THE WATCHMAN.

VOL. I. SAINT JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1875. NO. 14.

New Advertisements.

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

Imperial Fire Insurance Company, of London.
Established 1803. Capital and Cash Assets exceed £2,000,000 Stg. One Hundred Pounds paid up Stock sells for £820 in the London Stock Exchange.

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

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

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

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

New Brunswick Lloyd's Association of Marine Underwriters.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THOUSANDS NOW IN USE!

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 on application.
INSTRUMENTS SOLD ON INSTALMENTS,
AND EXCHANGED.
may 1

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

HOMESPUN!
The subscribers have on hand a large stock of
HOMESPUNS!
AT PRICES RANGING FROM
40 to 70 cents per Yard.
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST GOODS IN THE MARKET.
Wholesale Only.
may 15 THOS. R. JONES & CO.

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

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

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

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

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

☞ Business strictly confidential. may 1—1y

New Advertisements.

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

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has added to his Business Stock a supply of Authorized SCHOOL BOOKS, to which new works will be added as they are prescribed by the Board of Education.
Also,—a full stock of STATIONERY, including LETTER, INITIAL NOTE PAPER, ENVELOPES, &c. &c.
☞ A large supply of SHEET MUSIC SELLING AT HALF PRICE.
☞ Pianofortes Tuned and Repaired. ☜
A. T. BUSTIN,
may 8 Opposite Trinity Church.

NEW GOODS!
WE have received and are now showing a splendid assortment of the following Goods:—
Blk. Beaded GIMPS,
Blk. Beaded FRINGES,
Blk. BEADS, all sizes.
LADIES AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY.
LADIES AND CHILDREN'S SUN HATS,
LADIES' SILK SUNSHADES,
LADIES' SILK SCARFS.
NECK FRILLINGS.
SCOTT & BINNING,
June 12 A few doors below Hanington's Corner. 28 King Street.

CHILDREN'S PERAMBULATORS.
WE have just received direct from the Manufactory, another choice lot of
CANOPY-TOP PERAMBULATORS,
among which are some of a STYLE AND FINISH NOT BEFORE IMPORTED, and which
CANNOT BE EQUALLED IN THIS MARKET.
may 31 C. E. BURNHAM & CO., 55 Germain street.

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

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

Gentian Root, Whole and Crushed.
Senna Leaves, Alexandria,
" " E. S.,
" " Tinuivolli.
CHLORIDE OF LIME, in ½lb. air tight packages.
TINCT. CHLORIDE OF IRON,
By B. Process.
AT LOWEST RATES TO THE TRADE.
J. CHALONER,
may 29 Cor. King and Germain streets.

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

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

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

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

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

New Advertisements.

Provincial Building Society.
NOTICE
IS HEREBY GIVEN
That a Dividend of Five per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Institution, for the half year ending 30th June last, has been this day declared, and the same will be payable at the Society's Office, on 1st August next. By order,
THOMAS MAIN,
Sec'y-Treas.
Society's Office, July 14, 1875. July 16 3w

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

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

STOVE WAREROOMS,
Corner of Church and Canterbury Streets.
THE Subscriber has just received a large and well assorted Consignment of COOKING STOVES AND RANGES, HALL STOVES AND FRANKLINS in all the latest and most improved designs.
Also, a large supply of Kitchen Tinware, Coal Scuttles, Coal Shovels, and all kinds of Pantry Furniture of the most improved patterns, all of which he is prepared to sell at a very slight advance on cost.
A liberal discount to cash purchasers.
Housekeepers requiring outfits will receive prompt attention and a good article.
may 29 JOHN ALLEN.

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

CITY OF FREDERICTON, SS.
To all whom it may concern:—
KNOW YE—That the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Fredericton did, in the year 1872, purchase from R. FLAHERTY & CO., of Saint John, a double door Fire-Proof Safe, handsomely painted and well finished in every respect, which Safe was placed in the City Clerk's Office, City Hall, and in which were stored the principal part of the CITY RECORDS. That the said City Hall was destroyed by FIRE on the 24th January, 1875, and that the Safe above mentioned, fell in the ruins, from the City Clerk's Office to the basement, being a height of seventeen feet, and remained in the ruins among the hot bricks, at a white heat for Forty-Four Hours, when it was opened, and the papers and records therein contained, found undamaged, undefaced, and in good order, and the cabinet lining of the Safe with even the varnish perfect.
We, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Fredericton do therefore hereby certify, that the Safe purchased by us from R. FLAHERTY & CO., of St. John, has fully met every guarantee made to us by the Manufacturers in regard to superior finish and painting, strength of workmanship, and fire resisting power, and we do most heartly accord to MESSRS. R. FLAHERTY & CO. this TESTIMONIAL of our esteem for this wonderful proof of the superiority of provincial manufacturers in general, and of MESSRS. R. FLAHERTY & CO. in particular.
In testimony whereof the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Fredericton have caused their [L.S.] common seal to be affixed thereto, and signed by the proper hand of the Mayor, of the said City, this Sixteenth day of February, A. D., 1875.
E. L. WETMORE, Mayor.
CHAS. W. BECKWITH, City Clerk.
R FLAHERTY & CO.,
No. 98 PRINCE WM. STREET,
June 5 Factory, City Road.

CHALONER'S
ANILINE DYES!
I CLAIM to be the originator of Aniline Dyes in packets they never were put up by various parties in the Dominion, until they imitated mine and plagiarized my directions. I went to considerable expense and trouble to test the Dyes and bring them into proper form for domestic use, and even now I have expensive Dyes on hand which can be used only by Professional Dyers. As to the insinuations of imitators that my dyes are not reliable, or that theirs are giving better satisfaction, I leave such statements to be judged as coming from those whose principles are to build up their own business by pulling down their neighbor's.
Roseine, however, is put up of full weight and quality, by the St. John firm of Hanington, Stewart and Barker, who are agents for my dyes of other colors. They may be obtained also from the Travellers for Messrs. Dearborn and Berton Bros., or at their establishments, St. John, and from nearly all city Merchants and Druggists.
J. CHALONER,
DRUGGIST,
June 12 Cor. King and Germain Streets.

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

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

WYETH'S
Elixir Valerianate
OF AMMONIA.
REMARKABLE FOR ITS EFFICIENCY IN NEURALGIA, forming a rapid and safe stimulant to the nerves, giving rest to the over-worked brain, and to the system after suffering from headache, toothache and similar diseases. It has proved successful in nearly every instance.
FOR SALE BY
July 24 J. CHALONER, Cor. King and Germain streets.

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

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

The Watchman.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1875.

THE PROVINCE OF ACADIA.

The question of a Union of the Maritime Provinces,—namely, of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, is one which should not be permitted to rest. The argument in favor is very strong, on political, financial and social grounds, and the people interested need only to have the matter kept before them in a proper manner to become fully and sufficiently impressed with the advantages to be secured by such a measure. We should hope that those who have undertaken to promote the scheme in the Legislature and in the Press will not allow their efforts to slacken, but will show by their earnestness, their information and their persistency that, having studied the subject in all its bearings and fully weighed its great importance, they are prepared to make some sacrifice of time and effort to bring about a consummation which many of the most intelligent of the people already regard as most desirable and which all who are interested are willing to consider on its merits. To THE WATCHMAN it would appear that the advantages to be secured by a Maritime Union are mainly three-fold, as already stated—financial, political and social; this, however, not being strictly the order of their importance.

1. Doubtless, the several Provinces will be at less expense in conducting the affairs of the country under one central Legislature and one Government than under three. There will certainly be fewer high officers needed, though their salaries will be higher. There will certainly be fewer Governors and Government Houses to maintain. Mr. Willis's estimates on this part of the subject seem fairly made up, though probably under the mark as regards the cost; and with the establishment of Municipal Corporations in Counties, which should accompany, if not precede, the Union movement, there ought to be a very considerable saving in that portion of the public expenditure which is absorbed by those who are now engaged in overseeing similar departments in three separate Governmental establishments. Too great stress, however, should not be laid upon the financial and economical aspect of the subject; for, although maintaining that the business of the three Provinces can be more cheaply managed by one Government than by three, we would also maintain that if the other advantages can be secured at no greater outlay for some years to come than is now disbursed, the Provinces interested will be largely the gainers.

2. The political advantages we hold to be very important. The Maritime Provinces now lack a community of interest and sentiment. They are as much divided and separate as before Confederation. Their Legislatures, their public men, their press, all regard public questions very generally from opposite stand points. We still have our "Nova Scotia questions" and our "New Brunswick questions," our "Nova Scotia interests," "New Brunswick interests" and "Prince Edward Island interests." Each Province still grabs for itself what it can of public appropriations, its Parliamentary representatives too frequently regarding themselves as fortunate when they can secure grants in which the representatives of the other Provinces can not possibly share. In Parliament the line of division is apparently strictly maintained, and governments too often find our members in a position to play off one sectional delegation against another. What we need is unity of political sentiment; unity of action; consideration of public questions from a stand point which has regard to the interests of all the Maritime Provinces; a determination to draw together the scattered maritime elements; a discarding and discountenancing of sectional cries; a resolution to uphold public men who battle for Maritime rights; treatment of all public appropriations in the Maritime Provinces on their merits and in connection with their general utility; and generally the fostering of a political sentiment which, fusing our people into one common political body and uniting us at home, will make "Acadia" more respected at Ottawa and render impossible such treatment as the Maritime Provinces have recently suffered at the hands of Railway officials who have no interest in our prosperity and only regard our resources as the vandals regarded the riches which they found in ancient Rome.

3. The social and the sentimental gains to accrue from a Maritime Union we regard as of great moment. We ought to feel, and we will feel, when we have thrown down the barriers which protect separate legislation, distinct public records and Provincial histories, that we are entering upon a common heritage of fame, and will enjoy a common pride of country,—not merely for the future but in regard to the past as well. We in New Brunswick will feel that the many distinguished Nova Scotians who have made a memorable name on the battlefield, in the Navy of the Empire, in literature and public life, are "ours" also; that "the garden of Nova Scotia," the glorious valleys of the Annapolis—the grand scenery of Cape Breton,—the renown and wealth of Halifax,—the enterprise of Yarmouth,—are indeed "ours":—that the beauty of Prince Edward Island, the splendid agricultural capabilities of a country too long enthralled in the semi-serfdom involved in absentee-landlordism, the bright promise of future prosperity that there looms up, are as much ours as theirs. If we in New Brunswick can not invite our brother colonists of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island to as rich an entertainment of historic resources and individual fame as they present to us, we can still point then to our City of St. John which neither fire nor financial earth-quake suffices to destroy and whose shipping tonnage ranks to-day the first in America; to our River St. John, than which none more beautiful was ever celebrated by artist or "waked the poet's song"; to our thousand rivers and their thousand valleys, some scarcely inferior to the St. John, while the scenery of the Restigouche and the timber resources of the Miramichi are both really magnificent; to hundreds of cosy hamlets and aspiring towns, where a Maritime Union will be warmly welcomed—these we can present to our Maritime brethren and say, "enter and enjoy them,—they are yours,—yours, not merely as Canadians, but yours by a nearer and a closer relationship—yours by virtue of a bond which draws us still more closely together and binds us inseparably,—places us shoulder to shoulder and foot to foot, and unites our interests, our fortunes, and our honor for all time to come."

The movement for a Maritime Union is one which the people themselves should take in hand—which should be discussed at their firesides, in their debating societies, in their public gatherings, and through their Press. It need not be hurried, and nothing should be done to identify it with faction or to employ it as a stepping stone to place and power. But it should be always before the people, and it might form a proper subject for the young men of "Acadia" to lay hold of and work out. Constant, candid discussion of its merits will bring it about, without scandal and without any political convulsion or unnecessary heart burnings; and it will be THE WATCHMAN'S pleasure, while discountenancing all intrigue to that end, to keep pressing the subject on the attention of its large body of readers in all the Maritime Provinces.

THE COLORED POPULATION OF ST. JOHN.

Its Condition—Statistical—Educational—Social.

BY OUR REPORTER.

Except to comparatively few persons, but little is known of the present condition of the colored residents of St. John. The fact that their daily lives call for no special remark, is a favorable indication of their general law-abiding habits, and it may be observed that in this particular our colored citizens compare favorably with those of their own race in larger cities.

THEIR SOCIAL POSITION.

In St. John, Carleton, and Portland the number of colored residents is about 300 souls, 200 of whom live in the city. The majority of this number are old residents and their descendants. Some few of the parents were born in New Brunswick, as far back as 1795, while many of them were fugitives from slavery who came here in 1852. There are now living about 20 of these ex-slaves.

The occupations of our negro population include masons, plasterers, white-washers, restaurant keepers, barbers, and sailors, many of whom are well off, own property and have money laid by for a rainy day. As an instance of this fact we may mention that of a sailor having returned a few days since from a voyage of eighteen months with $400 saved during that time. Those of them who follow the sea for a living usually leave half their pay to support their families during their absence.

Animated by examples of thrift and economy in their fellow citizens, the mass of the colored men have been aroused to a sense of an honorable competition in the several fields of labors in which the white people are engaged; this, together with the educational advantages which their children receive have placed them upon an independent footing, and they now rely upon their own exertions for further progress in an educational, business and social sense.

There is an evident desire not only to master the great principles of political and social government, but to share them, and a strong dissatisfaction is expressed by the leading colored men of our city that they are not invited to serve on petit and grand juries. This seems to be a reasonable cause of complaint, and one that should not exist in a free country. One of our informants, in speaking upon the subject, said that in Halifax he found no difficulty in being chosen to serve as a juryman—the qualification for which is a $1200 assessment, or on the grand jury, which requires the juryman to have property to the amount of $2,000. Another person in conversing upon the same subject stated that in his experience in the Bermudas, the jury were invariably composed in part of colored rate-payers.

But our colored people are not only interested in their individual welfare but they have a fund for assisting to defray the expenses of aged and destitute persons who may come from the States, and settle here. A balance is in the Treasurer's hands at the present time, and out of its funds improvident negroes have been furnished with food, clothing and shelter.

EDUCATIONAL.

From Mr. J. T. Richardson, schoolmaster of Primary School, No. 17 we ascertained that the average attendance of pupils at his school is 30; ranging from five to fifteen years of age. The course of instruction consists of the four elementary grades, as also the elementary branches of algebra, geometry and history. At the recent examinations six scholars obtained prizes, which is a high percentage of the whole number, and is said to be an average which has not been excelled by any other school. A female pupil has been graded to the advanced school on Charlotte street, while two other lads occupy creditable positions in similar schools on Coburg street, and King street, east. The education of the children is more generally advanced than that of the parent—the reason for which is, of course, obvious. Our authority is of the opinion that a compulsory education law would be of marked benefit to both white and colored children, as there are many of both who do not attend school through indifference on the part of their parents. It is estimated that about half of the children of colored parents do not receive any education for the above reason.

RELIGIOUS SECTS.

The only church for the special use of colored people in St. John is St. Phillip's, the pastor of which is Rev. George W. Brown. The denomination is that of the Methodist Episcopal and has an average attendance of 40 persons. There is also one in Carleton, the attendance at which is estimated at 30 persons. Other colored people, however, attend churches of the Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, and Roman Catholic persuasions.

TEMPERANCE LODGES.

The benefits of total abstinence appear to be largely appreciated by this class of our citizens. "Seven Star Lodge" I. O. G. T., has seventy members in good standing, or nearly twenty-five per cent. of the entire colored population of St. John, Carleton and Portland. The Lodge meets on Thursday evening. The Order of British Templars also have a colored Lodge in Carleton of about twenty-five members which meets on Thursday evening of each week. The membership of these two lodges is almost equivalent to one third of the whole colored community. Some of these persons are also members of the Degree Temple of I. O. G. T., and also hold offices in the Grand Lodge of the Province. It is said that as a usual thing they adhere strictly to their obligation.

The temperance record of our colored community is significant, inasmuch as it speaks well for their general thrifty condition. The amount of actual poverty existing among them is small, if any. There are scarcely any of them out of work, and none need remain idle for any length of time, as their general aptness for turning their hands to almost anything keeps them from feeling the sting of acute poverty. Their criminal record, we find upon enquiry, to be less than one per cent. of the official records of the Police Court. Take the colored people of this city, as a whole, they are an industrious and peaceable community.

ANOTHER GRIT DISQUALIFIED.—Mr. Cushing, the member for Argenteuil, has been disqualified. Judge Johnston delivered judgment yesterday at St. Andrews. We print the judgment; and in the meantime have only to remark that this disqualification is a fitting commentarp upon the high pretensions of Mr. Cushing, who entered public life, as "a man whom God loved," with the sole object of purifying it from the corruptions which had unfortunately attached to it, under the career of his predecessors.—*Montreal Gazette.*

AN UNACCOUNTABLE MYSTERY.

A strange phenomenon—The famous waters of Lourdes outrivalled—Extraordinary display of Magnetic influence—Marvellous cures—Authenticated instances.

BY OUR REPORTER.

The facts which we are about to describe, and with the truth of which we are fully acquainted, are of so extraordinary a nature as to border closely upon the incredulous. For various reasons we have decided not to mention the names of the parties concerned, but the principal incidents referred to can and have been corroborated by some of our most respected citizens. Should any of our readers doubt the truthfulness of this sketch,—as in all probability many of them will,—they can, by applying at the WATCHMAN office, satisfy themselves of the reliability of our Reporter's statements. Should, however, any person thus choose to remove his doubts upon the subject, we shall be happy to afford all the information we can upon the matter.

ITS ORIGIN.

Nine years ago the principal subject of this sketch kept a store in Eastport, Maine, and it was then he discovered for the first time that occasional contact with persons of a certain temperament would produce a novel and startling effect. Persons would go off into sudden fainting fits without any apparent cause, and remain in that condition until he left the room. Others would become relieved from pain almost instantaneously. As soon as this phenomenal influence came to be known, a number of persons would visit him from curiosity and learn for themselves the truth or falsity of the various rumors which spread like wild fire far and wide. As the exercise of these powers became more frequent, so they increased in their development, until the number of applications became so numerous that he decided upon giving his serious attention to their exercise. The store was closed, an office was taken, and patients from all quarters applied for treatment. The most wonderful results followed, surpassing belief, and exciting all sorts of opinions from all classes of persons. In order to satisfy a skeptical individual upon the truth of these cases, the following letter was written to the gentleman who has the faculty of healing people by animal magnetism. The writer of the letter stands high in the medical profession, is a conservative practitioner of the old school, and a brother of one of the late Vice Presidents of the United States. The following is a copy of the letter:—

SEPT. 22nd, 1869.

DEAR SIR,—You requested me to say to you in writing what I thought of your ability to relieve pain. Now, I certainly have seen people come to you while suffering, as they said, from rheumatism, or neuralgia, or sprains, or contusions, with inability to use wrist, or knee, or ancle or shoulder, without great pain, and go away in a few moments without any pain or lameness, after you had sat near them or passed your hand over the affected parts. I certainly have seen surprising and beneficial results produced in one case of nervous debility and general prostration, apparently by your presence or by actual contact with the patient. Now, I feel quite sure of these facts; but I cannot speculate on them in this letter. I cannot talk about galvanism, or electricity, or mesmerism, or biology or odic force, or endeavor to account for these things I have seen.

All I can say is that I have witnessed such things with mine eyes, and from my knowledge of you and the subjects operated on, I feel sure that there was no deception on either side.

Very truly, yours,
H. C. F——.

It should be observed, however, that we did not see the original letter; but from the remarkable cases, hereafter mentioned, which we do know personally to be true, there is no reason for supposing the above copy to be a fiction.

EXAMPLES OF MAGNETIC POWER.

Among the many instances which were given to us was that of a patient who was troubled with a softening of the brain, and who, after eleven treatments, was in comparative health. A boy in Calais, Maine, fell off a load of hay, and in the act of falling nearly severed his right ear by cutting it on the tire of the wheel. The member was sewn up; but a contraction of the nerves followed, which caused the boy's head to lay over, as it were, on his right shoulder. Ten months after, the subject of this article was called in to see him, at 8 o'clock in the evening. The lad was in bed asleep. After passing his hands over the boy's face a few times, the neck gradually relaxed, and the head turned over on the opposite side. The affrighted parent became pale with fear, and could scarcely credit the evidence of his senses. He left the child asleep, and the next morning, when he arose at 8 o'clock, his head was erect and entirely free from pain. A gentleman, a resident of Fredericton, became lame a number of years ago, and suffered amputation of the right leg. For eighteen years he experienced a violent pain in the stump, followed by frequent spasms, want of sleep and general weakness. After consulting a large number of physicians, he finally decided upon going to England, and sought the advice of one of the best physicians of the day. He was told that the operation had been thoroughly performed; but his was one of those cases where pain sometimes succeeded amputation; that nothing further could be done. After being treated a number of times by —— the spasms of pain finally left him; he took no opiates, and is now free from any trouble.

AUTHENTICATED INSTANCES.

One of the most successful illustrations of his influence is instanced in the case of a young man 18 years of age, in St. John, who has suffered from paralysis of the right leg since infancy. Four weeks since, the patient could not raise his foot from off the ground, and since that time the upper portion of the limb has gained *one inch* in flesh. In addition to this he can raise it nearly two feet from the ground and bring it down with sufficient force to take the skin off one's fingers, supposing them to be underneath. The youth's father has himself been relieved from pain while *sitting in his buggy, and the operator standing a distance of twenty feet from the patient!!*

A still more extraordinary and unaccountable circumstance occurred at Portland. The daughter of a gentleman, employed in the insurance business, upon returning from school, was suddenly seized with that dreadful affliction, St. Vitus' Dance. She was between nine and ten years of age, and up to the time of her illness had enjoyed good health. For four weeks she received ordinary medical treatment from two physicians without any success. She became so greatly reduced in strength as to be unable to sit up in her bed. At that time she was suffering from four to five attacks a day. On Monday, Feb. 22nd, a doctor was called in for the first time. On Tuesday he visited her again, and she had no fits until Thursday, when she got up, ran across the room and brought on another fit of shaking. Her father became alarmed and went to the hotel and urged —— to go and see his daughter, as she was much worse. Not feeling very well, he made some excuse, but turning to the sorrowing parent said, as if some sudden thought had occurred to him, "Stay a moment, I think I can reach her case without going to see her." Seating himself he concentrated his thoughts upon the invalid, and in the course of half a minute he got up and remarked: "Now you can go home, and I believe you will find her better." The girl's father left, and wonderingly, hurried back to the sick child. During the brief conversation there were several gentlemen present who heard what had passed, and who, turning to them, said, "Gentlemen, you will probably think I am crazy at doing what I did, but *I* believe that you will hear something of it." Next morning the father returned to the hotel, saw ——, and told him that his daughter had passed a quiet night, since which time she has never had a recurrence of the attack, and is to-day as well as ever. Our reporter, upon enquiry, has found this remarkable fact correct in every particular. The reader may call it a coincidence or by any other name she or he pleases, but that it actually occurred half a dozen people in this city can bear witness. An amusing illustration of the magnetic power of this singular man is instanced in the case of his meeting one of our citizens who had a stiff arm, the result of a severe abrasion of the skin. He could not raise his arm to his head. Upon meeting him in the street he asked —— whether he could do him any good. "Don't know," rejoined ——, "perhaps I may or I may not. Upon some people I have no effect whatever; you may be one of them. I can't tell, till I try." Engaging the disabled man in conversation —— in the meantime rubbed away at the wounded arm for a few minutes. "Now let me see if you can raise your hand," when quickly, to the astonishment of the invalid, he raised his arm with perfect ease. A few days after he returned, complaining of a renewed stiffness, and went away in two or three moments completely relieved.

POWER OF ATTRACTION.

The effect of the magnetic influence of —— upon some persons is almost beyond belief. As before stated, persons have been known to leave the room, others have fainted by merely shaking his hand. When at the bedside of patients they have not been able to endure his presence for more than thirty seconds. One day last week a lady of our acquaintance, accompanied a patient to ——'s office. She was in perfect health at the time, and felt well and fresh. Fifteen minutes afterwards her eyes suddenly closed, and while in a state of semi-unconsciousness, she was drawn towards him; as the influence grew stronger she felt as if about to faint, and would have fallen had her friend not supported her. To use her own language, she "felt her nerves all of a squirm." —— came to her assistance, but the more he rubbed the weaker she got. Finally, the idea occurred to him that his presence was the cause of the sudden shock. A physician passing at the time was called in and he succeeded in bringing her to, and took her home, much weakened, in his carriage. She did not recover from the immediate effects of the magnetic influence for fully an hour, since which time, similar symptoms have arisen at intervals. In the case of a sprained ancle the contact of ——'s foot with that of the patient has been known to give almost instantaneous relief.

In concluding this article we quote the words of our authority:—"Animal magnetism, so called, or whatever power I may possess, is *not* mesmeric, as I cannot put anyone into a mesmeric sleep, but I can generally quiet the nerves of a nervous person, allay pain in most cases, relax contracted muscles or tendons, reduce inflammation, impart vitality to partially paralysed limbs, stimulate the absorbent and nutrient vessels, relieve sprains, rheumatism, and neuralgia, equalise the circulation of the blood—thereby warning the extremities, strengthen the feeble, and build up those nervously prostrate from long illness. In fact, I do not know of any injury that can be derived from my treatment, and cannot conceive of hardly any curable case of illness that could not be benefitted thereby."

All this has undoubtedly been accomplished by ——, who has never professionally studied medicine or anatomy in his life, except by his own individual experience of those cases which have come under his notice.

It must not be forgotten that while *mesmerism* is the unconscious working of a mysterious agency on the part of a person in a state of coma, magnetism is practised while in the full exercise of the senses According to Worcester the term is thus defined: *Animal Magnetism*—A supposed agent of a peculiar and mysterious nature, said to have a powerful influence on the patient by contact with, or by the will of, the operator. In giving this definition we say all that is at present known upon the subject, and it yet remains for future generations to satisfactorily account for the present inscrutable mystery. Our authority is a quiet and reticent person, and there is nothing about him which savours of boasting or egotism.

OVERRULED.—We hinted, a short time ago, that Mr. P. S. Hamilton, the new Fishery Officer for Nova Scotia, through excess of zeal, would probably succeed in keeping himself and the Government in hot water during his term of office. Recently he arraigned some mill owners of Margaret's Bay before his "Court," and was about to inflict summary punishment for not carrying out his views of the Fishery regulations. But it would seem that a judge higher than himself differs from Mr. Hamilton, as we are told that "His Lordship the Chief "Justice gave his decision on the questions argued "before him in the Fishery Law Violation cases. "He held that an appeal from the decision of the "Judge Inspector to the Supreme Court would lie, "and he discharged the executions issued by the "Inspector against Mr. Todd, of St. Margaret's "Bay."

A GRIT JOURNAL CONVERTED.—We have waited a day to see what answer the *Herald* (of Montreal) had to make to the serious imputation arising from the statement made by the Hon. Mr. Abbott on Friday last. But our contemporary has remained silent and has suppressed the statement of Mr. Abbott altogether. The affair is a most singular one. While the question of going on with the Montreal Centre case was before Mr. Justice Mackay last week, the *Herald* published an editorial article commenting upon an alleged "unanimous decision of the Court of Appeal and Error in Ontario," in the Halton case, holding that election cases could not be tried in vacation. A copy of the *Herald* containing this article was produced in Court on the day of its publication, and was made the basis of a strong appeal by Mr. Devlin's counsel to Judge Mackay to follow the decision which had been given in Ontario. The authenticity of the *Herald's* statement was not questioned at the time, but as Mr. Abbott had not heard of any decision by the Court of Appeal and Error in the Halton case, he telegraphed to Toronto to ascertain the facts, and was informed that no decision had yet been given in the case! Mr. Abbott made a statement to this effect to the Judge on Friday, yet the *Herald* preserves total silence!—[Montreal Gazette.

MR. MEADE BEFORE THE CHURCH.—Says the Halifax *Reporter*:—"An interesting occasion was spent a few evenings since at the Glebe House, when a number of gentlemen contributed to the entertainment of the guests. Among others Mr

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JOHN LIVINGSTON,
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The Watchman.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1875.

A SPECIMEN OF RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

The manner in which the authority of the Government of Canada may be wielded to the injury of individuals and the retarding of the business of the country has been aptly illustrated at Point du Chene this season, where, through what appears to have been sheer malevolence, freight for one or two northern ports suffered for a time extraordinary detention.

Mr. J. B. Forster, formerly Station Master at the Point, early in the spring,—in fact, with the opening of navigation and before it was possible for the Government steamer to put in an appearance,—put on a sailing vessel to run as a packet, for the season, between Point du Chene and Kingston, calling at Richibucto. When he made application for the freight received by rail, for Kingston and Richibucto, he was informed by Mr. G. H. Pick, Station Master, that he was required to show a general order from the consignees before he could get freight at through rates, or otherwise. Mr. Forster, who was well informed on such matters,—after calling Mr. Pick's attention, unavailingly, to the fact that orders were necessary only for goods that were not on a through bill of lading, as this form specified that the goods would be forwarded by any vessel running in connection with the railway or whom the railway might charter,—went to Moncton and arranged with the Assistant Superintendent. On the 12th of May he succeeded in getting goods that were on a through bill of lading and at through rates; and this continued until the 8th June, up to which time the steamer could not take any freight for Richibucto or Kingston, being full for ports further north. There was then (June 8) a considerable amount of freight in warehouse at the Point for Richibucto which the steamer could not take and Mr. Forster could not get until he produced the orders from the consignees. On the 8th, Mr. F. went to Richibucto and obtained a general order for the season, signed by all the merchants, requiring their freight by railway to be delivered to Mr. Forster's vessel; and on presenting it to Mr. Pick he was notified by that gentleman that he must give bonds for $12,000 to the railway as security for the faithful performance of his duty as a carrier, and that one week would be allowed him to complete the contract. His vessel was refused any more freight at through rates from June 8th. There was then lying in the Point du Chene warehouse a large quantity of goods for Kingston, all on a through bill of lading, which, it is alleged, the Station Master altered and made "local" rates, causing the consignees to pay nearly one half more freight than on a through bill; thus, a hogshead of molasses, weighing 1500 lbs., at through rates to Kingston would cost $2.70; at local rates, $3.55, and other freight in proportion,—a considerable portion of which freight Mr. Forster has not been able to collect in consequence of consignees holding a through bill of lading with less freight than was charged, and Mr. Forster was directed by consignees to pay no more local rates. Goods for Kingston then laid in the Point warehouse from June 12th until about June 28th, although two names of bondsmen had been submitted on or before the 12th—Mr. Forster's schooner actually leaving Point du Chene for the Kent ports with only a few barrels of flour from Montreal, although he had offered to take at through rates, and had been refused, the merchants' freight, of which there then lay in the warehouse a quantity sufficient to load the vessel. Two days afterwards, Mr. Pick, the Station Master, chartered the schooner *Onward*, a stranger, and shipped the same goods,—at through rates!! By this extraordinary piece of humbugging the people of Kingston, though but a few hours sail from the Government railway, were, through the acts of the Government's servants, prevented from receiving freight from the 12th to the 30th of June; and as regards some of these goods, which had been ordered for ships going to sea, the vessels had to leave without them or purchase elsewhere. The assistance of George McLeod, Esq., M. P., was finally called in, or it is possible that Kingston goods might have been lying at the Point yet.

It appears that Mr. Pick states that he had no authority to charter vessels, and that in all he did he was acting under instructions from Mr. Luttrell. If this is the fact, the new railway management would seem to be not more successful in this part of its duties than in any other. It should be remembered, however, that the present Station Master at Point du Chene had an unfortunate knack of keeping himself and the railway in trouble when he was stationed at St. John. When in charge of the St. John freight house he managed to have such a difficulty with Mr. Coleman, the Station Master, that the two were not on speaking terms for some time before and up to Mr. Pick's removal to the Point. It is to be hoped that his interest in the salmon trade and the attention which he gives to a steamboat agency and an express agency—sources of income which Mr. Forster, when Station Master, was not allowed to hold—may not so fully absorb his energies as to leave little time for attending to those duties for which the Treasury of Canada disburses liberally in his behalf. A little more time given to expediting the despatch of freight at Point du Chene would make the railway a more useful public work, and would be only just to the business men of the country. If the fault, however, lies not at the Point exclusively but at official head-quarters, Moncton, as well, then it is to be hoped there will ere long be such changes as will relegate the "failures" in management to their original obscurity, and place in positions of influence Maritime men who understand the wants of the country and who will not always be wishing and waiting for permission to black the boots of some Upper Province satrap like Mr. Brydges. It is about time officials were given to understand that they can't all be petty tyrants, like their General Superintendent, and the sooner they throw aside the impression that they have been set to rule a lot of serfs, the better for themselves hereafter.

MR. BILL, in the *Christian Visitor*, expresses himself "very grateful to the editor of the WATCHMAN for his very accurate report of the lecture delivered in the Academy of Music on Sunday evening last, on 'Spurgeon and his Work,' and also for the complimentary notice of the same;" and, referring to our suggestion to publish his Impressions of England, Mr. Bill says:—

"It would afford us great pleasure to let the public know more of our impressions of the grand old *Fatherland*. This we may do at some future time. It is a glorious country to write about."

We take this as a promise that Mr. Bill will accede to our request. We know the people of our Province would read with pleasure a good description of English Life and Character, written by one of themselves.

THE GOVERNMENT have backed down from their Fishery regulations, to some extent. They are now willing the fishermen should pay a tax of only 40 and 20 cents per barrel for salmon and bass; but the fishermen should agitate against the tax *in toto*. Public meetings, petitions, the press, representations to members of Parliament and members of the Government, and all other legitimate means of opposition should be employed, before submitting to such partial and unprincipled taxation.

MR. CAUCHON, IMPARTIALLY CONSIDERED.

A correspondent, who knows whereof he affirms, writes:—

"The *Telegraph* is at pains to put forth statements by Mr. Cauchon and his Quebec newspaper, *Le Journal*, as if he and they were entitled to the utmost consideration. If you wish to know who Mr. Cauchon *really* is, you will probably be able to unearth some interesting sketches of him by referring to back files of the *Telegraph*, where, if I do not greatly err, he has been "graphically,"—isn't that the newspaper term?—described before to-day. As one who has seen a good deal of Mr. Cauchon and had occasion to watch carefully his political course, permit me to say that so far from his being a person who entertained 'liberal' sentiments on questions into which national and religious prejudices entered, he was and is exactly the reverse. Perhaps I wrong him by ascribing to him settled convictions on such subjects. He has acted as if he entertained convictions, but it is possible that he simply used the cloak of conviction and principle to advance his personal interests, which he generally pursued with merciless disregard of honor, propriety or even decency. His brutish selfishness has long been a matter of notoriety in all political and public circles. He was connected with the frightful jobbery which added many millions to the cost of the Ottawa Parliament buildings, which, in fact, about trebled the contemplated expenditure. He has been mixed up with various money making government contracts in the Province of Quebec; and in divers ways has managed to get a full share of public monies and to profit by the public expenditures. He is always making demonstrations against or for the men in power, according as they meet or disappoint his expectations of making something! Whenever a crisis has arisen in which French and Dominion interests appeared in antagonism, Mr. Cauchon was always in the midst, embittering the conflict and embarrassing the settlement by his extreme demands, his violence, his arrogance, his want of the ordinary courtesies of life. Whenever such difficulties arose, Mr. Cauchon seemed to feel that the time had come for him to make his influence felt, and he was always out-heroding Herod in pushing matters to extremes as against English sentiment. Now he appears to be deprecating the interference of the clergy in elections, but in the same man who joined with the Bishop of Montreal to 'crush out' Sir George Cartier because Sir George stood up for New Brunswick's rights under the constitution. He joyfully co-operated with 'clerical interference,' which seemed to bring him nearer to office, which Sir George's Government did not see their way clear to give him; and his great accusation against the Government of that day was that it failed to meet all the demands of the extreme wing of the Catholic clergy in Quebec Province. No man was more extreme in egging his co-religionists on to extermination of heretics. Unless one—unless I except Mr. Anglin, whom the new Government made Speaker of the Commons in consideration of services rendered by him in carrying on a religious crusade against Sir John A. Macdonald and his associates. Like Mr. Anglin, Mr. Cauchon will probably be rewarded for his religious fanaticism by appointment to high office, as it is understood he stands a fair chance of succeeding Mr. Fouriner as a representative of French sentiment in the Privy Council."

This is not a pleasant picture, but it is not exaggerated. The appointment of Mr. Cauchon to a seat in the Privy Council would be quite in keeping with the other acts of a model Reform Government.

CITY SENSATIONS.

Among the sensations of the week is the arrest of one Israel McLauchlin, of Carleton, a married man, recently a member of a Bible class, said to be "respectably connected," who is identified as the man who recently invaded, in the dead of night, a residence on Princess street, Carleton, occupied by Miss Beatteay and Miss Williams, and attempted to commit a criminal assault on the young women. The particulars of the entrance and attempted crime in this house have been freely given to the public, too freely, perhaps, for good family reading; but this was only one of some half dozen midnight visits of which some "prowler," whoever he may be, has been guilty. The Misses Beatteay and Williams having unreservedly identified McLauchlin as the man who entered their premises, this party was sent up on Monday to the County Court for trial. The editor of the *Telegraph* advised a "piece of cold lead" for the prowler; the editor of the WATCHMAN moves in amendment a thorough good lashing through the streets of St. John and Carleton, on his bare back, in addition to the Penitentiary. This much we advise in regard to "the prowler" without treating McLaughlan and him as one and the same person.

Another sensation was created by the action of the Grand Jury in attendance on the County Court declining to find a true bill against Policeman McLaren, charged with perjury; so that the Policeman goes free, while they found a bill against the boy Michael Murphy for arson. This was reversing the order of things as they presented themselves at the Police Court, where the proceedings taken and the evidence presented seemed to leave no doubt of McLaren's guilt or Murphy's innocence. We say "seemed," as the proceedings were entirely *ex-parte*, as was right, and undignified, which they ought not to have been. There appeared to be a good deal of feeling shown by the Magistrate when McLaren's case was before him, and a popular impression grew that between his brother policemen and the Magistrate, McLaren was receiving scant justice. This impression may have been unwarranted, but it existed, and it is barely possible that some grand jurymen may have been, unconsciously, influenced by it. Doubtless, however, the Grand Jurors, in the main, made up their minds from the evidence; and the evidence, in their judgment, decided them to reach a decision exactly the opposite of that which the Police Magistrate had arrived at.

Circumstances have conspired this week to place the sagacity of our Press and Courts on a very elevated pedestal indeed. Recently Chief Justice Ritchie told the Grand Jury—not exactly in so many words,—that they had better indict the Dorchester Street Extension. The jurors failed to do it, and, behold! this week a portion of the huge retaining wall falls, and another portion threatens the existence of sundry habitations! The *Telegraph* recently urged the Dominion authorities to close the passage between the new Post Office and the Bank of New Brunswick, or somebody would fall over and be taken up a corpse; and, lo! on Tuesday night a man fell over the precipice, probably thirty feet, and would have been killed had he not been hopelessly drunk. Matters will get to such a pass by and by that a Judge or a Reporter will only need to look cross-eyed at a person to cause him to make his will and buy his coffin.

One more sensation has been caused by the "suspension" of Mr. D. A. Waterbury, a clerk in the registered letter and stamp department of the St. John Post office, by direction of Special Inspector Dewe. It appears that for some time past there have been irregularities suspected in this department, there having been, it is alleged, not less than twenty-five or thirty valuable letters which bore evidence of having been tampered with and portions of their contents abstracted. Mr. Dewe has given a good deal of time to the investigation, having also, it appears, called the police to his aid; and as a result of his labors he has felt it to be his duty to suspend Mr. Waterbury, one of the clerks in whose charge this description of postal matter had been placed. Mr. Waterbury writes to the Press, declaring his innocence and asking a suspension of judgment. He has also, it appears, proceeded against Mr. Dewe for defamation of character. Mr. Waterbury has been regarded as a trustworthy, efficient and courteous clerk. Mr. Dewe, at the same time, bears the reputation of a painstaking, conscientious, discreet officer, who would not recklessly, or even carelessly, jeopardize the character of any one. We hope matters may be so fully explained as to relieve both Mr. Waterbury and the St. John office of the imputation cast upon them.

The removal of a woman, Elizabeth McNally, from the General Public Hospital,—to which she had been sent for treatment of wounds received from a drunken husband, and for the restoration of health which was imperilled by her own too free use of intoxicants,—to the Lunatic Asylum, where she promptly died, has given rise to a good deal of public discussion. The facts connected with her removal came out in the course of an investigation, before Coroner Earle, into the cause of her death; and it then appeared, according to the statements of Dr. Barteaux, resident physician, and Dr. Allison, visiting physician, that this magnificent hospital, whose appointments were recently fully described in THE WATCHMAN, and which costs city taxpayers so large a sum of money annually, has no proper facilities for the care of delirious patients such as this woman proved to be. The *Freeman* seems to blame the general management of the Hospital, holding that there should be such facilities as are now lacking. The *Telegraph* appears to throw the blame on Doctors Barteaux and Allison, and publishes, as a damaging disclosure, the following certificate, on the strength of which the Police Magistrate granted a warrant for the woman's incarceration in the Asylum:—

23rd JULY, 1875.

I hereby certify, that Elizabeth McAnally is of unsound mind, and dangerous to be allowed to go at large. I have seen her to-day and of late.

L. C. ALLISON, M. D.

On which the *Telegraph* remarks that it is "quite satisfied that no magistrate, knowing the circumstances of this case, would have granted a warrant, and to obtain one as this one was obtained was to the last degree improper." We presume the certificate was of the ordinary form used for such purpose, and its phraseology, therefore, amounts to very little. The question is, was the woman of "unsound mind" at the time? It appears that she certainly was, and she was treated accordingly when she reached the Asylum. The charge against the medical men seems wholly uncalled for, and is generally condemned. If the Hospital is not fully equipped; if cases such as this of the McNally woman can not be kept there without positive injury to the other patients of the institution, the Press has fair ground for criticism and for urging improvement; but the outburst of virtuous indignation, and the determination to sacrifice somebody, where all concerned appear to have done their best under the circumstances, is wholly uncalled for, and should be frowned down by the public.

SPECIAL RATES ON THE RAILWAY.—The Halifax *Herald* has been charging that there is favoritism shown on the Government Railways in the matter of "special rates" for freight, and hinting that New Brunswick is more liberally dealt with than Nova Scotia. Mr. Luttrell, apparently, has authorized the Halifax *Chronicle* and *Citizen* to deny the charge, and they accordingly do so in exactly the same terms, alleging that every station in Nova Scotia, with one exception, "enjoys the benefits of special rates, and these rates are almost as low as the old tariff." If the statement is correct, it may be asked, why was "the old tariff" altered? The reason is plain enough. Manufacturers and other extensive users of the road are obliged to go to Government officials and receive "special rates" as a favor, and thus permit the Government to exercise a controlling political influence over them. The *Herald*, however, does not acknowledge that the charge of favoritism is disproved, and calls upon its Government cotemporaries "to give the public a list of the special rates," in Nova Scotia more particularly. This is public information which the railway department should have no hesitation in furnishing to those organs which they instructed to deny the *Herald's* statement. The public will naturally look for the list.

THE TENANT QUESTION.—While some P. E. Island politicians and journals are very hopeful of a satisfactory result to the operation of the "Land Purchase Act," Hon. J. C. Pope takes quite a gloomy view of the matter. Mr. Pope says:—

The Proprietors' Commissioner, of course, will do all in his power in their interest.

The Governor General of the Dominion is himself an extensive landed proprietor, and no doubt his nominee, the Right Honorable Mr. Childers, will not be a party to depriving the Proprietors of their Estates without fully indemnifying them. The result, therefore, will be that these two commissioners will award such prices as the tenants will not be satisfied to accept. The Government, however, will have to pay whatever prices may be awarded, and will then become, themselves, the proprietors, and be compelled to enforce payments of rent, and arrears of rent (not an enviable position for a Government.) All the wilderness lands, barren lands, and swamps in the Island, the Government will be obliged to pay for, at any prices these two Commissioners may name. The $800,000 which this Island is entitled to receive from the Government will, probably, be expended before two-thirds of the lands shall be paid for, and the Government, without any money on hand for the payment of lands, or means of raising it, will be called upon to pay a very large sum in addition to the $800,000; and probably the Legislature, before many months, will have to be called together for the purpose of authorizing the raising the amount required.

Mr. Pope has the reputation of being about the most far-sighted of the public men of the Island Province. We shall not be surprised to find his predictions verified. The land difficulty is of too long standing and too deeply rooted to be disposed of in a moment; so that it behooves all concerned, while hoping for an early, satisfactory and final settlement, to be prepared for a closing up that will tax the resources of the Provincial Legislature.

ILLEGAL LIQUOR TRAFIC.—It is the custom with several of the Young Men's Christian Associations in Ontario to keep a record of the number of persons who gain admittance to saloons during unlawful hours, and to file a complaint with the County Attorney who prosecutes the cases brought under his notice. Those who frequent these places are served with subpœnas, and their evidence is taken on behalf of the prosecution—much to their surprise and reluctance. This practice has had a wholesome effect, and the number of offences against the Statute has materially diminished.

THE DORCHESTER STREET ACCIDENT.—An illustration of the "penny wise and pound foolish" principle occurred a few days since, by the caving in of a portion of the retaining wall on Dorchester street, which fell dangerously near a frame house in the hollow. The space between the wall and the building is not more than two feet, and the occupants barely escaped a terrible accident. In the event of the house, which is an old one, being struck, a nice little bill the city would have to pay for the following result: Item, a coroner's inquest, a funeral, repairing broken limbs, doctor's fees, compensation for damaging building,—and all because "somebody" was to blame, and "nobody" responsible.

FROM A BOSTON STANDPOINT.—A resident of the Hub, while "doing" St. John, was shown, among other places of interest, King's Square. His friend dilated upon its many beauties in glowing colors. The Bostonian became interested. "What did you say the name of this place was?" "King's Square." Is it, now? It's quite a place to lose one's self in,—ain't it?" The St. John man bit his lip and could hardly restrain himself from going for that Yankee.

VERY APROPOS.—The Saturday edition of the Toronto *Daily Advertiser* is printed on blotting paper. Everything has its uses. Well, we have no wish to be personal, but this is the grossest case of absorbing other men's ideas that we have seen for many a day.

SOMEBODY has been writing a sonnet to Patrick Gainey, of the "plunging-into-the-waves-and-braving-death's-hungry-jaws" style. He might have spared a noble-hearted fellow like Patrick, who never did him any harm.

A DAY IN CLIFTON.

Take a jump seat carryall and a steady going horse from Hamm's livery stable; and in that carryall, at the hour of, say, seven a. m., place your better-half and one or more of the children on whom you dote,—and every well regulated household should be provided with these necessaries of domestic comfort. Leave the city behind you as quickly as possible, as a powerful smell may overtake you and make things uncomfortable. Take the road through Rothesay on to Gondola Point, determining to spend as much of the day as possible at Clifton, which the newspapers and D. P. Wetmore have rendered famous,—by his strawberries, and they by their elaborate notices of the seasonable fruit. At about eight o'clock, of a bright, pleasant morning, you will deem the ride through Riverside and Rothesay,—in the language of the fair sex,—"perfectly lovely." If you have poetry in your soul you will find it moving at sight of the Kennebecassis,—broad, deep, and, to-day, placid as a mirror;—if you have imagination you will cover its waters with boats and steamers and racing crews; you will see the "Paris Crew" and the Englishmen struggling for victory, as when Renforth fell; you will line the banks with ten thousand people, of all sexes and all ages, and representing every section of Canada and many parts of the United States and England; and you will revive the uncontrollable excitement amid which the Englishmen's boat rowed to shore, bearing the body of the dying Champion! You admire rural comfort combined with city taste? then mark the cosy, half concealed residences at Riverside,—the elegant homes of our merchant princes at Rothesay,—the well-to-do air that distinguishes everything within a radius of a mile or two of Rothesay Station. The road from Rothesay to Gondola Point you will find one of the best in the Province, supplying, indeed, one of the most charming drives to be found anywhere,—the visitor receiving at once the benefit of a noble view of the Kennebeccasis and Clifton opposite, and enjoying the advantage of a cooling breeze off the broad expanse of water. The steam ferry at Gondola Point is no drawback to the pleasures of a trip to Clifton,—rather, it adds to the variety of the day's enjoyments; while the drive on the Clifton side down the river, towards the residence of Mr. D. W. Puddington, Mr. D. P. Wetmore, Mr. Hudson Flewelling, and others is as pleasant as it is romantic, the carriage road winding along the side of high hills, at the edge of steep embankments, where a heavy railing seems to be necessary to the perfect security of the travelling public; ascending and descending hills; now permitting a view of the river and the country on the Rothesay side, and now shutting you out from anything but the sight of beetling rocks and the mountain side on your right, and the spruce and other foliage on your left, with occasionally a more saw and examined for himself, he would scarcely credit the number of large, well-flavored berries which a single plant is capable of producing. The "busy" season is short, but while it lasts everybody connected with saving the crop is driven to his utmost. The pickers,—perhaps, fifty of them,—are never idle. They keep the box-makers as busy as nailers; and the packers and the market men do not more than keep pace with the box-makers. Everybody is perspiring and on "the rush," and although pleased when the season opens favorably, is equally glad when it is over. Mr. D. P. Wetmore has also a large strawberry plantation, which yielded abundantly and was quite remunerative last year. It is a small forest in appearance on the hillside,—all of these fruits being cultivated on the sides of the Clifton hills, and making a very pretty show. Mr. Wetmore has commenced the cultivation of English Gooseberries, and his bushes are fairly loaded with them, and presently we shall hear of quite as large a business being done in this article also. Probably one of the best things in the way of fruit preservation to be offered to the house-wife will be Wetmore's Preserved Strawberries and Raspberries, as "D. P." is arranging to put this new preparation on the market at an early day, being of opinion that he can give the house-keeper the "pound of sugar to a pound of berries," and do the preserving for her, for a sum not exceeding what the raw material now costs her.

"A day at Clifton" should, of course, not be thought of without the company of the gentler sex; and there is this peculiarity about the place, that your staid matrons, when transplanted to this locality, become as gay and youthful in action and appearance as if they were not the mothers of interesting families, while we have known instances of young lady visitors being suddenly translated into motherly looking people, all bespectacled and disguised by the demurest of Quaker hats. It may be owing to something in the air, or it may be "all along of a strawberry diet." However this may be, there is no denying that Clifton air and the exercise of climbing Clifton hills,—to say nothing of the strawberries,—are most beneficial to the general health, and to be recommended to all who can enjoy a run in the country, beyond the reach of the telegraph lines and the railroads, and the newsboys calling papers. As we said in the beginning, start early in the day. Take the morning to go and the evening to return, and be sure to have the whole family along. You need not fear straining Clifton hospitality, which is of the old-fashioned, wholehearted sort.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS.—Readers of THE WATCHMAN will, we doubt not, extend a hearty welcome to "Corinne," who was so favorably known to readers of the *Maritime Monthly*. The tale by this writer, which is commenced on our fourth page, will probably run through three numbers.—"Cecil," of Fredericton, who had many admirers among the *Monthly's* readers, has favored THE WATCHMAN with several poetic contributions, which have been greatly admired. Some of her verses will be found in this number.—Lines "To the St. John River" are also from the pen of an up river lady: they breathe the true poetic spirit.—Several other contributions are necessarily held over for want of space.

DIFFICULT TO SOLVE.—A correspondent writes to know the reason "why two or three streets should be numbered with their names on the corners, and the rest without any indication whatever to guide him in ascertaining a particular location?" We can only refer him to the Common Council, who may, perhaps, be able to solve the conundrum. Possibly our city fathers may be actuated by a desire to stimulate the boot and shoe trade during the present dull times, or from motives of economy at the expense of shoe leather. Manufacturing must be attended to.

SCENE IN THE POLICE COURT.—Some two hundred persons were massed together in the Police Court last Monday morning. Every description of individual was perspiring with heat. The atmosphere of the court room was close and musty, and the aroma emitted by the unwashed multitude was nauseating in the extreme. The boy of nine years old, to the white headed man of sixty, seemed to enjoy the routine business of investigating some four or five "drunks" with all the gusto of a variety show, and evidently regarded the hall of justice as a pleasant place to pass the time. Tobacco chewing, spitting, shoulder jostling, and coarse jests, made up the programme of their unseemly diversions. You could scarcely decide who were the criminals and who the spectators, save by the thin partition dividing the two. Here and there a decently clothed person could be seen, but these were the exception, and could be easily picked out from among the throng. Seedy clothes, dirty linen and unkempt hair were the principal characteristics of these people, who seemed to have nothing better to do than to while away an hour or so in the Police Court.

MORPHEUS IN DAYLIGHT.—Out of seventeen young men whom we counted lying on the benches in King's Square, on Monday afternoon, eight were asleep. They did not appear to feel the pressure of hard times to any extent.

WHAT WAS SEEN FROM A HOUSE-TOP.

The City in brief—A charming view—Surrounding Scenery.

BY OUR REPORTER.

The geographical situation of St. John, with its picturesque suburbs, its charming drives and ocean breeze, may fairly claim the title, slightly altered, accorded to Washington, "the city of magnificent views." Probably no other city in the Dominion has so many beautiful and varied scenes surrounding it as ours, and few American ones can claim a superiority in this respect. If the reader will accompany us, in imagination, we will endeavor to point out some of the most striking features to be observed from the top of a residence located in the vicinity of St John.

The day chosen for our visit was slightly hazy, but the thin veil of mist rather heightened than diminished the surroundings. The sun was not too strong to be dazzling. Many points of interest seemed as if a thin veil had intervened between the spectator and Nature, revealing her different aspects sufficiently clear to give the looker on a desire to penetrate her more remote beauties, which appeared gradually to melt into the horizon as the eye feasted on the view. Looking to

THE NORTH,

Lily Lake lay mapped out in miniature, fringed by the foliage of trees. Its surface was perfectly smooth,—half shadow, half glass. The fantastic forms of reflected vegetation threw their sombre hues across its surface, while an occasional burst of sunshine gave the lake a brilliant and metallic aspect. The hum of the insect world could be almost heard, and the quietness of the place made the scene one of wrapt delight to the student of Nature. Mr. Nevins's property and that of Mr. James Reed stood out in bold relief. The buildings of the Penitentiary and Alms House were clearly defined, to the eastward. The rise and slopes of the grounds attached, intermingled with forest and garden, and jutting crag, could be plainly perceived, and formed a strong and peculiar contrast of light and shade. Coldbrook factory, emitting its dense masses of blackened smoke, was dimly traceable. Dark and murky volumes of wreathed smoke, curled up into huge balls, floated on the atmosphere, until they broke into fleecy clouds and were borne away in the golden sunlight. The effect of the sun's rays upon them was remarkably curious, and the thousand designs of every kind faded away slowly into space.

The principal points of interest in the direction of Black River, as well as the more imposing residences on the Loch Lomond Road, stood out conspicuously. Howe's Road, the lands designed for a Highland Park, and Ben Lomond, were each perfectly distinct. Clifton Hills were plainly visible, and the great Marsh could be seen for a considerable distance. The views from this outlook strongly reminded us of Turner's famous pictures, and had the great artist had the opportunity of sketching a few of them, his able pencil would have found ample scope for numerous varieties of study.

Turning toward

THE SOUTH,

the scene was of a totally different character, and re-called to mind a favorite view of Marseilles as painted by Vernet. Every prominent building on both sides of the harbor was distinctly seen, and the whole view presented a complete network of streets and lanes. The masts of the vessels stood out sharp, tapering and graceful. The broad expanse of water, dotted here and there by ship, schooner and fishing smack, with lilliputian boats gliding to and fro upon its bosom, was exceedingly attractive and animated. Still further South the entrance to Digby Gut was observable, and, on a clear day, we were informed, the Nova Scotia coast, forty miles distant, could be discerned. Red Head, Partridge Island, Sand Point, the Round Tower and Pisarineo stood forth prominently, rising, as it were, out of the water.

Gazing directly

EAST,

the nearest building of any importance we caught sight of was the Public Hospital, which appeared to lay low, and almost on a level with the street. A splendid view of the spires of the various churches was obtained, the vanes of which danced merrily in the sunlight. Among them, those of the Cathedral, the Centenary, Leinster Street and Trinity Churches were the more observable, the latter seeming to be appropriated by the Victoria Hotel, and to form a part of that building. Every shipyard was distinctly mapped out, and the rising columns of smoke indicated the numerous factories of the city. The shipping in the harbor was marked by a forest of masts and spars. The calmness of the water at different intervals along the shore gave them a fabulous size, and made the deepened shadows of the houses look as if they were built upon its surface. The diminutive proportion of Navy Island grew less and less as the mist thickened, and one end of the Suspension Bridge, which had been visible just before, disappeared from view.

In a few minutes, however, the sun again dispelled the vapor, and, as we turned to

THE WEST,

a curious spectacle lay before us. Indiantown looked like the relics of some ancient city, shut in by rocks and hills. The whole of the place about the river presented a stereoscopic effect of town and country. The river, Manawagonish Road, the Lunatic Asylum, and, here and there, a charming bit of landscape delighted the eye. The Narrows, Spurr's Cove, Grand Bay, on the St. John river, the Rope Walk, and portions of the McCoskery Road, could each be distinctly defined. The character of the picture was varied, and on a bright clear day there would be no lack of subjects for the artist's pencil.

It would be almost impossible to do justice to the beautiful views surrounding St. John. Every variety of landscape could be seen. Hill, dale, bluff, lake, field, lane, street, river, and ocean, contributed to make as grand and delightful a view as any could wish to see. The serpentine windings of the roads, were, from our elevation, mere gravel walks, dividing the rich meadow and grass-land from the trees and shrubbery of adjacent properties. Numerous forest fires threw out their extended volumes of smoke. Every variety of green, from the dazzling emerald to the pale olive tint, fascinated the sight and charmed the beholder. The far off hills and slopes were as a succession of billowy waves of garden and foliage. All the elevated points for twenty miles around could be named and located. At one moment the spectators would gaze upon a charming bit of landscape; at another, the outlines of an imposing edifice stood out sharp and distinct; another turn and you would catch a glimpse of a quiet and picturesque country residence; then, if seeking fresh beauties, the eye would become riveted upon peak and moorlands. Nature in all varieties of shape and color, held the attention, and in every direction some new study would shed its freshness or shadow over the adjacent country.

Through the kindness of our host, Mr. Robert Reed, opportunity was offered for inspecting the grounds. In descending to the lower portion of the house, each window overlooked some picture of exquisite loveliness. The arrangement of the grounds, with their crisply cut lawns and bowers, needs the language of a poet to fully express the wealth of flowers, shrubs and plants. Each bed sloped off from the gravelled pathway; the tortuous windings led us into sequestered nooks and romantic glades, enshrouded amidst fernery and pines. Rare pansies, of every shade of color, enhanced the scene, and the air was aromatic with flowery fragrance. "The Maze," constructed on the same principle as that at Hampton Court, is a rare rustic puzzle. Looking on to Pleasant street the houses seemed to be embroidered among the trees. Geraniums, fuschias, rose trees, verbena and honeysuckle, rivalled each other in brilliancy. The crescent shaped Moorish Bazaar with its ornamented poles and Arabesque decorations was a feature in itself, and brought to our memory the "Tales of Alhambra" with which Washington Irving is so closely connected. With much regret we bade adieu to the grounds, the kaleidoscopic beauties of which we have but feebly attempted to describe.

FLOWER MAKING.

The Process of Preserving Natural Flowers—Artistic Flower Making.

BY OUR REPORTER.

At the bazaar recently held at the Skating Rink, an elegant wreath, formed of preserved natural flowers, attracted much admiration for its skilful and delicate design and for the admirable arrangement of the various flowers which it contained. Upon enquiry we have ascertained the peculiar details connected with what may be termed the "floral art preservative." The process, which is somewhat tedious, is, nevertheless, surprisingly simple. It consists, briefly, in curing the natural flowers, as they are received from the garden or hot house, in a chemical preparation, of which certain acids are the principal ingredients. For this purpose hot house flowers are generally preferred, on account of their dryness, as ordinary bell flowers and garden plants take a longer time in working up, owing to their sappy nature. After steeping them in this preparation, they are allowed to dry. When dry, there is no unnatural gloss about them which is often seen in similar imitations of nature. If the workman wishes to introduce ferns into his designs, they are dried in their natural state, and slightly enamelled, but beyond this no chemicals are used. The varieties made up in this city are the wild fern and ground hemlock. The mere mechanical process through which the flowers pass, is the least important, as the principal beauty of the design is in the grouping, and to assort them artistically much depends upon the natural taste of the workman, who, in addition to having a good eye for color, must possess a delicate sense of touch. In the samples which we saw, a wreath, crescent shaped, was composed of carnations, tea-roses, jasmine blossoms and pitefamais. A design in the form of a star, consisted of double English violets, foliage, sheaves of wheat and tea-roses. In each of them the smallest plants were beautifully brought out, and it needed a very close inspection to detect that they were not in their ordinary condition. To complete a wreath of the kind we saw, usually takes from two to three weeks.

THE "DIPPING" PROCESS.

This interesting study can soon be mastered by any intelligent young lady, and is one which affords not only amusement but instruction. A sufficient quantity of English cake wax is melted over a spirit lamp, and various moulds of sections of flowers, made of plaster of Paris, are dipped in the liquid, which is colored in different shades as may be required. In this way they are taken out of the mould and put together by hand, until a perfect flower is formed. There is nothing complicated or difficult to learn, and the subject can be mastered in a very few months.

A NEW FOLIAGE,

also made of wax, suitable for mortuary decorations, has also an extremely beautiful appearance. Columns, plain and fluted crosses, and other designs are moulded as in the former case, and at their base several elegant patterns, such as flowers, mosses, etc., are placed. The effect of colored flowers, twined around a pure white column, is very beautiful and natural. The same care and attention to outline is bestowed, as may be seen in the natural flowers, in a preserved state.

Mr. S. S. Folsom, of Germain street, who makes a business of wax flower making, assures us that a choicer collection of natural flowers can be obtained in winter than in summer time, when their varieties are better appreciated because of their scarcity. The greater portion of hot house flowers are obtained from Boston, which city furnishes immense quantities for these purposes.

An ingenious combination made up into a wreath may be said to tell its own story of sentiment or affection, as almost every flower has its significance and suggests some pleasing fancy or virtue.

THE Y. M. C. A. BAZAAR.

What is being done—Preparations, pictorial, decorative and epicurean.

BY OUR REPORTER.

The forthcoming Bazaar, to be opened next Tuesday, promises to eclipse anything of the kind before held in this city. The great interest manifested by the ladies' General Committee, of between 120 and 140 members, has placed the arrangements on a successful footing so far as the decorations, &c., are concerned.

In the Reading Room

A GROTTO

will be fitted up, but differently arranged from that constructed at the last Bazaar held by the Association. Every pains will be taken to make it as much like Nature as possible, particular care being bestowed upon little matters of detail. Artificial grottoes, usually, are a failure; but in this instance there will be an unmistakeable exception to the rule.

Passing to the parlor, the visitor will come to

THE TEA ROOM,

where refreshment tables will be supplied with any amount of good things in cake, tea, strawberries, ice creams, &c. As an evidence of their quality we may mention that they will be supplied by the Victoria Hotel.

For the convenience of those who may wish to dine, a

NEW ENGLAND KITCHEN

will be fitted up in the Class Room, where a hot dinner may be obtained for 50 cents. The ladies in attendance will be attired in the costumes of a hundred years ago, and the furniture, appointments, etc., will all be of the most primitive character. Those persons who may be desirous of acquiring a knowledge of the customs and habits of the Pilgrim Fathers, as well as obtaining an excellent sample of modern cookery, will have the opportunity of adding to their information as well as of satisfying their appetites at the same time. No other two pursuits could be more happily combined.

Proceeding upwards, the principal object of attraction will be

THE HALL,

decorated with flags, bunting, flowers and pedestals. The walls are to be draped and curtained in graceful folds, between the spaces of which will stand pedestals, richly ornamented with floral and decorative arts, at which ladies are so *au fait*. When completed, the effect will be exceedingly fine. On the walls will be seen several portraits of those by-gone and present prominent citizens who have been, and are still, identified with the progress of St. John. A number of portraits have already been received, and those persons who may wish to add to the number are requested to send in their pictures as soon as possible.

Tables are to be arranged on both sides of the hall, and placed in charge of competent ladies. The names of the tables will be printed on different colors, and each lady will have a badge corresponding in color, by which her table may be identified. Thus: the "Dufferin Table," badge, pale blue; "Britannia," red, white and blue; "Tilley," blue and white; "Amaryllis," scarlet and gold; "Eureka," black and gold; "*Thilla Dulce*," Cardinal red and pale blue; "La Jon joux," cardinal red and gold. This last named table will be appropriated specially to dolls, doll's houses, miniature furniture and all those domestic utensils which little girls love to behold and ponder over. In connection with this display the "Old Woman's Shoe" will have a prominent place, richly ornamented with all that is delightful and pretty. The diminutive Cinderella who is to sit in the "shoe" is one of the most beautiful children in the city. Her photograph is to be taken, and copies sold to all who may wish to purchase. If the duplicates are as pretty as the original we have no doubt but that they will be a financial success. In the centre of the Hall will be a floral arbour of Tuscan design, and adjacent thereto a "Rebecca's Well" is to be erected. This will be as correct a copy as it is possible to make of Eastern wells of Biblical times. "Rebecca," also, will be present in full costume, to

quench the thirst of the traveller, on his hot and perspiring journey.

At the upper end of the room,

A MAGNIFICENT MOORISH TENT

will be erected, guarded by female Amazons, who will see that no one dare enter, without paying the penalty of his or her temerity. The tent is a very elaborate affair of scarlet and gold, and is as much for use as for ornament. It is circular in design, with terraced curves graduating in circumference to the ground. At the top a crescent of burnished brass will glitter in the light, by the side of which a banneret will be placed between it and the tent pole. Surrounding the edge of the upper and smaller circle, supported by a thin iron hoop, a scolloped pattern will add to its graceful appearance. The tent will rest upon a pole passing up through the centre. From the top of the pole to the ground is a distance of thirteen feet. The diameter of the tent at the base of the upper curve is five feet, and at the bottom seven feet. Five persons can be accommodated inside with ease. The amount of time and labor bestowed upon it must have been very great. It is light, durable and well calculated to resist the influence of the weather. A "Magic Lake," in which mysterious trout are supposed to dwell, will be guarded with jealous care by New Brunswick maidens, in Turkish costume, whose fascinations will considerably increase the financial results of the bazaar. Upon the magic lake two fairy steamers will carry their treasures from east to west, or west to east, as the case may be.

KEEPING PACE WITH THE TIMES.

We are requested to state that all goods will be marked at the *lowest figures*, in order that all may have an opportunity of buying. This prudent step will be generally appreciated. There will not be any auction of unsold goods, as it is believed that at the prices at which the various articles are to be placed, there will be no necessity for thus disposing of them. The decorations will be for sale towards the close of the week. An umbrella and cloak room will be provided, and every attention that can be reasonably expected will be shown by the Committee to the public.

A sufficient sum to pay off the floating debt upon the building,—some $2,000,—should be realized without any difficulty,—and something over, as we feel confident that when the public see for itself how admirably the arrangements and decorations have been carried out, the Association will be taxed to its utmost to accommodate the number who will be present. The band of the 62nd Regiment will be in daily attendance.

ST. JOHN'S MERCANTILE MARINE.

The fleet controlled by Z. Ring, Esq.—Dimensions of Vessels—The owners.

The number of ship-rigged vessels belonging to this firm is ships 5, barques 2. They are as follows:—

Magna Charta, 1,256 tons, built 1865; length 188 ft. breadth 38, depth 24. Shareholders: Z. Ring 16, James Nevins 16, John Fraser 8, Arthur McDonald 8, Joseph G. Kenney 16.

Hypatia, barque, 730 tons, built in 1867; length 151 feet, breadth 33, depth 20. Shareholders: Richard Titus 8, Geo. J. Pine 8, Wm. A. Robertson 8, Z. Ring 8, Edwin Frost 8, James L. Dunn 4, R. G. Moran 4, Wm. C. Godsoe 4, Thos. A. Godsoe 4, Jonathan Titus 4, and John Magee 4.

Markland, barque, 920 tons, built in 1871; length 176 feet, breadth 34, depth 21. Shareholders: Z. Ring 8, Geo. F. Ring 8, Daniel J. McLaughlin, Jr., 8, Alex. McLaughlin, Sr., 8, Gideon Prescott 8, Edwin Frost 8, Geo. J. Pine 4, R. G. Moran 4, Alexander Shives 8.

Cosmopolis, 1259 tons, built in 1871; length 191 feet, breadth 38 feet, depth 23 feet; two decks and a poop. Shareholders: Z. Ring 12, J. F. Crookshank 8, Robt. Robinson 8, John W. Nicholson 4, Chas. Yeats 8, John Magee 8, John Yeats 8, Josiah B. Homewood 4.

Z. Ring, 1371 tons, built 1872; length 198 feet, breadth 39, depth 24. Shareholders: Z. Ring 16, Wm. Magee 4, John W. Nicholson 12, Geo. J. Pine 4, John Magee 4, Chas. G. Turnbull 8, Jas. F. Crookshank 8, Robt. Moran 4, and Edwin Frost 4.

Governor Wilmot, 1611 tons, built 1873. Dimensions: length 214 feet, breadth 41; depth 24. Shareholders: Z. Ring 16, J. F. Crookshank 8, John W. Nicholson 8, Chas. G. Campbell 8, Gideon Prescott 8, John Stewart 4, Wm. Magee 4, John Magee 4, Jas. Hunter (Carleton) 4.

Parthia, 1528 tons, built 1874; length 207 feet, breadth 39, depth 24. Shareholders: Z. Ring 16, Chas. G. Turnbull 12, James F. Crookshank 12, Wm. H. Purdy 8, Geo. S. Purdy 8, Geo. J. Pine 8.

The foregoing vessels, with two exceptions, were built in St. John,—the barque *Hypatia* being built at Kingston, King's Co., and the *Markland*, also barque-rigged, being from a St. Martin's yard.

The aggregate tonnage of this fleet is: ships, 7,035; barques, 1659; giving a total of 8,685 tons, representing a money value of about $477,675.

MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—Some beautiful specimens of imitation marble work are, at present, kept in stock by Messrs. Bowes & Evans, which, for variety of design and finish, are unexcelled. The process of marbleizing on slate, is necessarily tedious; but it requires an experienced eye to detect them at first sight from black and mottled marble. The most delicate veins, shades and colors are beautifully traced, and every conceivable fancy is artistically finished. Among the various patterns we saw, were the Spanish, noticeable for its richness; Plymouth Rock and Egyptian, both exceedingly fine; Galway Green and Red Pyrenees, bold and brilliant; Malachite and gilt, an extremely pretty combination; Maderpore and gilt, of Indian design and chastely colored, besides Tenessee and Spanish Green, both of which patterns are novel and striking.

In Marble Mantels we were shown Columbia White, White Scotian, Portland Blue and Red Lyonnaise, every specimen of which is a thorough work of art, and ornamented with sculptured reliefs of Cupids, shells, or wreaths exquisitely finished. These beautiful specimens of workmanship are solidly built up, and the closeness of grain prevents the possibility of the stone cracking from heat.

In keeping with the above, grates of various shapes to contrast with the mantels were in stock. Square, circular and elliptic tops with polished baskets, German-silver and oroide ornaments called forth our admiration by the artistic manner in which they were got up.

The mantels vary in price from $20 to $50, being are but little in advance of wooden ones, which are liable to blister in course of time. The best are always the cheapest, and we should judge that no better assortment could be found at any establishment than those kept in stock by this firm.

OX DYE.—We understand that arrangements are pending for the production in Toronto of the *operetta*, "The Maire de St. Brieux," at Mrs. Morrison's Grand Opera House. The music is simple, fresh and full of pleasing and effective harmonies. The *libretto* is from the pen of Mr. F. A. Dixon, tutor to Viscount Clandeboye. The *operetta* is not difficult to master, and is a creditable specimen of Canadian composition. The work was written expressly for the Countess of Dufferin's private theatricals, and was produced at Rideau Hall twice last winter, with marked success. Our local musical society has an opportunity of distinguishing itself, and a copy of the work can be had for a small sum by addressing Messrs. Orme & Son, music dealers, Ottawa.

IT IS SAID the employes on the Government railway are being urged to get up a testimonial to Mr. Luttrell, though why Mr. Luttrell should have a "testimonial" does not appear. One suggests a cash testimonial, and another favors a Moncton town lot. They are as much puzzled, apparently, as the friends of the Nova Scotia bear hunters, of whom the Halifax *Express* says:—

TRURO ITEMS.—Kenneth and Roderick McLean, of Riversdale, shot a bear and sold the skin. The *Sun* proposes a monument for them. Try an address.

A REMARKABLE ACCIDENT, resulting in death, is described in the Summerside *Progress*:—"Mr. Maurice O'Connor had some men employed in painting the spire of the Lot 5 Chapel, on Tuesday, the 13th, and they were still up working at it, when he told them to throw down a piece of timber which they had on the scaffold; and then went into the Church. They proceeded to obey his orders, and threw down the stick. At the same moment he came out of the chapel, and was struck on the head by the falling stick, which broke in the skull and killed him instantly."

CALVIN CHURCH.—Services to-morrow, as usual by the pastor at 11 a.m., 3 p.m. and 7:45 p.m. Subject in the afternoon, "The Smitten Rock" evening, "The Israelites borrowing from the Egyptians; their departure, and crossing the Red Sea." A collection will be taken in the evening in aid of the Sabbath School.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.—Rev. Thomas Cumming, of Stellarton, N. S. will preach in St. Andrew's Church, to-morrow morning and evening.

PLAGIARISM.—Intercolonial Railway correspondence of the St. John *Telegraph*, of the 27th, is served up, *word for word*, in the Halifax *Chronicle*, of the 28th, as an editorial "leader."

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE FISHERMEN.

[From the Halifax Reporter.]

Hon. Peter Mitchell, late Minister of Marine and Fisheries in Sir John A. Macdonald's Ministry, has succeeded in partially, at least, preventing the infliction of a great wrong intended to be carried out by the present Government against the people of New Brunswick. Mr. Mitchell protested against an Order in Council by which the owners of nets in New Brunswick used for the purpose of taking salmon were to pay an additional tax of one dollar for every 200 pounds weight of salmon caught. This Mr. Mitchell alleged to be an interference with the riparian rights of the proprietors. The policy of the present Dominion Government in the matter may be broadly stated as a policy of *taxation of the fishermen of the Maritime Provinces* to make up to some extent the "outlay for their protection" which, Mr. Smith, the present Minister of Marine and Fisheries, declares to be "large," and therefore to be made up by special taxation.

Chiefly through Mr. Mitchell's efforts the tax on salmon has been reduced to 40 cents on every 200 pounds. This, though not all the northern fishermen of New Brunswick had a right to obtain, is a great boon.

We object most strongly to the plan of taking one Province by itself and fastening an obnoxious tax upon it, leaving the other Provinces to be dealt with one by one. The Dominion Government and the Dominion House of Commons should make laws and carry them out over the whole Dominion. If it's law for one Province, it is law for another, and there should be no secret attempt to fasten obnoxious regulations upon one Province by an Order in Council not applying to the whole Dominion.

Nova Scotia appears to be spared, and New Brunswick alone dealt with. That is no guarantee that Nova Scotia will continue to be spared. If New Brunswick's four northern counties had quietly submitted to the tax of a dollar for every 200 pounds weight of salmon caught, then the next move would have been to apply some similar tax to the Bay of Fundy fisheries, and then, after a while, the Atlantic fisheries. The Government have persisted in unfolding the principle, though they have reduced the rate. It may now be generally understood by the fishermen of Nova Scotia that the Mackenzie Government have resolved upon placing a tax upon the catch of fish, on the ground that the protection of the fisheries cost a great deal of money.

The fishermen may prepare themselves for a determined struggle, for it must come. Beginning away up in New Brunswick with their obnoxious laws—applying different rules to different parts of the province, as, for instance, in Westmoreland, where the tax is only one dollar a wier, when wiers in other counties pay ten dollars of a tax, the Government have shown their hand too fully for any mistake as to their intentions.

Mr. Mitchell deals with the subject of the partial application of the fisheries law very well. He says in a letter to Mr. Smith: "You refer to the large sums of money which have been spent in the cultivation and protection of the fisheries as a justification for imposing a revenue tax upon certain classes of the fishermen of New Brunswick. I am not prepared to admit that the expenditure can be called large as compared with the important interest it promotes. But assuming that you are right in the term you use, has the outlay not been made in each of the four Provinces, and more recently in Prince Edward Island? Then why should one Province alone be affected by the tax your resolution imposes?" With this branch of the subject Mr. Smith, in his answer to Mr. Mitchell, does not see fit to deal. This evasion confirms the belief that the policy of the Government is to so tax the fishery interests that they will be made to pay for the expenses incurred in their protection. This, we presume, is another application of the "Commercial Principles" theory which Mr. Brydges applied to the railways of the Maritime Provinces, with such eminent success that there has been a steady decrease in the receipts ever since, last month being fifteen thousand dollars behind the same month of the previous year.

BUSINESS NOTES.

THE GENERAL FEELING.—There is a conviction among business men that "times" must improve henceforth. Stocks of goods are being slowly though surely reduced, and it is understood that imports will be light. The business done for the next twelve months will undoubtedly be light, but it will be comparatively safely done. We have probably reached the last of the heavy failures, though some weak firms may still be expected to retire, leaving a larger field for those who may be able to weather the crisis. The most cheering feature of the industrial operations of our Province is the condition of the crops, which everywhere promise well, there being no failure reported in any quarter.

THE JEWETT MATTER.—After a considerable amount of discussion among the creditors, who met in Boston during the week and gave a good deal of time to an examination of the affairs of this Estate, a settlement was reached, virtually the same as that agreed upon in St. John. The firms involved will get the six years, and transfer of the property will be made as suggested by the St. John creditors, but the payments will be half yearly instead of yearly. There was a disposition among some of the creditors to throw the estate into bankruptcy, but this, fortunately, was over-ruled.

BREADSTUFFS.—The advance of $1 per barrel, which took place last week, has been followed by an inactive market, and a slight decline in prices. The Canadian and United States markets have recorded from 20c. to 25c., though the quotations of English prices have been maintained, not withstanding an improvement in the weather. Prices in St. John are as follows:—Canada Spring Wheat Extra, $5.75@$6 non'l; Canada Fancy, $6@6.25; Canada Extra, $6.25@6.75; Family and Pastry, $7@7.50; Minnesota Extra, $6.50@6.75; Patent Process, $9@$10; Oatmeal, $6.25@6.50; Cornmeal, $4.15@$4.25.

FREIGHTS.—Deal freights are firm at 77s. 6d., St. John to Bristol Channel; 75s., to Irish Ports; 80s. to Liverpool. Grain freights in New York are a shade easier. Private telegrams yesterday quote 7s. 3d. per quarter. Oil freights, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, firm, at 5s. Cork for orders, or to discharge on the Continent. Grain freights in Montreal 7s. per quarter. Lumber from Montreal to River Platte $19.

INSOLVENTS.—The *Gazette*, of this week, contains the official notices of the following new insolvents, and the dates of meetings for the appointment of assignees:—

George Wiggins, Queen's County:—meeting at the office of the Official Assignee, (G. F. Fox), Gagetown, at twelve o'clock, noon, on Saturday, Aug. 14th.

George Parker, Cole's Island:—meeting at same place, 2 p. m., Monday, Aug. 16th.

Edward Sproul, Queen's County:—meeting at some place, Friday, Aug. 6th, 2 p. m.

James E. Dickson, Hopewell, Albert Co.:—meeting at the insolvent's place of business, 10 a. m., Tuesday, August 10th. George Calhoun, Interim Assignee.

William Forbes, Grand Falls:—meeting at his place of business, Monday, Aug. 9, at 10 a. m. P. O. Byram, Interim Assignee.

F. & J. A. White, Pottery Works, Courtenay Bay, St. John:—meeting at office of Official Assignee, (E. McLeod), Thursday, August 12th, at 11 a. m.

C. Jarvis Worden, St. John:—meeting at Official Assignee's Office, Thursday, Aug. 12th, 3 p. m. A. W. Baird, insolvent's solicitor.

Bernard McKeiver, St. John:—meeting at insolvent's place of business, Charlotte street, Wednesday, August 11th, at 11 a. m: A. W. Baird, insolvent's solicitor.

There are official notices in the *Gazette* in regard to the following estates:

R. Barry Smith, Moncton, is appointed Assignee to the estate of Charles W. Dickson.

Stephen B. Appleby, Woodstock, Assignee to estate of James A. Crandlemire.

Israel E. Smith, Fredericton, to estate of Timothy Burke.

Gorham D. Steves, St. John, to estate of James S. Jewett, Margaret Jewett and Frances L. Tapley.

James Robinson, St. John, (of Robinson & Kalston) to estate of Andrew Lottimer, Fredericton.

Thomas Likely, St. John, to the estate of Frank Hollis.

In Halifax Thomas E. Everitt and Henry J. Everitt, (Everitt Bros.) hatters, have assigned. Meeting for the appointment of assignee called for, Wednesday, August 11. Also Edward Kelly, of E. Kelly & Co.

The extensive fishing establishment of Pryor & Sons (Halifax) at Port aux Basques, west coast of Newfoundland, is offered for sale by the assignee of their estate, Mr. Edward J. Lordly. "The fishery embraces in season Codfish, Herring, Halibut, Salmon, Sealing, &c., and its vicinity to the North Shore, Labrador and Gulf of St. Lawrence, renders it also more valuable. The distance from Cape Breton is only 60 or 70 miles, and the general Atlantic telegraph crosses to Aspy Bay from this spot."

The assignee of M. C. Norris, insolvent shipbuilder, of Princeport, on the Shubenacadie River, N. S., offers the Norris shipyards and adjacent property for sale by auction at the Merchant' Exchange, Halifax, Aug. 23.

In to-day's WATCHMAN, the Official Assignee notifies the insolvency of Mr. James Swift, rigger:—meeting for Wednesday, Aug. 18, at Assignee's office. W. Wedderburn, Esq., insolvent's solicitor.

Mr. George F. Sancton, steam tug owner, has called a meeting of his creditors for Tuesday next. Liabilities stated at $18,000, more than one half of which is due to a relative, who came into possession of Mr. Sancton's property in June. It is said the creditors will endeavor to upset this "preference," unless the person now owning the property will give his name for their claims; in which case it is understood that the extension of time which will be asked will be granted.

The English creditors of Messrs. Francis & Son, boot and shoe manufacturers, have not yet been heard from. It is understood that the St. John creditors agreed to accept fifty cents, spread over a year, without security.

The business in tobacco, etc., heretofore conducted by John D. Robertson & Co., of this city, has been assumed solely by Messrs. William Peters and John Stewart, two members of the firm, who are now engaged in arranging the finances of the concern. The shrinkage in tobacco,—previously alluded to in the WATCHMAN,—has been very heavy, and tended to embarrass the operations of the Robertson firm.

Messrs. F. & J. A. White, potterymen, who have now gone into bankruptcy, held a meeting of their creditors in November last, at which time their liabilities amounted to $17,000, when they got three years to pay fifty cents. They have not reduced their liabilities to any considerable extent since that date.

The St. John creditors of James E. Dickson expect to compromise at about twenty cents.

Samuel Laughlin, liquor dealer, of Black Lands, Restigouche, who owes principally in St. John, has gone into the Court. Liabilities $1,100.

William Forbes, of Grand Falls, who has assigned, is a lumberman and general dealer. He owes about $25,000, of which sum $20,000 is due to a large lumber operator in York County.

George P. Mitchell & Son, of Halifax, one of the most conservative and reliable houses in Canada, have been compelled to call a meeting of their creditors and ask for time. They were engaged in the West India trade, shipping fish out and importing sugar, molasses, etc. They sold largely of West India goods in Halifax, and also largely in Montreal; and it is through the dishonesty of a trusted agent, who was also a relative, that the firm have been deprived of $200,000 of their assets. Halifax people, who are mainly interested, will probably extend to this house a generous consideration.

The list of the liabilities of Robertson, McLeod & Co., dry goods, Halifax, has been distributed. They foot up $264,000, Mr. Charles Murdock claiming for $118,000.

The failure of the banking house of Duncan, Sherman & Co., New York, for about $6,000,000, has created a sensation. Had it occurred earlier in the year it might have effected St. John interests somewhat. A considerable proportion of the stock business of St. John last winter was done on the strength of credits opened with this house, whose transactions with Cuba have already been large. Fortunately, however, all transactions in which St. John was interested had run off before the disaster occurred. The Union Bank of London, which was said to have been interested in Duncan, Sherman & Co., is well known in St. John, and one or two of our best houses kept their accounts there. We are pleased to hear there is no truth in the Bank's reported suspension. The failure of D., S. & Co., who lost chiefly through railroad stock speculations, is understood to be a bad affair. We have also to note the failure of J. B. Ford & Co., book and newspaper publishers, of New York, a firm who had as partners several members of the Beecher family, including Henry Ward himself. This house published the *Christian Union*, whose "chromos," at least, are well known in Canada. It must have cost Ford & Co. a fortune to bring out their latest publication, "Christ in Art," and the returns, we fear, have been very slow in coming in.

THE N. B. GOVERNMENT'S TIMBER LAND SALES,—for the right to cut timber and lumber until 1st July, 1876,—commence at Fredericton on Wednesday, Aug. 18. The North Shore berths, from the Restigouche River to the Nova Scotia boundary, will be offered on the 18th; and on the following day the berths from "the Petitcodiac River to the *Canada* line,"—meaning, we presume, to the Quebec line,—will be put up. The latter include a number of berths in Westmoreland, Albert, Queen's, Charlotte, Sunbury, and the up-river counties. They will not be very important sales. It seems to be understood that, owing to the dull times, the Local Government is having considerable difficulty in collecting stumpage from many of the lumber operators.

ACCOMMODATION TO BANK DIRECTORS.—Among the published returns required from the Banking institutions of Canada is one showing the liabilities of Directors to their own Banks. It is noticeable that the Bank statements for June show a reduction of over $400,000 of such liabilities, as compared with the May statement, the full total of discounts showing a reduction of only one million. The Toronto *Mail* says "directors have done exceedingly well, if the statement is to be relied on," but it hints that the law's requirement is being evaded in some way. Whatever the practice may be in Toronto, it is a matter of fact in some other cities that Bank Directors frequently find that their wants stand a better chance of being supplied in other banks than in their own. Of course, much depends on the standing of the men themselves.

JAMES G. JORDAN VS. DAVID EVANS.—This was an action to recover $175, alleged by plaintiff to be due him for commission as ship broker. The defendant was master of the barque *North Star*. The plaintiff claimed that he was employed by the defendant for the purpose of procuring a cargo; that he spoke to Messrs. McLaughlin & Wilson about the matter, and offered the defendant a charter from that firm. Defendant said that he had not yet received his orders, and could not close with the plaintiff. The following day defendant came into plaintiff's office, and informed him that having got his orders he wanted to know what he (plaintiff) could do for him. The plaintiff intimated that he might be able to do something better for defendant, and subsequently offered him a better cargo. The defendant referred him to Messrs. McLaughlin & Wilson, and the result was that the defendant gave the charter of his vessel to that firm at the same rate the plaintiff had originally offered. He the (defendant) accepted the commission from McLaughlin & Wilson, and the plaintiff was left out in the cold. Defendant pleaded that he did not employ plaintiff as his agent, and denied any liability. His Honor Judge Watters explained the law of the case, which requires proof of actual employment as agent, before services can be recoverable at law, and the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff. Mr. L. R. Harrison, of Messrs. Harrison & Burbidge, was counsel for the plaintiff, and Mr. W. H. Tuck appeared for the defence.

PAPER MILL FOR SALE.—The trustees of the New Brunswick Paper Manufacturing Company offer for sale, at auction, the mills of the Company situated at Penobsquis. There are a Paper mill and a Leather Board mill, both in good condition. The sale will take place at Chubb's Corner, in this city, on Saturday, Aug. 28. Other particulars may be obtained from the adv't in another column. We should like to see these mills in the hands of the Canada Paper Company, who have managed successfully several mills in the Upper Provinces.

THE MARITIME TRADE REVIEW for July is an excellent number. In addition to several serviceable editorials on "The Bay Verte Canal," "Periodical Hard Times," "How to Invest your Savings," etc., etc., the *Review* contains illustrations (from stereotypes) of the buildings that are being erected for the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia; together with full descriptions of the buildings, the character of the Exhibition, and the steps taken by the Dominion and Local Governments to have Canada represented. (In our advertising columns will be found some particulars on the same subject.) The *Review* appears to be making good headway among business men, and placing itself in a position to claim mercantile support.

CONSOLIDATED E. & N. A. RAILWAY.—Our readers will see by advertisement that the local excursion rates for the summer will remain in force until Sept. 30th, and that excursion tickets to and from the points therein specified will be issued at one fare. Mr. G. A. Freeze, Ticket Agent at the Ferry Landing, will afford any information as to other rates for through tickets to Western points.

COUNTRY RETAIL MARKET.—The quotations up to yesterday, 4 o'clock, were:—New potatoes per barrel $2.50; Peas, common, per bushel $1.00. Beans, Californian bush, per bushel, 2.00; common green $1.50. Spring Onions, per bunch 3 cents; Sage, fine large, per bunch 3 cents; Mint, none offering; Raspberries, large pail, 50 cents, small do. 25 cents. Strawberries, large pail, $1.00. The qualities of the above articles are remarkably fine, especially in onions and sage. Raspberries are plentiful, but small. Strawberries but middling.

THE MEDICATED PASTILLE ENTERPRISE is over. The head-quarters in St. John were closed some time ago. The parties who owned the office furniture have taken it back, and the St. John end of the "Enterprise" is among the things that were. The newspapers and printers can now get paid for their advertising and job work; sundry druggists are losers to a considerable extent; and there has been no sale for the Pastilles for some time back. The manager is said to be in Prince Edward Island, minus the "Enterprise," which has completely vanished.

Marriages.

By the Rev. E. Evans, on the 28th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, Rev. Charles W. Dockrill, of St. John, to Carrie F., daughter of the late Robert Golding, Esq., of this city.

By the Rev. G. A. Hartley, on the 22nd, inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. William Lawson, on the Town of Portland, to Miss Emma, daughter of Mr. John Clark, of Lancaster, St. John.

At Sussex, on the 25th inst., by the Rev. James Gray, A. M., Mr. George Crippen, of Sussex, to Ellen, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Marshall, of Sussex, King's County.

At the residence of Charles Ward, Little Bactouche, on the 21st instant, by the Rev. J. D. Murray, Mr. John H. Ward to Catherine McPherson, of the Parish of Weldford, K. C.

At the residence of the bride's father, July 21st, by Rev. W. W. Carey, Mr. Ralph Perry to Parthenia A., eldest daughter of Mr. M. D. Harris, all of Salisbury, Westmorland County.

At Sackville, on the 27th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Pickard, Mr. George Land to Miss Annie Coates, both of Sackville.

At St. Luke's Cathedral, Halifax, on Wednesday, 28th inst., by the Rev. John Abbett, Rector, assisted by the Venerable Edward Gilpin, Archdeacon of Nova Scotia, Frederick P. Fairbanks, of Brooklyn, New York, to Eleanor Spurr, daughter of John Whitman, Esq., of Halifax.

Deaths.

On Thursday, 29th inst., Maggie, aged 27 years, wife of Thomas Lister, and daughter of James Allan, leaving a husband and two children and many friends to mourn their loss.

At Halifax, on Wednesday, 28th inst., after a short and severe illness, Mr. Thomas Boyce, in the 71st year of his age a native of the County Down, Ireland.

In New York, July 19, of inflammation, Martha Cane, infant daughter of Mr. Wm. H. Eaton, printer, formerly of St. John.

In this city, Tuesday the 27th inst., after a long and painful illness, Philip Moore, aged 75 years, a native of the County Kilkenny, Ireland.

At Hampton, K. C., on Monday, 26th inst., after a long illness, of consumption, Elizabeth Matilda, wife of Mr. John Coates, aged 32 years, leaving a husband and one child and a large circle of relatives and friends, to mourn their loss.

At Coal Branch, Kent County, on the 3rd inst., Mr. John Graham McDougall, aged 32 years and 7 months.

At St. Andrews, at the residence of S. T. Gove, M. D., on the 22d inst., Jane, relict of the late C. V. Forster, in the 73d year of her age.

In this city, on Sunday morning, 25th inst., at half-past 11 o'clock, after a lingering illness, Henry Weldford, aged 41 years, a native of Cractlon, Devonshire, England, leaving a wife and seven children to mourn the loss of a kind husband and affectionate father. His end was peace.

In the town of Portland, on Sunday evening, 25th instant, after a long and severe illness, Alice H., youngest daughter of Alexander P. and Esther Urquhart, aged 20 years.

At Hampton K. C., on Monday, 26th inst., after a long illness, of consumption, Elizabeth Matilda, wife of Mr. John Coates, aged 32 years, leaving a husband one child and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss.

At Victoria Mills, N. R., April 14th Mr. W. Fowler, (late of Baltimore, Maryland, U. S.) of paralysis of the brain. [Baltimore and Washington papers please copy.]

JELLY CANS.

Just Received—A large Lot of

JELLY CANS AND GLASS PRESERVE JARS.

For sale Cheap, at

H. ROBERTSON'S

3 King Square

July 31

THE CELLULOID TRUSS.

The Latest Improvement in this line—for the Cure of Hernia or Rupture.

IT DOES NOT RUST;
It does not soil the clothing;
It can be worn in bathing;
The pad is made to turn in any position, so that it will retain the most difficult rupture with ease and comfort.

Double and Single Trusses, Belts, SUPPORTERS, &c.

For sale by

J. CHALONER,
Cor. King and Germain sts.

July 31

Spencer's Vesuvian Liniment.

Duncan McInnc, Little Judique, C. B.,

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

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

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

John Sproul,

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

George Hume,

Proprietor of Long's Hotel, Fredericton, says:—"I have used all the various Liniments in the market, all that are advertised, all that have been generally recommended, but I have found none equal to SPENCER'S VESUVIAN LINIMENT."

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

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

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

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

Spencer's Vesuvian Liniment

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

Spencer's Aniline Dyes.

Every packet of my Dyes is accompanied by full directions for use, and when those directions are followed success is guaranteed. The colors are: Roseine, Ponceau, Scarlet, Napoleon Blue, Peacock Green, Bismarck Brown, Orange, Purple and Violet. Dealers in remote sections of the Maritime Provinces will be supplied by mail at lowest prices without charge for postage.

Spencer's Arnica Court and Surgeon's Dressing Plaster

Cannot be removed by ordinary washing, and its healing properties are truly remarkable. Every packet of one dozen contains more than 300 square inches of Plaster.

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

Insolvent Act of 1869.

In the Matter of JAMES SWIFT, an Insolvent.

THE Insolvent has made an assignment of his Estate to me and the Creditors are notified to meet at the Official Assignee's office, Nos. 6 and 8 Ritchie's Building, Princess Street, St. John, N. B., on Wednesday, 18th day of August next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee.

Dated at St. John, N. B., this 30th day of July, A. D. 1875.

E. McLEOD, Interim Assignee.
WM. WEDDERBURN, Solicitor. July 31 2w

TOWN OF PORTLAND

Retaining Walls.

SEALED TENDERS will be received until FRIDAY, 6th August, at 12 o'clock, noon, by the Retaining Wall Committee, for constructing a Retaining Wall of Stone on Fort Howe, also a Retaining Wall of Wood on Straight Shore Road.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Council Room, on and after TUESDAY MORNING, 2nd August.

Tenders to be addressed to the "Chairman of Retaining Wall Committee," Town of Portland, and left with the Town Clerk. Committee not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

July 31 1i

New Advertisements.

SPONGES.

Bath Sponges, Carriage Sponges,
HARNESS SPONGES,
TURKEY, TOILET AND SURGICAL SPONGES.
A fine assortment, all sizes. Also,
SPONGE BAGS, SPONGE NETS, SPONGE ROCKS, &c.

For sale by

J. CHALONER,
Cor. King and Germain sts.

july 31

W. W. JORDAN,

2 Market Square,

Is selling at

WHOLESALE PRICES:

LLAMA, PASHER AND YAK HALF and SQUARE SHAWLS, newest designs;
BLACK LACE JACKETS, plain and beaded:
REAL CHANTILLY LACE HALF SHAWLS;
GREENADINE and BAREGE SHAWLS, with satin border;
REAL LACE BARBS VEILS.

July 31

Y. M. C. A. BAZAAR.

THE BAZAAR IN AID OF THE BUILDING FUND of the Young Men's Christian Association will be opened in the Association Building, Charlotte Street,

AUGUST 3rd.,

at 7.30 o'clock, and continue during the remainder of the week, opening daily at 12 o'clock, noon.

There will be many NEW AND ATTRACTIVE FEATURES introduced at this Bazaar.

The Band of the 62nd has been engaged for the occasion.

Dinner will be served at the New England Kitchen each day from 1 until 2 o'clock.

Tickets for admission to the building, 25 cents, to be had at the Bookstores and at the door.

Season tickets (1.00) can be procured from any of the ladies or gentlemen on the Committee.

G. A. HENDERSON,
Sec'y to Gen'l Com.

July 31

NOTICE.

THE PAPER MILL AND LEATHER BOARD MILL and Appurtenances, lately the Property of the New Brunswick Paper Manufacturing Company, will be sold at Auction, at Chubb's Corner, in the City of St. John, on SATURDAY, the twenty-eighth day of August next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

These Mills are situate along the line of the Intercolonial Railway, with excellent water privileges, an abundance of wood near the mills, and with facilities for manufacturing that should attract purchasers desirous of investing in this class of property.

Intending purchasers are requested to visit and inspect the premises.

Terms of sale—cash or approved securities.

FRANCIS COLLINS, } Trustees.
C. N. SKINNER.

July 31 5in

NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

DR. FISKE is prepared to administer NITROUS OXIDE GAS in all

DENTAL OPERATIONS

requiring the use of an anæsthetic. July 31 1w

QUEBEC OAK TIMBER & CODFISH

130 TONS QUEBEC OAK TIMBER large size.
200 qtls. BANK CODFISH;
Daily expected per schr. Jeddo, from Magdalen Islands.

WILLIAM M. McLEAN,
July 31 Wishart's Building, off Water st.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DEAL or PLANK SIDEWALK will be laid on the easterly side of that portion of Saint John or Water street, lying between Jardine's Property and the Market Square, under the provisions of Act of Assembly, 36th Victoria, chapter 74.

By order of the Common Council.

HUGH PETERS,
July 31 4w City Engineer.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,

1876.

AT PHILADELPHIA, U. S.

THE Government have appointed the following gentlemen members of the

New Brunswick Advisory Board

CANADA COMMISSION

International Exhibition:

James Harris, Esq.; John H. Parks, Esq.; James Domville, Esq., M. P.; William Peters, Esq.; James Robinson, Esq.; Henry A. Austin, Esq., M. P. P.; John D. Howe, Esq.; Hon. Thomas R. Jones; James Fleming, Esq.; Henry Hilyard, Esq.; Archibald Rowan, Esq.; Richard Thompson, Esq.; Gilbert Murdock, Esq.; Samuel Crothers, Esq.; Robert Finlay, Esq.; John H. Harding, Esq.; John Boyd, Esq.; William Anderson, Esq.; George Lister, Esq.; Thomas F. Barker, Esq., M. P. P.; J. C. Risteen, Esq., William J. Edgecombe, Esq.

They desire to call the attention of the people of the Province to the importance of this Exhibition, and the favorable opportunity afforded them of exhibiting their productions at Philadelphia.

It having been decided to select articles for the Provincial Collection from those exhibited at the forthcoming

Manufacturers' & Mechanics' Exhibition, 1875.

the collection will then be taken charge of by the Canada Commission who will defray the expense connected with the transportation, receiving, unpacking and arranging of the products for exhibition.

They will provide at their own cost, all Show Cases, Shelving, Counters, Fittings, &c., which they may require, and all countershafts with their pulleys, belting, &c., for the transmission of power from main shafts in the Machinery Hall.

They will take precautions for the safe preservation of all objects in the Exhibition; and will be responsible for damage or loss of any kind, or for accidents by fire or otherwise.

Notice is hereby given that this Board is prepared to receive applications from intending exhibitors at the International Exhibition, and to furnish all required information, forms of application, &c. Immediate application is necessary to secure space.

For further information apply to the Secretary of the New Brunswick Advisory Board.

☞ All correspondence must be addressed to

IRA CORNWALL, Jr.,
Secretary N. B. Advisory Board.

Address, P. O., Box 432. Office and Board Room 73½ Prince William st., St. John, N. B.

☞ All probable exhibitors who have not been regularly receiving papers relating to the MANUFACTURERS' AND MECHANICS' EXHIBITION are requested to forward their addresses to the Secretary of the Board to insure receiving all information relating to the International Exhibition, as it is published.

July 31

ICE CREAM FREEZERS,

ICE PICKS AND HATCHETS,
WATER COOLERS,
WATER FILTERS,
WIRE COVERS,
WIRE FLY CLOTH,
GALVANIZED BED LATTICE,
SITZ AND SIMPLE BATHS,
TOILET WARE,
PRESERVE KETTLES,

Good and Cheap.

BOWES & EVANS,
July 31 4 Canterbury street.

Debentures for Sale.

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

WATER & SEWERAGE DEBENTURES

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

on written or verbal application.

EDWARD E. LOCKHART,
WILLIAM SEELY, } Commissioners.
STEPHEN K. BRUNDAGE,

St. John, N. B., July 19, 1875. July 24—3m

Mount Allison Wesleyan College and Academies, Sackville.

THE FIRST TERM OF THE YEAR

(FOR THE WATCHMAN.)

THE TRAVELLER.

Toiling, toiling onward, in the heat of the mid-day sun;
And toiling, toiling onward, when the burning day is done.
The throbbing tide of human life
Ebbs through the city street,
And from the echoing flag-stone
Sounds the tramp of weary feet;
Oh, hot and dusty high-way,
Oh, bare and aching feet,
Would that the day were cooler,
The journey sure and fleet.

Mosning, moaning ever, in the blazing hour of noon,
And moaning, moaning ever, beneath the quiet moon.
The tired eyes look downward,
The pulses throb with pain;
The day is fierce with sunlight,
And resting is in vain.
His path's not steep and stony,
But smooth and fair and wide,
Where many feet are treading
His bleeding own beside.

Drifting, drifting downward, sad, silently and slow,
And drifting, drifting onward, O whither wilt thou go?
Sometimes with eager glances
He seeks at close of day,
The path of truth and beauty,
The cool and shady way,
Which winds through fair green vallies
And down by gleaming streams,
Then underneath the willow
Where dancing sunshine beams.

Fading, fading faster, the sun drops down the west,
And fading,—fading,—fading,—sinks swiftly to his rest;
And the traveller stops to wonder
How he may reach a quiet way
But the anxious throng comes rushing on,
And see! 'tis dawn of day.
He must leave his pleasant musings,
And 'neath the scorching sun,
Fight on through life's great battle
Till the toilsome journey's done.

K. C. 21st July, 1875. CECIL.

(FOR THE WATCHMAN.)

TO THE RIVER ST. JOHN.

O river, river,—hear the word
My heart would speak to thee;
My heart, so oft by sorrow stirred,
Leaps glad thy waves to see.

My spirit gushes to thy tide,
Crystal or glassy dark,
Or blue as heaven—while I confide
O, river, river, hark!

Fair are thy streams and fair thy lands,
Thy laughing lands and gay,
Adondered by the gray sands,
Where sped my youthful day.

Full sweet and swiftly fled those years
In fields upon thy brae;
My smiles are now less glad than tears
Of those flake blessed days.

O, let me roam along your bank,
Where wilding roses grow,—
Where uncropped grasses flourish rank
And nameless blossoms blow;

And trees, that loving arms entwine,
Rear their green heads on high
And gland the waves that mirroring shine
And whisper to the sky.

How oft your sparkling tide hath sped
By my unwearied feet,—
How oft above my bright young head
Those trees waved fringe sweet.

Ah! where are eyes that looked, with mine,
In fragrant days afar,
On waters decked with sweet moon shine
Or lit by sun or star?

And those young hands, where may they be
That plucked the rose and vine?
Where are the feet that trod with me
Those grassy braes of thine?

Where is the heart that loved with mine
Where are those summers gone?
Where are the waves that in the shine
Of those sweet days rolled on?

Never again those waves shall roll:
No more those morns shall rise:
No more the love that fired the soul
Shall light those starry eyes.

Those feet with mine no more shall go:
Those hands shall ne'er entwine
Again a circlet, for my brow,
Of rose and blossomed vine.

That heart for mine no more shall beat,
The while my footsteps press
Life's upland ways of drought and heat,—
Its thorny wilderness.

But what is earth, or youth, or life,
Or mortal hate or love,
That we amid the joy or strife
Forget that land above—

Where flows a river fair as day
Making a city glad,
Wherein the dwellers never say
That they are sick or sad.

Unfading youth bedecks their souls,—
Their love can never die;
The river of God's pleasures rolls
For them eternally.

[WRITTEN FOR THE WATCHMAN.]

MARION BEAUMONT'S ENGAGEMENT.

BY "CORINNE."

On one of the banks of the Thames, a few miles from Oxford, stood, some years ago, a pretty, secluded cottage, inhabited by a widow lady of comfortable means, and her daughter, a girl of nineteen or twenty. A beautiful lawn and well kept garden sloped down to the river, and at the bottom was a little landing place for the accommodation of any who might fancy boating. The place and the inmates were both so attractive that it was a favorite resort of several fortunate collegians, who were the envy of their companions for having the privilege of rowing the pretty Marion Beaumont up or down the river, of practising archery with her, or sitting by her side in the vine-covered verandah that looked out on the lawn. One gentleman, in particular, was favored beyond all others, and visited at the cottage at all hours of the day. One evening in May, this gentleman, Mr. Hallam, was leaving the cottage, and Marion walked down to the landing place to see him start. It was bright moonlight, and the scene was so lovely that neither of the lovers,—for they were engaged,—seemed inclined to leave it.

"Well, Marion," said the gentleman, preparing at last to depart, "I'll be here for you at eleven, or, suppose you come and meet me, and we will have a race? Does mamma allow you to row yourself, now?"

"Oh, yes, sometimes, when there is no one about. She knows I'm very careful, and it's generally so quiet here in the morning. But I always have to take Georgie with me; so we couldn't race, you know, unless you bring some one with you to equalize it."

"Well, shall I bring Macdonald? You don't know him, do you? I'll bring him, and he can take care of mamma, while we take care of each other. Now, give me a kiss before I light my cigar."

They kissed and parted, and Marion walked slowly up to the house, humming to herself in a happy mood as she went. The morning dawned warm and sunny, and Marion went down to her pretty little boat soon after ten, accompanied by the gardener's boy, Georgie, to take care of her and row when she grew tired. She would much rather have gone alone, but her mother did not think it right, and she was too good a child to object to anything mamma wished. She soon grew tired on this particular morning, and, resigning the oars to Georgie, took up a book and settled herself back on her cushioned seat to while away the time until eleven o'clock. Presently the sound of oars attracted her attention, and she looked up eagerly, but finding that it was not Arthur, resumed her reading with a sigh.

"That gentleman has stopped, and is looking at us, Miss Marion. Now he's coming back to us," said Georgie, who had been following with admiring eyes the firm, rapid strokes that sent the other boat forward so fast.

"Is he?" said Marion, rousing herself. "I wonder who it can be. Perhaps we had better go back, Georgie."

"Perhaps Arthur couldn't come, and has sent a message," she added, mentally. "Give me the oars, and I'll row back."

In rising to take the oars and place herself for rowing, Marion somehow lost her balance, and in a moment the boat was upset and the occupants were struggling in the dark rushing water. It is said that at the moment that precedes unconsciousness in drowning, all one's past life, forgotten and remembered, rushes to one's mind, but to Marion those moments were a total blank until she felt herself being dragged up over the side of a boat, and heard a voice saying fervently, "Thank God! they are both saved. A little more, and she would have gone!" And then she relapsed into partial unconsciousness, not fully recovering until she was in bed in her own room, and her mother was bending over her.

It was Arthur Hallam's friend, Macdonald, who saved her. He had come to bring a note from Arthur, who was unavoidably detained, and being in some doubt about the place, had turned back to enquire of the occupants of the little boat, when the accident happened, and rowing back at racing speed, he had been in time to save the two lives.

The next evening found Marion dressed with her usual taste and elegance, and looking very lovely, though a trifle paler than usual. She was expecting a visit from Arthur, and rising from her seat she went out into the verandah to listen for the well known sound of his oars.

"Come in, Marion," called her mother, anxiously, after a while; "you have a cold already. Don't stand there, or you will make it worse."

"Yes, mamma," she turned obediently to enter the room. As she stepped on the sill of the long window her foot touched something that rustled, and stooping down, she picked up a little, crumpled note. Taking it to the light, she found it was from Arthur to herself, written the day before, to explain his absence and introduce his friend, and evidently dropped in the confusion.

"Mac didn't like to come by himself, dear," it said, "but I told him he would be expected. I hope mamma will like him. He's as near perfection as possible. We call him 'the Parson,' because he's so good, and he's a queer old chap with it all. Mind and be nice and pretty to him, because I like him, only don't fall in love with him."

From reading the note just then the impression that it gave of the writer's friend was fresh in Marion's mind when that gentleman was ushered in.

"Mr. Macdonald!" exclaimed Mrs. Beaumont, rising and greeting him with great cordiality. "How glad I am to see you. I hadn't time to thank you yesterday, but here is Marion, who can do it for herself."

"I am glad to see Miss Beaumont safe and well," said Macdonald, taking her hand and looking admiringly at the sweet, gentle face of the girl he had saved. "I hope you are not much the worse for your upset yesterday."

"Oh, no, not at all," she said, reassuringly. "I have caught a little cold,—that is all. But I cannot thank you, Mr. Macdonald. I can't think of anything that seems worth saying."

He gave the hand he still held a little peculiar soft pressure, to show his perfect understanding of her feelings, and then took the seat Miss Beaumont offered him.

"Are you alone, Mr. Macdonald?" asked she.

"Yes, madam," he said, looking rather surprised at the question.

"We thought that Mr. Hallam might come with you," she said.

"Oh, he has not yet returned to Oxford," he said; and then while he entered into conversation with the mother, the daughter, thinking that she had no further interest in what he was saying, drew back, and, under cover of the hand that her brow rested on, took a good look at Arthur's friend.

He was several years older than Arthur, and the habitual gravity of his dark, hazel eyes, and firm set lips, made him look older than he really was. A habit he had of looking meditatively at people; as if he were reckoning them up, and of bringing out now and then a very witty saying in a perfectly dry, unmoved tone, had given him the reputation of being queer. He was not usually a very talkative man, but tonight something drew him out wonderfully, and Marion was listening in fascinated attention to some anecdote he was telling when two hands laid on her shoulder made her start and scream.

"Oh, Arthur!" she exclaimed, when she saw who it was, "how you frightened me. How did you manage to come up so quietly?"

"I made just as much noise as usual," he said, drawing her to his arms regardless of the presence of anyone else, and covering her cheek and lips with passionate kisses. "My darling!" he whispered, with all a lover's fervor.

"So Mac. saved you," he added, after a while. "I feel jealous of him, but he has laid me under an everlasting obligation," and with real earnestness, in spite of his rattling manner, Arthur held out his hand to his friend who was standing looking straight at him with a strange expression of countenance.

"We didn't expect to see you to-night, Arthur," said Mrs. Beaumont.

"No, mamma," he said, "I suppose not, but when I got in to Oxford and heard what had happened, I started off, late as it was. I felt that I couldn't rest until I had seen my precious Marion safe, with my own eyes."

Being so late when he arrived, Arthur's stay was necessarily short, and the two collegians soon went away together. Macdonald had not spoken from the time his friend entered so abruptly on the scene until he said good-night, and it was not until they had nearly reached their cottage that he broke silence again. Then he said quietly, "I didn't know that it was your future wife I had the honor of saving, Arthur. You never told me you were engaged to her."

"Didn't I? I thought I had mentioned it Jim's she a dear little creature, Mac?"

"She is a very beautiful woman, and I should think a very noble one," said Macdonald, earnestly.

Meanwhile Marion had gone to bed, conscious, for the first time, of a feeling of annoyance with Arthur. She felt rather ashamed of his boisterous out-spoken love, and compared his rattling demonstrative manner with his friend's, greatly to his disadvantage; and then she recollected suddenly that such a feeling was very improper for her to indulge, as Arthur's intended wife, and some bitter tears were shed in the solitude of her room over what she considered her faithlessness.

Months passed by, and Marion's narrow escape from drowning was forgotten by all but those most nearly concerned, but in them it was fated to produce effects never to be forgotten. Affairs between the lovers seemed to be going on as usual, but that they were not, we may conclude from the following letter written by Arthur to Marion, in October, of the same year:

"MY VERY DEAR MARION:—I have come to the conclusion after much consideration that it will be better for your happiness and my peace of mind that our engagement should be broken off. You have ceased to love me; at least as you did a year ago. Ever since your accident your manner to me, though always sweet and gentle, has been constrained, not to say cold. Has Macdonald come between us? Try to deal truly with me, dearest, though your heart has not been faithful. I cannot wonder, and it is impossible for me to be angry with him, if such should be the case. I know how immeasurably superior he is to me, but, Marion, —my dearest, though my Marion no longer,—I did not think your heart would wander from me. I trusted in your faithfulness more than in anything besides in heaven and earth. Perhaps I was wrong in that, and this is my punishment. I beseech you to tell me the truth soon, and put an end to my suspense. Your broken-hearted ARTHUR."

Marion's first feeling on receiving the note was one of relief, but on further thought she remembered that it cost Arthur very dear, and her gently heart was stirred deeply. When she reflected that he suffered, and she knew that he did suffer sincerely in spite of the dramatic outburst that concluded his letter, she felt that her freedom, purchased at such a cost, would never satisfy her. But perhaps her feelings may be better shown by her answer to Arthur.

"MY DEAY ARTHUR:—Yes, I can still call you so, though you have guessed rightly that my feeling towards you have changed. I cannot conceal it from myself or deny it to you. My heart has changed since my accident, but you are quite wrong in supposing that Mr. Macdonald has anything to do with it. You will feel convinced of that when I tell you that I have never seen him since the evening after he saved my life. And, Arthur, far different thoughts to what you think have occupied my mind since that time. I was very near death that morning, and how swift to enter eternity! I have been wondering since what my hope or confidence was before. I have felt seriously concerned about myself, for it always seemed to me that I had as good reason as most of the Christians I know to expect to go to heaven when I died. But since then I have been convinced that there could have been no such a place as heaven for one like me. I mean that if I had been permitted to enter the blessed place, so called, it could have been no heaven to me. How could it be? My heart was in the things of the world, and how could I be happy without them? Without loving Christ there could be no happiness in heaven, and I cannot truthfully say that I love him. With this on my mind, Arthur, I could not give my thoughts to earthly love and happiness, and on that account it was a relief to me to receive my freedom. I should not have wished it else; I should never have asked it, for I love you,—I have loved you from a child; but I seem to know my own heart better now than I did last year, and I feel that it is capable of a deeper feeling than you have yet called forth. I have not settled the great question of my life yet, except in so far as to look upon that evening in May as a baptism into a happier life, a life of self-denial and Christian worth, and I hope that in such a life I shall find the peace and love my soul craves. Think of these things, Arthur, and let us try to meet in heaven where you will no longer suffer from the wrong done you by your unworthy MARION."

Marion had adopted very precise views of religion. The imperfect knowledge that she had gained of the nature of Christ led her to the opinion that no earthly taste or science must be gratified; that to delight in beautiful things, in intellectual things, in art and science was sinful, and as she could not help enjoying those things, and as her mind modesty and taste would not allow her to make herself conspicuous by dressing carelessly or unbecomingly, and as she was subject to all the stumbles and backslidings that every young Christian has to go through, she was always in misery, always looking upon herself as a most helpless, grievous sinner, hateful in the sight of God. No, not *always*. There were rare gleams of light that encouraged her to try again, but for a long time they seemed to grow rarer, and to be soon quenched.

Arthur, on the contrary, shallow as his nature appeared by comparison with hers, being led by her example to think seriously of eternal, things, gave himself with full purpose to the Lord, and yet retained his love for lawful and innocent pleasures, and enjoyed them, as flowers in the wilderness, to cheer the Christian's path. Under this changed view of life, his plans for the future changed also, and instead of adopting law as his profession, he chose divinity, became a minister, and in a few years was sent out as a missionary to South America.

"Your cousin Fred is coming next week, Marion," said Mrs. Beaumont, one evening in the spring following the rupture between the former lovers. "He is so delicate, poor fellow, and thinks that a change may benefit him."

"Next week, mamma?" said Marion, who had been sitting looking out of the window with a listless gaze.

"Yes. Now, my dear Marion, do brighten up a little and see if you can cheer the poor fellow. His is such a dreary life,—constant weakness and suffering, and no one near enough to him to feel he has a real claim upon their sympathy and love. I have sometimes wished he would come and live with us altogether, and let me care for him like a mother, but he won't."

Cousin Fred arrived in due time, and was installed in the pretty rooms fronting on the river—Marion's rooms, but given up willingly to the poor invalid. He was only a third cousin of Marion's on her father's side, but his delicate health having thrown him a good deal on her mother's kindly hands, he had got into the habit of calling her "auntie," and of loving and confiding in her as such. He had been delicate from childhood, and was suffering from such a complication of diseases that his physicians were baffled, and there seemed small hope of health or strength ever returning to him, or of many years of life.

How strange it was, Marion thought, as she sometimes sat and watched the delicate but handsome face kindling with enthusiasm over poetry and art and music, or sparkling with fun over something witty or ludicrous,—that one apparently so near eternity should manifest so little concern about his soul. How could he dare to lie down at night and sleep, when one of his physicians had said he might die suddenly, without a moment's warning; and how could he laugh, when he did not know but he might die in the effort? She spent hours in thinking over these things, and in praying for her poor blind cousin, or in trying to pray, but in truth she had little faith. There were plenty of opportunities for the exercise of that self-denial that she had laid down for herself, in her attendance on her cousin, but it was not of the kind she would have chosen. It was easier to her to give up her pretty rooms to him, and spend long hours praying for him after every one was gone to bed, and patiently bathing his head when it ached so badly, than to sing his favorite songs, and talk over pictures with him, and read the books that they both loved and understood. If it had been Baxter's Saint's Rest, or Thomas-a-Kempis, that she had been requested to read, she would have felt that it was doing some good, for she had not yet learned to understand or love either of these good books.

"Marion, what a solemn owl you are getting to be," said Fred one day, looking at her with laughing eyes. "I wonder you wear anything so gay looking as that dress. Don't you know that it is very becoming? And that brooch,—dont you feel very worldily with it on?"

Marion sighed; it was no laughing matter to her. "I don't know what to do, Fred," she said. "Mamma chose this dress for me,—blue is her favorite colour, and she likes to see me wear it; and the brooch was a present from her on my birthday. I like to wear them to please her, but I don't feel as if it were right, and I don't know what to do."

"Why don't you turn Quaker, or go into a nunnery? No difficulty about dress then. Well, you are a Sister of Mercy now, to me, you dear little thing. How many hours you have made me forget my pain and weariness while you have read and sung to me. I wish I could have you always to cheer me up. My dear cousin!" he added, abruptly changing his tone, "please your mother if you can. That's your duty clearly; and about the other matter, you see, you can't be clear."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE MAN WITH AN ITEM.

It wasn't right, and future generations will say that it wasn't. He came tramping up stairs, tossed his hat on to a table, and as he sat down in a chair he carelessly remarked:—"Suppose you'd like a big item?" "Yes, of course," replied the lone reporter. "I haven't been to any other paper with it," he continued, as he leaned forward; "I've taken the *Free Press* for twenty nine years, and I've walked four miles to give you this item." "Well, I'm very much obliged indeed. What is the item?" "Well, you know the Grand Trunk Junction?" "Yes, out here about three miles from the City Hall." "Well, it was about a mile beyond that. Me an' another fellow was coming in on the track. He was a stranger, and seemed down-hearted and gloomy; and he didn't care two cents whether he lived or died." "Poor fellow! Can you describe him?" "Yes, he was about five feet six; had red hair; big feet; coarse clothes; blue eyes and no whiskers." "Well, go on." "We'd got within a mile of the Junction when the express train from the east came thundering along." "Yes." "Anfl of course we stepped off the track." "Yes." "I wasn't looking for nor expecting any such thing, you know, for the man didn't let on nor betray himself by word or look. If I'd only suspected it, why I could have grabbed him." "Yes, I see." "Well, we stood facing the train. I was a leetle ahead of him, and what did he do, as the train got within 300 feet of us?" "Rushed on the track?" "No, not that. He made a jump for the rail, kneeled down, and——" "Great heavens, but it was awful!" interrupted the reporter. "Awful! I guess it was! I was never so weak in my life. He deliberately laid his head on the rail, shut his eyes, and——" "And the locomotive took his head clean off," shouted the reporter, springing up. "No. As I was saying, he deliberately placed his neck upon the rail, held it there——" "And was mashed?" "No, sir—held it there for a moment and then——" "And was then struck by the pilot?" "No, sir—and then deliberately took it off again, and is now in a saloon around the corner enquiring for a job."—*Detroit Free Press.*

New Advertisements.

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DRESSING CASE, BEDROOM SUITS, good quality and thoroughly seasoned woods, the best yet manufactured in this Province, now on view at our Show Rooms.

ASH, with French, Burl and Hungarian Ash Trimming, Marble Top, new design.

PINE, new style, Marble Tops and tastefully finished.

ALSO—**WALNUT SUITS,** Marble or Wood Tops. Which we offer at moderate prices,

C. E. BURNHAM & CO.,

July 3 55 Germain street.

DR. JULIUS H. ARNOLD,

OF BERLIN, PRUSSIA,

Is at the VICTORIA HOTEL, where he can be consulted at any time until the 1st January, 1876.

☞ His specialties are Midwifery, Diseases of Women and Children, Ulceration or Leucorrhœa, Cancers, Eye and Ear, and Fistula in Ano, cured without the knife. June 19 14w

New Advertisements.

LONDON HOUSE

RETAIL.

BARNES, KERR & CO.,

HAVE determined to clear out at a GREAT REDUCTION several lots of seasonable goods from their various departments. The special attention of the public is directed to the following, and an early call solicited:

A Lot of Fancy SILKS (narrow stripes,) in Colored and Black and White, at 75 cts. per yard.

Black Broche, for $1.25
(Original price $2.00.)

Plain Japanese, for ..... 60 cts
(Original price 85 cts.)

Brocaded Japanese, for ..... 65 cts
(Original price $1.00 to $1.25.)

A Lot of REMNANTS of SILKS at HALF PRICE.

Plain White Wraps $3.00
(Worth $5.00.)

Parisian Scarfs $4.00
(Original prices from $6.50 to $9.00.)

A few Black Embroidered Cashmere Tablier Costumes, Very Cheap.

Ladies' Costumes from ..... $4.00 to $8.00
(Original prices $8.00 to $16.00.

LACE CURTAINS.

A large assortment of Leno, Nottingham and Swisse at Reduced Prices.

Curtain Nets at 20c., 25c., 30c. per yard.

Fancy Skirts ..... 70c. to $1.00
(Original prices $1.00 to $1.50.)

Fancy Muslins ..... 10 cts
(Original prices from 10 cts to 22 cts.)

Fancy and Plain Reffiets at a Great Reduction.

White and Niagara Fancy Sateen Stripes, (quite new), from 12c. to 20c., original prices 18c. to 38c.

A Lot of Fancy Grenadines at 8 cts. per yard.

(LESS THAN HALF PRICE.)

Black and White Stripes, 13c.; Black and Colored Stripes 20c. Original prices from 33c. to 45c.

FANCY SERGES, 15c. Original price 25 cents.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY DRESS GOODS!

Reduced to 12, 15, 20 and 25 cts.

Galated Stripes 20c.; Galated Frills for Trimming. CHECK LINEN FOR COSTUMES, 16 cts. Original price 22c. Japanese Reversible and Fancy Prints at a Great Reduction —From 7c.

40 pieces BRILLIANTINES at 15c. (new styles), original price 20c.

A LARGE LOT OF

WHITE COTTON HOSE, (FASHIONED),

At 10 cts. per Pair.

Ladies' RIBBED WHITE MERINO, 12c. per pair. Special line in SHEETINGS and PILLOW COTTONS—70 inch, 30c.; 9-4 American, 35 cents.

july 17

Y. M. C. A. BAZAAR.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, together with a large Committee of Ladies who have kindly consented to assist, intend holding a BAZAAR in the **Y. M. C. A. Building,** Charlotte street, commencing on or about the

3rd AUGUST NEXT.

Proceeds devoted to the liquidation of the debt on the Building.

Donations may at any time be sent to the rooms, in care of Mr. W. G. Thompson; or they will be thankfully received by any of the following ladies of the Special Committee:—

Mrs. T. A. Temple,	Mrs. A. C. Smith,
" H. J. Thorne,	" John Boyd,
" Isaac Burpee,	" John Hegan,
" Wm. Thomson,	" J. V. Troop,
" R. W. Crookshank,	" Joseph Pritchard,
" W. H. Tuck,	" W. R. M. Burtis,
" Thomas Allen,	" T. R. Barker,
" David Tapley,	" A. L. Palmer,
" Henry Pope,	" D. McRae,
" R. J. Cameron,	" J. E. Narraway,
" James McMillan,	" W. S. Marven,
" John Stewart,	" Luke Stewart,
" Odell,	" W. W. Turnbull,
" F. Jones,	" John Harding,
" F. S. Sharp,	Miss Skinner,
" Wm. Peters,	" Leavitt,

G. A. HENDERSON, Sec. to Committee.

july 17

BOWES & EVANS,

DEALERS IN

Cooking Ranges & Stoves,

BASE BURNERS,

FRANKLIN AND REGISTER GRATES,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

LAWSON'S PATENT FURNACES,

The DIAMOND, RUBY and PEARL

Marble Mantels,

AND MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.

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Wire Flower Stands and Baskets.

Galvanizers of Wrought Iron SHIP WORK, Spikes, Nails and Cast Iron. June 26

SUI GENERIS.

NO. 75 KING STREET,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENT FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.

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PALMAM QUI MERUIT FERAT.

MASON & HAMLIN

CABINET ORGANS.

UNEQUALED by judges of entirety, UNAPPROACHED in capacity and excellence by any others. Awarded

THREE HIGHEST MEDALS AND DIPLOMA OF HONOR, AT VIENNA, 1873; PARIS, 1867.

ONLY American Organs ever awarded any medal in Europe, or which present such extraordinary excellence as to command a wide sale there.

ALWAYS awarded highest premiums at Industrial Expositions, in America as well as Europe. Out of hundreds there have not been six in all where any other organs have been preferred.

BEST Declared by Eminent Musicians, in both hemispheres, to be unrivaled. See TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR, with opinions of more than One Thousand (sent free).

INSIST on having a Mason & Hamlin. Do not take any other. *Dealers get LARGER COMMISSIONS for selling inferior organs, and for this reason often try very hard to sell something else.*

NEW STYLES with most important improvements ever made. New Solo and Combination Stops. Superb Etagere and other Cases of new designs.

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EASY PAYMENTS, Organs sold for cash; or for monthly or quarterly payments; or rented until rent pays for the organ.

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AFTER THE

OLD MASTERS AND BEST MODERN PAINTERS,

On Sale at 21 Germain Street.

[From the Daily Telegraph, May 19.]

GENUINE WORKS OF ART.

We doubt if even all our local readers, who know a good picture when they see it, have any idea of the number and character of the fine pictures to be found in Mr. Thomas H. Keohan's little shop, 21 Germain street. His portfolio now contains a lot of engravings as superior to what are sometimes called "Works of Art," as one of Shakspeare's sonnets to a poem by Martin Farquhar Tupper. The fine line engraving is now almost the only form in which the great master-pieces of painting can be so reproduced as to come within the means of admiring purchasers. Of these engravings Mr. Keohan has a choice lot. They include some of the finest products of the pencils of several of the old masters, and of the greatest modern painters in France, Italy and the British Isles. The art of the engraver, in some instances, is as notable as that of the painter.

The raising of Lazarus, by Piombo, is a most striking picture. The original is of extraordinary value.

La Virgine au Rosario, by Murillo, and Christ bearing the Cross, by Raphael, are among the chief works of their illustrious authors.

Hogarth before the authorities of Calais, by Claxton, is desirable on account of the original portraits it contains, but even more so, for this reason, are the pictures of a Drawing Room Scene in the reign of the present Queen, and the portraits of British men of Science and Literature. The individuality of the court beauties and of the sexes, is quite a study and illustrates the marked nationality of Old England. There are other desirable portraits of the Queen and members of the Royal Family, one delineating Her Majesty's visit to a Crimean Hospital; another a like Royal visit to a Soldier's Widow's Cottage, etc. These and some of the pictures of scenes in the life of the great Duke of Wellington, are worthy of a place in any collection.

The Queen's Visit to the Crimean Hospitals is not the only historic memorial of that war. It is illustrated by two fine works by O'Neill, namely, Eastward Ho! and Home Again, which are true to nature, and would be an acquisition to any collection.

The lovers of animals will delight in the many fine pictures of Landseer. Those of the dogs, deer and horses are particularly attractive. The weighing of the Deer, by J. F. Taylor, is a gem; perhaps, to some, the delineation of the English Derby,—with genuine portraits—will be even more so.

The morning before the battle, and the Evening after the Battle, companion pictures, by F. I. Barker, are touching contrasts, very perfect of their kind.

Among the pictures turning on religious themes we should include the Crown of Glory, The Deathbed of Wesley, and The Presentation in the Temple. The second includes genuine portraits. The first is by Le Jeune. It represents a female deathbed, cheered by the reading of the Scriptures, with the expectant angels hovering above. This picture is most tastefully framed.

English scenery, including The Shores of Old England (bathing scenes), and Summer pictures by first-class artists help to grace the collection.

Our young lady readers would find pleasure in looking at Yes or No—a thoughtful female figure holding a letter behind her back and trying to solve the conundrum.

These are only a few of the valuable engravings to be found in Mr. Keohan's collection. The fact that these pictures were selected by himself, shows that he is possessed of excellent taste and judgment. We say add that the prices of the pictures are very moderate. They range from $5 or $6 to $15 or $20. The same pictures have frequently been sold for as many pounds sterling as they are now offered for in dollars. A few such pictures form a valuable addition to household treasures. The ministry of true art is of the most beneficent and the most powerful character.

Inspection invited.

THOMAS H. KEOHAN.

june5

HARPER'S PERIODICALS

FOR 1875.

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There is no monthly Magazine an intelligent reading family can less afford to be without. Many Magazines are accumulated, *Harper's* is edited. There is not a Magazine that is printed which shows more intelligent pains expended on its articles and mechanical execution. There is not a cheaper Magazine published. There is not, confessedly, a more popular Magazine in the world.—*New England Homestead.*

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The most popular and, in its scheme, the most original of our Magazines.—*Nation.*

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The best publication of its class in America, and so far ahead of all other weekly journals as not to permit of any comparison between it and any of their number. Its columns contain the finest collections of reading matter that are printed. * * * Its illustrations are numerous and beautiful, being furnished by the chief artists of the country.—*Boston Traveler.*

Harper's Weekly deserves its primacy in this class of publications, alike for the value of its reading-matter and the excellence of its illustrations. The editorials on public affairs are models of discussion, weighty and temperate, supporting high principles in an elevated tone and a chastened literary style.—*Evanscot and Chronicle.*

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July 10, 1875.

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