed during the two years ending the 31st of December, 1876, &c.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said, in regard to the latter, that all was, he believed, included in the Engineer's report.

Mr. DOMVILLE moved for a statement respecting the officers of the Intercolonial Railway insured with the Guarantee Company of Canada, &c. He made this motion because officials considered it a grievance to be insured at their own expense, particularly as they received no intimation of where they were insured.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said the officials insured themselves by way of guarantee. The Government did not insure them.

Mr. DOMVILLE moved for a statement showing the arrangement for insuring the employes of the Intercolonial Railway against accidents, &c.; and for a statement of particulars in regard to the traffic of the Intercolonial Railway for each of the six months preceding the first of January last, &c. He said, in making this motion, that he thought much injustice had been done to the Lower Provinces, the rates charged not being in proportion to the demand of the Province. Nearly three times the rate was charged for the carrying of flour in the Province of that exacted from a place called Drumbo, in the far west. Discriminatory rates were charged, which placed one more at advantage to another. He had been informed that there had been no less than fifteen different tariffs. Perhaps the Government were not aware of the grievances of the Provinces.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said this return would take several months to make. If the member would put in the word "approximate" he would be happy to furnish such a statement.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL said the member for King's had referred to traffic from the west. He desired to speak of the return traffic. He might complain of the placing of a tariff of 25 cents on a barrel of flour from Picton to Halifax per car, and carrying it all the way from the west for 25 cents, but what he did complain of was, that while the road was built for the benefit of the eastern province, it was run in the interests of the people of the west far more than in those of the east, which latter, however, was cheaper for wheat, corn and flour, but when it came to a question of sending traffic from east to west, in his own county, there were over four hundred people engaged in catching fish for the United States; and if the tariffs were made to suit the people, this would all come by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk, whereas it went by the Intercolonial to St. John only, and thence by steamship to Boston and New York. He did not say this to blame the Government, but to call their attention to what was possibly attributed to the officials. Whilst securing traffic from the west, care should be taken to place matters in such a footing that cars should not go empty, but should take return cargoes to the east, which could not be done unless more favorable rates were established.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said the Grand Trunk rates to Portland were almost the same to Portland as to Riviere du Loup, and hence Government had to divide the rate. He was sorry that vessels had been driven off the route. As to the carriage of fish in summer, it could only be done by a refrigerator car, but he would give instructions to have, if possible, arrangements made for the winter traffic. He thanked the member for Northumberland for his suggestions on this matter.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER was glad to know that the Government was growing wiser every day. It was constantly alleged in former times that the old Government were working the railway to a decided disadvantage to the country. When the present Government entered into power, it was announced that the Government was to place the road on a commercial basis. He had all the time ventured to controvert the trumpet-tongued assertion of the Government. He, at a former time, had been, and was now, prepared to show that the Government had lost $100,000 to the country. He showed that the result of the Government's policy had been to drive traffic from the country which it would take years to bring back. He was gratified to know, however, that the bitter experience had not been thrown away upon the Government—experience bitter, at all events, to that portion of the country where the trade had been injured.

Mr. DOMVILLE moved for a statement respecting all persons appointed to any office or place, except that of laborer, in connection with the construction and management of the Intercolonial Railway during the year ending the 31st of December, 1876, &c.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE must decline to give the names of persons at whose instance the appointments were made; such was never done.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER said the Premier had more than once said how much better it would be to remove appointments on the railway from political influence. It would be interesting to see how far this political influence had been brought into requisition. He presumed the present Government had been no more removed from political influences than other persons.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said that Mr. Carvell had complained that under the old system appointees had been obliged to belong to certain associations; this had been avoided. Capability had been the principal qualification for appointment. It was true that sometimes they were recommended by persons, but the main qualification was capability; no political pressure was allowed to be exercised. Government had made its appointments, and was responsible for them, and he could not submit to the House private letters addressed to the Government.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER said the report of the Government engineer, who had inspected the road soon after this Government came into power, showed that the officials of the road had been appointed not by any means on account of politics; but in regard to the appointment of Mr. McAllister by the present Government, the correspondence, he ventured to say, would show the most disgraceful tactics, and that the Minister of Marine had, by political influences, been compelled to drive out one official to make room for him, to the scandal of the Government.

Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN denied that he had ever given such instructions as had been imputed to him by the Premier in regard to the appointment of certain members of secret political organizations.

Mr. DOMVILLE mentioned the appointment of a politician as an operator on the line, who was not, at the time, and was not, at the present time, able to operate or telegraph a word. He mentioned certain other instances, to show why the correspondence should be brought down.

The motion passed, certain private letters not being asked for.

Mr. DOMVILLE moved for a statement showing amounts paid to each of the newspaper proprietors for advertising done in connection with the Intercolonial Railway, during the year ending the 31st December, 1876, &c.; for a statement showing the monthly sale of season and commutation tickets at each station of the Intercolonial Railway, for the eighteen months preceding the 31st of December last, and for a statement giving full information as to the arrangement between the Government or their representatives, and the Pullman Palace Car Company, by which their cars are run on the Intercolonial Railway, &c.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said Government had a contract with the Pullman Company, which would be brought down; it provided for wear and tear of cars, repairs to which were done in the Government shops.

Mr. DOMVILLE said the motion sought to find out the cost of mileage in certain cases.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE—I can't do it; it is impossible. If the hon. gentleman altered it so that a statement "as far as possible" was asked, he had no objection to give it.

Mr. DOMVILLE having modified the motion, it was carried.

Mr. DOMVILLE moved for copies of any arrangement made between the Government Railways and the Grand Trunk Railway Company, for the interchange of cars and the transportation of passengers and freight. He also moved for a statement showing the various tariffs for carriage of freight on the Intercolonial Railway, in operation since the 1st of January, 1875, &c. Mr. Domville was under the impression that the tariff could be furnished easily, but he had written and asked what the rates were, and could get no satisfaction. He had been puzzled by the "sliding rates" introduced by the competing lines of the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railway. He thought there should be a regular tariff in operation, and could not see how a manufactory could make goods which cost more carried on the line of railway than the same manufactures' goods from England.

Sir JNO. MACDONALD asked whether the changes in the tariff were published in the *Canada Gazette*.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE believed they were.

Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN said if they were not published they should be, as a great convenience to the public.

Mr. DOMVILLE moved for a statement showing particulars of all amounts, in addition to salary, paid to any general or departmental officer of the Intercolonial Railway during the year 1876; for a statement showing which of the bridges and culverts of the Intercolonial Railway, between Pictou and Halifax, received extensive repairs and alterations, or were renewed in whole or part during the season of 1875 and 1876, &c., &c.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE had no objection, but the information was all contained in the engineer's report.

Mr. DOMVILLE moved for a statement of claims made against the Intercolonial Railway for damages or loss of any kind by private individuals during the year 1876, &c.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE asked what the motion covered.

Mr. DOMVILLE—All damages claimed.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE—During the year 1876?

Mr. DOMVILLE—Yes; that is it.

Mr. DOMVILLE moved for all papers, &c., &c., relating to property on the Marsh road, in the county of St. John, N. B., alleged to have been damaged by fire from locomotives on the Intercolonial Railway; for all papers, &c., in connection with the investigation and dismissal of one Davis, an engine driver on the Intercolonial Railway.

Mr. DOMVILLE said he was informed that the man had been reinstated, and that being the case he was ready to withdraw his motion.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE was glad of that, inasmuch as it would be a bad thing to publish the correspondence between the Government and employees.

Mr. DOMVILLE then withdrew the motion.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE wished to have the gentleman call upon him to examine the voluminous mass of matter, but the mass would cost too much to print.

Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN said he was willing to have the papers in question submitted to the Committee.

THE FULL TEXT OF MR. DOMVILLE'S MOTIONS FOR RETURNS.

A statement shewing the following particulars in regard to a main brick sewer constructed through the station yard of the Intercolonial Railway, at Moncton during the past year.

1. The Parliamentary Authority under which the expenditure was made.

2. Plan shewing the locality, size and extent of the work, and the buildings erected thereon.

3. The cubic yards each, of earth and rock excavation; the days' labor and amount expended in making such excavations; the quantity each of stone, bricks, lime and cement used and the amount paid therefor at the place whence received; the amount paid or allowed and charged for transportation; the number of days' labor and amount expended in laying the bricks and stone work; the quantity of material used in covering and the days' labor and amount expended in covering the sewer.

4. The particulars of all other amounts charged as for such main sewer.

5. The total cost of the sewer.

6. The names of the persons from whom, and the places whence, such lot of material was procured, and the amount paid to each person therefor, with the date of payment.

7. The statement to show how the charges in connection with the sewer have been classified and entered in the Public Accounts.

A statement showing:—

1. The original size and cost, exclusive of heating apparatus, of the brick building at Moncton known as the general offices of the Intercolonial Railway.

2. The size and cost of the additions to such building.

3. The original cost of the heating apparatus, and of any additions made during the year of 1876.

4. A plan of each of the four floors of said building as at present arranged, shewing the purpose to which each of the rooms is appropriated.

5. The Parliamentary authority for the various expenditures.

6. The names of all persons who may have been employed as Inspectors, Firemen or Supervisors of such work, the time allowed to each and the wages paid them. In case any part of the work was done under contract, the statement to show the fact, the date and amount of the contract and the name of the contractor.

The statement to show the items or particulars of cost, as well as the total amount expended in each case, and the manner in which the expenditures have been classified.

A statement showing the expenditure incurred during the last two years ending January 31st, 1877, for carpets, curtains, dining and bed-room furniture, fixings, fittings and utensils, linen, crockery, china, cutlery, and silver ware; also for desks, tables, chairs, sofas, lounges, pictures and fittings for the General Offices of the Intercolonial Railway at Moncton.

The statement to give the name and cost of each item and to include all articles furnished by any department or branch of the Railway Service.

A statement from the proper Intercolonial Railway official shewing the quantities, kinds and cost of rails, fish-plates, bolts and nuts, spikes and sleepers, as follows:—

On hand but not in use on 30th June, 1875—received during the year ending 30th June, 1876—used and otherwise disposed of during the same period—the balance on hand but not in use at that date—received during the six months ending 31st December, 1876—used and otherwise disposed of during the same period—and the balance on hand but not in use on the 31st December last.

The statement to shew the date when each lot was received, the quantity, the place whence received, the parties from whom purchased, name of the vessel freighting rails, fish-plates, &c., amount of freight paid, and also the names of all persons to whom any such material was sold, the quantities so disposed of and the prices received therefor.

A statement shewing the authority under which two dwelling houses with stables and outbuildings were erected during the past summer, at Moncton, for the use of the Resident Engineer and Traffic Superintendent of the Intercolonial Railway; the amount authorized to be expended and the amount actually expended, the statement to be accompanied by statements shewing in detail all charges made for such works, and the accounts to which such charges have been entered in the books of the railway; such statements to be so made up as to shew the following particulars:—

1. The quantity, kind and cost of stone used in the cellars and foundations.

2. Labor and cost of procuring the same.

3. Cost of erecting foundations and cellars.

4. Cost of foundation not used and its subsequent removal.

5. Cost of labor and material, used in constructing drains and of connecting them with main sewer.

6. Amount paid for waterpipes and for laying the same, giving the size and length of such pipes, the cost of tanks, baths, pumps, sinks, closets and fixtures in connection therewith.

7. Cost each of chimnies, grates, stoves, woodwork, plastering, earth embankment and fencing.

8. Cost of inspection.

The statement shall give the names of places from which the stones were procured, the number of days the trackmen were employed in procuring such stone and the amount charged to the buildings therefor, and the amount allowed or charged for freight on the same.

A statement shewing the quantity of work done in enlarging the Railway Water Works at Moncton during the year 1876, with the particulars of all expenditures in connection therewith.

A statement giving full particulars of all expenditures made in constructing restaurant, enlarging the store-house, erecting freight house, altering and improving the station house, constructing sidings, erecting coal sheds and trestle works, constructing platforms, ballasting tracks and grading the yard, and other such work done in the railway station yard at Moncton during the year 1876.

A statement with copies of all correspondence which has taken place between the officer in charge of the Government railways and his subordinate officers as well as with the Department of Public Works and the Canada Guarantee Company in reference to the defalcation of Alfred Brush, late cashier of the Intercolonial Railway.

A statement giving a full account of all accidents which have occurred on the Intercolonial Railway since 1st July last, giving the locality and cause of each, the damage done, the cost of repairs to stock, indemnification to persons for goods damaged or injuries sustained, and the action taken in regard to any dereliction of duty which may have caused such accident.

Copies of any Orders

giving the quantity and cost of each kind of material procured therefor, the persons from whom and the place whence it was obtained, the cost of transportation, the amount and cost of labor expended, and generally full particulars in regard to the work in each case.

A statement shewing all claims made against the Intercolonial Railway for damages or loss of any kind sustained by private individuals during the year 1876, also shewing what was paid thereon, and how disposed of.

All papers, correspondence and telegrams relating to property on the Marsh Road in the County of St. John, New Brunswick, damaged by Fire from Locomotives on the Intercolonial Railway.

PRINTED BY McKILLOP & JOHNSTON, CANTERBURY STREET

The Watchman.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, FEB. 24, 1877

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF CANADA.

SOME OF THE DEPARTMENTAL CONTINGENCIES.

Among the Contingencies of the Government offices at Ottawa we find $3,004 down for the Governor General's Telegraphing; $6,544 for "Travelling Expenses" for His Excellency and suite, besides $219 for "cab hire and sleigh hire;" $1,302 for His Excellency's "subscriptions to and advertising in newspapers;" postages $695. "Stationery" for His Excellency's office came to about $1,000; "books, maps and stationery" foot up about $600; "postage stamps and stationery," "stationery and engraving," give another $150; and for "despatch bags and engraving," we have the snug sum of $936. "Postage" sat down for $695. Other items swell the total of Contingencies for this office to $15,822—which is doing pretty well in the way of "reform."

The Queen's Privy Council, of which the distinguished Joseph Edouard Cauchon is "President," spent $359 for telegrams; for travelling expenses, $511; "contingent expenses," $1,100; the stationery account is somewhere in the region of $800; cab hire $194; subscriptions to and advertising in newspapers, $746; and other things in proportion. The total contingencies amounted to $4,554.

The Secretary of State (Mr. Scott) was somewhat heavier on telegrams, this service costing his Department $791. His "extra clerks" were also expensive, viz.: $2,973. Less than $200 covered travelling expenses. $350 is down for "contingent expenses." (It is difficult to make out what this item in the departmental accounts is intended to cover, since every imaginable description of small property, such as maps, books, atlases, directories, files, wafers, plans, guides, as well as every petty service, charwoman's work, cartage, expressage, etc., is specially detailed.) Printing and binding cost $700; postages, $174; cartage, $314; stationery, $467. Mr. Scott's total is $7,650.

The Department of the Interior went even better on Telegraphing, on which Mr. Laird expended $1,155. "Extra clerks" and "extra work"—principally the former—cost $2,199. Subscriptions to and advertising in newspapers, $455—a moderate sum compared with some other departments, but it is said Mr. Laird would only read Government journals. He appears to have let fly, however, in regard to "stationery," "printing" and "postages," which foot up $1,671. Mr. Laird's total disbursements under this head were $6,138.

Mr. Blake's Department (of Justice) spent $1,163 for telegrams and only $47 on law books. On the newspapers was expended $900; stationery, $669; printing and binding, $550; postages, $228. His total was $4,996.

Mr. Vail's Department shews a new expenditure—"French Dictionaries for the Department, $3.39" His "travelling expenses" only amounted to $184, but, then, he travels in Brydges' Palace Cars, where provisions, wines, etc., are furnished free—everything free, except milk. He went as high as $1,372 for printing and binding, $725 for "stationery," $296 for "books, maps and stationery," $803 for the newspapers, $210 for postages; extra clerk and extra work, $932. He managed to run his contingencies up to $5,071.

The Department of Finance, under Mr. Cartwright's supervision, appears to have been a fine field for "contingencies" and "extras." Telegraphing cost $1,977. "Extra clerks" received $6,104, although the permanent staff was very large. Then, for additional "extra work" by clerks there was paid out $2,186. Printing and binding cost $1,040; the newspapers, $681; stationery between $700 and $800 The travelling expenses and contingent expenses seem moderate, about $440 in all. The Contingencies of this Department foot up $14,398.

Mr. Mackenzie, as Minister of Public Works, did not spare the telegraph wires. Telegraphing is down for $2,344. Extra work, extra clerks and extra copying cost about $2,000. He went in strong on chemicals, say $110, and "soap, candles and matches," $24.71, besides $57.81 for towelling. He was evidently determined on purifying the Department which, of course, had been presided over by most corrupt predecessors. He is particular to name $3.75 as expended for blotting paper, but gives no particulars of the $729 spent on the newspapers. We are assured that $5 was laid out on mucilage, but we have no details of the $2,845 expended on stationery, or $1,348 for printing and binding. $505 went for postages, and only $6.60 for feather dusters. There was a saving in cab hire (only $26.25) in order that Mr. Mackenzie might lay out $38 on a "Dictionary of Architecture" and exactly $46.39 on "French Scientific Reviews." The "ice supply" was large, $42, Mr. Cartwright's Department only expending $24 on this luxury, and Mr. Vail only $6, the same as Mr. Blake, whose Department, however, had been saving up money in order to invest $1 in a "fire kindler." Mr. Mackenzie's total for contingencies was pretty large, $11,911.

The Department of Marine and Fisheries spent a shade over $2,000 for Telegraphing, $420 of which was paid to Dorchester office, the Department having removed to the "Corner" for a considerable portion of the year. Among the Contingencies of this Department were $8 for "Books on Natural History" and $90 for an Encyclopedia. Why Mr. Smith sanctioned an expenditure of $60 for "Morgan's Parliamentary Companion" we can not understand. It may have been done in order to reduce the cost of Almanacs, on which the Marine and Fisheries spent only 75 cents. The Minister's travelling expenses during the year amounted to $560, Mr. Tomlinson's only $15. It is probably a sign of a flourishing exchequer and a brisk business to find $344 paid out for "cheque books." The newspapers did well, the Department paying for subscriptions and advertisements $1,996.11. Stationery cost $995; postages, $657; printing and and binding, $2,345. We find the first charge in any of the Departments for a "Type Writer" here in the Marine and Fisheries—$120. Mr. C.W. Weldon, of St. John, received $150 for "professional services, Fishery Prosecutions." The only "purification" needed about this Department last year was $5 for cleaning laboratory; towels, $6.75. Extra clerks cost $1,757,—which includes $522 for Mr. V. Nicholson, who, if we mistake not, is the Minister's Private Secretary. The total for contingencies is large: $11,911.

In the Receiver General's Department a noteworthy item is $400 for the travelling expenses of the Minister (Mr. Coffin). Cab hire is down for $2, and contingent expenses (no details) $880. We have items of books, $3, atlases, $20, extra work, $9.68, and then lump sums, unexplained, of $435 for the newspapers, stationery, $157, printing and binding, $333. Postages cost $326. The "ice supply" cost $6 and the "water supply" $6.20. Mr. Coffin's Department managed to run up a total of $3,609.

The Department of Customs was run on a generous scale. Mr. Burpee appears to have sanctioned larger expenditures for Directories, Hansards, "maps and stationery," guides, etc., than any of his colleagues. His own "travelling expenses" amounted to $761.90—the odd 90 cents is good; Mr. Johnson's $90. "Engraving" is a prominent item in every department; in this particularly so, having cost $448. This Department went ahead of all competitors in the matter of "Subscriptions to and advertisements in the newspapers," its expenditure under this head amounting to $6,857. Printing and binding (this is in Ottawa alone), cost $2,933; postages, $144; stationery, $567. We have the "fire kindlers" again—three of them—$3; hydrometers, $22; wine testing tubes, $1.30; "contingent expenses," $295; "books, maps and stationery," $781; Hansards, $90; directories, $80; extra clerks and work, $1,532. The total of "Contingencies" in this Department was the large sum of $17,234.

Inland Revenue spent on Telegraphing, $584; directories, Hansards, books, maps and stationery (including the supply from the Stationery Office), $765. The cab hire of this Department was generous,—$36—and the "water supply" larger than in most of the others,—$37. $8.23 was lavished on towels. A "type writer" cost $125,—being a five dollar improvement on the one in the Marine and Fisheries; mats and oil cloth, $118; printing and binding, $919; postage, $191; newspapers and advertising, $621. Total for the Department, $5,907.

The Department of Agriculture made a bold strike for "Dictionaries (Santeux)," $300. Telegraphing cost $994; "Extra Clerks," $3,786; "Contingent expenses"—very high—$588. "Labor and charwork" appear to have received every encouragement in this Department, $861 having been paid therefor. The Minister and his aides revelled in "travelling expenses," which cost $805.—and this independent of the travel in connexion with the Centennial, the expenditure for which is grouped under a separate head. On "chemicals" and "towelling" the Department was not nearly so severe as Mr. Mackenzie's, the charges being, respectively, $2.35 and $8.40, but it launched out wildly on "printing and binding," which, with "printing," cost $1,908; "engraving and printing," $307; postages, $762; stationery, $888. "Tin boxes" cost $148, and file boards, $54; books and Maps, $149. Two "model keepers" are down for $366 a piece. The total of this Department's Contingencies amounts to the respectable sum of $13,500.

The Contingencies of the Post Office Department, over which the Hon. Lucius Seth Huntington at present presides with much urbanity, appear to have been unstinted. Telegraphing is down for $1,256. Books and Stationery (principally the latter) figure to the extent of $2,336. "Extra Clerks" is a prominent item—$6,154; and "Extra work" an additional $729. This Department needed $120 worth of Directories and $273 worth of plans, maps and atlases. The Postmaster General's own "cab fares" footed up $124, "travelling expenses" $435, and postage $586. The Department needed $252 worth of "soap, candles and gum-arabic," $73 worth of "coal scuttles and tinware," and went $24 on "towels and dusters." And then there are these plums: $4,898" to sundry persons for labor and charwork," $2,370 for the newspapers, $7,821 for printing, printing paper and binding, besides $2,886 for Postal Guides for Postmasters. Altogether, this Department absorbed the very large sum of $31,820 for Contingencies.

We find the Civil Service Board needed $937 for contingencies, and the Treasury Board $709, and then there come "The Departments Generally," against which there stand charges of $550 for "stores for charwomen," $27 for cab hire, other sums for "travelling expenses" and "contingent expenses," $732 for cablegrams, more money for the newspapers, and for printing and binding and stationery, and lastly the respectable sum of $14,031.10 for "payments to sundry persons for labor and charwork"—a thoroughly respectable item wherewith to close the catalogue of contingencies as understood and dispensed in an era of "reform." The contingencies of "The Departments Generally" foot up just $16,003.92.

The totals by Departments are as follows:—

Governor General's Secretary's Office,		$15,822 65
Office of Privy Council,		4,554 77
Department of Secretary of State,		7,650 92
Do.	Interior,	6,138 18
Do.	Justice,	4,996 37
Do.	Militia and Defence,	5,971 67
Do.	Finance,	14,398 77
Do.	Public Works,	11,320 68
Do.	Marine and Fisheries,	11,911 69
Do.	Receiver General,	3,669 37
Do.	Customs,	17,234 07
Do.	Inland Revenue,	5,907 91
Do.	Agriculture and Statistics,	13,500 82
Do.	Post Office,	31,820 09
Civil Service Board,		937 53
Treasury Board,		709 50
The Departments generally,		16,003 92
Grand total for Contingencies at Ottawa under "reform" auspices,		$172,548 31

NEEDED INFORMATION.

Mr. Domville deserves the thanks of all the people of the Maritime Provinces who are not dyed-in-the-wool Grits for his attempt to compel the Ottawa Government to give the large amount of necessary information in regard to Inter-Colonial Railway management, which Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Brydges have designedly withheld from Parliament and the people in their official Reports. We place on our first page, 1, the comments of Mr. Domville and the Premier, when the former moved his resolutions; 2, the full text of Mr. Domville's motions for papers.

It will be noticed that Mr. Mackenzie pretended that the information could not be obtained except at great expense. All who know the extent of the official staff employed at Moncton will readily understand what a hollow pretence the Premier has set up as an excuse for not furnishing the facts in the Government's possession. It is only necessary to say in reply to the Premier's subterfuge: 1, that if the accounts have been properly kept, not the slightest difficulty need be experienced in securing the information desired,—such information as the Directors of a private Company would be bound to furnish the shareholders, if called for; and 2, that the staff at the several head-quarters of Moncton, Montreal and Ottawa, which costs the Dominion $38,000 annually, is abundantly large, sufficiently unemployed, and entirely capable of compiling returns ten times as numerous and as intricate as those called for under Mr. Domville's motions; 3. that the absence from the public accounts and departmental reports of nearly all the information which Mr. Domville seeks, makes it absolutely necessary that the details which the House of Commons, at Mr. Domville's instance, has now *ordered*, should be furnished without delay or evasion or distortion.

When these necessary facts are given to the country the true meaning and results of the management of the Government railways by Messrs. Mackenzie and Brydges, will be revealed in their true light, and we do not hesitate to assert in advance that the returns, if made, will establish the truth of nearly every criticism of the Railway management that has appeared in the Moncton *Times* and THE WATCHMAN. We are not sanguine, however, that the Government, if left to itself, will lay the information called for before Parliament this Session. The Premier's prevarication justifies us in believing that he will, in defiance of the spirit of the House's order, withhold it until he can no longer afford to defy both the House and public opinion. But we are hopeful of there being a sufficient number of fair minded men in the House to compel the Government to obey the orders of the House, especially when the result of obedience will be a great public gain, a decided acquisition to the stock of knowledge of Intercolonial Railway matters at present available. We hope Mr. Domville will persist in his demands until this most necessary information is brought down.

IF the Government does not get the best of the debate, it does the next best thing for its reputation in this quarter. It manages to control the tone of the telegrams to the St. John daily press.

CORRESPONDENTS will receive early attention.

GOVERNMENT AND THE PRESS.

It cannot be denied that the Mackenzie Government takes a fatherly interest in the Press and the Printers, evidence of its unbounded generosity being apparent on every page of the Public Accounts. We have gone carefully over the details of the expenditure for the year 1875-6 with an eye single to the presence of the printing, advertising and subscription charges, with the following result. We find that the thirteen Departments, the Governor General's Secretary's office and the Treasury Board paid for printing, subscriptions and advertising—these items only which appear among "Contingencies"—the large sum of $20,184. This does not include any printing done through the Queen's Printer, which forms really the bulk of the work, or the heavy items of advertising, such as are charged in detail in the Post Office Report or in lump sum in the Inter-colonial Railway Report. The heaviest amounts paid for "subscriptions and advertising" under the head of Departmental "Contingencies" were in the Customs, Post Office and Marine and Fisheries—the former running up to $6,856, or one third of the whole amount charged in this way to all of the Departments. We have very few "Binding and Distributing Laws" cost from $13,000 to $15,000, while "Printing, Printing Paper and Book binding" costs $70,000; "Miscellaneous" Printing about $2,000, and "To meet estimated expenses in connexion with Consolidation of the Laws" about $8,000. Allowing one half of the $3,000 that is paid for "Newspapers and advertising" in connexion with Parliament to be for the Government papers, and we have $1,500 more for the Government's friends. It is very difficult to get at the exact amount paid out of the Inter-colonial Railway for Printing and Advertising, as nowhere is any detailed information given, but a lump sum appears under the head I. C. R. "General Charges," — "Printing, Advertising, &c.," — $18,687,—a pretty large sum and quite in keeping with what Public Rumor says about the accounts of some St. John newspaper offices. The Railway printing and advertising in the Maritime Provinces was divided between the leading newspapers on the Government side,—the *Globe*, *Telegraph*, *News*, *Chronicle*, *Citizen* and *Recorder* getting the lion's share. The advertising and printing of the P. E. Island Railway appears to have cost between $1000 and $1500. The Post Office printing and advertising cost a healthy sum,—$32,486, of which $994 was spent in P. E. Island, British Columbia and Manitoba, $1,417 in Quebec, $1,935 in Ontario, $12,066 in New Brunswick, and $16,073 in Nova Scotia. Of the large sum spent in our own Province, over $10,000 was paid to the St. John *Freeman* (Speaker Anglin's paper) and of the $16,000 odd in Nova Scotia over $14,000 went to the Halifax *Citizen*, owned by Mr. A. G. Jones, M. P., Mr. Vail, the Minister of Militia, Mr. Peter Ross, and other model "reform" politicians. The Post Office printing gave the *Citizen* office all the profit that it earned, and when this source of supply was stopped these "model reformers" left "the newspaper business" and the *Citizen* changed hands. The French papers of Quebec fared well. S. Marcotte, of the *L'Evenment*, appears to have received in one sum $3,313 for "printing," and his name comes up repeatedly. "Sundry persons," it would seem, received $5,557 for advertising in connexion with the call for tenders for the Lachine Canal improvements; the country ought to have their names. The same "sundry persons" appear again in connexion with the "Welland Canal" for "advertising, $2,448." The Ottawa *Free Press* crops up everywhere. One item with which it is charged is $2,776 for printing a supplement to the Marine and Fisheries Report. For printing, preparing bonds, advertising and printing financial statements in connexion with one of Mr. Cartwright's Loans, $8,990 was expended. Burland, Desbarats & Co. received $5,500 for printing Patent Record. $721 was paid French and other printers and papers in connexion with the Philadelphia Exhibition. In connexion with Immigration, A. Somerville, connected with the Press, received $648 for "literary services"—of the same character, we presume, as the services recently rendered by Carroll Ryan (the Ottawa telegraphic correspondent of the St. John *Telegraph* and Halifax *Chronicle*) in the preparation of a Government pamphlet on the North West country. In connexion with the North West Police, "sundry persons" were paid for printing and advertising $555. Advertising for the Militia cost over $2,500, of which $1,200 was for an advertisement asking for tenders for clothing. The *Volunteer Review* was paid $565 for advertising General Orders, and $156 for Dress Regulations. The Bay Verte Canal cost something, too, for printing. The Montreal *Herald* Company (of which Minister Huntington is a stockholder) got $534 for printing John Young's report, and the St. John *Telegraph* $122 for printing J. W. Lawrence's report. Mr. Cartwright's Budget Speeches cost something for printing. For printing one the Ottawa *Times* (which had been bought and paid for by Messrs. M. Cameron, Burpee, Smith and other notable "reformers") received $866, and for printing the same in French the Ottawa *Free Press* charged $265. In "Dominion Lands" account $3,441 is charged to four newspaper firms for advertising and printing, the heaviest item being $1,303 to the *Standard* Co., of Victoria, B. C. In connexion with "Canals," $9,047 is charged for printing and advertising—nearly all the Government papers sharing. $1,657 was paid for advertising alone in connexion with calls for tenders for work on the public buildings at Ottawa. $3,776 was disbursed for the same purpose on account of the Pacific Railway. For some advertising about "East River, Picton," "sundry persons" obtained $343, and "the Lake Superior and Red River Route" was worth $225 to sundry others. $2,108 was paid "sundry persons" again for advertising in connexion with public buildings in course of construction or being repaired at different points, and Harbors and Piers, Dredges, etc. There are various other items which swell the total by many thousands, in connexion with "Inspections and Surveys; Charges on Revenue—Customs, Excise, etc.; Inspection of Staples, Minor Revenues, etc.

We summarize the contents of the Public and Departmental Accounts, *as far as we have received them*, in their bearing upon the relations existing between the Government and the Press, as follows:—

Under the head of Departmental Contingencies, there is charged for Printing, Advertising and Subscriptions—exclusive of Printing done through the Queen's Printer,	$96,709
Post Office (as per P. M. G's. report),	32,487
Inter-Colonial and Island Railways, about	20,000
And this is exclusive of the enormous mass of Printing done through the Queen's Printer and the Parliamentary Contractors, —such as the "Votes and Proceedings," and other Sessional Parliamentary papers, —the Departmental Reports, Confidential printing, Publishing the Laws, etc., all of which go to the Government's favorite contractors and which costs probably	93,000

It is quite safe to assume that the present Government is distributing among its newspaper and printer supporters about $240,000 annually.

MR. FERRIS AS A GOVERNMENT MAKER.—According to Mr. Butler, M. P. P., Mr. Ferris, M. P., has been plotting against the Local Government for "several years." Perhaps Mr. Ferris will up and tell us what he had against the Local Government several years ago. THE WATCHMAN has no special interest in the Local Government; it merely wishes to learn what great reasons of State influence great men, such as Bismarck, Ferris, Gladstone, etc.

LAWSON, of the Charlottetown *Patriot*, is a great believer in the winter steamer, *Northern Light*, but when he wishes to come to New Brunswick he magnanimously takes the ice boat to Cape Tormentine!—Lawson's paper, we notice, states that Senator Haviland seconded the Address in reply to the Governor General's speech. As Lawson is in Ottawa himself, he might keep his paper better posted. Of course, Senator Haviland did not second the Address.

FASHION NOTES.

According to promise, our supplement to the Carnival Costumes, given in last week's issue, opens with a more extended description of some of the dresses which were casually mentioned in our closing paragraph. Foremost among these we placed the dignified

RUSSIAN DRESS,

a costume of which the details are easily encompassed while the outlines would be found becoming to almost any style of beauty. In the make up of this dress the skirt is of dark red silk, trimmed towards the edge with a wide band of gold embroidery and completed by a very wide hand of gold braid extending horizontally from the edge of the skirt to the waist and from this point, extended still further up the bodice, which is of dark red velvet elaborately embroidered, cut in a sleeveless low, square necked shape and completed by a wide belt, which should be entirely covered with a similar style of gold embroidery. The chemise, which is cut high at the back and square in front, is made of white batiste with half-long flowing sleeves and trimmed on the neck and the bottom of the sleeves with braid and gold embroidery. The hair of the wearer is simply arranged in either one or two plaits tied at the end with gold cord and tassels; the coiffure, or head-dress, being a diadem of velvet bound at the top and bottom with braid and ornamented with gold embroidery, and, directly at the back, a bow of red silk, finished at the ends with gold fringe.

The classic

GREEKIAN COSTUME,

represented under a great many titles, (of which, however, we have selected Penelope alone), occupies the second place upon our list, the Polish dress having been described sufficiently last week to give at least some idea of its nature. In endeavoring to imitate the outward appearance of Ulysses' faithful Queen, the first requirements are a skirt, tunic and bodice of white cashmere, edged with gold braid and trimmed with gold embroidery in the famous "Wall of Troy" pattern; gold bracelets in the same design, gold armlets clasping up the very short sleeves, necklaces of the severe Grecian style lately so much affected; wide belt of gold braid fastened in front with a large medallion clasp, and, lastly, two wide gold bands with a similar medallion encircling the head. These, with a broad piece of half finished berlin work to represent the oft unravelled tapestry, constitute the outside points of the famous heroine of Ithaca, but having given these, we find it impossible to add what is really of more supreme importance, viz., an intelligible idea of the manner in which the tunic and bodice should be cut and fashioned. No. 8 of *Harper's Bazar* for the present year, furnishes the pattern in detail, but even when supplied with this, we fancy that some idea of classical fashions, or at least a slight knowledge of the works of the old masters, would be necessary in order to give the folds of the drapery their essential grace. Any ordinary dress maker might easily fashion the dress, but, according to our conception of the character, an artist's skill would be requisite in making Penelope, in all her outlines, a success.

Thirdly on our catalogue, we find a novelty in the form of a representation of

FOLLY.

This pattern may also be found in the above mentioned number of the *Bazar*, though, if we wished to aim at a mild sarcasm, we might say that the ordinary girl of the period scarcely needs Harper's instructions, very little variation from her every day garb and identity being necessary in order to fulfill the character very successfully. In making this incomparably original remark we feel certain that we are forestalling many of our bachelor and, we are sorry to say, a few of our Benedictine friends; therefore and only on this account we have produced it, for in very truth our own opinion takes a contrary direction, and we feel assured that even after we have taken the trouble to describe the costume very few girls will care even to masquerade under the title of Folly. Nevertheless, we give the following details:—Skirt of black satin with many ruffles cut in sharp points; underwaist and overdress of the same material, the waist being low necked and fastened in the back with buttons and button-holes, and the overskirt very tightly gored and cut in six or eight deep points, to each of which is attached a small gilt bell. The waist is also cut in points and trimmed with bells, and even the slippers are made at once musical and characteristic by having a bell fastened upon each instep. A wide sash is draped midway upon the overskirt, while the crowning point is the "cap and bells for a fool," otherwise a black satin toque, very much pointed and completed with one moderately large bell. In

CHILDREN'S FANCY DRESSES

may be noticed the same lavish expenditure and straining after originality which characterize those of their elders. Here in St. John where children's carnivals and fancy parties are something of a novelty, the little people are content to frolic under such simple titles, as "Mary and her little Lamb," "Little Bo Peep" and other characters with which they have been made familiar by their own especial literature, but over the border their little cousins are coming out in characters which are absolutely gorgeous and recherché. All sorts of old English styles, such as those of the Georgian period, are re-copied; small gods and goddesses are abundant in every ball room; mimic gardens are suggested by the flower dresses which transform rosy little lads and lasses into violets, daisies, rosebuds, snowdrops or buttercups; while other little fellows still more ambitious of distinction amuse themselves in green velvet and laces and adopting wigs or real masses of flowing blonde hair announce themselves as Pre-Raphaelites. A little girl called Dresden China wears a red quilted petticoat with Watteau overdress of blue chintz, blue clocked stockings, French heeled slippers and, of course, very much powdered hair. Yet another, calling herself Bric-a-Brac, wears a white muslin dress covered with figures cut out of muslin and representing the tea-pots, vases, pilgrim bottles and fans with which ladies now fill their cabinets. A tiny Queen of Hearts wears a blue dress with a sweeping train and opening in front to show a white petticoat dotted all over with hearts. A brunette gypsey wears a short dress made of alternate stripes of red and yellow calico, a red handkerchief tied carelessly around her head and another knotted loosely over her shoulders.

OLD MOTHER GOOSE

wears a scarlet cloak with a white goose marked in each corner with either silk or wool; a frilled white cap, and over it a high peaked hat. Spectacles and a book of the good dame's world renowned melodies, held in the hand, are all that remains necessary to complete the illusion.

GRACE DARLING,

with whose wonderful story all the children must be familiar, wears a blue and white striped cotton dress, a small shawl or kerchief knotted across her shoulders and sprays of coral in her flowing hair. A fishing net is also hung over her shoulders, an oar placed in one hand, and either in the other or suspended from her belt is a small dark lantern. She wears a broad sailor collar, but having no ornament, her small imitator must be careful not to mar the effect by donning any of her trinkets.

JACK AND JILL

who, our little readers will remember as having "gone up the hill to draw a pail of water," are supposed to have worn on that memorable occasion the following garments: Jill, a striped red and white skirt, with a looped up blue tunic; low bodice, also blue, with white stomacher laced with red; Dorothy hat with red and blue ribbons. Jack had on low shoes, and stockings of silk; black velvet knee breeches, long skirted black velvet coat opening at the waist to show a cambric shirt; short velvet cape bordered with gold braid; red rosettes on each cuff and each corner of the coat skirts; ruff around the throat and a red velvet hat. A pail of water for each completes this twin costume, which, we think, might be very prettily imitated by any little brother or sister or pair of cousins, only in rendering a good imitation they must be careful to avert the sad fate which overtook the original Jack and Jill. The

"LITTLE MAN WHO HAD A LITTLE GUN"

needs no further distinguishing features than a bright green suit made like a gamekeeper's dress, a small cocked hat, a gun over his right shoulder and a duck in his hand. Every one knows how Little Red Riding Hood was dressed when the terrible wolf accosted her; most people remember that Little Miss Muffett's identity is made known by the dish of "curds and whey" which she holds in her hand and the "great big spider" which is perched upon her shoulder; very few forget that Little Boy Blue in his cavalier dress of high boots, velvet trousers, loose coat and wide lace collar must on no account be without his horn, but there may be some mothers and sisters who have no idea what a pretty costume a little girl may have by imitating

"MARY, MARY, QUITE CONTRARY."

In this the pink quilted skirt may be ornamented with transfer pictures of pretty girls; the blue bodice and tunic are cut in vandykes and trimmed with "silver bells and cockle shells." Her little blue satin hat has the same adornment, and a small rake, hoe and watering pot show that she is supposed to be working in the wonderful garden, which, according to tradition, was quite as "contrary" as its youthful mistress.

The dress of Cinderella as well as that of the Fairy Godmother, still occupy quite an amount of favor, but as we have before said, elaborateness of detail is now more popular than pretty simplicity, and very many little people prefer grown up characters to those which seem to have been designed particularly for them. That such should be the case is a fact over which many of our cotemporaries are inclined to cavil, but we have no partnership in their disgust. Pretty as the many childish models undoubtedly are, we feel no disapprobation towards the small boy who would prefer enacting a cavalier of the time of George I to being simply little Jack Horner, or the tiny girl who would prefer the long trained dress of the Queen of Hearts to the simple outfit of "Polly" who is told to "put the kettle on." It may be all nonsense, indeed we have little doubt but that it is very nonsensical, any yet many of us have learned in our lives that nonsense is sometimes preferable to too much common sense, and more than this, we do not begrudge the happy little children their pleasure in *pretending* to be grown up. The illusion is *coleur de rose*, but we know by experience that very often the reality is neutral tinted or at best of a very smoky hue.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

THE BASTONNAIS, by John Lesperance. Toronto, Belford Bros.; St. John, J. & A. McMillan.

This is a full-flavored Canadian novel. Its illustrations are drawn from the incidents which occurred during the American Invasion in 1775-6. The story abounds in adventure, love and war. Its facts are reliable and its fiction is cast in an exceedingly interesting vein. Mr. Lesperance employs a good deal of art in the composition of his narrative, and some of his characters are very happily conceived, notably Lieut. Hardinge, Pauline, Zarpa, and the elder Beleroute. We have very few really good stories depicting Canadian life and customs, and the tale before is one of the better class, and equal in its way to anything of the kind we have yet had. Mr. Lesperance has a facile pen and his style is at times admirable, particularly in the descriptive parts. Every Canadian will love to read this thrilling narrative, both for its truthfulness as a history and its interest as a romance.

The *Atlantic* for March has come, and Messrs. J. & A. McMillan have it on sale. It is full of choice reading. The most attractive paper in this No. is Edwin P. Whipple's elegant estimate of Dickens's "Hard Times," which is written in the eminent essayist's pleasantest vein. "A Rosary of Sonnets," from Longfellow's pen, will charm every reader. "The American," by Henry James, jr., is drawing to a close. It is a very fine story, and altogether fresh in conception. Mr. Howells's Comedy is one of the finest things he has thus far given us, and the reviews of new books, the music and art departments, are very full and entertaining this month. Mr. Nadal's paper on "Criticism in Newspapers" contains some good thoughts.

Mr. W. K. Crawford has received the current No. of *Harper's Magazine*. Its contents embrace a wide range of subjects by practiced hands. Among the notable papers is S. G. W. Benjamin's "Cotemporary Art in France," with elegant illustrations, "The Distribution of Animals," by S. S. Conant, and Herbert Tuttle's "Prussian Wends and their Home." These are especially fine. The "Woman Hater" grows more hateful, and the other serials are continued. Rev. E. E. Hale's "Ideala" is a clever story. The poetry is very sweet this month, and the usual departments are ably filled.

Scribner, for March, is on sale at H. R. Smith's book store. Dr. Alexander's paper on Princeton College, and the illustrations, will please many Gen. McClellan's "Winter on the Nile" is concluded, and is a most suggestive and interesting article. Lovers of art will admire greatly Miss Stuart's reminiscences of her father and the pleasant, gossipy anecdotes which are told about Benjamin West, Gilbert Stuart, Sir Joshua Reynolds and others. "Nicholas Minturn" grows very rich in interest, and the Topics of the Time, Book Reviews and other departmental papers are extremely good this issue.

The Boys and Girls will find many special features to delight them in the March number of *St. Nicholas*. The frontispiece is a beautifully executed picture, and illustrates a fine "folk-story," telling of wonderful things that happened in a snug little German cottage. Then, there is a bright poem called "The Seven Ages," illustrated with exceedingly funny cuts by Hopkins; and W. E. Griffis's "The Golden Fish of Owari Castle" relates an adventure that all the boy lovers of kite-flying ought to read. Old winter—jolly, good friend that he is!—is not suffered to depart without a tribute, "On the Ice." Many of the country lads may find compensation in the spring-time pleasure of "Making Maple Sugar," described on another page. Susan Coolidge contributes a delightful fairy-tale, entitled "The Two Wishes," and Lucy G. Morse has a strong and natural story of the life of an adopted outcast, full of mingled fun and pathos; while nothing more perfect in the way of a sweet, pure, simple, dainty story has been published lately than Laura Winthrop Johnson's "Extract from the Journal of a Blue-coat Girl." As for the serials, Mr. Trowbridge's hero gets into real difficulties in this number, and "Pattikin's" home is the scene of many interesting events and dilemmas. The poems and pictures meet the eye everywhere in the sunny pages.

The *Westminster Review* has been received by J. & A. McMillan.

BEAUTIFUL PICTURES.—We have received from the Fine Art Publishing House of George Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine, several pictures recently published by them. The subjects, as works of high art, deserve the highest praise. Stinson & Co. were among the pioneers in the Fine Art publishing business in this country, and year by year their business has grown, until at the present time it has assumed colossal proportions. A short time since they published a chromo that had a run of over one hundred and twenty-five thousand copies. The weight of them unmounted was over nine tons. In the selection of subjects, Stinson & Co. show correct judgment of the public taste, which natural talent, aided by long experience, alone can give. They publish every description of fine works of Art, from a chromo to a photograph—from a fine Crayon drawing to the most elegant Steel Engraving. They bring into service the skill of the most talented artists. Messrs. Stinson & Co. are at present in want of a large number of new agents, to whom they offer the most liberal inducements. We call attention to their advertisement, headed, "To the Working Class," in our advertising columns.

QUITE A BREEZE.—The announcement that Dr. Maclise is to make an effort to identify the people of the British Isles with the Lost Ten Tribes has excited a good deal of interest in the community, if we are to judge from the attention which the subject is receiving in the newspapers. The irrepressible "correspondent" comes to the front and wants to know all sorts of things in advance of the Lecture, no doubt in many cases spending twenty-five cents worth of brain power and writing paper (to say nothing of the ink shed), when he might have saved his quarter and, like other sensible people, bought a ticket for next Tuesday evening. By the way, if the Doctor can "find" these Lost Tribes in England, he ought to be at once put in communication with Disraeli, of whom it is said to have been predicted that he would eventually become King of Jerusalem and lead the Jews back to Palestine. In which case Dr. Maclise might get to be a Bishop or a Patriarch or a High Priest. The possibility of such an event will not detract from the interest of hearing Dr. Maclise in Calvin Church on Tuesday evening.

WORTH KNOWING.—The Government of Canada, when applied to last year for a loan of old rails for the Spring Hill and Parrsboro' railway, refused them on the express ground that the line would be a competitor with, not a feeder for, the Inter-Colonial Railway. Applying the same principle to the "Central" Railway the same result will follow. If the "Central" be built from Weldford to Fredericton, it will be a loss to the Inter-Colonial Railway of all the traffic between the St. John river and the Gulf of St. Lawrence district, which now takes or leaves the I. C. R. at St. John. Again: if the road, running from Fredericton to the Grand Lake, instead of joining the I. C. R. at Weldford, should run down through King's and St. John to St. John City, and if, moreover, the River du Loup Railway—of the same gauge—be extended to River du Loup, as intended, the I. C. Railway will then have a very important competitor. In either case, there can be no loan of old rails under the decision which the Government gave on the Spring Hill and Parrsboro' application. This is bad for the "Central;" but there will be more old rails to divide among the other applicants.

ANOTHER DEFEAT.—And now Kamouraska, P. Q., just vacated by Mr. Pelletier being called to the Ministry and sent to the Senate, has been carried by the Opposition! A melancholy fact! Mr. Pelletier was appointed to the Senate several weeks ago, but up to the day of the election had not taken his seat, having been engaged in canvassing Kamouraska for the Government candidate, with the result here stated. The Opposition candidate had a majority of 39. On the same day, in a Grit stronghold in Ontario (South Wellington), where the Grits won two years ago by 430 majority, they carried their candidate for the Ontario Assembly with just 12 votes to spare in a poll of 2,231! It's the same story everywhere.

GLEANINGS FROM THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

THE QUARANTINE ESTABLISHMENT IN ST. JOHN is charged in the Public Accounts with the following items in 1876:—

Dr. W. S. Harding, salary as Inspecting Physician,	$1,000
Dr. Thos. Walker, salary as Assistant Physician,	600
W. S. Harding, contingencies,	300
" " Boat service (for the year),	1,000

E. JENKINS, M. P., ex-Agent General, is down in the Public Accounts:—

For salaries and contingencies for 8½ months ending Feb. 14, 1875,	$27,591

This is a fraction below $40,000 a year. Salaries of "Immigration Agents" form a separate item. The $40,000 a year was the cost of Mr. Jenkins and his personal staff. It is not so very strange there was a deficit last year.

There does not appear to have been much saving effected when the Agent Generalship was abolished, as in the remaining 3½ months of the fiscal year not only had the "salaries and contingencies" of the London establishment increased in proportion but the payments to "immigration agents" were also proportionately larger. The London office and the agents in the British Isles appear to have cost about $96,000—that is, merely "salaries and contingencies."

MILITIA EXPENDITURE for 1875-6 includes the following item:—

W. T. Baird—Travelling Expenses of District Staff, postage, telegrams, advertisements, transport of militia per Intercolonial Railway and N. B. and Canada Railway, transport of stores, Guard of Honor furnished at opening of Local Legislature: Military District No. 8,	$4,829

The cost of this service in our Province appears to have exceeded that in any other Military District. The nearest is Nova Scotia, where the expense was $2,952. In the other districts there are charged sums ranging from $400 up to $900. The difference is quite marked and ought to be explained. Was it produced by the Inter-Colonial's charges?

MR. T. W. ANGLIN has received from the public treasury in the last two years: For the Speakership $8,000; Members' Indemnity and Mileage, about $2,500; Post Office Printing, $18,000. This is only down to the end of June last. His P.O. printing between June and December probably swells the total by $3,500 more, making all told about $32,000 of the public funds which this "patriot" has recently received for his self-denying labors and his sufferings in behalf of this afflicted country!

IN CONNEXION with the disbursements of the Penitentia

LETTER FROM MR. BUTLER, M. P. P.

To the Editor of the Watchman.

SIR,—It is plain to be seen that your correspondent, "Canning," is very much disappointed at the the course I have taken in reference to the Government. He evidently thinks the wind is taken out of *his* sails.

Looking through his letter I find his charges against me are something to the following effect, and I will briefly notice them. One is, that I said on the hustings that on account of the bad material in the Opposition I would have supported the Government if twice as bad. What I said was, that rather than play into the hands of the Separate School Party, I would have supported, etc. Now, however, the question seems to be considered settled, and that makes all the difference in the world. He next charges that I have been too long in finding out the wrongs of Queen's County. My answer is, that the action of the Government in subsidizing the Grand Southern Railway and neglecting the One which would have been beneficial to my county has only taken place *since last session*, and as to the lack of a representation at the Council Board, it is only now the result of that neglect becomes apparent. As to blaming the present Government for the neglect of other Governments in past years, of course I could not do it. In reply to the charge that I have been "all along strongly influenced by Mr. Ferris," I have to say that had I chosen to follow that gentleman's advice I would have ceased to support the Government several years ago, and as to the course I have recently taken, I should have done precisely the same if no such person as Mr. Ferris had been in existence.

Your correspondent is wrathy because of the influence of Mr. Ferris at the last General Election. I was one of the men supported by him at that time. If that's a crime, it is one in which I think "Canning" would have willingly participated. He says: "No wonder I was so often placed in the chair," &c., as though that were some sort of Government patronage. He only shows his ignorance. If being placed in the chair is a compliment, it is one never extended by the Government, but always by the Speaker, who is not in any way connected with the Government. He has much to say about pattings on the back and complimentary epithets. I am not aware of anything of the sort. If any such eulogies were uttered, it was not to me or to my knowledge. One or two of the expressions he quotes was used by the *News* the other day, but he will not say that is a Government organ. He hints that I am "meekly patted" and "tamely led" while serious wrongs are being done. Just exactly the reverse of that is the truth, and that is what annoys him.

It does not seem necessary to follow him through all his verbiage. He rounds his periods very nicely and indulges in a scrap of poetry, and, no doubt, thinks his effusion is very telling. It is merely a piece of pridefulness that will be received at its true value. It did not emanate from Canning, nor, indeed, from Queen's at all. The writer is a sort of *ignis fatuus* that appears to pop up from different localities and unexpected places. If he writes again let him use his true name.

W. S. BUTLER.

Fredericton, Feb. 19.

[We like the spirit of Mr. Butler's reply,—which is something of an improvement on the Queen's County correspondence of "Carey Estabrooks, J. P.;" but we have to state that Mr. Butler is entirely astray in his surmises as to the authorship of the letter signed "Canning." After all, what difference does it make whether this, that, or the other person is the author?—ED.]

To the Editor of the Watchman.

It is not likely "Dr. Harding" knows that a woman who calls herself "Jane Walen" is going round the city with a document approving her begging, "signed Dr. Harding" and stating that "she is worthy of the bit she eats." The woman says a young man wrote it for her.

Genuine certificates from respectable persons to beggars are common enough, but this is the clearest case of a bogus certificate that I have yet seen.

Yours,

St. John, Feb 21. ANTI-HUMBUG.

ACCIDENTS I. C. R.

Although Mr. Schrieber reported to the Government as long ago as June last that he had completed such a thorough system of signal switches and semaphores that collisions at stations or accidents from misplaced switches could not possibly occur, except through gross carelessness, we have found that such accidents are of almost daily occurrence. The latest happened at Moncton station on Saturday morning last about 9 o'clock, Conductor Crocket had a coal train on the main track ready to leave for the North, when he was run into by an empty coal train, (Conductor Campbell) which came in from Miramichi and of whose coming the officers of Conductor Crocket's train had not been advised. Both engines were much damaged, the cow-catchers, head-lights, &c., being smashed and other injuries sustained. Mr. Superintendent Lottrell, who witnessed the collision, repaired to the spot immediately, and at once commenced to storm at the officers of the incoming train, declaring that they ought to be in the penitentiary, &c. He at once discharged, or suspended, Conductor Campbell, and would have done the same, we are told, with the driver, had not Mr. Whitney interfered. As it is not the custom of the railway to institute a proper investigation of such occurrences as this, it will be impossible for the public to learn from official sources where to place the blame of the accident, and in the absence of such information, it will not be improper for us to say that the facts, as fully as we can gather them, entirely exonerate the officers of both trains from all blame. We are told that advices were received from Campbellton about one o'clock in the night that a special train was leaving Miramichi for Moncton, and the officers on duty in the night were made aware of this fact. But when these officers left their places in the morning and were succeeded by others, the latter (owing to the want of system at headquarters—the prolific cause of the innumerable accidents) were not informed that such train was coming, and so Conductor Crocket was ordered to go North and instructed to keep clear of regular trains but without orders in regard to specials. Mr. Schrieber's invaluable accident-preventing semaphore was down and the out-going officers had no reason to apprehend that a special was coming in. In like manner the officers of the incoming train, seeing the semaphore down, had every reason to believe that the track was clear, and they followed the usual course in coming slowly to the Station. Without danger signals being shown they could not possibly know that a train was on the main line until they go so near that a collision was inevitable. This accident was the direct result of want of system and good management, and the subsequent proceedings were simply the carrying out of the invariable rule to make a scape-goat of some one who is innocent in order to shield others who may have more influence, in cases where it seems necessary to make a show of punishing somebody.

On Tuesday, in consequence of the flange of a wheel breaking, several cars of the Halifax express went off the track this side of Dorchester. After going some distance they fell through a bridge. The train had no postal car when it got to Moncton and we, of course, got no Halifax mails until Wednesday.

About the same hour of the same day, the first-class car of the Shediac Freight train broke down near Anagance. The car left the track and rolled over on its side frightening the few passengers on board, but fortunately without serious injury to any one. The train was delayed several hours, and a working train was sent from Moncton to put matters right.

On the same day the engine of the Truro freight train got off the track at Debert. Geo. McLeod, conductor, was hurt by a pry striking him over the eye.—*Times.*

SAYS the Government: "Times are terribly bad. We can only tax tea and ale this time." But Mr. Speaker Anglin tobs his $32,000 for his two year's "services" all the same, and the Government waits for another chance to give the taxation screw one more turn.

"WHAT CORRUPT BEGGARS those Pacific Scandal fellows were, to be sure," said the Speaker of Canada's House of Commons, as the Government counted out his $15,000 or $16,000 for last year's operations!

DOMINION INTERFERENCE.—We judge from Mr. Butler's letter that Mr. Ferris, M. P., interposed actively in the Local Election two years ago. Such conduct is to be condemned. M. P's and Senators must be given to understand that "hands off" is the correct policy in regard to Local contests. The Province does not wish to have its Legislature filled by nominees of the Ottawa members. Mr Butler is entitled to public thanks for his revelations under this head.

—We understand that the whooping-cough is quite prevalent in the towns around us; but that no cases have proved fatal. Some families use nothing but *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* Our doctor, however, says a little ipicac, to produce vomiting, would be an advantage.

—There are more than one thousand different kinds of pills in the United States. Some of them are worthless and injurious, others are good and beneficial. Old Dr. Parsons invented the best anti-billious pills we ever saw or heard of. They are now sold under the name of *Parson's Purgative Pills.*

BUSINESS NOTES.

FLOUR has stiffened during the past few days, though there has been but little change in prices in this market.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Charles A. McCoskery, St. John, March 15th, to appoint assignee.

DISSOLUTIONS.

D. McLachlan & Sons, boiler makers, St. John, have dissolved; John McLachlan retiring. The business will be carried on in future by Daniel & Archibald McLachlan under the old style.

REMOVALS.

J. B. Hamm, livery stable, 31 King Square, will remove in May to Crosby's building, Cobourg St., near Union.

Thomas Nash, mineral water manufacturer, 42 Dock street, will remove in May to Portland, having rented the lower flat of Kelly & Keltie's brewery.

Dr. J. M. C. Fiske, dentist, has removed from 229 Germain street to 52 King street.

The Bank of Nova Scotia removes in May from 44 Prince Wm. street to Cushing's Block, 126 Prince Wm. street.

H. Galt, painter, has removed from Paradise Row to 14 Cobourg street.

NEW.

Alfred B. Sheraton, carpets, etc., will open about the middle of March in the Market Building (up stairs); entrance on South Market street.

Kelly & Keltie, brewers, Portland, will open about 1st of April.

John O'Connell, tobacco and cigars, 35 Union street, about commencing.

J. N. Wilson, liquors, 50 Dock street, has reopened.

F. H. Stentiford, plain and decorative painter, Paradise Row.

John Fleming, liquors, St. John; about commencing.

Wm. Walton, leather and shoe finding, 59 Germain St., offers his business for sale.

Talbert & Grey, dry goods, Dock St., are about making a change in business.

—Wm. M. Ronayne, grocer, 42 Mill St., St. John, assigned.

—Lucius Dickson, hardware, Truro, N. S. Geo. E. Crowe appointed assignee, meeting of creditors, March 6th to consider offer of 60c in 6, 12, & 18 months secured, and 5c unsecured in 2 years without interest.

—John Lewis & Sons, last and peg manufacturers Truro, N. S.: Colin Lewis dead.

—W. B. Heustis, general store, Wallace, N. S.: meeting of creditors, March 3d to consider offer of 33⅓ cents in 6, 9 and 12 months.

—Robert Low, saddler, Pownal, P. E. Island; meeting of creditors, March 8th to consider offer of 40 cents payable in 12 months with security.

—McNeil & Green, general store, Summerside, P. E. I., meeting of creditors, Mar. 15, to consider offer of 33⅓ p. c., in 9 & 12 months secured.

—E. E. Phair, crockery ware, Fredericton; writ of attachment issued.

—John Cronan & Sons, West India goods, Halifax, failed. Liabilities, heavy.

—Robert Smith, wooden ware factory, Woodstock, burnt out. Loss, $8,000; insured for $1,200.

—J. R. Lamey, hotel, Amherst, offers his business for sale.

—T. B. Gilliatt, general store, Kentville, N. S., will apply for discharge, March 24.

—C. & J. Morton & Co., general store, Liverpool, N. S.; assignee has taken possession of estate, owing to failure to pay dividend. Meeting of creditors, March 1st.

—L. & A. Ford, carriage, Milton, N. S., assigned meeting of creditors, Mar. 7th.

—Fred. Cameron, general store, Westville, N.S., and J. B. Hogg, general store, New Glasgow, N.S., assigned.

—Sutherland Bros., New Glasgow, N.S., dissolved.

—Ladd, Porter & Co., shipping and commission merchants, Yarmouth, N. S., suspended. Liabilities, $120,000; assets $60,000.

—H. Ferrier, nail manufacturer, Montreal, attached.

—The Clarendon Club, Charlotte st., St. John, closed up, the treasurer seizing everything.

REV. DR. WATERS' LECTURE on Monday night on "The Turks," presented in popular form many, interesting facts in connection with the wars of the Turks and the rise of the Turkish Empire. The paper bore evidence of great research, and fairly conducted the large and appreciative audience to the time when the Turk, having seized Constantinople, became a European power. We hope the Doctor can be prevailed upon to prepare a second lecture on the subject, tracing the history of the Turk in Europe and dealing fully with the Eastern Question.

FANCY SKATING.—Mr. E. H. Fisher, a fancy skater of New York, has been giving exhibitions of his skill at the Rink in Montreal. According to the *Gazette* of the 20th he has not achieved any new laurels in Canada. It says:—

His style is not particularly graceful, and he is not by any means what would in Canada be reckoned a first class skater. His forte seems to lie in figures where the point of the skate is used, in which line he showed some rather pretty skating. Mr. Fisher professes to make a specialty of dancing on the ice, but the exhibition he gave last evening of his abilities in that direction we have seen thrown very far into the shade on our own Rink by the performance of a young lady of some dozen winters. Altogether, it is not unlikely, if he is willing to profit by them, that Mr. Fisher will be enabled to carry back to New York with him more ideas on the subject of skating than he brought with him.

RIVER PHILIP, N. S., April 10, 1873.

MESSRS. T. GRAHAM & SON.

Dear Sirs.—Having used your PAIN ERADICATOR for ten years, in almost every case with beneficial results, my confidence in its efficacy was such that last season I took a quantity with me to Manitoba, and whilst engaged there can attest to its benefit both to myself and to the men of my party in several cases of *Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises,* etc. Should I return there this season I will provide myself with another supply.

Yours truly,

OTIS B. DAVIDSON,
Deputy Land Surveyor.

—If Congress had employed as much scientific skill in the arrangement of its "Reconstruction Policy" at the close, as the War Department did in the beginning of the war, in arranging for the manufacture of what was called *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* for the use of the Cavalry horses no doubt the Union would have been restored long ago.—*Exchange.*

NOTICE TO CIGAR DEALERS AND SMOKERS. The best thing yet found out is what is called the trio cigars, they are put up three in a case without extra charge. In this style of packing cigars, will retain their natural flavor and moisture. Each cigar is in a separate pouch and can be examined and replaced without injury; the dealer has the advantage of offering to the smokers a neat and convenient cigar case and avoiding all loss from broken cigars, which results from too much handling in the old style of packing; cigars packed under this patent are made of the finest Vuelta Abago tobacco.

NATHAN GREEN,
164 Prince William street,
Sole agent for Maritime Provinces.

Mr. Green begs leave to inform the public that the above advertisement can be accepted as a true statement as to the advantages claimed for these cigars, and further begs to state that he would not have accepted the agency for the same unless perfectly convinced of the truth, and after a practical experience as a manufacturer and dealer in cigars for the past 30 years, he professes to be a thorough judge. jan 20—1m

Agents Wanted in every City and Town in the Provinces, for the best paying business in the Dominion. Experience not necessary.

A $15.00 Outfit Free to those who can give references.

By the word Free, we mean Webster's definition of the word.

Call and see for yourselves, or write for terms to **E. W. WALKER & CO.**, Business Managers for the Silvertype, No. 135 Germain street, cor. Princess, St. John, N. B. feb19 tf

CALL AND SEE.—The subscriber wishes to call attention to his full stock of Eureka and Spartan Ranges and cook, parlor and shop stoves; old stoves taken as part payment for ranges. Personal attention given to the setting of ranges furnaces and stoves of all descriptions.

R. B. EMERSON,
5 Canterbury street.

European & North American Railway.—For Extension from St. John Westward.—On and after Monday 4th December and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:—EXPRESS leaves St. John at 8.15 a m., and due at 6.30 p. m.; Fredericton Freight and Passenger accommodation leaves St. John at 2.00 p. m. and due at St. John at 1.00 p m
H. D. McLeod, Supt.

CITY BONDS, Debentures, Bank and other Stocks, bought and sold. Cash advances made on securities. Charges moderate. T. R. Hanington, 30 Princess st. feb 17 3m

FOR SALE.—Drawingroom Mantelpiece Looking Glass in heavy gilt frame, cost $50; for sale at a bargain. Apply at this Office. feb17 1f

Consumption.

Extracts from a letter from C. H. S. Cronkhite, Esq.:—

CANTERBURY STATION, York Co., N. B.,
Oct. 10th, 1876.

Mr. J. H. ROBINSON,—

Dear Sir: "In reply to your letter of enquiry, I would say that your 'Phosphorized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Lacto-Phosphate of Lime,' is the best preparation of the kind I have ever seen or taken.

I was ordered by my physician to take it, and commenced about the last of August, and since that time I have felt like a different man, and also look differently, and all for the better, as the doctor can testify.

I was unable, in the summer, to walk any distance without much fatigue. I can now take my gun and travel all day, and feel first-rate at night, and can see much as any lumberman. Have not bled any since I took your preparation, and can now inflate my lungs without feeling any soreness, and I think I can inflate them up to full measurement, same as before I was sick. I have also gained in flesh; my weight in the summer was 173 lbs., and now it is nearly 190 lbs., which is pretty well up to my former weight.

The foregoing is a correct statement, which I am prepared to swear to, and I hereby authorize you to give it publicity in my name.

I am, dear sir, yours truly,

(Signed) C. H. S. CRONKHITE.

We, the undersigned, hereby consent to have our names published as witnesses to the effects of "Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion" on the person of Mr. Cronkhite, and assert that the foregoing statement is correct in every particular.

(Signed) Alexander Bennett, J. P.,
William Main,
Rev. Thomas Martin.

Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, with Lacto-Phosphate of Lime, is for sale at the Drug Stores.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—Captain Connolly has removed his Nautical School from 53 Water Street to 61 Prince William Street, over the office of Robert Marshall, Esq. jan27 1m

CLIMO'S SPECIALTIES.—Photography in faithful portraiture, with the finest re-touched effects.—PICTURES AND MOTTO FRAMING in artistic settings, fine mouldings and low prices.—STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS of New Brunswick, as fine as produced in any country, only $1.00 per dozen. Trade supplied low. Cheapest house for Stereoscopes, Brackets, Engravings, Chromos, &c.—Germain St., St. John, N. B.

NICKEL PLAITING

ON ALL ARTICLES!

DONE AT

WARING BROTHERS'S.

CARRIAGE MOUNTINGS NICKEL PLATED.
HARNESS MOUNTINGS do.
BEDSTEAD GRATES TRIMMINGS NICKEL PLATED.
STOVE TRIMMINGS do.
SAFE HANDLES AND KNOBS do.
REVOLVERS, &c. do.
SKATES do.
KNIVES AND FORKS do.
SPOONS AND BUTTER KNIVES do
WATCHES do.
WATCH GUARDS do.

Orders left at LEWIN & ALLINGHAM's, Market Square, at Foundry, Indiantown, will have prompt attention.

WARING BROS.

nov 25—3m

Removal Notice!

H. BROCKINGTON & CO.

BEG to announce to their customers and the public in general that they have removed their place of business to the store formerly occupied by MATTHEW WILSON, on Germain street, and would now announce that in addition to the branches of Cleaning, Repairing and Pressing of Clothing, which they will still follow up with their usual diligence, they have opened out a stock of

Superior Cloths for Fall and Winter Wear,

At remarkably low prices for cash.

sep23 H. BROCKINGTON & CO.

FIRE RISKS at ADEQUATE RATES.

Deposit with Dominion Government, $56,000 Municipal Debentures.

EXPERIENCED AGENTS throughout the Dominion.

F. S. SHARPE,
General Agent for New Brunswick,
97 PRINCE WM. STREET,
marl8 1y ST. JOHN, N. B.

SMITH & DUNN,

ARCHITECTS,

MERRITT'S BRICK BUILDING,

Opposite Barnes' Hotel,

Prince William Street, Saint John, N. B.

June 10 1y

$999 Can't be made by every agent every month in the business we furnish, but those willing to work can easily earn a dozen dollars a day right in their own localities. Have no room to explain here. Business light and honorable. Women and boys and girls do as well as men. We will furnish you a complete outfit free. The business pays better than anything else. We will bear expense of starting you. Particulars free. Write and see. Farmers and mechanics, their sons and daughters, and all classes in need of paying work at home, should write to us and learn all about the work at once. Now is this time. Don't delay. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

Births.

On the 22nd inst., the wife of Samuel Schofield, Esq., of a son.

At Moncton, Feb. 16th, the wife of John Murphy, Esq., of a daughter.

At Coburg street, on the 21st inst., the wife of James Gerow, Esq., of a son.

Marriages.

At Trinity Church, in this city, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. F. H. J. Brigstocke, Rector, Alfred William Savary of Digby, N. S., Judge of the County Courts, to Elizabeth Crookshank, eldest daughter of H. P. Otty, Esq., of St. John.

At the residence of the bride's father, Douglas Road, Portland, on the 21st inst., by Rev. D. McClellan, assisted by Rev. W. P. Everitt, William Roberts, of Liverpool, England, to Emma V., third daughter of D. V. Roberts, Esq.

At the residence of the bride's mother, Lancaster, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. J. C. Burgess, B. A., Mr. Daniel McDonald to Sarah E., daughter of the late Robert Stackhouse.

In this city, on the 15th inst., at the residence of the bride's uncle, George W. Gerow, Esq., Waterloo street, by Rev. Wm. Everett, Alfred C. Macdougall, third son of the Hon. Wm Macdougall, C. B., to Julia, eldest daughter of the late J. B. Travis, Esq.

Deaths.

In Portland, on the 18th inst., Freddie Belmont, son of the late Howard E. and Catherine Dernier, aged 9 years and 3 months.

In Portland, on the 18th inst., Eliza Moore, in the 24th year of her age.

In this city, on the 21st inst., William Thomas Daley, aged 27 years, eldest son of Richard and Margaret Daley.

New Advertisements.

CLEAVER'S

Superb Toilet Soaps

A full line of these Grateful Companions of the Toilet.

Cleaver's Elegant Preparations.
Cleaver's "Cent fleur's" Soap.
Cleaver's "Lettuce Milk" Soap.
Cleaver's "Otto Rose" Soap.
Cleaver's "Oatmeal" Soap.
Cleaver's "Marsh Mallow" Soap.
Cleaver's "Glycerine and Cold Cream" Soap.
&c., &c., &c.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

GEO. STEWART, Jr.,
CHEMIST,
feb28 **No. 24 King Street.**

New Advertisements.

ANCHOR LINE.

UNITED STATES and British Mail Steamers, sailing **Every Saturday** to and from New York and Glasgow (via Londonderry), and **every alternate Saturday** to and from New York and London.

GLASGOW SERVICE.

FROM NEW YORK.		FROM GLASGOW.	
Sat. Mar. 3, at 8 a. m.		CALIFORNIA.	Sat. Feb. 10
Sat. Mar. 10, " 2 p. m.		ETHIOPIA.	Sat. Feb 17
Sat. Mar. 17, " 7 a. m.		VICTORIA.	Sat. Feb. 24
Sat. Mar. 24, " 1 p. m.		BOLIVIA.	Sat. Mar. 3
Sat. Mar. 31, " 7 a. m.		ALSATIA.	Sat. Mar. 10

LONDON SERVICE.

FROM NEW YORK.		FROM GLASGOW.	
Sat. Feb. 24, at 2 p. m.		UTOPIA.	Sat. Feb. 3
Sat. Mar. 10, " 2 p. m.		ELYSIA.	Sat. Feb. 17
Sat. Mar. 24, " 1 p. m.		ITALIA.	Sat. Mar. 3

Steamers sail from Piers 20 and 21 N. R., foot of Broome street, New York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—Payable in United States Currency.

BY THE GLASGOW STEAMERS:—

Cabin (according to location of Berth), - $65 to $80.
Excursion Tickets, good for one year, - $120 to $140.
Intermediate $35. Steerage $28.

BY THE LONDON STEAMERS:—

Cabin (according to location of Berth) - $55 to $70.
Excursion Tickets, good for one year, - $100 to $120.
Intermediate $35. Steerage $28.

We have also much pleasure in announcing to importers and the public generally, that the sailings of this splendid line of Steamers for Halifax and Saint John for the ensuing Spring have been arranged as follows, viz:—

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, 10th Mar.	"SIDONIAN,"	Wednesday, 14th Mar.
	"ALEXANDRIA,"	
Saturday, 24th Mar.		Wednesday, 28th Mar.

To be followed by first-class Steamers throughout the season.

From London: "Dorian," Friday, March 9.
" " "Tyrian," Friday, March 30.

(unless prevented by unforseen circumstances.)

The above steamers being well known in the trade, and considerable care having been taken in fixing the sailing dates, we beg to solicit from Importers their undivided support.

Through Bills of Lading will be granted to all the principal points in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Freight taken on as favorable terms as by any other first-class Trans-Atlantic Steamship Line.

No Bill of Lading will be signed for a less sum than half a guinea.

Parties desirous of bringing out their friends should make application to the subscribers who will grant Certificates of Passage from any place in England, Ireland or Scotland to Saint John, N. B., which are good for twelve months.

Drafts issued payable on presentation in sums from £1 upwards.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, ... 13 Guineas.
Steerage, ... 30 Dollars.

For Plans of Cabins, Passage Tickets, Drafts or any further information apply to or address Henderson Brothers, 40 Union street, Glasgow; 17 Water street, Liverpool; 19 Leadenhall street, London, E. C.; 39 Foyle street, Londonderry; 3 Rue Scribe, Paris; 96 Washington street, Chicago; 7 Bowling Green, New York, and T. & S. DeWolf & Son, Halifax, or in Saint John to

SCAMMELL BROTHERS,
19 Smyth street.

J. & A. McMILLAN'S

LIST OF NEW BOOKS!

ARROWS and ANECDOTES, by D. L. Moody.

MODERN MATERIALISM in its relations to Religion and Theology, by James Martineau, Ll. D.

Selections from the writings of Lord Macaulay. Edited, with occasional notes, by George Otto Trevelyan, M. P. $5.00.

THE BASTONIAS, a tale of the American Invasion of Canada, by John Lesperance. Paper 75c.; Cloth $1.00.

The Convicts and Their Children, by Berthold Auerbach. Translated from the German by Charles T. Brooks. $1.25.

The HOME COOK-BOOK, compiled from recipes contributed by the ladies of Toronto and other cities. $1.50.

The PAPACY and the CIVIL POWER, by R. W. Thomson. $3.00.

RUSSIAN FOLKS' TALES, by W. R. S. Ralston, M. A., of the British Museum. $1.50.

A RIDE TO KHIVA; Travels in Central Asia, by Fred. Burnaby, (Captain Royal Horse Guards), with Maps and an Appendix.

SIDONIE, a brilliant novel, from the French of Alphonse Daudet. Cloth $1.00; Paper 75c.

For sale by

J. & A. McMILLAN,
98 Prince William St.

Extensive Sale of Consigned

New Household Furniture.

At our Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 1st March, commencing at 11 a. m., will be sold a splendid assortment of New Household Furniture, comprising—

4 HAIR CLOTH PARLOR SUITES, in Walnut.
1 Green Coloured Parlor Suite do.
1 brown Satine do do.
2 Gents' Parlor Arm Chairs, in Hair Cloth, etc.
2 Gents' Easy Chairs, in Rep.
2 Ladies' do. do.
2 Hair Cloth Sofas.
2 do. Couches.
2 Green Striped Rep Lounges.
4 Walnut Extensive Tables.
2 D. Cases Pine do. do.
2 Bureau Pine do. do.
2 Bureau Walnut do. do.
1 do. do. do. (extra.)
48 Oak Dining Chairs.
48 Cane Seat do.
48 Wood Seat do.
4 Walnut Sideboards.
4 do. Centre Tables.
1 do. Hatrack.
1 English Plate Mirror.

The less is the first Furniture Sale of the season, and Goods being without reserve, intending purchasers will do well to attend the Sale. Goods on exhibition on WEDNESDAY.

feb24 STEWART & WHITE.

ROSMARILINE!

A PERFECT HAIR DRESSING,

POSSESSING the Invigorating and health-giving properties of Rosemary, in combination with the purest Oils. Delicately perfumed. It stimulates and cleanses the Scalp, removes Dandruff, promotes the growth of the hair, and gives it a smooth and healthy appearance.

Price, - - 35 Cents.

PREPARED ONLY BY

HANINGTON BROTHERS.

The genuine has our name stamped on the bottle.

feb 24—1i*.

Turnbull's Sash Factory

WORK WILL BE RESUMED AT THIS FACTORY ON

THE FIRST OF MARCH.

The usual variety of Work done.

Doors, Sashes, etc., made to order, with the utmost promptness and in first-class style.

SEND ALONG YOUR ORDERS.

feb24 1m J. E. TURNBULL.

HUMAN HAIR

SWITCHES!

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

BACK COMBS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

HAMBURGS,

CHEAPEST LOT IN TOWN.

Largest Mottoes, 5 cents.

W. E. BLANCHARD,
feb 24 115 Germain Street.

Removal Notice.

H. GALT

has removed from Paradise Row to

No. 14 Coburg street,

three doors from Union street, where he will be happy to receive orders from his friends and his patrons.

House, Ship and Sign Painting, Gilding, Paper Hanging or anything else in his line of business will be attended to promptly, at the shortest notice.

Painters supply in Stock. feb24 1m

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869 AND 1875.

CANADA.
Province of New Brunswick, } In the County Court for the
City and County of St. John. } City and County of Saint John.

In the matter of WILLIAM LORIMER, an Insolvent.

ON TUESDAY, the twentieth day of March next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Acts.

Dated at the City of Saint John this twelfth day of February, A. D. 1877.

WILLIAM LORIMER,
feb17 5i* per X. M. VAIL, his Attorney *ad litem.*

New Advertisements.

Victoria Skating Club.

THE Competition for the following MEDALS will be held at the Rink (weather permitting) on

Monday, the 26th February,

commencing at 7 p. m., at which no one will be allowed on the ice but the Judges, Competitors and Directors.

Prizes to be competed for.—

The Club Gold Medal;
The Andrews and Torrence Gold Medal,

and a **Gold Medal**, the gift of MR. HUTTON, President of the Victoria Skating Club of Montreal.

Each Medal must be won two years in succession before becoming the property of the winner.

No prize will be awarded unless there be at least two competitors.

All entries must be made at the office of the Secretary before 12 o'clock noon, of the 26th inst.

The BAND will be in attendance.

Tickets—subscribers, 10c.; non-subscribers, 20c.; to be had at the Secretary's office and at the door.

WARWICK W. STREET,
feb24 1i SECRETARY.

CORNMEAL.

LANDING:—

1,032 bbls. Cornmeal

FOR SALE LOW.

GILBERT BENT,
feb24 South Wharf.

OYSTERS, CLAMS, &c.

RECEIVED FOR SALE:—

13 BBLS. SHEDIAC OYSTERS;
50 bbls. American Oysters;
1 gallon Spiced Clams;
1 bbl. in the Shell;
15 dozen Finnan Haddies;
1500 Bloater Herrings.

At 16 Water Street.
feb 24 J. S. TURNER.

Disinfect! Disinfect!

Use any of the following Standard DISINFECTANTS:

CHLORALUM,
CONDY'S FLUID,
CHLORIDE OF LIME,
CARBOLIC ACID.

FOR SALE BY

GEO. STEWART, Jr., Chemist,
feb24 No. 24 King street.

To the Working Class.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to commence work on and a illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address, GEORGE STINSON & Co. Portland, Maine.

NOTICE.

THE firm of DOUGALD McLACHLAN & SONS has been dissolved, John McLachlan retiring therefrom.

The business will be continued by DANIEL McLACHLAN and ARCHIBALD McLACHLAN, under the old style, and they alone will sign receipts or bind the firm in any way.

DANIEL McLACHLAN,
ARCHIBALD McLACHLAN.

St. John, N. B., February 17, 1877. feb24 1m

Marbles! Marbles!

IN STOCK:—

250 BOXES GLASS MARBLES,
200 bags STONE MARBLES,
100 bags PAINTED MARBLES.

For sale low, wholesale and retail, at

H. ROBERTSON'S,
feb24 5 KING SQUARE.

SANS PAREIL!

THIS CELEBRATED

GLOVE-FITTING SHIRT

needs only to be seen to be appreciated.

BEING

THE SHIRT OF SHIRTS,

IT IS

Unequalled for Style, Fit, Comfort and Durability.

CALL AND SEE THEM, AT

JOHN K STOREY'S,
feb19 8i **No. 2 KING STREET.**

"EUREKA!"

Two Hours' Work done in One Hour.

THE EUREKA WASHER.

THE

EUREKA WRINGER.

Call and see the Eureka Washer.

W. WATERBURY,
feb17 **13 King street.**

RECEIVED

PER "LIZZIE G." AND "E. B. BAIRD."

10 BBLS. ASTRAL OIL—Whaler White.

25 bbls. Portland KEROSENE OIL.

25 bbls. Bay State Kerosene Oil.

For sale by

J. R. CAMERON & Co.,
feb17 73 Prince William street.

Retiring from Business!

CLEARANCE SALE

AT

NO. 59 KING STREET,

OF THE

ENTIRE STOCK AT COST.

J. H. MURRAY & CO.,

HAVING determined to make a change in their business, we are now offering their entire Stock at an Immense Reduction in price. The following lines will be disposed of at Less than Cost for Cash only:—

Grey and White Cottons, Dress Tweeds, Fancy Dress Goods, Black Lustres, French Merinoes, Silks, Fancy Shirtings, Grey, White and Red Flannels, Gloves, Hosiery, Berlin Goods and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Buyers will find this one of the best opportunities ever offered, as all must be disposed of before May 1st.

J. H. MURRAY & CO.,
feb17 1m **59 King street.**

Properties to Lease, etc.

TO LET.—An eligible flat, No. 2 Paradise Row, Town of Portland. D. R. MUNRO. feb24

TO LET.—The very desirable residence, No. 1 Golding street. Supplied with gas, water and all modern conveniences.—A first-class stable suitable for one or two horses, with box stall, carriage room, etc., in the rear of dwelling. Apply to S. J. KING, at the Insurance rooms of Henry R. Ratney, Esq., Prince William street. feb24 1m

HARE'S WHARF TO LET.—The Wharf and Sheds will be leased for one or more years, and possession given 1st March. Apply to SAMUEL D. BERTON. feb24 1m

STORES AND OFFICES IN NELSON STREET TO LET.—In Berton Brothers' Brick Building, fitted up to suit occupants, at a moderate rent, and possession first April next. Apply to SAM'L D. BERTON BROS. feb24 1m

A WELL ESTABLISHED BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The subscriber, intending to change his business on the 1st of May next, will sell his stock-in-trade of Leather and Shoe Findings, and also the good will of his well established business, on the east side of Germain street, near King street. Lease of shop has 12 months to run from 1st May next. If the stock is not sold by 1st March will be sold at auction, and store let as above. Apply to W. WALTON.

N.B.—All bills not paid before 1st of April will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection.

feb24 1m W. W.

TO RENT.—The large two-storey House, with addition attached, on Queen street, No. 99, near Queen square, recently occupied by E. Manning, Esq., suitable for one or two families. Premises may be seen on application at Insurance Rooms, No. 59 Prince William street. Also, an Office above Insurance Rooms, corner Prince William street, on Market square. ROBERT MARSHALL. feb10

TO LET.—Possession given immediately. That House in Bridge street, Indiantown, formerly known as "The Indiantown Hotel." Enquire on the premises, or from the undersigned. E. McLEOD. feb10 1f

TO LET.—A number of Offices in the Building next South of the Bank of New Brunswick. Enquire of WILSON, GILMOUR & Co., 139 Prince Wm. st. feb10 tf

STORE TO LET.—From 1st May next (or sooner if required), the Brick Store, No. 8 North Market Wharf, together with the building in the rear, extending back to Fire Proof Alley. Apply to R. P. McGIVERN, North Wharf. feb10 1m

TO LET.—Several of the dwellings comprising Grange Cottages, on Queen street. Rent $400. Enquire at the C. W. WETMORE, 102 Prince Wm. street. feb10 3m

STORES TO LET—On corner of Germain and Princess streets, and in Brick Building on Princess street.

Apply to DR. HATHEWAY,
feb 10—tf Dentist.

TO LET—Possession given on first of May next—The House at present occupied by Dr. Carritte, corner Carmarthen and Orange streets. Rent $400. Enquire at the office of TROOP & SON, Water street. feb10—tf

TO LET.—From the first of May next, the House, No. 192 Britain street, now occupied by J. T. Jardine, Esq. For further particulars apply to HENRY C. MACMONAGLE, No. 89 Prince William street. feb10—tf

TO LEASE.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, until the 10th DAY OF FEBRUARY next, from persons desirous of leasing either of the following Properties, for terms of five or ten years:—

The STONE BRICK MASTELLE WAREHOUSE, situate between Prince William street (Chipman's Hill) and Dock street, a portion of which is at present occupied by Daniel Patton, Esq., as a bonded warehouse. Entrance to lower storey from Dock street, and to second storey (if desired) from Chipman's Hill.

Also, the Premises at Rothesay, known as Rothesay Hall, The House is large, in good repair, and is suitable for a hotel, or private residence. The grounds, consisting of 6 acres, are very attractive, being close to the city by rail or carriage drive; in the hands of an enterprising person, it could easily be made a favorite and paying summer resort.

The above properties can be inspected at any time, on application either to MRS. THOS. PARKS, Chipman's Hill, or CROSBY, CRAWFORD & PORLEY, Solicitors, 90 Prince Wm. street. feb 3 2i

TO RENT.

FOUR SHOPS AND SEVERAL OFFICES,

In the Brick Block at present being erected for subscribers in Water Street.

Application to be made at

**Im

THE SWALLOW'S FAITH.

A swallow in the spring
Came to my granary! and 'neath the eaves
Essayed to make a nest and there did bring
Wet earth, and straw, and leaves.

Day after day she toiled,
With patient heart: but ere her work was crown'd
Some sad mishap the tiny fabric spoiled,
And dashed it to the ground.

She found the ruin wrought,
But not cast down; forth from her place she flew,
And, with her mate, fresh earth and grasses brought,
And built her nest anew.

But scarcely had she placed
The last soft feather on its ample floor,
When wicked hand, or chance, again laid waste,
And wrought the ruin o'er.

But still her heart she kept,
And toiled again; and last night, hearing calls,
I looked, and lo! three little swallows slept,
Within the earth-made walls.

What truth is here, O man!
Hath hope been smitten in its early dawn?
Have clouds o'ercast thy purpose, trust or plan?
Have Faith, and struggle on!

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

[SPECIAL TO THE WATCHMAN.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
12th Feb., 1877.

GOOD BLOOD IN AMERICA.

Chancellor Walworth, of N. Y., while investigating the genealogy of the Hyde family, to which his wife belonged, and gathering the materials for his two large octavo volumes on that subject, found, as he told me, at Albany, N. Y., and at Hartford, Conn, persons whose descent from Alfred the Great, of England, and Charlemagne, of France, was established beyond a possibility of doubt. Now, if our population contains six millions of people of foreign birth; if our entire population, except five millions, is of European descent; if only an exceedingly small portion of our citizens can trace their lineage to the land of Plato, Socrates and Demosthenes, or to the land of Virgil, Columbus and Michael Angelo, or to the land of Isabella and Cervantes; and if the great mass of our nation is descended from Germany, Scandinavia and Britain, then is it probable that almost all the great heroes and hunters, the robbers on land and the pirates by sea, the vikings and the scoundrels, the brave in war, the wise in counsel, and the gallant in love, who figure in the history of Northern and Central Europe, have lineal descendants scattered throughout our land, cultivating the banks of the Penobscot, the Mississippi and the Columbia, mingling in the Courts and Legislatures of the States, in the Congress and Courts of the Union, and toning the character of the aggregate whole, both for good and ill.

Not only was Washington descended from the early Kings of England and Scotland, and Alexander Hamilton from a Scottish family, which once was second only to the royal house of Stuart, and Franklin was a scion of humble freeholders in Central England, and Jefferson's forefathers were Welsh peasants, delving in the shadow of Snowdon, but Smithson, to whom our nation is indebted for the Smithsonian Institution, was a child of the proud house of Percy; the famous Earls of Northumberland were his ancestors; Alnwick Castle was their home; they fought at Chevy Chase; they fought the Douglas. The blood of Harry Hotspur flowed in the veins of Smithson, for he was the illegitimate son of Hugh, the first Duke of Northumberland—for the Percies did not attain the rank of Dukes until 1766; previously, the celebrated nobles of that family attained no higher title than the third order of nobility, that of Earls. The present, the sixth Duke, is Algernon George Percy.

Smithson was a native of London, died at Genoa in 1828; was educated at Oxford, where he was known as James Lewis Macie; never married; lived chiefly on the continent; was a scientist; contributed valuable papers to the scientific world on chemistry, mineralogy and geology; gave to his nephew, Henry James Hungerford, for life the estate which afterwards he bequeathed to this country, "to found at Washington, under the name of

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,

an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." Congress accepted the bequest, 1st July, 1836, the amount of it being $515,169. Out of this fund and the accrued interest came the present permanent fund of $650,000; the annual interest being $39,000, the building, costing $450,000, being also built from the same resources. The building was nine years in process of construction. The 1st May, 1847, when the corner stone was laid, was a great day for the Masons, that fraternity conducting the ceremony, the Grand Master wearing the apron presented to Washington by the Grand Lodge of France, and the gavel then used was the one employed by Washington at the laying of the corner stone of the Capitol. George M. Dallas was the orator, President Polk and Cabinet and a large assemblage attending.

The building is so familiar to the nation, so far as engravings and photographs can familiarize its shape and proportions to the eye, it may interest to recall some of its general features. Rare, indeed, is it that the general effect of the external look of a public structure is so pleasing. The style of architecture and the color of the stone are both extremely graceful, strength, grace and beauty combined. The material is brown reddish sandstone, obtained near where the Seneca creek empties into the Potomac, 23 miles distant, the same as that used in Trinity Church, New York, though brought from a different locality. Its architecture is Norman, such as prevailed six centuries ago, when the Norman was merging into the Gothic, being the first unecclesiastical building of that period's style ever erected in this country. It is 27 rods long; it has nine towers; the highest tower is 145 feet high; one tower is a double campanille, 117 feet high.

The Smithsonian grounds, containing over 50 acres, with lawns and groves, drives and footways and nearly 200 varieties of trees and shrubs, must be in early summer and fall of the highest grade of rural and urban loveliness. They were designed by A. J. Downing, to whose memory is there erected a vase whose exquisite beauty is much extolled.

THE NATIONAL MUSEUM

is located in the Smithsonian building, and is under the charge of the Smithsonian Institution, but it is supported by the United States, and it contains about all there is of any interest to a visitor in the building, the rest of the apartments being chiefly used for the accommodation of the offices of the Institution. The Museum occupies the central portion, called the main hall, Gothic hall, etc., and contains specimens of birds, fishes and other animals, minerals, ores, curiosities, antiquities, etc., a large share of them having been brought home by over fifty expeditions sent out by the U. S. Government. As general names or classes of things suggest nothing very definite to one's thoughts, perhaps a specification of some of the articles will interest. Here are, a small marble tablet from the temple erected at Marathon by Miltiades to commemorate his victory over the Persians, B. C. 490; a marble sycophagus brought from Syria in the Constitution, having been the original repository for the remains of the Roman Emperor, Alexander Severus, and was offered to General Jackson for his tomb, but he declined it as unrepublican; a cast of the extinct megatherium from Buenos Ayres, the largest type of the sloth family of the pre-historic period, looking over 15 feet long and 5 feet wide; a cast of the extinct glyptodon of the armadillo family, apparently ten feet long from mouth to tip of tail; a cast of the hadrosaurus, resembling the megatherium, but taller and slimmer, say 20x3 feet; a cast of a Himalayan turtle, 9x7 feet; a California devil-fish, which, when expanded, is 8 feet in diameter, and its shape like a star with 8 points; Lake Superior copper sacrificial altar weighing 5000 lbs.; specimens relating to the lake-dwelling age in Switzerland; a model of Stonehenge; a Mexican stone, whose hieroglyphics are as yet unread; geyserites from the National Park on the yellow stone; the *Polaris* collection of specimens, all from north of 80, n. lat.; chinese paper money; Japanese figures and dresses; implements of savage war; one of the bolts to which Columbus was chained; the rifle of Esquimaux Joe; the razor of Captain Cook, the navigator; a redwood plank, 12 feet long and 6½ feet wide, etc.

If the United States furnishes and supports the Museum, what do the officers of the Smithsonian do to further the "diffusion of knowledge among men," contemplated by the founder. Are they monk-like, recluse scholars, living lives of inglorious inaction, fed by the bounty of an Englishman? Apparently the farthest possible from that. One object of effort by them is to stimulate the preparation of original works in general and special science. Ordinarily they pay nothing to the writers; having obtained the manuscripts, they publish and distribute them to all the scientific centres of the world. Next, they are to the scientific societies of the world what the Post office is to individuals; they receive the publications of some twenty-five hundred American societies, and exchange them with about the same number of foreign societies. For example: if a Boston Academy wishes to exchange books with some remote portion of the world, it will cost it several hundred dollars to do so; the Smithsonian will send it from Washington to the place wished and return the exchange to Washington, free of expense to the Academy, which will only pay the freight from Boston to Washington and from Washington to Boston.

The Smithsonian has 75,000 volumes in the Congressional Library, and adds from 4000 to 5000 annually. It also investigates climatology, receiving reports from over 600 stations, located in all parts of the Western Hemisphere.

Its Secretary—virtually its President, for 30 years—is Joseph Henry, aged 79, a native of Albany, once an apprentice watch-maker, once Prof. of Princeton College, has published over fifty scientific works, is a tall, broad-shouldered, genial gentleman. He presides over the Philosophical Society of Washington, that meets every other Saturday evening, at the Army Medical Museum.

BOTANICAL GARDENS.

One of the pleasant things to do this past winter—winter seems to have passed here—has been to go through the snow a foot deep into the Botanic Garden, belonging to the Government, and see the tropical trees and plants growing there. South westerly from the capitol, stretches public grounds one or two miles, crossed by the highways, and in the Easterly portion of this ground are located the conservatories of the Botanic Garden. There you could see bananas growing, vigorous ivys on the outside, while within were also bright red blossoms, South American creepers in blow, reaching entirely across the ceiling, trees from Australia, trees with curious names, the "wool tree," "cotton tree," "dragon tree," "God tree," etc., the "fan palm," with trunk as green as a cabbage stalk and seeds looking like grapes, one species ten feet high, at the base, two feet in diameter, three feet up, one foot in diameter, leaves shooting out from the sides and top, with bald stems, six feet long, and then the fan spreads its spear-like leaves; one tree thirty feet high, yet its green, tender looking trunk only two inches in diameter, seemingly so frail, one northern out door blast would snap it as if it were macarani; a sago palm, only three feet high, yet trunk two feet in diameter at the ground; a hat palm, swathed in a bark looking like coarse hair; a plantani, whose bark was swail-like, with leaves seven feet long and one and a half wide; curious tree ferns; a negress washing aloes. Outside are plants thriving with no artificial heat, only protected by glass. The conservatories are chiefly heated by warm water in pipes.

DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

In 1817 an asylum for deaf mutes was founded at Hartford, Conn. It is worthy of note that all kinds of charitable hospitals and asylums were unknown to the world until the spirit of Christianity caused their existence; unknown to ancient Roman, Carthaginian, Greek, Egyptian, Jew, Babylonian, Hindoo or Chinese; unknown to pagan or other than the religion that proclaimed "good will to men. Rev. Thomas H. Gallaudet, the first principal of the Hartford Asylum, had studied in France the system of communication for deaf mutes by means of natural signs; a system that was developed and applied about 1760, by Abbe de l' Eppe and subsequently perfected by Abbe Sicard. The institution here is national; found in 1857; the principal a son of the Hartford Gallaudet; the grounds contain 100 acres; value of grounds and buildings over one third of a million of dollars; their location north of the city; the buildings of attractive appearance. The main central building is said to be a fine specimen of the Gothic architecture of the 14th century; it is faced with the brown Porthund stone of Connecticut, which resembles the English Portlund stone.

It is the custom of the Professors to take turns, one each Sabbath afternoon, delivering a lecture, in the nature of a sermon, to the pupils, the lecture being preceded and followed by prayer. It was a novel sight, last Sabbath, to see the pupils, nearly one hundred in number, listening so noiselessly to the lecturer. First, all rise, (there was no singing, of course,—this was a novelty); then the lecttrer, with eyes closed and solemn countenance, with his hands and fingers executes what is understood to be a prayer to the Deity. A prayer to the Deity! How strange it seemed thus to address the Infinite Father! Yet all were solemn and minutely attentive, and you could not doubt the sincerity of their devotions. Yet there would float up to the memory the comment of the newspaper writer who wrote of a prayer made by Hon. Edward Everett, when an Unitarian clergymen, that "it was the most eloquent prayer ever addressed to a Boston audience."

NEGRO SEMINARY.

North of Washington, just over the boundary street, west of the Asylum, is the Wayland Seminary, for the education of colored preachers and teachers; one of seven of the kind supported by the Baptists in the South. It was an interesting recreation to see and hear some ninety pupils, of both sexes, of all colors, from the black Ethiopian to the blue eye and brown hair, some of them married, one of them forty-five years old, some of them earning their board by waiting on tables at boarding houses, engage in exercises of declamation, reading and singing. The declamation was chiefly from American Statesmen about the Union; the reading, a burlesque darkey sermon, a social burlesque, etc.; the singing inspiring. The principal, King, said some of the pupils thought they had calls to preach, while he did not. He told them that, undoubtedly they had heard calls, but these calls were addressed to some other individuals. One darkie was puzzled when he heard his Episcopal friends eulogize the Liturgy; he asked King what *lethargy* was.

INCIDENTS.

I omitted to mention one incident that occurred at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. One evening word came that the Brazilian Emperor, Dom Pedro, would visit the institution the next morning at 7 o'clock. Seven o'clock in the morning is for business purposes almost a fabulous hour; but 'they hurried matters and were ready, all agog to see if they could not hear the surfi-travelling Emperor. The teachers began asking questions of the pupils; that was just what Dom wanted to do himself. The teachers said the pupils had not studied the latter part of the book; that was the very part Dom wanted to ask the questions from. The questions were answered by the pupils, by writing on the blackboard, so rapidly and accurately that some M. C's who were along said half Congress could not do as well. Dom asked a little girl five or six years old to describe Brazil. She did so. He asked her what woods grew there. She named several, among them oak. "No," said Dom, "no oak." But he was so well pleased with her replies otherwise that he gave her his photograph. Pedro by request planted a tree, previously prepared, in commemoration of his visit; but the most durable 'memento of his visit will probably be the bright pictures in the hearts of the heaven-afflicted pupils.

You remember the story of a customer at Delmonico's, New York, who called for some surloin beef-steak; the waiter brought a very small piece; the patron looked at it attentively and said: Yes, that is the kind I want. Go and get me a slice.

Another is recently told. A guest at the same place took his seat at the table, and the waiter first brought one of those diminutive bits of butter. The guest recalled the waiter; he wanted a clean plate. You have one. No, there is a grease spot on it.

This last story being told to an eminent man here he showed no interest in it, but when it was the second and third time and explained, he clapped his hands, ha-ha-ed and said, "I see it now."

[FOR THE WATCHMAN.]

LIZARDS AS HOUSEHOLD PETS.

BY GEORGE J. FORBES.

The dweller in tent or cabin, situated on any of the sandy plains or slopes of Nevada, New Mexico or Arizona, will soon become familiar with a species of lizard, despite any repugnance which he may evince to the said lizard. He appears to be omnipresent. As soon as the rising sun dispels the cool air of the previous night he prepares to gather information in a cheerful and business-like manner. His curiosity is unbounded and no place sacred from his intrusion. The interior of your boots and coffee-pot are investigated with equal freedom, and should no elevation afford a satisfactory view of your face as you take your morning nap, he has no hesitation in running as far up as the chest, from which he surveys you with a friendly seriousness which is ludicrous. Every operation of the party engaged in household operations is keenly scrutinized from every beam and projection. Anything novel, or which does not seem to be understood, causes a general bobbing of the head and body, which is comical and a continual source of amusement.

If the morning is cold you will do well to shake out your coat or you may have the satisfaction of shoving a lizard eight or nine inches long out of your coat sleeve by the action of putting it on; and should it be assumed that there is nothing in your boots you may be mistaken. To feel a soft, yielding substance under your foot and to know that there is every possibility of its being a snake, is not very agreeable. The boot comes off with a suddenness not deemed possible heretofore, and a turn up reveals a lizard, flat and decidedly sick-looking. Then, again, a wash-basin in which some water was left, will be entered without any calculations in regard to getting out. The water is soapy, the side of the dish sloppy, so there he remains and if not a good swimmer or the time which he is immersed comparatively short there is one or more drowned.

Thieving of any kind cannot be pressed against him; his connection with your liquids being chargeable to curiosity or the insect tribe, of which he is in constant pursuit. His services in this latter particular soon secure him a large share of favor. Where there are many of them the intolerable nuisance known as the house-fly may be said to cause little trouble. Springing from two to four feet he secures the latter almost invariably; but should he miss the insect the bewildered and foolish appearance which he assumes will bring a smile or draw forth a hearty laugh from the most sober. To the new-comer these numerous specimens of reptile familiarity are anything but a source of comfort. He cannot cast his eyes around anywhere without seeing many rounded forms with heads raised and all intently watching him. They are inseparably connected in his mind with the snake and alligator tribe, and must needs, therefore, be poisonous. Should he stir from his seat, a sudden rush of two or three from about his feet causes him to spring back with intense disgust. To relieve his mind he will read, and on reaching for a book actually clutches one with the volume, which is relinquished with feelings of horror. That he may compose his mind a sleep is determined on, but "nature's sweet restorer" is effectually banished by something darting like a ray of light from under foot by the pillows. Rushing out, he is saluted by some half a dozen who bob their recognition from door-cap, corners and wood-block. The shade of a tree is feverishly sought for, but repose cannot be obtained while dozens of piercing, inquisitive eyes are intently regarding him from rock, limb and every convenient elevation. Eventually this fever wears itself out and he comes to look upon the harmless, useful creatures with positive affection and interest.

These creatures are fond of music. My violin never failed to draw a large and attentive audience. Every one within hearing was in attendance and each at once sought the nearest elevated spot. Under certain notes they were passive, while others caused them to rise a trifle; and this was continued at intervals until the utmost possible height was obtained. By way of a finish and as a compliment to us for the finished execution of some particularly brilliant passage, the whole crowd bob and bow to us with commendable politeness and much gravity. We cannot tire them out, nor will a combination of jarring discords drive them away; in fact, when a person becomes familiar with them they may be said to be a never-failing source of amusement during the hours devoted to recreation or in the intervals of labor.

THE SCHOOL-BOY'S APPLES.

[From the Burlington Hawk-Eye.]

A South Hill school-marm, the other day, while moving an example on the board, detected an urchin directly behind her in the unlawful act of devouring an apple. She said to him, "Tim, what are you doing?" "No'hin," said Tim, with his mouth so full that his cheeks stuck out on either side of his head like an alderman's stomach. "Yes, you are," paradoxically insisted the teacher. "What have you in your hand?" "Napple," said Tim, with some surprise, as he looked at the fragment of the apple in his hand and wondered who had bit it while he was studying. "What has become of the rest of it?" "I Dunno," said Tim, looking around in an amazed effort to discover who had the rest of it. "Somebody's been eatin' it." Have you any more?" demanded the teacher. "Yes'm," said Tim, dolefully. "Got 'nother." "Where is it?" telepathically persuaded the teacher. "In my desk," sighed Tim, as he began to suspect that the teacher was going to demand it of him. "Well take it out and go stand on the platform and eat it." "Eat 'em both?" enquired Tim. "Yes, eat them both." "Eat all I got?" demanded Tim, in a subdued tone of countenance. "Yes, eat all you have," impatiently responded the teacher, and turning to the board, continued, "And don't you leave that platform while you have an apple left uneaten." Silence reigned in the schoolroom. The paper pellet pursued its tranquil transit unobserved. The busy hum of the studious made more noise than the captious smile of the indolent. Tim stood at his post. Munch, munch, munch. The fragment in his hand soon disappeared, and he fell upon the other apple silently but determinedly. Quickly it follows the first. Then he put his right hand into his pantaloons pockets and took out an apple, and after a cautious reconnitre, during which he wiped it on his trousers, he began the attack. He carried the fort. Down went the hand again, and another apple was brought to light. It was quickly dispatched. A third followed. Then he changed his position, and, resting the weight of his body on his left leg, sighted as he drew from his left breeches pocket another apple. When it was gone he drew on the commissary for another, and by the time he produced the eighth apple he was silently observed by two-thirds of the boys in the room. The teacher looked and saw the boy still standing in the same attitude of one who was reaching for something in his coat pocket. "Aren't you through yet?" she queried in some astonishment. "Got 'nother," stoically responded Tim, producing it and falling to work on it. In surprise the teacher saw him reach for still another, and when that was gone, surprise gave to amazement as his unwavering hand again sought the gaping mouth of that pocket. As the boy ate he grew in dimensions, and the teacher became alarmed. There seemed to be no end to the apples that he had in his clothes. "Tim, for mercy's sake have you any more apples?" "Got 'nother," said Tim indifferently. "How many more apples have you?" "Dunno," said Tim, "guess got two or three more." The teacher did not care to let him proceed, and appointed herself an investigation committee to look after the back countries. The boy never changed a muscle of his countenance nor moved an inch while the teacher pulled apple after apple from his coat and stacked them up upon a desk, until there was something less than a peck piled up, with Dade County to have from. The school-room was a scene of hilarity which wasn't so much subdued as it had been. Tim had laid in apples for the winter, and the pocket of his coat having no bottom, the coat was thus an immense bag, which could hold as many apples as he could carry. The matter hasn't been laid before the school-board yet, but the exhausted school ma'am declares that the next time she will learn how much of a crop of apples a boy has about him before she issues any orders.

UTILIZING A HUSBAND.

"Your husband is sick a good sight of late, ben't he?" remarked a Southern Illinois woman to another, one day last week.

"Yes," answered the wife, "he's got tuk down mighty hard with them 'ere ager shakers agin."

"I should think it 'ud be sorter distressin' like ter have him 'round the house," remarked the other sympathizingly, "spec'ly when yer at house cleanin'."

"Wal, so it wud be," replied the wife, in self consoling tones, "but when he's got inter one of his chills, and I want the rag-carpet shuk, yer see he's a powerful smart hand to hitch onto it."

Thus the woman wended her way home envying her neighbor the knack she had of utilizing her husband.

THE BOSS RAT KILLER.

A tall man with a nose like a muffin went into a Main street boarding house, one day last week, and asked for a dinner.

"Owing to the general depression of business and consequent scarcity of the rhino," said the proprietor, looking the tall man over, "will cost you thirty-five cents in advance."

"I have nothing with me but a check on a Boston bank," observed the tall man.

"Checks on Boston banks ain't worth a copper," remarked the landlord; "I guess you'll have to dine more sumptuously elsewhere."

"Can't I do something for my dinner?" asked the tall man, as a hungry pang gripped him.

"You can pay," said the proprietor, impressively.

"You give me my dinner," said the tall man, "and I'll agree to clean your house of every rat in it. I have performed the feat in many hotels throughout the country, with most satisfactory results."

The proprietor accepted the bargain, as a most advantageous one to himself, and the tall man seated himself at the table, where he did fearful execution among the victuals. He finished his dinner in half an hour, picked his teeth with a fork, called for a cigar, and proceeded to enjoy it.

"Now then," said the proprietor, when the tall man had finished his smoke, "let's get to business. Go for the rats."

"Ah, yes," returned the tall man; "with pleasure. Procure me a light iron bar, about four feet in length, and I will proceed to business."

The bar of iron was produced, and the loafers gathered around to witness the interesting proceedings.

"Now begin," said the proprietor. "Where'll you commence first?"

"Right here," replied the tall man, as he carefully rolled back his cuffs, spit on his hands, and grasped the iron bar firmly, while the proprietor stood by, with great anxiety depicted on his countenance.

"Now," said the tall man, impressively, as he slowly elevated the bar, "are you all ready?"

"All ready," returned the proprietor, excitedly.

"Then," said the tall man, "bring on your rats."

For the space of five minutes the excitement of an entire presidential election filled the room. When it subsided the tall man was no where to be seen, and the proprietor was standing before a glass, tying an oyster over his left eye. The rats still revel in their native freedom.—*Rockland Courier.*

WIFE, WIDOW AND BRIDE AT FOURTEEN.

The Alton Telegraph recently contained the following account of an event which was certainly most novel:

The office of the county clerk was invaded on Saturday by a wedding party in search of a marriage license. The affable clerk proceeded to fill out the necessary document and inquired the ages of the candidates for matrimony. The groom's was given as thirty-four, while that of the bride was stated to be only fourteen. This statement caused a stay of proceedings, and the clerk informed the parties that it was against the law to issue a license to a woman under eighteen, without the consent of her parents. Thereupon the father of the bride, who was one of the party, stepped forward and said the bride had his full and free consent; that she had already been married once and had buried her first husband. The astonished clerk, rightly thinking that a would-be bride of such ripe experience didn't need any legal protection, hesitated no longer, but issued the necessary document, and the bridal party went on their way rejoicing. Maid, wife, widow, and married again, all within fourteen brief years, seems to be crowding things a little. What a history that woman will have by the time she is fifty.

ANOTHER MONUMENT.—While a number of men were standing on the steps of the City Hall yesterday morning, a red-eyed, ragged man reeled up and said:—

"Gen-ul-men, I am now 'bout to take up c'l-lection for a mon'ment to Zhorge Washington."

"He's got one already," replied one of the men.

"Can' help zhat. I shall now pr'ceed to pass aroun' er hat."

He passed the old tile to nine different men, and the sum total was one cent.

"Awl-rize—awl-rize"—replied the dilapidated patriot as he pocketed the cash. "I'll puz four shents in this an' buy shum brandy."

"But how about the monument?" called a voice.

"Mon'ment in (hic) liquid form, you know," was the grave answer—"does Zhorge Washington good—does me good—keeps er great public (hic) heart tender, you shee."

And he went away to lay the corner-stone.

New Advertisements.

SANS PAREIL!

THIS CELEBRATED

GLOVE-FITTING SHIRT

needs only to be seen to be appreciated.

BEING

THE SHIRT OF SHIRTS,

IT

Unequalled for Style, Fit, Comfort and Durability.

CALL AND SEE THEM, AT

JOHN K STOREY'S,

feb10 8i — No. 2 KING STREET.

"EUREKA!"

Two Hours' Work done in One Hour.

THE EUREKA WASHER.

THE

EUREKA WRINGER.

☞Call and see the Eureka Washer.

W. WATERBURY,

feb17 — 13 King street.

RECEIVED

PER "LIZZIE G." AND "E. B. BAIRD."

10 BBLS. ASTRAL OIL—Whaler White.

25 bbls, Portland KEROSENE OIL.

25 bbls. Bay State Kerosene Oil.

For sale by

J. R. CAMERON & Co.,

feb17 — 73 Prince William street.

By Order of the Common Council.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a Bill will be presented to the Local Legislature for enactment to provide for the payment of the sum of one hundred dollars annually to each of the Aldermen and Councillors, members of the Common Council of the City of Saint John, as a compensation for time employed in the public service. feb17 2i

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869 AND 1875.

CANADA. Province of New Brunswick, City and County of St. John. } In the County Court for the City and County of Saint John.

In the matter of WILLIAM LORIMER, an Insolvent.

ON TUESDAY, the twentieth day of March next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Acts.

Dated at the City of Saint John this twelfth day of February, A. D. 1877.

WILLIAM LORIMER,

feb17 5i* — per X. H. VAIL, his Attorney *ad litem.*

Retiring from Business!

CLEARANCE SALE

AT

NO. 59 KING STREET,

OF THE

ENTIRE STOCK AT COST.

J. H. MURRAY & CO.,

HAVING determined to make a change in their business, are now offering their entire Stock at an Immense Reduction in price. The following lines will be disposed of at Less than Cost for Cash only—

Grey and White Cottons, Dress Tweeds, Fancy Dress Goo's, Black Lustres, French Merinoes, Silks, Fancy Skirtings, Grey, White and Red Flannels, Gloves, Hosiery, Berlin Goods and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Buyers will find this one of the best opportunities ever offered, as all must be disposed of before May 1st.

J. H. MURRAY & CO.,

feb17 1m — 59 King street.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

Corner Princess and Canterbury Streets.

NOW ready for inspection at Office, a list of House Flats, &c., to rent.

Extra facilities for renting and selling property. No charges unless successful.

Stocks, Debentures, Notes, &c., bought and sold.

Mortgages negotiated.

feb10 1m — JAMES HENDERSON.

New Advertisements.

HEAD-QUARTERS

FOR

CUSTOM MADE SHIRTS.

GENTLEMEN,—Now is the time to replenish your Wardrobes.

The Seamstresses of the city are suffering for want of work. Therefore solicit your orders.

$1.50, $1.75 and $2.00,

are the prices for the

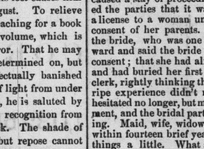
CELEBRATED FOUR-FOLD BOSOM SHIRTS,

A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

H. H. B. TENNANT,

Shirt, Collar and Cuff Manufacturer,

jan13 — 46½ King street, St. John, N. B.



"DAILY TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, or 29 PADDOCK STREET. P. O. Box 737. jan20 tf

Special Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the old firm of A. & T. GILMOUR, prior to the dissolution, and whose accounts are still unpaid, are hereby notified that unless payment or satisfactory arrangement is made, without further delay, that A. & T. GILMOUR, however reluctant they are to resort to legal steps for the recovery thereof, will be compelled to place all such accounts in the hands of their attorney for collection.

St. John, N. B., 1st January, 1877. jan20

CARD.

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

Retail Business,

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

No. 25 WATER STREET,

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

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

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

J. HARRIS & CO.,

New Brunswick Foundry,

aug 28—3m — Portland, St. John, N.B.

FLOUR!

1000 BBLS. TEA ROSE,
200 bbls. NORVAL EXTRA, 400 bbls. HOWLAND'S CHOICE,
400 " WHITE PIGEON, 400 GILT EDGE,
200 " SHIRK and SNIDER'S EXTRA,
300 " PEACEMAKER and ALBION,
400 " SPRING EXTRA FLOUR,
400 " CHAMPION, 400 bbls. SOLDIER'S STAR.

AMERICAN FLOUR.

500 " YOUNG AMERICA, 200 bbls MIDDLETON,
200 " REINDEER, 200 bbls. MILFORD,
400 " SOUTHERN ILLINOIS and OHIO.

FAMILY FLOURS.

100 " PATENT FLOUR, 100 bbls HAXALL,
100 " Cream of the West, 200 bbls. White Leaf.
100 " EDYTS.

BAKERS' FLOUR.

300 " Eagle, 300 bbls. Kearn's Bakers.

For sale by

feb10 3i* — HALL & FAIRWEATHER.

New Books.

THE BASTONNAIS, a Tale of the American Invasion of Canada, 1775, by John Lesperance.

THE HOME COOK BOOK, from recipes contributed by Ladies of Toronto.

SIDONIE, from the French of Alphonse Daudet.

This Book has reached a sale of sixty-five thousand copies, and has been crowned by the French Academy.

THE SHADOW OF THE SWORD, by Robert Buchanan.

HENRY R. SMITH,

feb17 — 13 KING STREET.

HARD FELT HATS.

FIVE CASES NEW GOODS.

Men's Sizes. Medium Quality.

JUST OPENED.

HAT WAREHOUSE, - - - 87 KING STREET.

D. MAGEE & CO.

feb3

Tannery Property

FOR SALE.

Will be sold at Public Auction on TUESDAY, the Twentieth day of March next, at two o'clock p. m.:—

THAT VALUABLE SITE ON WHICH THE MONCTON TANNERY formerly stood (the buildings having been destroyed by fire), offering splendid facilities for the re-erection of a tannery; together with the Chimney, Heating Furnace and a part of the Vats being in a condition to be utilized.

The property comprises between four and five acres, with a fine pond of water and FACILITIES FOR PROCURING HEMLOCK BARK at a cheaper rate than in any so central a locality in the Dominion, with cheap transit for Goods in all directions, being situated immediately adjoining the Railway Station at Moncton.

Terms of sale—liberal.

By order of the President.

JOHN McKENZIE.

Moncton, January 10th, 1877. — Sec. to Company. feb3 1s

READY-MADE CLOTHING

At Reduced Prices!

520 TOP COATS, NEW MATERIAL AND LATE STYLES;

375 Reefing Jackets, Blue and Brown Pilot and Nap Cloths;

1210 Business and Dress Coats, Broad Cloth, Tweed, etc., etc.;

973 pairs Pants, Black, Blue and Fancy Doeskin and Tweed;

865 Vests, Cloth, Doeskin, Tweed, etc.;

Shirts, Drawers, Gloves, Ties, Bows, Collars, Suspenders, Half-Hose, etc.

For the next two months we will sell the above Goods at greatly reduced prices.

☞GIVE US A CALL.

JAMES McNICHOL & SON, Woollen Hall,

feb3 1m — 33 KING STREET.

CORNMEAL!

800 BBLS. COMMONWEALTH,
200 bbls. PURE GOLD;
500 bbls. TOLEDO, 500 bbls. HENBERNS,
400 " Prize Medal, 100 bbls. Oatmeal,
100 bags FEEDING MEAL.

For sale by

feb10 3i* — HALL & FAIRWEATHER.

NEW BOOKS!

IN THE LEVANT, by Charles Dudley Warner. Cloth 75c.

POEMS OF PLACES: FRANCE, Vol. 1; FRANCE, Vol. 2; FRANCE and SAVOY, edited by Henry W. Longfellow. Cloth $1 per vol.

THANKFUL BLOSSOM: a Romance of the Jersey, 1779, by Bret Harte. $1.25.

SIDONIE, a Brilliant Novel from the French of Alphonse Daudet. Cloth $1.50.

HAROLD: a Drama, by Alfred Tennyson. Cloth $1.

PETER, THE APOSTLE, by the Rev. William M. Taylor, D. D. Cloth $1.50.

A MAD WORLD, by Julius Chambers, an amateur lunatic. Paper 75c; Cloth $1.

The Protestant Episcopal Almanac and Directory for 1877. 25c.

SOME OTHER BABIES, very like Helen's, only more so; by Nell Forest. Paper 50c.

Studies in the Philosophy of Religion and History, by A. M. Fairbairn. Cloth $1.75.

MY LITTLE GIRL, by the author of Ready-Money Mortiboy. Paper 75c.

feb3 — For sale by J. & A. McMILLAN, 98 Prince Wm. street.

New Advertisements.

STADACONA

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - QUEBEC.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, $5,000,000.

ASSETS, DEC. 31, 1876, - - - $293,797.

Insures all classes of Risks

AGAINST FIRE!

AT MODERATE RATES.

Board of Directors for New Brunswick:—

ZEBEDEE RING, Esq., CHAIRMAN.
HON. T. R. JOHNSON,
W. H. TUCK, Esq., Q. C., D. C. L.
JAMES DONVILLE, Esq., M. P.
STEPHEN S. HALL, Esq.

WARWICK W. STREET,

Secretary and Agent for N. B.

OFFICE:—

MERRITT'S BUILDING, PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

oct28

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF ST. JOHN.

ESTABLISHED IN 1846.

THIS insured are Shareholders, under the terms of the Act of Incorporation, and receive annually two-thirds of the Net Profits.

The Declared Dividends for 29 Years have averaged 24 per cent., and have in some years been as high as 60 per cent. on the Premiums of the Year.

Each risk is separately considered, and rated on its merits, by the President and Directors, who attend daily at the Office of the Company.

Losses are paid in full, without deduction or discount. No charge for Policies, or for alterations or renewals by endorsement.

OFFICES—13 Wiggins' Building, Princess Street.

JAMES HARRIS, PRESIDENT.

O. D. WETMORE, SECRETARY. — dec 4—1y

FIRE and MARINE

INSURANCE AGENCY.

OVER THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS DEPOSITED AT OTTAWA.

Aggregate of Cash Assets exceeds Twenty-three Million of Dollars.

Imperial Fire Insurance Company, of London.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

The Ætna Insurance Company.

INCORPORATED 1819.

The Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

INCORPORATED 1801.

Phœnix Insurance Company, of Brooklyn.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

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.

British America Assurance Company,

INCORPORATED 1833.

The Merchants' Marine Insurance Company,

OF CANADA.

(Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.)

Capital ONE MILLION, with power to increase to TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

Risks taken on vessels, cargoes and freights to and from any part of the Commercial World. Time and Voyage Policies issued at once, terms and conditions as customary in St. John. Rates moderate, and loss promptly paid in cash.

Apply at Insurance Rooms,

CORNER PRINCE WILLIAM ST. AND MARKET SQUARE.

ROBERT MARSHALL, Agent.

may 13

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR

To its natural Vitality and Color.

Advancing years, sickness, care, disappointment and hereditary predisposition all turn the hair gray, and either of them incline it to shed prematurely.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, by long and extensive use, has proven that it stops the falling of the hair immediately often renews the growth, and always surely restores its color, when faded or gray. It stimulates the nutritive organs to healthy action, and thus imparts the vigor of youth to the hair. Thus brashy, weak or sickly hair becomes glossy, pliable and strengthened; lost hair regrows with lively expression; falling hair is checked and stablished; thin hair thickens; and faded or gray hair returns to its youthful color. Its operation is sure and harmless. It cures dandruff, heals all humors, and keeps the scalp cool, clean and soft—under which conditions, diseases of the scalp are impossible.

"Just a dressing for the hair, the Vigor is praised for its grateful and agreeable perfume, and valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS.

Sold by all druggists and dealers in medicine

A. CHIPMAN SMITH,

Wholesale Agent,

july29 — ST. JOHN.

CO-PARTNERSHIP!

A PROFESS