

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

SAINT JOHN  
66 "DAILY NEWS"  
ILLUSTRATED  
**ALMANAC.**  
1875.

**STEWART'S TOOTHACHE ANODYNE.**  
An invaluable and safe preparation for instantaneous cure of the Toothache.

Apply on a little cotton, after cleansing out the cavity of the tooth. Some of the Anodyne may also be rubbed gently on the gums.

NEVER AN  
KNOWN TO INSTANT  
FATAL CURE!



PREPARED AND SOLD BY  
**GEORGE STEWART, JR.**  
Pharmaceutical Chemist,  
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WILLIS & MOTT, Publishers,  
SAINT JOHN, N.B.

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# PROSPECTUS OF THE NEWS

for 1875.

## THE SAINT JOHN DAILY NEWS

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

### THE TRI-WEEKLY EDITION

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

### THE WEEKLY EDITION

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

### THE TERMS

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

THE DAILY NEWS, two cents per copy. Annual subscription \$5.	
THE TRI-WEEKLY NEWS, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at four cents per copy. Annual subscription, \$2.	
THE WEEKLY NEWS every Wednesday, at four cents per copy. Annual subscription price:—	
One Copy, .....	\$1.00
Five Copies, to Club Agents, .....	4.00
Ten Copies, do .....	7.50
Fifteen Copies, do .....	11.50
Twenty Copies, do .....	15.00

and any larger number at same rate.

Postage twenty cents per copy for a year, payable either at the publication office or at the office of delivery.

An extra copy will be sent to a club of twenty.

Additions allowed to be made to Clubs at any time. These rates make the WEEKLY NEWS the cheapest, as it already is the best family newspaper issued in the Maritime Provinces.

Advertisements, to a limited number, will be inserted in the WEEKLY NEWS.

Voluntary Correspondence, containing news matter, solicited from any other quarter of the Dominion, is office undertaking to put it shape on receipt.

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

**WILLIS & MOTT,**  
PROPRIETORS.

Notice of Passage of Bill of Exchange to Agents





MEMO.

Blank lined memo paper with horizontal ruling lines and a vertical margin line on the right side.

BONNETT & CO.'S CHEMICAL-TREATED SILKS.

PLA  
 M.  
 Brit  
 DE  
 SILK  
 UNDE  
 DE  
 Flan  
 W  
 Bonnets  
 48  
 Z

PLM BROS IRISH DOPLINS  
**M. C. BARBOUR,**

IMPORTANT DEALER IN

British, French & American

**DRY GOODS**

SILKS, VELVETS, LACES, SHAWLS, MANTLES,

**UNDERCLOTHING, HOSIERY,**

GLOVES, SMALL WARES,

**DRESS GOODS.**

COTTONS, PRINTS, SHIRTINGS, LINENS,

**Flannels and Blankets.**

**MILLINERY**

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

**Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers,**

**MANTLES AND COSTUMES**

MADE TO ORDER.

**48 Prince William Street,**

**SAINT JOHN, N. B.**

**LYONS SILK VELVETS**

BONNET & CO.'S CHELSEA RATED SILKS

ROUILLON'S SEAMLESS KID GLOVES.

# EDWIN FROST & Co.,

43 KING STREET (Under American House),

St. John, N. B.,

Keep constantly a choice and well selected stock of

## BOOTS AND SHOES

OF all the LATEST STYLES introduced.

-ALSO-

## RUBBERS

-AND-

*Rubber foxed Felt Boots of superior quality.*

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL**

At the Lowest Market Prices for Cash.

## BOWES & EVANS,

No. 4 Canterbury Street, - - ST. JOHN, N. B.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Plain, Japanned, and Block-Tin Wares,

**MACHINE-MADE STOVE PIPE,**

Dumb Stoves and Coal Scuttles

HALL, PARLOR, COOKING AND SHIP

## STOVES,

House, Ship, Tinsmiths', and Gasfitters Furnishing Goods. Iron  
Bedsteads, Garden Wire Work, &c., Preserve Kettles, Fry-Pans,  
Setw-Pans, Sauce-Pans, Baths and Toilet Ware,

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL**

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

A. G. BOWES,

E. EVANS.

ILLUS

Calendar—Pages 2, 3, 4  
Literary Matter—Pages  
Illustrations—Pages 1,  
19, 20, 22 and 23.



If thou would'st visit  
Go visit it by the p  
For the gay beams  
Gild, but to flout, t  
When the broken  
night,  
And each shafted  
When the cold lig  
Streams on the ru  
When buttress and  
Seem framed of eb

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Pans,

ing and Gutting.

H. EVANS.

# ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL, 1875.

Presented by the ST. JOHN DAILY NEWS,

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19, 20, 22 and 23.

Music with Words—Pages 9, 14, 18 and 21.

Poetry—Pages 1, 11, 15 and 19.

Postal Information, &c—Page 24.

Standard Preparations—Pages 8, 12, 17 and 24.



If thou would'st view fair Melrose afloat,  
Go visit it by the pale moonlight;  
For the gay beams of lightsome day  
Gild, but to flout, the ruins grey.  
When the broken arches are black in  
night,  
And each shafted oriel glimmers white;  
When the cold light's uncertain shower  
Streams on the ruin'd central tower,  
When buttress and buttress, alternately,  
Seem framed of ebon and ivory;

When silver edges the imagery,  
And the scrolls that teach thee to live and  
die;  
When distant Tweed is heard to rave,  
And the owlet to hoot o'er the dead man's  
grave,  
Then go—but go alone the while—  
Then view St. David's ruin'd pile;  
And, home returning, soothly swear,  
Was never scene so sad and fair!

JANUARY.					FEBRUARY.										
MOON'S PHASES.					MOON'S PHASES.										
New Moon.	7d. 7th.	14d. 14th.	21d. 21st.	28d. 28th.	New Moon.	7d. 7th.	14d. 14th.	21d. 21st.	28d. 28th.						
First Quarter.	7d. 7th.	14d. 14th.	21d. 21st.	28d. 28th.	First Quarter.	7d. 7th.	14d. 14th.	21d. 21st.	28d. 28th.						
Full Moon.	14d. 14th.	21d. 21st.	28d. 28th.	35d. 31st.	Full Moon.	14d. 14th.	21d. 21st.	28d. 28th.	35d. 31st.						
Last Quarter.	21d. 21st.	28d. 28th.	35d. 31st.	42d. 1st.	Last Quarter.	21d. 21st.	28d. 28th.	35d. 31st.	42d. 1st.						
SUN Rises and Sets.	SUN Rises and Sets.	SUN Rises and Sets.	SUN Rises and Sets.	SUN Rises and Sets.	SUN Rises and Sets.	SUN Rises and Sets.	SUN Rises and Sets.	SUN Rises and Sets.	SUN Rises and Sets.						
MOON Rises.	MOON Rises.	MOON Rises.	MOON Rises.	MOON Rises.	MOON Rises.	MOON Rises.	MOON Rises.	MOON Rises.	MOON Rises.						
MOON Sets.	MOON Sets.	MOON Sets.	MOON Sets.	MOON Sets.	MOON Sets.	MOON Sets.	MOON Sets.	MOON Sets.	MOON Sets.						
1F	New Year's Day.				7	3 4r	1	49	1M		7	17r	3	54	
2S	General Wolfe Born, 1737.				8	4 35s	2	52r	2T	Candlemas.	8	5 12s	4	56	
3S					9	7 34r	3	58r	3W		9	7 14r	5	52	
4M					10	4 37s	5	04r	4Th		10	5 15s	6	39	
5T	Catherine de Medici died, 1589.				11	7 34r	6	08r	5F	Sir Robert Peel born, 1788.					
6W	Epiphany. Old Xmas Day.				12	4 39s	8ETS.		6S		11	5 18s	5	48	
7Th					13	7 33r	4	23r	7S	Quinquagesima.					
8F	Prince Albert Victor of Wales born, 1864.				14	4 41s	5	32r	8M	Representatives of Con. States met. Davis elected Pres., 1860.					
9S	Death of Napoleon III., 1873.				15	7 33r	6	45r	9T	Shrove, Tuesday.					
10S	1st aft. Epiphany				16	4 43s	8	00r	10W	Ash Wednesday.					
11M					17	7 32r	9	14r	11Th		11	7 04r	A.M.		
12T					18	4 45s	10	28r	12F		12	5 26s	0	07	
13W	Old New Year's Day.				19	7 32r	11	42r	13S	Proclamation of Republic in Spain, 1873.					
14Th					20	4 48s	A. M.		14S	Quadragesima.					
15F					21	7 31r	0	58r	15M		15	6 59r	3	67	
16S	Battle of Corunna. Sir John Moore killed, 1809.				22	4 50s	2	17r	16T	Dr. Kane died, 1857.					
17S	2d aft. Epiphany				23	7 30r	3	37r	17W		17	6 56r	5	49	
18M	Lord Bulwer Lyton died, 1873.				24	4 52s	4	55r	18Th	Luther died, 1546.					
19T	James Watt born, 1768.				25	7 28r	6	07r	19F		19	6 53r	RISES.		
20W	First English Parliament, 1265.				26	4 55s	7	07r	20S	Steamer Hungarian lost off Cape Sable, 1865.					
21Th					27	7 27r	RISES.		21S	2nd in Lent.					
22F	Lord Byron born, 1788.				28	4 58s	6	01r	22M	George Washington born, 1731.					
23S					29	7 25r	7	13r	23T		23	6 47r	9	17	
24S	Septuagesima.				30	5 00s	8	22r	24W	Dr. Guthrie died, 1872.					
25M	Robert Burns born, 1760.				31	7 24r	9	28r	25Th		25	6 43r	11	30	
26T	Sabbath Schools established, 1784.				1	5 03s	10	32r	26F		26	5 44s	A. M.		
27W					2	7 22r	11	35r	27S		27	6 40r	0	35	
28Th	Capitulation of Paris, 1871.				3	5 06s	A. M.		28S	3rd in Lent.					
29F					4	7 20r	0	39r				5	47s	1	40
30S	Execution of Charles I., 1649.				5	5 08s	1	44r							
31S	Sexagesima.				6	7 18r	2	49r							

**CALENDAR 1875.**

Golden Number..... 4 | Dominical Letter..... C  
 Epact..... 29 | Roman Indiction..... 3  
 Solar Cycle..... 8 | Julian Period..... 5,988

The year 565 of the Jewish Era begins Sept. 30th, 1875.  
 Ramadan (Month of Abstinence observed by the Turks) begins Oct. 28, 1875.  
 The year 1292 of the Mohammedan Era begins Feb. 7th, 1875.

**THE SEASONS.**

Sun enters Aries, Spring begins March 20d 12h 17m  
 Sun enters Cancer, Summer begins June 21d 9h 12m  
 Sun enters Libra, Autumn begins Sept. 23d 11h 17m  
 Sun enters Capricorn, Winter begins Dec. 21d 17h 17m

Greenwich mean time.  
 Sun enters Aries, Spring begins March 20d 12h 17m  
 Sun enters Cancer, Summer begins June 21d 9h 12m  
 Sun enters Libra, Autumn begins Sept. 23d 11h 17m  
 Sun enters Capricorn, Winter begins Dec. 21d 17h 17m

**ECLIPSES.**

In the year 1875 there will be two Eclipses, both of the Sun.

I.—A Total Eclipse of the Sun, April 29, 1875. Visible in portions of Africa and Asia, and the intermediate Indian Ocean.

II.—An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, September 28-29, 1875. Visible in Canada. Begins on the earth generally Sept. 28, 10h, 20, a.m., near time of Greenwich, in Longitude 64° W., Latitude 38° N. Ends on the earth generally, Sept. 29, 5am, a.m., in Longitude 36° E., and Latitude 27° S.

The Sun's rising and settings are given for the Sun's centre, corrected for refraction.

The Moon's rising is given from full to change, and the setting from change to full.



**HYPOPHOSPHITES**, first discovered by Dr. Churchill of Paris, so far back as 1825, (the Remedy for Consumption, Throat, Bronchial and Chest Diseases), compounded according to his recipe, still stands unrivalled, year by year adding fresh proof to its curative effects. It is recommended by the leading Physicians of Europe and throughout the Colonies; it is palatable to take, promotes appetite, strengthens the nervous and muscular, improves digestion, creates healthy blood, and restores the phosphorus originally existing in the system. A fuller reference, however, to the action of this invaluable preparation will be found on page 8. The **Vitellina Hypophosphites**, so well known throughout the country, is prepared according to the Formula of the Original Discoverer himself, and is obtainable at any Drug Store in Canada.

**New**

**H**

Having taken street, intends

**Book**

all the Standardicals and Li and Tissue Pa  
 New Brun's Pocket Books, Purses, Ladies Stereoscopes, I

**Sun**

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DIARY.

37 Min. 44m 34m	SUN Rises and Sets.	MOON Rises. A. M.
	7 17r	3 54
	5 12s	4 56
	7 14r	5 52
	5 15s	6 39
n, 1783.	7 12r	SETS.
	5 18s	5 48
	7 10r	7 00
ma. n. States res. 1863.	5 21s	8 16
	7 07r	9 32
	5 23s	10 48
	7 04r	A.M.
	5 26s	0 07
ublic in	7 02r	1 26
ia.	5 29s	2 44
	6 59r	3 57
	5 31s	4 59
	6 56r	5 49
	5 34s	6 26
off Cape	6 53r	RISES.
	5 37s	6 05
	6 50r	7 12
n, 1731.	5 39s	8 17
	6 47r	9 21
72.	5 42s	10 25
	6 43r	11 30
	5 44s	A.M.
	6 40r	0 35
	5 47s	1 40



is discovered by Dr. Church-  
 e Remedy for Consumption,  
 1861; compounded according  
 years by year sitting fresh  
 commended by the leading  
 at the Colonies; is palatable  
 the nerves and muscles,  
 y blood, and restores the  
 system. A fuller referenc-  
 sic preparation will be found  
 hospitals, the well known  
 according to the Formula of  
 is obtainable at any Drug  
 is to banish m...

# New Book Store.

## HENRY R. SMITH,

Having taken the Store lately occupied by Mr. H. S. Beck, No. 14 King street, intends keeping on hand a large assortment of

### Books, Stationery and Fancy Goods,

all the Standard English and American Publications, Magazines, Periodicals and Literary Papers. Foolscap, Letter, Note, Account, Blotting and Tissue Papers, Fancy and Initial Note Paper and Envelopes.

New Brunswick Series of School Books. Blank Memorandums and Pocket Books. **Fancy Goods** consisting of Opera Glasses, Fans, Purses, Ladies' Travelling Satchels, Games, Croquet, Base Balls and Bats; Stereoscopes, Paint Boxes, &c.

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Sunday Schools supplied with Libraries and other Sunday School requisites at the very lowest price that they can be imported for.

Poor Schools will receive a very liberal discount, and any destitute School on application will receive books free. Address

**H. R. SMITH,**  
14 King St., St. John, N.S.

# Pianoforte and Music

## WAREROOMS,

No. 75 KING STREET.

Constantly on hand a full assortment of English, Continental and American

# Pianofortes, Cabinet Organs, and Music

by the best Composers received as soon as published.

**Pianofortes tuned and Repaired.**

Pianofortes sold on Instalments. Pianofortes rented.

**C. FLOOD,**

Proprietor.

(2)

**JOHN MULLIN,**

MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF

# Boots and Shoes

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

**N. 18 KING STREET,  
St. John, N. B.,**

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

**Ladies' and Gents' English made Boots & Shoes**

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Ladies' and Misses' Boots and Shoes of latest New York styles.

# R. B. EMERSON,

DEALER IN

# COOKING STOVES, RANGES,

PARLOR, SHOP and HALL

# STOVES.

MANUFACTURER OF GALVANIZED IRON

# COAL HODS, GUTTERS AND SPOUTS,

STOVE PIPE FITTED UP.

All sorts of Furnishing Goods always in Stock.

**5 CANTERBURY STREET,**

**SAIN'T JOHN, N. B.**



### MOON'S PH

New Moon . . . . . 1  
First Quarter . . . . . 1  
Full Moon . . . . . 2  
Last Quarter . . . . . 2

1 M	
2 T	John Wesley
3 W	
4 Th	Gen. Grant in
5 F	Thames Tunnel
6 S	Michael Ang
7 S	4th in L
8 M	
9 T	
10 W	Prince of Wa
11 Th	First daily pap
12 F	land, 1702.
13 S	Loss of the J
14 S	Passion
15 M	
16 T	Lord Byron
17 W	
18 Th	Suez Canal c
19 F	Bickersteth
20 S	
21 S	Palm Su
22 M	(Cranm
23 T	
24 W	
25 Th	Lady Day
26 F	Good Fric
27 S	American Civ
	1801.
28 S	Easter 1
29 M	Russian Wa
30 T	
31 W	Hadyn born

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 SHOES  
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 in Stock.  
 B.



SPRING.

White, through the neighboring fields the sower stalks,  
 With measured step, and liberal, throws the grain  
 Into the faithful bosom of the ground;  
 The harrow follows harsh, and shuts the scene.  
 Be gracious, Heaven! for now laborious man  
 Has done his part. Ye fostering breezes, blow!  
 Ye softening dews, ye tender showers, descend!  
 And temper all thou world-reviving sun,  
 Into the perfect year! Nor ye who live  
 In luxury and ease, in pomp and pride,  
 Think these lost themes unworthy of your care.  
 In ancient times the sacred plough employ'd  
 The kings and awful fathers of mankind:  
 And some, with whom compared your insect tribes  
 Are but the beings of a summer's day,  
 Have held the scale of empire, ruled the storm  
 Of mighty war, then with victorious hand,  
 Didadnling little delicacies, seized  
 The plough, and greatly independent scorn'd  
 All the vile stores corruption can bestow.

**MARCH.**

MOON'S PHASES.				SUN	MOON
New Moon	7D	SH	3M	Rises and Sets.	Rises A.M.
1 M				6 37r	2 43
2 T	John Wesley died, 1791.			5 50s	3 41
3 W				6 33r	4 31
4 Th	Gen. Grant inaug. Pres. 1869			5 52s	5 12
5 F	Thames Tunnel opened, 1843			6 30r	5 46
6 S	Michael Angelo born, 1474.			5 55s	6-14
7 S	<b>4th in Lent.</b>			6 26r	SETS.
8 M				5 57s	7 12
9 T				6 23r	8 31
10 W	Prince of Wales marr., 1863.			6 00s	9 51
11 Th	First daily paper issued in England, 1702.			6 19r	11 13
12 F				6 02s	A.M.
13 S	Loss of the <i>President</i> , 1841.			6 16r	0 34
14 S	<b>Passion Sunday.</b>			6 05s	1 50
15 M				6 12r	2 55
16 T	Lord Byron died, 1824.			6 07s	3 48
17 W				6 09r	4 29
18 Th	Suez Canal completed, 1869.			6 09s	5 01
19 F	Bickersteth born, 1824.			6 05r	5 26
20 S				6 12s	5 46
21 S	<b>Palm Sunday.</b>			6 02r	RISES.
22 M	(Cranmer burned, 1566.			6 14s	7 09
23 T				5 58r	8 13
24 W				6 17s	9-17
25 Th	<b>Lady Day.</b>			5 54r	10 22
26 F	<b>Good Friday.</b>			6 19s	11 28
27 S	American Civil War commenced, 1861.			5 51r	A.M.
28 S	<b>Easter Day.</b>			6 21s	0 31
29 M	Russian War ended, 1856.			5 47r	1 31
30 T				6 24s	2 23
31 W	Hadyn born, 1782.			5 43r	3 07

**APRIL.**

MOON'S PHASES				SUN	MOON
New Moon	6D	1H	18Mm	Rises and Sets.	Rises A.M.
1 Th	Loss of "Atlantic," 563 lives lost, 1873.			5 42r	3 43
2 F	Gen. Lee evacuated Richmond, 1863.			6 27s	4 13
3 S	Washington Irving born, 1783.			5 38r	4 38
4 S	<b>Low Sunday.</b>			6 30s	5 00
5 M				5 34r	SETS.
6 T				6 32s	7 25
7 W	Prince Leopold born, 1858.			5 31r	8 48
8 T	Hudson's Bay Coy. established, 1692.			6 35s	10 13
9 F				5 27r	11 35
10 S				6 37s	A.M.
11 S	<b>2nd after Easter.</b>			5 24r	0 47
12 M				6 39s	1 46
13 T	Bombardment of Fort Sumpter, 1861.			5 21r	2 31
14 W	President Lincoln assassinated, 1865.			6 42s	3 05
15 Th				5 17r	3 31
16 F	Battle of Culloden, 1746.			6 44s	3 53
17 S				5 14r	4 12
18 S	<b>3rd after Easter.</b>			6 46s	4 29
19 M				5 11r	RISES.
20 T	Cromwell dissolves the Rump Parliament, 1653.			6 49s	7 06
21 W	Bishop Heber born, 1753.			5 07r	8 11
22 Th				6 51s	9 17
23 F	Shakespeare died, 1616.			5 04r	10 22
24 S				6 54s	11 23
25 S	<b>4th after Easter.</b>			5 01r	A.M.
26 M				6 56s	0 17
27 T				4 58r	1 04
28 W	Mutiny of the <i>Bounty</i> , 1789.			6 58s	1 42
29 Th				4 55r	2 13
30 F	Washington first President of United States, 1789.			7 01s	2 39

### MAY.

MOON'S PHASES.				SUN	MOON
New Moon	5D	9H	44Mm	Rises	
First Quarter	12	12	31m	and	
Full Moon	20	3	32m	Set.	
Last Quarter	28	1	12m		

1	S	May Day.	4 52r	3 01
2	S	<b>Rogation Sunday.</b>	7 03s	3 23
3	M	[Eng. Slave Trade abol., 1807.]	4 49r	3 44
4	T	First Steamer from Montreal to Quebec, 1818.	7 05s	4 07
5	W	Audubon born, 1782.	4 46r	SETS.
6	Th	<i>Ascension Day.</i>	7 08s	9 08
7	F		4 44r	10 28
8	S	John Stuart Mill died, 1873.	7 10s	11 35
9	S	<b>1st after Ascension.</b>	4 42r	A.M.
10	M		7 12s	0 27
11	T		4 39r	1 06
12	W		7 14s	1 35
13	Th	Johan Barneveldt beheaded, 1619.	4 37r	1 59
14	F		7 17s	2 18
15	S	Dan. O'Connell died, 1847.	4 35r	2 36
16	S	<b>Whit Sunday.</b>	7 19s	2 53
17	M		4 32r	3 10
18	T	Disruption of the Scotch Church, 1843.	7 21s	3 29
19	W		4 30r	3 51
20	Th	Sir Geo. E. Cartier died, 1873.	7 23s	RISES.
21	F		4 29r	9 16
22	S		7 25s	10 13
23	S	<b>Trinity Sunday.</b>	4 27r	11 02
24	M	QUEEN VICTORIA BORN, 1819.	7 27s	11 42
25	T	Fenian Skirmish, Eccles Hill, 1870.	4 25r	A.M.
26	W		7 29s	0 14
27	Th	<i>Corpus Christi.</i>	4 24r	0 41
28	F	[John Calvin died, 1564.]	7 31s	1 04
29	S	Charles II born, 1630.	4 23r	1 25
30	S	<b>1st after Trinity.</b>	7 32s	1 46
31	M	Dr. Chalmers died, 1847.	4 21r	2 06

### JUNE.

MOON'S PHASES.				SUN	MOON
New Moon	3D	5H	31s	Rises	
First Quarter	10	2	27s	and	
Full Moon	18	8	30s	Set.	
Last Quarter	26	9	21m		

1	T	John Sandfield Macdonald died, 1874.	4 21r	2 32
2	W		7 35s	3 00
3	Th		4 20r	SETS.
4	F		7 37s	9 15
5	S		4 19r	10 15
6	S	<b>2nd after Trinity.</b>	7 38s	11 01
7	M		4 18r	11 35
8	T	First Parliament at Ottawa in new building, 1866.	7 39s	A.M.
9	W	Charles Dickens died, 1870.	4 18r	0 01
10	Th		7 41s	0 23
11	F		4 18r	0 42
12	S		7 42s	0 59
13	S	<b>3rd after Trinity.</b>	4 17r	1 16
14	M		7 43s	1 35
15	T	Magna Charta signed, 1215.	4 17r	1 56
16	W		7 44s	2 20
17	Th	International Peace Jubilee, Boston, 1872.	4 17r	2 51
18	F		7 44s	RISES.
19	S		4 18r	8 59
20	S	<b>4th after Trinity.</b>	7 45s	9 42
21	M	First Newspaper pub. in Canada, 1764.	4 18r	10 16
22	T		7 45s	10 45
23	W	First Regatta in England, 1775.	4 18r	11 08
24	Th		7 46s	11 30
25	F	Earl Dufferin arrived at Quebec, 1872.	4 19r	11 50
26	S		7 46s	A.M.
27	S	<b>5th after Trinity.</b>	4 20r	0 10
28	M	Coronation of Queen Victoria, 1838.	7 46s	0 32
29	T		4 21r	0 57
30	W	Source of Nile discovered by Baker, 1866.	7 46s	1 30

#### RAISING A CAPITAL.

About fifty years back, two young fellows, brothers, went to Jamaica; they were by trade blacksmiths. Finding, soon after their arrival, that they could do nothing without a little money to begin with, but that with £60 or £70 they might be able to realise a fortune, they hit upon the following novel and ingenious expedient. One of them stripped the other naked, shaved him close, and blackened him from head to foot. This ceremony being performed, he took him to one of the negro dealers, who was so pleased with the appearance of the young fellow, that he advanced £30 currency upon the bill of sale; and prided himself much upon the purchase, supposing him the finest negro on the island. The same evening this manufactured negro made his escape to his brother, washed himself clean, and resumed his former appearance. Rewards were then in vain offered in handbills, pursuit was eluded, and discovery, by care and precaution, rendered impracticable. The brothers with the money commenced business, and actually returned to England, not many years since, with a fortune of £20,000. Previous, however, to their departure from the island, they waited upon the gentleman from whom they had received the money, and recalling the circumstance of the negro to his recollection, paid him the principal and interest with thanks.

#### CURIOS MODE OF BARTER.

At Temenhint, in Northern Africa, the inhabitants have a curious mode of barter. The person who has any goods to sell mentions what he wishes to exchange for certain commodities, whether oil, liquid, butter, or shahm, which is a kind of salted fat, much resembling bad tallow in taste and smell. If liquids, he pours water into a pot, in proportion to the quantity of oil of butter he requires; if solid, he brings a stone of the size of the shahm or other article demanded. The buyer pours out water, or sends for smaller stones until he thinks a fair equivalent is offered. The quantities then agreed for are made up to the size of the stone or the depth of the water.

**Salve for Horses, &c.**—The best Healing compound ever discovered for the perfect and rapid cure of Wounds, Sores, Cuts, Bruises, &c. in Horses or Cattle is the Carbolie Salve, described in full on page 12: the parts affected need only to be carefully washed with Carbolie Soap and warm water. Then apply the Salve, when the healing process immediately commences and is rapidly completed.—For washing Horses, Cattle, or Dogs, the Carbolie Soap is proved to be superior to Castile, or any other kind.—Both these articles, the Victoria Carbolie Salve and Victoria Carbolie Soap, are kept by every Druggist in the Country.

The Electric Linctum, described fully on page 12 is a sovereign preparation for the quick Relief and Cure of Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, and of every description of pain in the Limbs or Sinews. It is equally a standard medicine for Horses and Cattle.

NE.

S. H.	3Mo 27s 28s 21m	SUN Rise and Set.	MOON Rise. A M.
ald dtd.	4 21r	2 32	
	7 35a	3 00	
	4 20r	SETS.	
	7 37s	9 15	
	4 19r	10 15	
ity.	7 38s	11 01	
	4 18r	11 35	
ctawa in	7 39s	A.M.	
1, 1870.	4 18r	0 01	
	7 41s	0 23	
	4 18r	0 42	
	7 42s	0 59	
ty.	4 17r	1 16	
	7 43s	1 35	
1, 1215.	4 17r	1 56	
	7 44s	2 20	
les, Bos.	4 17r	2 51	
	7 44s	RISES.	
	4 18r	8 59	
ty.	7 45s	9 42	
Canada.	4 18r	10 16	
	7 45s	10 45	
1, 177s.	4 18r	11 08	
	7 46s	11 30	
Quebec.	4 19r	11 50	
	7 46s	A.M.	
y.	4 20r	0 10	
victoria.	7 46s	0 32	
	4 21r	0 57	
ed by	7 46s	1 30	

OF BARTER.

Africa, the Inhabitants  
r. The person who has  
at he wishes to exchange  
ther oil, liquid, butter,  
salted fat, much resen-  
d smell. If liquids, he  
portion to the quantity  
; if solid, he brings a  
or other article demand-  
ter, or sends for smaller  
it equivalent is offered.  
are made up to the size  
o water.

best Healing compound ever  
pid cure of Wounds, Sores,  
stille is the Carbolic Salve,  
are affected need only to be  
oep and warm water, then  
process immediately com-  
eases swelling. Hence, Castile  
id to be superior to Castile  
icles, the Victoria Carbolic  
are kept by every Druggist

referred fully on page 12, is a  
s Reliable Cure of Rheu-  
very description of pain is  
by a standard medicine for

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Market Square, St. John, N. B.



MOON'S PHASES	
New Moon	27
First Quarter	19
Full Moon	18
Last Quarter	25

1 Th	Conted. of Pr
2 F	
3 S	Foundation of Cartier, 1908.
4 S	6th after
5 M	Evacuation of
6 T	
7 W	Col. Simcoe Lieu
8 Th	
9 F	Importation of
10 S	Yacht "Foucault" 1874.
11 S	7th after
12 M	Invasion of Can at Detroit, 1812
13 T	
14 W	
15 Th	France declares Prussia, 1870.
16 F	Massacre at C
17 S	
18 S	8th after
19 M	Quebec capital 1829.
20 T	First stone of laid, 1854.
21 W	Battle of Bull
22 Th	
23 F	Upper and Low
24 S	Gibraltar tak
25 S	9th after
26 M	Jews first adm Parliament, 1
27 T	
28 W	
29 Th	Wilberforce c
30 F	Princes of Wale 1854.
31 S	

# TORRE, DN.

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COLLEGES,  
CLASSICS,

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&c., &c.

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to Cases,  
and.

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Hall, Fredericton.



SUMMER.

It is a sultry day; the sun has drunk  
The dew that lay upon the morning grass;  
There is no rustling in the lofty elm  
That canopies my dwelling, and its shade  
Scarce cools me. All is silent, save the faint  
And interrupted murmur of the bee,  
Settling on the sick flowers, and then again  
Instantly on the wing. The plants around  
Feel the too potent fervours: the tall maize  
Rolls up its long green leaves; the clover droops  
Its tender foliage, and declines its blooms.  
But far in the increased sunshine tower the hills,  
With all their growth of woods, silent and stern.  
As if the scorching heat and dazzling light  
Were but an element they loved. Bright clouds,  
Motionless pillars of the brazen heaven,—  
Their bases on the mountains—their white tops  
Shining in the far ether—fire the air  
With a reflected radiance, and make turn  
The gazer's eye away.

### JULY.

MOON'S PHASES.		SUN	MOON
New Moon	3D 6H 7Mm	Rises	Rises
First Quarter	19 5 22m	and	A.M.
Full Moon	18 8 9m	Set.	Set.
Last Quarter	25 3 21c		
1 Th	Confed. of Provinces, 1867.	4 22r	2 12
2 F		7 45s	3 06
3 S	Foundation of Quebec laid by Carver, 1608.	4 23r	SETS.
4 S	6th after Trinity.	7 45s	9 31
5 M	Evacuation of Crimea, 1856.	4 24r	10 01
6 T		7 44s	10 25
7 W	Col. Simcoe Lieut.-Governor, 1792	4 25r	10 45
8 Th		7 44s	11 03
9 F	Importation of Slaves into Can- ada forbidden, 1793.	4 27r	11 21
10 S	Yacht "Foam" lost off Niagara, 1874.	7 43s	11 39
11 S	7th after Trinity.	4 28r	11 59
12 M	Invasion of Canada by Gen. Hull at Detroit, 1812.	7 42s	A.M.
13 T		4 30r	0 22
14 W		7 40s	0 51
15 Th	France declared War against Prussia, 1870.	4 32r	1 26
16 F	Massacre at Cawnpore, 1857.	7 39s	2 11
17 S		4 33r	3 05
18 S	8th after Trinity.	7 38s	RISES.
19 M	Quebec capitulated to English, 1629.	4 35r	8 48
20 T	First stone of Victoria Bridge laid, 1854.	7 36s	9 13
21 W	Battle of Bull's Run, 1861.	4 37r	9 35
22 Th		7 34s	9 55
23 F	Upper and Lower Canada united, 1840.	4 39r	10 15
24 S	Gibraltar taken, 1812.	7 32s	10 36
25 S	9th after Trinity.	4 41r	11 00
26 M	Jews first admitted into English Parliament, 1858.	7 30s	11 28
27 T		4 43r	A.M.
28 W		7 28s	0 05
29 Th	Wilberforce died, 1833.	4 45r	0 52
30 F	Prince of Wales landed at Hal- fax, 1859.	7 26s	1 54
31 S		4 47r	3 07

### AUGUST.

MOON'S PHASES.		SUN	MOON
New Moon	1D 6H 12m	Rises	Set.
First Quarter	8 10 12c	and	P.M.
Full Moon	16 8 16c		
Last Quarter	25 8 21c		
New Moon	30 6 23c		
1 S	10th after Trinity.	4 48r	7 59
2 M	[Slavery abol. in Eng. 1834	7 23s	8 25
3 T	Battle of Fort William Henry, 1757.	4 51r	8 47
4 W		7 20s	9 06
5 Th	Atlantic Cable laid, 1858.	4 53r	9 24
6 F	Prince Alf. Ernest bn., 1844	7 18s	9 42
7 S		4 55r	10 02
8 S	11th after Trinity.	7 15s	10 24
9 M		4 57r	10 50
10 T	Castle first anchored off Labra- dor, 1558.	7 12s	11 23
11 W		4 59r	A.M.
12 Th	First American Railroad opened, 1825.	7 09s	0 03
13 F		5 02r	0 54
14 S	Great Battle at Metz, 1814.	7 06s	1 54
15 S	12th after Trinity.	5 04r	3 02
16 M	Battle of Detroit, 1812.	7 03s	RISES.
17 T	Frederick the Great d., 1786	5 06r	7 40
18 W		7 00s	8 00
19 Th	River St. Lawrence discovered, 1535.	5 08r	8 20
20 F		6 57s	8 41
21 S	Prince of W. landed at Quebec, 1809.	5 11r	9 03
22 S	13th after Trinity.	6 54s	9 30
23 M	Hong-Kong taken, 1859.	5 13r	10 04
24 T		6 50s	10 46
25 W	Victoria Bridge opened by Prince of Wales, 1868.	5 15r	11 42
26 Th	Prince Albert born, 1819.	6 47s	A.M.
27 F		5 17r	0 49
28 S	W. Lyon MacKenzie died at To- ronto, 1861.	6 44s	2 05
29 S	14th after Trinity.	5 20r	3 23
30 M		6 40s	SETS.
31 T	John Bunyan died, 1688.	5 22r	7 09

SEPTEMBER.

MOON'S PHASES.				SUN Rises and Sets.	MOON Sets. P. M.
First Quarter.	Full Moon.	Last Quarter.	New Moon.		
1	W			5 23r	7 28
2	Th	Great Fire in London, 1666.		6 35s	7 46
3	F	Oliver Cromwell died, 1658.		5 25r	8 04
4	S	French Republic dec., 1870.		6 31s	8 25
5	S	15th after Trinity		5 27r	8 49
6	M	Prince of Wales visited Toronto, 1860.		6 27s	9 18
7	T			5 30r	9 57
8	W			6 22s	10 48
9	Th	Battle of Flodden, 1513.		5 32r	11 39
10	F			6 18s	A. M.
11	S	Captain Hall died, 1844.		5 34r	0 43
12	S	16th after Trinity		6 14s	1 53
13	M	General Wolfe killed at Quebec, 1759.		5 37r	3 06
14	T	Fenimore Cooper died, 1851.		6 11s	RISES.
15	W	L. K. Brunel, Engineer, died 1859.		5 39r	6 24
16	Th			6 08s	6 45
17	F	First U. C. Parliament met at Niagara, 1792.		5 41r	7 07
18	S	Capitulation of Quebec, 1759.		6 04s	7 34
19	S	17th after Trinity		5 43r	8 03
20	M	Battle of the Alma, 1854.		6 01s	8 45
21	T	Sir Walter Scott died, 1832.		5 46r	9 36
22	W	Commencement of Jewish year, 595.		5 57s	10 40
23	Th			5 48r	11 52
24	F	Benj. Butler died, 1680.		5 53s	A. M.
25	S	Richard Porson died, 1808.		5 50r	1 08
26	S	18th after Trinity		5 50s	2 24
27	M			5 52r	3 36
28	T			5 48s	SETS.
29	W	Michaelmas day.		5 54r	5 50
30	Th	Whitfield died, 1770.		5 44s	6 09

OCTOBER.

MOON'S PHASES.				SUN Rises and Sets.	MOON Sets. P. M.
First Quarter.	Full Moon.	Last Quarter.	New Moon.		
1	F			5 57r	6 29
2	S	Major Andre executed, 1780		5 41s	6 51
3	S	19th after Trinity		5 59r	7 19
4	M	George Peabody died, 1871.		5 37s	7 53
5	T			6 01r	8 35
6	W			5 38s	9 26
7	Th	Edgar Allan Poe died, 1849.		6 05r	10 25
8	F	Nat. of V. M. Great fire at Chicago, 1871.		5 29s	11 33
9	S	Prince of Wales born, 1841.		6 07r	A. M.
10	S	20th after Trinity		5 25s	0 43
11	M	Great Fire at Boston, 1872.		6 09r	1 56
12	T	Columbus landed on San Salvador, 1492.		5 22s	3 09
13	W	Battle of Queenston Heights, 1812.		6 12r	RISES.
14	Th	Battle of Hastings, 1066.		5 19s	5 08
15	F			6 14r	5 33
16	S	Marie Antoinette guillotined, 1793.		5 15s	6 03
17	S	21st after Trinity		6 16r	6 41
18	M	St. Luke Ev.		5 11s	7 29
19	T			6 18r	8 30
20	W	Death of Grace Darling, 1842.		5 09s	9 42
21	Th	Nelson killed in Trafalgar Bay, 1805.		6 20r	10 53
22	F			5 06s	A. M.
23	S	San Juan Boundary Question decided by Emp. Germany, 1872.		6 23r	0 14
24	S	22d after Trinity		5 03s	1 27
25	M	St. Crispin's Day.		6 25r	2 36
26	T			5 00s	3 43
27	W	Capitulation of Metz, 1870.		6 27r	4 49
28	Th			4 56s	SETS.
29	F	Keats born, 1796.		6 30r	5 00
30	S			4 54s	5 21
31	S	23d after Trinity.		6 34r	5 52



THE CLOSE OF AUTUMN.

The melancholy days are come, the saddest of the year,  
Of wailing winds and naked woods and meadows brown and bare,  
Heaped in the hollows of the grove the withered leaves lie dead,  
They rustle to the eddying gust and to the rabbit's tread.  
The robin and the wren are flown, and from the shrubs the jay,  
And from the wood top calls the crow, through all the gloomy day.

Where are the flowers, the fair young flowers, that lately sprung and stood,  
In brighter light and softer airs, a beauteous sisterhood?  
Alas! they all are in their graves—the gentle race of flowers  
Are lying in their lowly beds, with the fair and good of ours;  
The rain is falling where they lie—but the cold November rain  
Calls not from out the gloomy earth the lovely ones again.

—Bryant.

NORT  
INSU

PRESIDENT—H  
VIC PRESIDENT  
of Abercorn, K. G  
PAID AND S  
GROSS FIRE  
NET LIFE A

This Company  
nitare, Farm Prop  
Insurable Propert  
done by explosion  
Claims settled p  
Ninety per cent.

After a Policy  
free from ex re pa  
after that time,  
on the Corner of

THO

BR

DR

CLOI

TOBER.

MOON	SUN Rises and Sets.	MOON Sets. P. M.
	5 57r	6 29
Executed, 1780	5 41s	6 51
Trinity	5 59r	7 19
Trinity died, 1871.	5 37s	7 53
	6 01r	8 35
	5 38s	9 26
de died, 1840.	6 05r	10 25
Great fire at	5 29s	11 33
born, 1841.	6 07r	A. M.
Trinity	5 25s	0 43
oston, 1872.	6 09r	1 56
on San Salva-	5 22s	3 09
ston Heights,	6 12r	RISER.
nge, 1066.	5 19s	5 08
	6 14r	5 33
gullotted,	5 15s	6 03
Trinity	6 16r	6 41
	5 11s	7 29
	6 18r	8 30
Darling, 1842.	5 09s	9 42
rafagar Bay,	6 20r	10 58
	5 06s	A. M.
Question de-	6 23r	0 14
cember, 1872.		
Trinity	5 03s	1 27
Day.	6 25r	2 36
	5 00s	3 43
Meta, 1870.	6 27r	4 49
	4 56s	SETS.
	6 30r	5 00
	4 54s	5 21
Trinity.	6 34r	5 52

OF AUTUMN.

As the autumn comes, the saddest of the  
 the naked woods and meadows  
 of the grove the withered  
 the rustling gust and to the rabbit's  
 the leaves are blown, and from the  
 the crows call the crow, through all  
 the fair young flowers, that  
 the cold air, a beautiful sister  
 the graves—the gentle race  
 the beds, with the fair and  
 the lie—but the cold  
 the gloomy earth the lovely  
 —Bryant.

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NO

### MOON'S PH.

First Quarter, . . . 6.  
Full Moon, . . . 13  
Last Quarter, . . . 19  
New Moon, . . . 27

1 M	All Saints'
2 T	
3 W	T. G. & B. R. R.
4 Th	
5 F	Gunpowder Pl
6 S	Princess Charlott
7 S	24th aft.
8 M	
9 T	Prince of Wales b
10 W	Great fire in Bos
11 Th	
12 F	
13 S	
14 S	25th aft.
15 M	
16 T	
17 W	
18 Th	
19 F	
20 S	
21 S	26th aft.
22 M	Dr. George Wilson
23 T	
24 W	Grace Darling b
25 Th	
26 F	
27 S	Destruction of fir Lighthouse, 1703
28 S	Advent St
29 M	First newspaper steam, 1814.
30 T	St. Andrew's

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for the year 1874

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HYPHOSPHITES  
WINTER.

O Winter! ruler of the inverted year,  
Thy scatter'd hair with sleet like ashes fall'd,  
Thy breath congel'd upon thy lips, thy cheeks  
Fringed with a beard made white with other snows  
Than those of age, thy forehead wrapp'd in clouds,  
A leafless branch thy sceptre, and thy throne  
A sliding car, indebted to no wheels,  
But urged by storms along its slippery way;  
I love thee, all unlovely as thou seem'st,  
And dreaded as thou art. Thou hold'st the sun  
A prisoner in the yet unwinding east,  
Shortening his journey between morn and noon,  
And hurrying him, impatient of his stay,  
Down to the rosy west; but kindly still  
Compensating his loss with added hours  
Of social converse and instructive ease,  
And gathering, at short notice, in one group  
The family dispersed, and fixing thought,  
Not less dispersed by daylight and its cares.

Cowper.

NOVEMBER.

MOON'S PHASES.				SUN	MOON
First Quarter,	6D.	41.	34Mm	Rises	Set.
Full Moon,	13	4	13m	and	Set.
Last Quarter,	19	7	20e	Set.	P. M.
New Moon,	27	6	27e		
1 M	All Saints' Day.			6 35r	6 81
2 T				4 51s	7 18
3 W	T. G. & B. R. R. opened, 1871.			6 38r	8 13'
4 Th				4 48s	9 19
5 F	Gunpowder Plot, 1605.			6 41r	10 26
6 S	Princess Charlotte died, 1817.			4 45s	11 8s
7 S	24th aft. Trinity			6 43r	A. M.
8 M				4 42s	0 46
9 T	Prince of Wales born, 1841.			6 46r	1 59
10 W	Great fire in Boston, Mass., 1872.			4 40s	8 13
11 Th				6 49r	RISES.
12 F				4 38s	3 53
13 S				6 51r	4 33
14 S	25th aft. Trinity.			4 36s	5 18
15 M				6 54r	6 16
16 T				4 34s	7 26
17 W				6 57r	8 44
18 Th				4 33s	10 12
19 F				6 50r	11 15
20 S				4 32s	A. M.
21 S	26th aft. Trinity.			7 02r	0 28
22 M	Dr. George Wilson died, 1859.			4 30s	1 36
23 T				7 05r	2 41
24 W	Grace Darling born, 1815.			4 29s	3 46
25 Th				7 07r	4 52
26 F				4 27s	SETS.
27 S	Destruction of first Eddystone Lighthouse, 1709.			7 09r	3 53
28 S	Advent Sunday.			4 27s	4 30
29 M	First newspaper printed by steam, 1814.			7 11r	5 15
30 T	St. Andrew's Day.			4 26s	6 09

DECEMBER.

MOON'S PHASES.				SUN	MOON
First Quarter,	5D	8H	39M e	Rises	Set.
Full Moon,	15	8	26e	and	Set.
Last Quarter,	22	8	36n	Set.	P. M.
New Moon,	27	1	47e		
1 W				7 13r	7 10
2 Th	First Mechanics' Institute in London, 1824.			4 24s	8 16
3 F				7 15r	9 23
4 S	Michaelmas term ends.			4 24s	10 28
5 S	2nd in Advent.			7 17r	11 41
6 M				4 24s	A. M.
7 T				7 19r	0 51
8 W	Thomas DeQuincy died, 1859.			4 23s	2 03
9 Th	Hon. Robert Baldwin died, 1858.			7 20r	3 21
10 F				4 23s	4 43
11 S				7 22r	RISES.
12 S	3rd in Advent.			4 24s	3 54
13 M	Dr. Samuel Johnson died, 1784.			7 24r	4 59
14 T	Prince Consort died, 1861.			4 24s	6 17
15 W				7 26r	7 42
16 Th				4 24s	9 01
17 F	First Parliament of L. C. assembled, 1793.			7 28r	10 14
18 S				4 25s	11 25
19 S	4th in Advent.			7 30r	A. M.
20 M	South Carolina seceded from Union, 1860.			4 26s	0 33
21 T				7 32r	1 39
22 W				4 27s	2 43
23 Th				7 33r	3 50
24 F	Treaty of Ghent, 1814.			4 28s	4 56
25 S	Christmas Day.			7 33r	6 00
26 S	Sundayaft. Xmas			7 33r	SETS.
27 M				7 33r	4 03
28 T	Lord Macanlay died, 1859.			4 30s	5 03
29 W				7 33r	6 07
30 Th				4 32s	7 15
31 F	Benj. Disraeli born, 1805.			7 33r	8 22

# HYPOPHOSPHITES

The discovery by Dr. CHURCHILL, after years of patient research and experiment, of a SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, marked a new and important Era in the Progress of Medical Science. The announcement of this discovery was made in the year 1857, to the *Imperial Academy of Medicine*, Paris. Since that time the truth of his Theory: that the IMMEDIATE, or PROXIMATE, CAUSE OF CONSUMPTION was the deficiency, or undue waste, of the Oxidizable Phosphorus normally existing in the economy; and that the SPECIFIC REMEDY for the disease consisted in supplying this deficiency, or undue waste, by means of a Preparation at once Oxidizable and Assimilable has been established by an array of facts, "UNPARALLELED IN THE ANNALS OF MEDICINE."

## The Curability of Consumption.

We believe the question as to the CURABILITY OF CONSUMPTION has been conclusively settled in the affirmative by the results which have attended the administration of the HYPOPHOSPHITES since the discovery of their therapeutic properties was announced to the world. And this fact can hardly fail to convey hope to thousands who are liable to, or are suffering from, this insidious and hitherto dreaded malady, that A REMEDY HAS BEEN FOUND, which, under definite conditions, renders "Cure the RULE, and death the EXCEPTION."

The action of the Hypophosphites upon the animal economy, when administered in the prescribed manner, is to restore by means of an Assimilable and Oxidizable preparation, the deficiency or undue waste of the Oxidizable Phosphorus normally existing, and the deficiency of which, however produced, is the immediate or proximate cause of Consumption.

They have also other effects, the importance of which can hardly be over-estimated:—1.—That of stimulating and increasing the NERVOUS ENERGY to its maximum force. 2.—Increasing the quantity and improving the quality of the BLOOD. 3.—Strengthening the nutritive functions: thus maintaining these three conditions of robust health at their highest degree of intensity compatible with physical enjoyment.

## Causes of Consumption.

Every kind of activity—intellectual, passionial, locomotive or generative; all causes of depression, such as grief, overwork, excesses, fretting, insufficient food, rapid growth, pregnancy, nursing, long illness, wasting from fevers, protracted convalescence, &c.—is followed by an undue waste of the phosphorus of the system, as is proved by an increase in the excretions, of the "phosphates." If this waste is not arrested by rest, nutrition and a re-supply of the element, NERVOUS DEBILITY and an IMPROVEMENT OF THE BLOOD are inevitable consequences: BOTH OF WHICH ARE MARKED CHARACTERISTICS OF PULMONARY DISEASE.

## Effects of the Treatment.

**On the Nervous System.**—One of the first effects is an INCREASE OF THE NERVOUS OR VITAL ENERGY, followed by a feeling of unusual comfort and strength. This is more marked, and earlier manifested, in proportion to the degree of weakness and nervous debility previously existing.

The nervousness, or irritability is allayed; the patient experiences a pleasant calm; and the sleep becomes profound and refreshing.

**On the Blood System.**—The effect upon the Blood System is equally marked. The quantity and color are rapidly increased; the countenance becomes fuller and fresher; the lips red and the eyes brighter; the superficial veins are swelled out; and according to the doses employed and the duration of the treatment, the patient shows striking evidence of PLETHORA or fullness of blood.

The HYPOPHOSPHITES, then, possess TWO-FOLD and SPECIFIC ACTION: on the one hand, they increase the principle, whatever it may be, that CONSTITUTES NERVOUS ENERGY; and on the other, are the MOST POWERFUL BLOOD-GENERATORS KNOWN.

**On the Nutritive Function.**—The appetite is increased often in an extraordinary manner; the patient gains flesh; and the features, especially after the first two or three weeks, show a marked improvement in appearance. The remedy acts beneficially in all cases of impaired nutrition.

The COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES is the most important Agent known to Medical Science, from ITS POWER TO RELIEVE EVERY FORM OF NERVOUS DISEASE. It is emphatically a NERVOUS FOOD; restoring the Vital Force, and re-invigorating all the Functional Processes of Life. Its anodyne effect is remarkable—tending to produce THE MOST REFRESHING and REVIVATING SLEEP. It should be used promptly in every case of LOSS OF NERVOUS FORCE from whatever cause, as the EASIEST, MOST DIRECT, and MOST APPROPRIATE REMEDY.

## The Purity of the Hypophosphite absolutely essential.

THE ABSOLUTE CHEMICAL PURITY OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES IS THE FIRST CONDITION OF THEIR CURATIVE ACTION: when impure, they create feeling of uneasiness and constriction in the epigastric region, which NEVER occurs, in ANY INSTANCE, with CHEMICALLY PURE SALTS. The manufacture of the HYPOPHOSPHITES requires great delicacy of manipulation, and a large experience, which few chemists possess.

## THE VICTORIA COMPOUND SYRUP OF

# HYPOPHOSPHITES

being PURE, contains nothing injurious to the constitution, and is the ONLY GENUINE and RELIABLE form of Dr. CHURCHILL'S GREAT REMEDY. It is made strictly in accordance with his FORMULA and DIRECTIONS, and is certified to be chemically pure, having been analyzed at the Laboratory of the Toronto University, by Professor Croft, one of the highest authorities in Canada. See the certificate of that gentleman on page 23 of this book.

## THE VICTORIA HYPOPHOSPHITES

is also highly recommended, and is eminently beneficial in the treatment of *Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Anæmia, Anæmia, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, &c.*

## NUMBERLESS TESTIMONIALS

Have been accorded to its curative effects in the above diseases. We have selected one only out of the many, and this may be found on page 12, our limit of space precluding the insertion of more.

N.B.—This invaluable medicine is for sale by Druggists generally throughout the Dominion. Price \$1 per bottle. Full directions inside.



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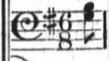
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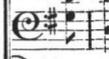
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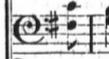
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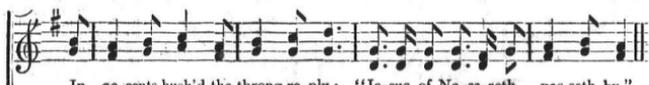
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Musical Circle.  
"Mr. Sankey's sin  
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# JESUS OF NAZARETH PASSETH BY.

"He heard that it was Jesus of Nazareth."—MARK x. 47.



1 What means this eager, anxious throng, Which moves with busy haste along—  
These wondrous gatherings day by day? What means this strange com -- motion, pray?



In accents hush'd the throng re-ply : "Je-sus of Na-za-reth pas-seth by."



In accents hush'd the throng re-ply : "Je-sus of Na-za-reth pas-seth by."



2 Who is this Jesus? Why should He  
The city move so mightily?  
A passing stranger, has He skill  
To move the multitude at will?  
Again the stirring notes reply :  
"Jesus of Nazareth passeth by."

3 Jesus ! 'tis He who once below  
Man's pathway trod, 'mid pain and woe ;  
And burdened ones, where'er He came,  
Brought out their sick, and deaf, and lame.  
The blind rejoiced to hear the cry :  
"Jesus of Nazareth passeth by."

4 Again He comes! From place to place  
His holy footprints can be trace.  
He pauseth at our threshold—nay,

He enters—condescends to stay—  
Shall we not gladly raise the cry—  
"Jesus of Nazareth passeth by"?

5 Ho ! all ye heavy-laden, come !  
Here's pardon, comfort, rest, a home.  
Ye wanderers from a Father's face,  
Return, accept His proffered grace.  
Ye tempted ones, there's refuge nigh :  
"Jesus of Nazareth passeth by."

6 But if you still this call refuse,  
And all His wondrous love abuse,  
Soon will He sadly from you turn,  
Your bitter prayer for pardon spurn.  
"Too late ! too late !" will be the cry—  
"Jesus of Nazareth HAS PASSED BY."

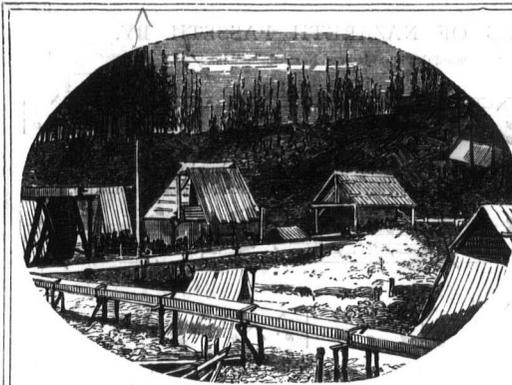
The following extract from a letter received from Edinburgh will serve to show of what importance the singing of the above and similar hymns by Mr. Sankey, during the recent revival services, has been felt to be—

"The movement has been a check upon much frivolity, a new tone has been given to conversation, and, what is very important, a new era has been introduced into the Christian Musical Circle."

"Mr. Sankey's singing was a wonderful accompaniment—so fine, so true from the heart, that it brought in many to get something higher; then it enlivened the meetings so much. He has really taught the people to sing, and they can sing now

without the Harmonium. I can hardly give you an idea of the music, but sometimes it seemed as if we were not far from the Hallelujahs of Heaven. These sweet hymns, when joined in by perhaps 2,000 voices, one can scarcely conceive how overpowering it was. 'Hold the Fort,' another favorite, which was frequently sung at the close of the noon meeting, and the effect was intensified by the 2 o'clock gun booming through the Hall and reminding us that we were very near the Stronghold. Young ladies now are concerting their voices and fingers to the service of praise, and Christian workers have been greatly strengthened."

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### MINING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The district of Cariboo is the richest portion of the British Columbian gold field, and here the geologic disturbance has been the greatest. Cariboo is a sea of mountains and pine-clad hills, the former rising to a height of 7,000 or 8,000 feet, surrounded by a confused congeries of the latter. Everywhere the surface has been disturbed, so that hardly a foot of level ground can be found, except at the bottom of the narrow gulches running between these hills. Strata are tilted on end, and beds of streams heaved up to the tops of hills. Round this centre of wealth, poured up from the depths below, the main branch of the Fraser wraps itself in a semi-circular course, and has received from thence, by numerous tributaries, the gold found in its sands.

The extraordinary yield of the Cariboo mines may be inferred from the fact that in 1861 the whole of the colonies of British Columbia and Vancouver Island were almost entirely supported by the gold obtained from Antler Creek alone; and from that time to the year 1865, or for four years in succession, William's Creek has alone sustained more than 16,000 people, some of whom have left the country with large fortunes. And yet William's Creek is a mere narrow ravine, worked for little more than two miles of its length, and that in the roughest manner. The miners are destitute of steam power, and many requisites for efficient mining; and all that has been done hitherto has been mere scratching in the dark.

In the mines we visited at Cameron Town the "pay-dirt," as the stratum of clay and gravel above the "bed-rock" in which the gold lies is called, was from thirty to fifty feet below the surface. A shaft is sunk to the required depth, and the "dirt" carried up by a bucket raised by a windlass. This is emptied into a long box, called the dump-box or "long-tom," having a false bottom of parallel bars, with narrow spaces between them, raised a few inches above the true bottom, across which several cross pieces are placed. A stream of water, brought in a series of troughs called "flumes," sometimes for a considerable distance, pours into the dump-box at one end, and runs out by another series of troughs at the other. As the dirt is emptied in, a man armed with a large many-pronged fork stirs it up continually, and removes the larger stones. The smaller particles and the clay are carried down the stream, while the gold, from its greater weight, falls through the spaces between the parallel bars of the false bottom, and is arrested by the transverse ones or "riffles" of the true one. The "pay-dirt" is generally not more than from three to five feet thick, and the galleries of the mine are consequently very low, the roof being propped up by upright timbers, and cross-beams wedged in above. The water is pumped out of the mines by a water-wheel and chain pump, but these are quite useless in winter, and become covered with enormous icicles.

At noon, each day, the dump-boxes are emptied, and the gold separated from the black sand which is always mixed with it. At the "washing up" of one shaft of the Haby Claim, which we saw, the gold filled one of the tin cases used for preserved meats, holding nearly a quart, the value of about £1,000 for fifteen hours' work. Amongst the gold were several shillings and quarter dollars, which had dropped out of the men's pockets, and turned up again in the dump-box.

At the mines on William's Creek, a smaller stream lying about three miles off in a yet narrower ravine, the workings were very similar, but the gold was richer and brighter, and the pieces more jagged and angular, as they had not been carried very far from the original quartz reef.

### CORAL ISLANDS.

These islands exist most abundantly in the tropical and sub-tropical parts of the Pacific Ocean. The formation of coral goes on, in favourable circumstances, with wonderful rapidity, for masses of rock have been found to increase in height several feet in a few months. It was at one time supposed that coral polyps began their labours at the bottom of the ocean and reared their pile from its greatest depths; but it has been ascertained that none of them live at depths more than twenty or thirty fathoms, and most of them are inhabitants of much shallower water. It appears, therefore, that the foundation of their still marvellous structures must be upon rocks that do not reach the surface; probably in most cases volcanic rocks similar to those which, being further upheaved, form the oceanic and other mountainous islands of Polynesia.



Sometimes a volcanic upheaval seems to have taken place after the coral was formed, and this is supposed to have been the origin of the islands, comparatively few in number, called *Crystal Islands*, composed of coral rock more or less modified by the action of air, water, and other agents. Islands of this class sometimes rise to an elevation of 500 feet, and often exhibit precipitous cliffs, and contain extensive caverns. True Coral Islands, or *atolls*, consist merely of a narrow reef of coral surrounding a central lagoon, and very often a narrow reef, perhaps half a mile in breadth, clothed with luxuriant vegetation, bordered by a narrow beach of snowy whiteness, and forming an arc. Many coral islands of considerable extent and population are nowhere more than a few feet above the level of the sea. Reefs also sometimes extend to a great length in a straight line, generally parallel to a coast, the submergence of which they are supposed to indicate. There is such a reef on the east coast of New Holland, extending not less than 350 miles without being broken by a channel.

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**ISLANDS.**  
 abundantly in the tropical Pacific Ocean. The favourable circumstances, or masses of rock have been several feet in a few months. It is that coral polypae began on of the ocean and reared depths; but it has been seen live at depths of more than 1000 fathoms, and most of them are lower water. It appears, from their still marvellous rocks that do not reach the cases volcanic rocks similar to the volcanic islands of Polynesia.



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VICTORIA  
 HYPOPHOSPHITE



THE WRECK OF THE HESPERUS.

It was the schooner Hesperus,  
 That sailed the wintry sea;  
 And the skipper had taken his little daughter,  
 To bear him company.

Blue were her eyes as the fairy-flax,  
 Her cheeks like the dawn of day,  
 And her bosom white as the hawthorn buds  
 That open in the month of May.

The skipper he stood beside the helm,  
 His pipe was in his mouth,  
 And he watched how the veering flaw did blow  
 The smoke now West, now South.

Then up and spake an old sailor,  
 Had sailed the Spanish Main,  
 "I pray thee put into yonder port,  
 For I fear a hurricane."

"Last night the moon had a golden ring,  
 And to-night no moon we see!"  
 The skipper, he blew a whiff from his pipe,  
 And a scornful laugh laughed he.

Colder and louder blew the wind,  
 A gale from the North-east;  
 The snow fell hissing in the brine,  
 And the billows frothed like yeast.

Down came the storm, and snapt the main,  
 The vessel in its strength;  
 She shuddered and paused like a frightened steed,  
 Then leaped her cable's length.

"Come hither! come hither! my little daughter,  
 And do not trouble so;  
 For I can weather the roughest gale  
 That ever wind did blow."

He wrapped her warm in his seaman's coat,  
 Against the stinging blast;  
 He cut a rope from a broken spar,  
 And bound her to the mast.

"O father! I hear the church-bells ring,  
 O say what may it be?"  
 "Tis a fog-bell on a rock-bound coast!"  
 And he steered for the open sea.

"O father! I hear the sound of guns,  
 O say what may it be?"  
 "Some ship in distress, that cannot live  
 In such an angry sea!"

"O father! I see a gleaming light,  
 O say what may it be?"  
 But the father answered never a word,  
 A frozen corpse was he.

Lashed to the helm, all stiff and stark,  
 With his face turned to the skies,  
 The lantern gleamed through the gleaming snow  
 On his fixed and glassy eyes.

Then the maiden clasped her hands and prayed  
 That saved she might be;  
 And she thought of Christ, who stilled the wave  
 On the Lake of Galilee.

And fast through the midnight dark and drear,  
 Through the whistling sleet and snow,  
 Like a shrouded ghost the vessel sped,  
 Towards the reef of Norman's Woe.

And over the fitful gusts between  
 A sound came from the land;  
 It was the sound of the tramping surf  
 On the rocks and the hard sea-sand.

The breakers were right beneath her bows,  
 She drifted a dreary wreck,  
 And a whooping billow swept the crew  
 Like icicles from her deck.

She struck where the white and fleecy waves  
 Looked soft as carded wool,  
 But the cruel rocks, they gored her side  
 Like the horns of an angry bull.

Her rattling shrouds, all sheathed in ice,  
 With the masts went by the board;  
 Like a vessel of glass, she stove and sank,  
 Ho! ho! the breakers roared.

At daybreak, on the bleak sea-beach,  
 A fisherman stood aghast,  
 To see the form of a maiden fair,  
 Lashed close to a drifting mast.

The salt sea was frozen on her breast,  
 The salt tears in her eyes;  
 And he saw her hair, like the brown sea-weed,  
 On the billows fall and rise.

Such was the wreck of the Hesperus  
 In the midnight and the snow!  
 Christ save us all from a death like this,  
 On the reef of Norman's Woe!

LONSFELLOW.

## BUCHU AND UVA URSI.

"Buchu" is an extract prepared from the leaves of plants growing at the Cape of Good Hope; they are collected there by the Hottentots, who value them greatly for their medicinal qualities, and have long used them. It is gently stimulant, and is given chiefly in complaints connected with the Bladder, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh, Morbid Irritation, Disease of the Prostrate Gland, &c.

"Uva Ursi," or trailing bearberry, is chiefly indigenous to high latitudes, to the Pyrenees and to the Alps; it was known to and much used by the ancients. It has acquired reputation as an Antidote, and has undoubtedly been serviceable in Gravel, partly by a direct action on the Kidneys, and partly by giving tone to the Digestive Organs, and preventing the accumulation of principles calculated to produce a secretion or precipitation of calculeous matter.

The Compound Fluid Extract bearing the name of Victoria Buchu and Uva Ursi, is a combination of these two ingredients prepared from the Formula of Dr. RUBINI, and is a Specific Remedy for all diseases of the Bladder or Kidneys, and all affections of the Organs, appertaining thereto, from whatever causes arising. The eminent and learned European Physician Dr. RUBINI, for many years was celebrated for his wonderful cures of Disorders in those Organs. His name was known in every Court of Europe, and Crowded Heads resorted to him for advice. After his death, the Prescription was obtained from his Family. Two of the ingredients entering into this celebrated Medicine, viz: Buchu and Uva Ursi, are now used by all Physicians for the cure of such Disorders. But the great secret of Dr. RUBINI'S peculiar and eminent success lies in the combination of these two ingredients with certain other vegetable productions: these are all combined in this Medicine, which is prepared with the utmost care from his Formula; and wherever used the Victoria Buchu and Uva Ursi has invariably given the most decided and unequivocal satisfaction.

This Medicine (now so well known) is prepared only by the Victoria Chemical Co., Toronto, bears the name of the Company with their trade mark as shown on page 17, and is for sale in all parts of the Dominion. Price, \$1.00 per large bottle.

## VICTORIA CARBOLIC SALVE.

This remarkable curative and healing SALVE is greatly superior to all other external applications whatever, as it possesses all the wonderfully cleansing and healing virtues of CARBOLIC ACID, which has been found by the whole Faculty to possess CURATIVE QUALITIES not discovered in any other chemical preparation, and which was so extensively and successfully used by Surgeons in the Army Hospitals during the American and Franco-German Wars, as a dressing for WOUNDS and SORES of every description.

This SALVE is the most wonderful Healing Compound ever discovered for the rapid and perfect cure of every description of breach of integument, from a simple Scratch or Bruise to the most Aggravated Ulcer, and of all Affections or chronic Diseases of the Skin, of every description.

It quickly allays inflammation and subdues pain, destroys proud flesh, cleanses thoroughly, removes all impurity and suppuration in obstinate sores and wounds, and heals rapidly without a scar!

It never drives the Disease inward to take effect on the internal organs. Its properties, when applied, go directly to the diseased part, attract the virus to the surface, and heal the sore from the bottom. Its use renders poulticing unnecessary, as the parts affected need only to be carefully washed with Castile or Carbolic Soap and warm water, by a soft sponge before their application. It should be kept in every household, ready for use at all times.

This Salve is for sale everywhere. Price, 25 cents per box.

See article, Carbolic Acid, on page 22, for reports of the healing properties of this invaluable preparation.

## VICTORIA HYPOPHOSPHITES

The following is one out of the Numberless Testimonials received, certifying to the great efficacy of this valuable preparation.

St. Thomas, Ont.,  
May 28, 1874.

Victoria Chemical Co., Toronto.

GENTLEMEN: Please forward me another 4 gross of the VICTORIA HYPOPHOSPHITES by first train. In sending you this order it gives me much pleasure to state from personal observation that this is an invaluable medicine. I have prescribed it in numberless instances and also used it in my own family, and the results have even exceeded my expectations. I can safely say that for all Throat, Bronchial or Lung Diseases, your Hypophosphites is superior to any other that I have used.

Yours truly,

W. E. SMITH, M.D.

These Hypophosphites, more fully described on page 17, are for sale by all the leading Chemists and Druggists in the Dominion. Price \$1 per bottle.

N. B.—Ask for The Victoria Hypophosphites.

## THE ELECTRIC LINIMENT.

This Sovereign Preparation—the King of all Liniments—is for the quick Relief and Cure of every description of PAIN for which a genuine Liniment is required. It is a specific Remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Wandering Pains, Stiffness in the Limbs or Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Numbness, Swellings, Headache, &c., &c.

The experience of Physicians has fully demonstrated the skill of its composition, and its superiority for all the purposes for which it is recommended—hence its rapidly increasing sale.

On account of the rapidity with which it relieves Pain, it received the name "ELECTRIC." All who have tried it endorse the appropriateness of the name, and testify to its superiority over all other Liniments.

Try it for PAINS of any description where a Liniment can be used, applying it freely to the part affected, with warmth and friction by the hand, and you will soon be convinced that there is no preparation for the relief of Pain that can at all approach the VICTORIA ELECTRIC LINIMENT. It should be kept in every Family. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Be sure you obtain the ELECTRIC LINIMENT (not OIL), and see that the Manufacturers' Trade Mark, as shown on page 17, is stamped on the Label.

## VICTORIA CARBOLATED GLYCERINE JELLY

"EMINENTLY THE LADIES' FAVORITE"

For Beautifying the Complexion, and for removing Tan, Sunburn, Freckles, Pimples, &c., also for Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Frost Bites, and Sore Lips.

Price 25 Cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Certificate as to Genuineness, Purity, and Efficacy!

Toronto, Jan. 25, 1872.

To the Victoria Chemical Co.

Gentlemen—This is to certify that we have carefully examined your CARBOLATED GLYCERINE JELLY, and regard it as a first-class preparation.

L. McFARLANE, M.D., M.C.P. & S., Ont.  
WM. CANNIFF, M.D., M.R.C.S. Eng.  
S. R. RICHARDSON, M.B., M.C.P. & S., Ont.  
T. J. BURGESS, M.B., M.C.P., & S., Ont.



ICEBERGS OFF FO

Among the most in wonders of the ocean, the "palace extraordinary and fantas the most sublime c "Well, indeed," obe the Arctic Seas." "m and the heart almost ' Wonderful Thou art earth are full of the r these five mighty and Creator. East and Arctic regions prese magnificence nowher conception—impossi These icebergs are mimicking every of cathedrals with pilla pinnacles, overhangi cily, palaces, pyrami towers, walls, bastioi fleet of colossal ma animals, and human enormous balloon lyin A number of iceberg miles presented the country, deceiving th

The Rev. Mr. Nobli sudden transformation bergs. "One resemb buildings, then a Got It was curious to see religious pile was soo Coliseum, its vast int then a greenish whi on half a mile to fin An age of ruin seeme and of the other blue, c Another berg shone li dew, the water strei little rills and falls, gl glass. Veins of gunp hre, crossed the ma

Fearfully appalling icebergs on their fi wonder at the terr among the early nav seas. In the expedit Danish auspices, for I learn that the lords of that country, and passed the shore, the in with "mighty liss huge mountains of lo ful noise," and on lo

# VICTORIA HYPHOSPHITES

out of the Numberless Testimony to the great efficacy of

St. THOMAS, ONT.,  
May 23, 1874.

Toronto, I send you another gross of VICTORIA HYPHOSPHITES by first train. It gives me much pleasure to know that this is an invaluable remedy in my own family, and that it has exceeded my expectations. I can say that it is superior to any other

Wm. E. SMITH, M.D.  
has more fully described on all the leading Chemists and Druggists.  
Price \$1 per bottle.

## Victoria Hypphosphites

## IC LINITMENT.

Preparation - the King for the quick Relief of PAIN. Linitment is required for Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Stiffness in the Limbs, Bruises, Numbness, &c., &c.

It has fully demonstrated its superiority for Rheumatism, and is recommended - hence its popularity - by which it relieves the most distressing cases of "ELECTRIC." All who have tried it will be convinced of its propriety and its superiority over all other Linitments. It is a preparation where a Linitment is required to the part affected. It is applied by the hand, and will be found to be a most efficacious preparation for the relief of the VICTORIA HYPHOSPHITES should be kept in every household. Sold by every Druggist.

THE ELECTRIC LINITMENT is the Manufacturers' Trade Mark stamped on the Label.

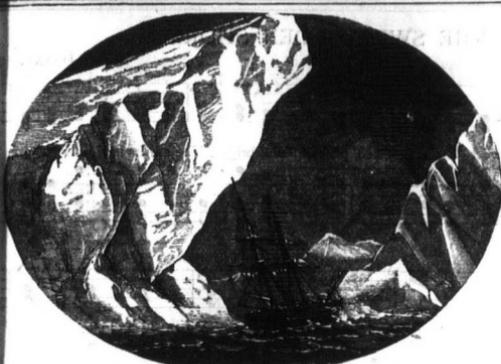
## ARBOLATED Glycerine Jelly

DRUGGISTS' FAVORITE  
for the relief of  
Headache, Stomach  
Pain, Colic, and  
all other ailments of  
the Digestive System.  
Sold by all Druggists.

Purity, and  
Efficacy.

Toronto, Jan. 25, 1872.  
I have carefully examined your  
Glycerine Jelly,  
and find it to be a  
most valuable  
preparation.

M.C.P. & S. ONT.  
M.B. M.C.P. & S. ONT.  
M.C.P. & S. ONT.



ICEBERGS OFF THE COAST OF NEW-FOUNDLAND.

Among the most imposing and grand of the many wonders of the ocean world, are the fixed and floating icebergs, the "palaces of nature," which assume extraordinary and fantastic shapes, and more than realize the most sublime conceptions of the imagination. "Well, indeed," observes Snow in his "Journal of the Arctic Seas," "my mind become awe-struck and the heart almost cease to beat as the lips exclaim, 'Wonderful Thou art in all Thy works! Heaven and earth are full of the majesty of Thy glory!' on beholding these mighty and surpassing works of the great Creator. East and west, and north and south, the Arctic regions present a picture of grandeur and magnificence nowhere to be equalled - great beyond conception - impossible to be truly portrayed."

These icebergs are described by Arctic navigators as mimicking every style of architecture on earth; cathedrals with pillars, arches, portals and towering pinnacles, overhanging cliffs, the ruins of a marble city, palaces, pyramids, and obelisks; castles with towers, walls, bastions, fortifications, and bridges; a fleet of colossal men-of-war under full sail; trees, animals, and human beings; one is described as an enormous balloon lying on its side in a collapsed state. A number of icebergs seen at the distance of a few miles presented the appearance of a mountainous country, deceiving the eyes of experienced mariners.

The Rev. Mr. Noble thus describes the strange and sudden transformations and the changing tints of icebergs. "One resembled, at first, a cluster of Chinese buildings, then a Gothic cathedral of the early style. It was curious to see how all that mimicry of a grand religious pile was soon to change to another like the Coliseum, its vast interior now a delicate blue, and then a greenish white. It was only necessary to run on half a mile to find this icy theatre split asunder. An age of ruin seemed to have passed over it, leaving only to the view inner cliffs, one a glistening white, and the other blue, soft and airy as the July heavens." Another berg shone like polished silver, dripping with dew, the water streaming down in all directions in little rills and falls, glistening in the light like molten glass. Veins of gun-like transparency, blue as sapphire, crossed the mass.

Fearfully appalling are the dangers arising from these icebergs on their floating voyages, and we cannot wonder at the terror excited by their appearance among the early navigators among these ice-bound seas. In the expedition of Captain James Hall, under Danish auspices, for exploring Greenland, in 1846, we learn that the sailors were in sight of the south point of that country, and, to avoid the ice which encompassed the shore, they stood to the westward, and fell in with "mighty islands of ice, being very high, like huge mountains of ice, making a hideous and wonderful noise," and on one of them was observed "a huge

rockstone of the weight of three hundred pounds or thereabouts." Finding nothing but ice and fog from the 1st to the 10th of June, the "Lion's" people hailed the admiral, "calling very fearfully, and desiring the pilot to alter his course, and return homeward."

The alarm spread to the admiral's ship, and they had determined to put about had not Cunningham (the captain) protested he would stand by the admiral "as long as his blood was warm, for the good of the King's majesty." This pacified the seamen for a moment, but the next floating island of ice renewed the terrors of those on board the "Lion," who, having

fired a piece of ordnance, stood away to the southward.



THE STRENGTH OF THE WHALE.

As an instance of the mighty strength of the *Leviathan of the Deep*, a better example cannot be brought forward than a narrative of the loss of the "Essex," Captain Pollard, in the Pacific Ocean. A number of sperm whales being signalled by the look-out, three boats were manned and sent in pursuit. The mate's boat was struck by one of them, and he was obliged to return to the ship to repair the damage. While he was thus engaged a sperm whale, thought to be about eighty-five feet long, broke water about twenty yards from the ship on the weather-bow. He was going at the rate of about three knots an hour, and the ship at nearly the same rate, when he struck the bows of the vessel just forward of her cabin. At the shock, produced by the collision of two such mighty masses of matter in motion, the ship shook like a leaf. The whale passed under the ship, grazing her keel, and then appeared at about the distance of a ship's length, lashing the sea with fins and tail, as if suffering intense agony. He was evidently hurt by the collision, and greatly enraged. In a few minutes he seemed to recover himself, and started with great speed directly across the vessel's course to windward. Meanwhile the hands on board discovered the ship to be gradually settling down at the bow, and the pumps were instantly rigged. While working at them, one of the men cried out, "God have mercy! here he comes again!"

The whale had turned about one hundred yards from the ship, and was making for her with double his former speed, his pathway white with foam. Rushing head on, he struck her again at the bow, and the tremendous blow stove her in. The whale died under again and disappeared, and the ship went down in ten minutes from the first collision.

The crew took to their boats as the vessel was sinking, and after fearful hardships and sufferings, the survivors of this catastrophe reached the low island called Dutchman's hat, a most desolate and uninhabited island, dreary as it was, three of the men chose to remain. The poor fellows were never afterwards heard of. Out of a crew of twenty, only five remained to tell the story of the whale's victory.

THE SWEET EDEN SHORE.

W. H. DOANE.

1. On the sweet E-den shore so peace-ful and bright, The spirits made perfect are

dwelling in light, Their white wings are wafting them gent-ly a -long, Through

CHORUS.

beau-ti-ful re-gions of glory and song. On the sweet E-den shore, so

On the sweet . . . . Eden shore,

peace-ful and bright, On the sweet E-den shore, the home of the blest, With

On the sweet . . . . Eden shore,

friends gone before, We'll tar-ry and rest, tar-ry and rest, Tarry and rest on the shore.

2. O, blessed to rise when life's pangs are o'er,  
To mount up to heaven and dwell evermore,  
To never grow weary and never know care,  
In those beautiful regions so blooming and fair.—Chorus.
3. On the sweet Eden shore, the home of the blest,  
With friends gone before soon we'll tarry and rest,  
Content there with Jesus our Saviour to stay,  
We'll delight in the pleasures that never decay.—Chorus.

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LITERARY MEETING every  
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W. H. DOANE.

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Chorus.

Chorus.

**SAINT JOHN**  
**YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION**  
*CHARLOTTE STREET,*  
**SAINT JOHN, N. B.**

**BUILDING OPEN DAILY,**

From 8 o'clock a. m., to 10 o'clock p. m.

**Strangers are Cordially Invited to Visit Rooms.**

LITERARY ENTERTAINMENTS every Tuesday Evening. PRAYER MEETING every Thursday Evening, both commencing at 8 o'clock. Bible Class for young men every Saturday night at 9 o'clock. Public Prayer Meeting every Sabbath Evening at 7:45.

Members Tickets \$2.00, Gymnasium and Baths extra, any information regarding which may be obtained from the Curator at building, or from any of the Committee.

**JOSHUA CLAWSON, Esq.,**  
 Corresponding Secretary.

**W. WELSH, Esq.,**  
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AND

**GENERAL JOB PRINTING,**

Paper Ruling, Blank Book making, &c., executed promptly, and at the lowest possible prices.

**WILLIS & MOTT, Proprietors.**

THE LAD

And now, to issue  
No pathway meets  
Unless he climb, w  
A far projecting p  
The broom's tough  
The hazel saplings  
And thus an airy l  
Where, gleaming  
One burnish'd shee  
Loch Katrina lay b  
In all her length fi  
With promontory,  
And islands that, t  
Floated amid the l  
And mountains, th  
To sentinel encha  
High on the south  
Down on the lake  
Craig, knolls and  
The fragments of  
A wildering forest  
His ruin'd sides an  
While on the north  
Ben-an heaved hig

From the steep pr  
The stranger, rapt  
And, "What a sce  
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On this bold brow,  
In that soft vale, a  
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THE LADY OF THE LAKE.

And now, to issue from the glen,  
 No pathway meets the wanderer's ken,  
 Unless he climb, with footing nice,  
 A far projecting precipice.  
 The broom's tough roots his ladder made,  
 The hazel saplings lent their aid;  
 And thus an airy point he won,  
 Where, gleaming with the setting sun,  
 One burnish'd sheet of living gold,  
 Loch Katrine lay beneath him roll'd,  
 In all her length far winding lay,  
 With promontory, creek, and bay,  
 And islands that, empurpled bright,  
 Floated amid the livelier light,  
 And mountains, that like giants stand,  
 To sentinel enchanted land.  
 High on the south, huge Benvenue  
 Down on the lake in masses threw  
 Crags, knolls and mounds, confusedly hurli'd,  
 The fragments of an earlier world;  
 A wildering forest feather'd o'er  
 His ruin'd sides and summit hoar,  
 While on the north, through middle air,  
 Ben-an-heaved high his forehead bare.

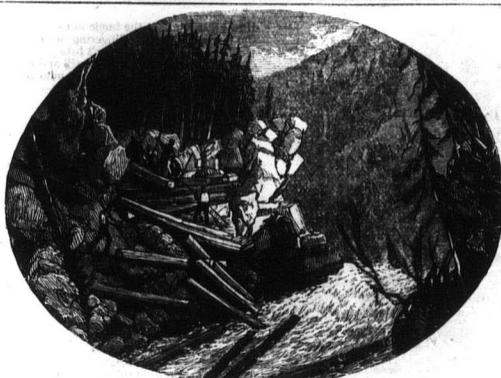
From the steep promontory gazed  
 The stranger, raptur'd and amazed.  
 And, "What a scene were here," he cried,  
 "For princely pomp, or churchman's pride!  
 In that bold brow, a lordly tower;  
 In that soft vale, a lady's bower;  
 On yonder meadow, far away,  
 The turrets of a cloister grey;"

How blithely might the bugle-horn  
 Chide, on the lake, the lingering morn!  
 How sweet, at eve, the lover's lute  
 Chime, when the groves were still and mute!  
 And, when the midnight moon should lave  
 Her forehead in the silver wave,  
 How solemn on the ear would come  
 The holy minster's distant hum,  
 While the deep earl's commanding tone  
 Should wake, in yonder islet lone,  
 A sainted hermit from his cell,  
 To drop a bead with every knell—  
 And bugle, lute, and bell, and all,  
 Should each bewilder'd stranger call  
 To friendly feast, and lighted hall."

But scarce again his horn he wound,  
 When lo! forth starting at the sound,  
 From underneath an aged oak,  
 That slanted from the inlet rock,  
 A damsel glider of its way,  
 A little skiff shot to the bay,  
 That round the promontory steep  
 Led its deep line in graceful sweep,  
 Eddying in almost viewless wave,  
 The weeping willow-twig to lave,  
 And kiss, with whispering sound and show,  
 The beach of pebbles bright as snow.  
 The boat had touch'd this silver strand,  
 Just as the Hunter left his stand,  
 And stood conceal'd amid the brake,  
 To view this Lady of the Lake.  
 The maiden paused, as if again  
 She thought to catch the distant strain.  
 With head up-raised, and look intent,  
 And eye and ear attentive bent,  
 And locks flung back, and lips apart,  
 Like monument of Grecian art,  
 In listening mood, she seem'd to stand,  
 Like guardian Naiad of the strand.

And ne'er did Grecian chisel trace  
 A Nymph, a Naiad, or a Grace,  
 Of finer form, or lovelier face!  
 What though the sun, with ardent frown,  
 Had slightly tinged her cheek with brown,  
 The sportive toil, which, short and light,  
 Had dyed her glowing hue so bright,  
 Served too in haster swell to show  
 Short glimpses of a breast of snow:  
 What though no rule of courtly grace  
 To measured mood had train'd her pace,—  
 A foot more light, a step more true,  
 Ne'er from the heath-flower dashed the dew;  
 E'en the slight harebell raised its head,  
 Elastic from her airy tread:  
 What though upon her speech there hung  
 The accents of the mountain tongue,—  
 Those silver sounds, so soft, so dear,  
 The listener held his breath to hear!

A Chieftain's daughter seem'd the maid;  
 Her satin smood, her silken plaid,  
 Her golden brooch, such birth betray'd.  
 And seldom was a smood amid  
 Such wild luxuriant ringlets hid,  
 Whose glossy black to shame might bring  
 The plumage of the raven's wing;  
 And seldom o'er a breast so fair,  
 Mantled a plaid with modest care,  
 And never brooch the folds combined  
 Above a heart more good and kind.  
 Her kindness and her worth to spy,  
 You need but gaze on Ellen's eye;  
 Not Katrine, in her mirror blue,  
 Gives back the shaggy banks more true,  
 Than every free-born glance confess'd  
 The guileless movements of her breast;  
 Whether joy danced in her dark eye,  
 Or woe or pity claim'd a sigh,  
 Or filial love was glowing there,  
 Or meek devotion pour'd a prayer,  
 Or tale of injury call'd forth  
 The indignant spirit of the North.  
 One only passion unreveal'd,  
 With maiden pride the maid conceal'd,  
 Yet not less purely felt the flame;—  
 O need I tell that passion's name!



### LUMBERING ON THE OTTAWA.

The lumber trade is carried on to a greater or less extent on almost all the American rivers; but on the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence it affords employment to a vast number of persons. The chief raftsmen, under whose directions the timber expeditions are conducted, are generally persons of great intelligence, and often of considerable wealth. Sometimes these men, for the purpose of obtaining wood, purchase a piece of land, which they sell after it has been cleared, but more frequently they purchase only the timber from the proprietors of the land on which it grows. The chief raftsman, and his detachment of workmen, repair to the forest about the month of November, and are occupied during the whole of the winter months in felling trees, dressing them into logs, and dragging them by teams of oxen to the nearest stream, over the hardened snow, with which the country is then covered. They live during this period in logs. Throughout the whole of the newly-cleared districts of America, indeed, the houses are built of rough logs, which are arranged so as to form the four sides of the hut, and their ends are half-checked into each other, in such a manner as to allow of their coming into contact nearly, throughout their whole length, and the small interstices which remain are filled up with clay. About the month of May, when the ice leaves the rivers, the logs of timber that have been prepared, and hauled down during the winter, are launched into the numerous small streams in the neighborhood of which they have been cut, and are floated down to the larger rivers, where their progress is stopped by what is called a "boom." The boom consists of a line of logs, extending across the whole breadth of the river. These are connected by iron links, and attached to stone piers built at suitable distance in the bed of the stream.

The boom is erected for the purpose of stopping the downward progress of the wood, which must remain within it till all the timber has left the forest. After this every raftsman searches out his own timber, which he recognizes by the mark he puts on it, and, having formed it into a raft, floats it down the river to its destination. The boom is generally owned by private individuals, who levy a toll on all the wood collected by it. The toll on the Penobscot River is at the rate of three per cent. on the value of the timber.

The rafts into which the timber is formed, previous to being floated down the large rivers, are strongly put together. They are furnished with masts and sails, and are steered by means of long oars, which project in front as well as behind them. Wooden houses are built for them for the accommodation of the crew and their families. I have counted upwards of thirty persons working the steering oars of a raft on the St. Lawrence; from this some idea may be formed of the number of their inhabitants.

The most hazardous part of the lumberer's business

The safest size of a raft, he said, was from 40,000 to 50,000 square feet surface; and when of that size the raft requires about five men to manage them. Some are made, however, which have an area of no less than 300,000 square feet. These unwieldy craft are brought to Quebec in great numbers from distances varying from one to twelve hundred miles; and it often happens that six months are occupied in making the passage. They are broken up at Quebec, where the timber is cut up for exportation, into planks, deals and battens, at the numerous saw-mills with which the banks of the St. Lawrence are studded for many miles in the neighborhood of the town. Sometimes the timber is shipped in the form of logs. The timber-rafts of the Rhine are, perhaps, the only ones in Europe that can be compared to those of the American rivers; but none of those which I have seen on the Rhine are nearly so large as those on the St. Lawrence, although some of them were worked by a greater number of hands, a precaution rendered necessary, perhaps, by the more intricate navigation of the river. The principal woods exported from the St. Lawrence are white oak, white pine, red pine, elm, and white ash.



THE SPHINX.

This term, derived from the Greek, is applied to certain symbolical forms of Egyptian origin, having the body of a lion, a human head, and two wings attached to the sides. These have been found in great numbers, and of great light, principally in Upper Egypt. They are supposed to have been erected to the memories of the Egyptian Kings. The most remarkable of these is the great Sphinx at Gizeh, a colossal form, hewn out of the natural rock, and lying 300 feet east of the second pyramid. It is sculptured out of a spur of the rock itself, and measures 172 feet 6 inches long, by 56 feet high. Immediately in front of the breast was found a small chapel, formed of three tablets, on which the Sphinx was dedicated to Hamar, &c., the Sun on the Horizon. Votive inscriptions of the Roman period, some as late as the 3rd century, were discovered on the walls and constructions. To the south of the Sphinx was found a *dromed*, which led to a temple built of huge blocks of alabaster and red granite. While the beauty and grandeur of the Great Sphinx have often attracted the admiration of travellers, its age has always remained a subject of doubt. Latest discoveries place it as contemporary with the pyramids.

is that of bringing rafts of wood down the large rivers. It is managed with great skill, they are apt to go to pieces in ascending the rapids, and it not infrequently happens that the whole labor of one or two years, is in this lost in a moment. An old raftsman with whom I had some conversation on board one of the steamers on the St. Lawrence informed me that some of the rafts brought down that river cost more than 15,000 or 20,000 dollars worth of timber, and that on one occasion, to 12,500 dollars by one raft, which grounded in descending the rapid, and broke up

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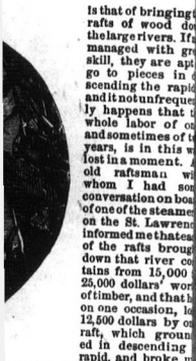
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is that of bringing rafts of wood down the large rivers. If managed with great skill, they are split up into pieces in ascending the rapid and in not infrequently happens that the labor of one and sometimes of two years, is in this way lost in a moment. An old raftman with whom I had some conversation on board one of the steamers on the St. Lawrence informed me that of the rafts brought down that river cost from 15,000 to 25,000 dollars worth of timber, and that on one occasion, 12,500 dollars worth of raft, which ground to pieces in descending the rapid, and broke up, he said, was from 40,000 dollars worth of timber; and when of that size the men to manage them. Some of them have an area of no less than 100 acres. These unwieldy craft are brought down from distances varying from 100 to 200 miles, and it often happens that men are occupied in making the passage up at Quebec, where the timber is floated into planks, deals and saw-mills with which the business is attended for many miles of the town. Sometimes the timber is in the form of logs. The timber-rafts, perhaps, the only ones in Europe to those of the American rivers which I have seen on the Rhine were on the St. Lawrence, although worked by a greater number of men. The necessary, perhaps, by the navigation of the river. The principal rafts from the St. Lawrence are white pine, elm, and white ash.



**SPHINX.**  
The Greek. It is applied to certain symbols, having the body of a lion, a human face, and wings. These have been found in Egypt, and brought to light, and supposed to have been erected to honor the king. The most remarkable of these is at Gizeh, a colossal form, hewn out of the rock itself, and measures 24 feet high. Immediately in front of the sphinx, formed of three tablets, on which are inscribed the names of the pharaohs of the Roman period. In 1793, were discovered on the wall of the rock itself, and in 1817, a large block of alabaster and red granite, and the head of the Great Sphinx. Travellers, its age has been estimated. Latest discoveries place it at 4000 years old.

# Fashionable Livery Stable

—†—

Nothing better can be said in praise of an establishment in these latter days than that it is fashionable. This is equally true, whether applied to a summer resort, a dry goods establishment, a tailor shop, a theatre, hotel, or Livery Stable. Lovers of that noble animal for which a kingdom was once cheerfully offered, are never better pleased than when examining and contemplating the provisions which are made for the health, care and comfort of the favorite steed, and what a first-class hotel is to the public, so is a well appointed LIVERY AND BOARDING STABLE to the owners and lovers of horses.

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OF

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  4. It furnishes Insurance at its exact cost. The entire surplus earnings, over the cost of insurance are returned to its members.
  5. It maintains a reserve at four per cent. This is the highest reserve known to American experience, and furnishes the most ample security for the payment of all claims as they fall due.
  6. Its dividends are made annually, upon the contribution plan, commencing two years from the date of policy.
  7. Its present average dividends are exceeded by those of no Company in the Country.
  8. Every Policy is Non-forfeiting. There is a statement in every Policy showing how to preserve it from forfeiture.
  9. It includes every improvement that can, with safety, be adopted.
  10. It has in force over Thirty-Five Thousand Policies.
  11. Its surplus is larger than that of any other life Company in proportion to its premium receipts.
  12. Its premium rates are as low as safety will permit.
  13. Its funds are invested at high rates of interest, and on the best of securities, and never has a Dollar of Principal or Interest been lost on any of its loans.
  14. Its Interest receipts, alone, have exceeded its entire death losses.
  15. Its ratio of death losses to mean amount insured, has been lower the past ten years than that of any other of the ten largest life Companies.
  16. Its mortgage investments show \$3.83 security for every dollar loaned.
- The Northwestern is now represented in all the States and Territories from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and has become a home Institution in the Dominion, having a business here. Many warm friends and Policy Holders having deposited in Canada \$100,000.00 for the special benefit of Dominion Policy Holders. Good honest working Agents, willing to solicit for the Northwestern, will find employment through the General Agent at St. John.

EDWARD H. DUNN,

General Agent, St. John, N. B.



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Put up in Tin

—S.H.A



## PULLING HARD AGAINST THE STREAM.

*Moderato.*

CLIFTON.



1. Many a bright good-hearted fel-low, Many a no-ble mind-ed man,  
 2. If the wind is in your fa-vour, And you've weather'd ev'-ry squall,  
 3. Don't give way to fool-ish sor-row, Let this keep you in good cheer,



Finds him-self in wa-ter shal-low, Then as-sist him if you can,  
 Think of those who luck-less la-bour, Nev-er get fair winds at all,  
 Bright-er days may come to-mor-row, If you try and per-se-vere,



Some succeed at ev'-ry turn-ing, Fortune fa-vours ev'-ry scheme,  
 Work-ing hard, con-tent-ed, will-ing, Struggling thro' life's o-cean wide,  
 Dark-est nights will have a morn-ing, Tho' the sky be o-ver-cast,

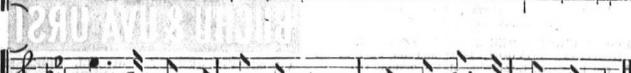


Others, too, though more deserving, Have to pull a-against the stream. So then  
 Not a friend and not a shilling, Pull-ing hard a-against the tide. So then  
 Longest lanes must have a turn-ing, And the tide will turn at last. So then

**CHORUS.**



Do your best for one an- other, Mak-ing life a plea-sant dream,



Help a worn and wea-ry bro-ther, Pull-ing hard a-against the stream.



**ME**

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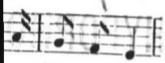
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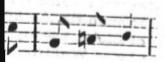
DREAM,  
CLIFTON.



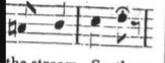
ble mind-ed man,  
ther'd ev'-ry squall,  
you in good cheer,



him if you can,  
fair winds at all,  
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the stream. So then  
he tide. So then  
at last. So then



plea - sant dream,



gainst the stream.



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### THE DEAR

Full knee-deep  
And the winter  
Toll ye the che  
And tread soft  
For the old ye  
Old year  
You can  
You live  
Old year

He lieth still :  
He will not see  
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Such joy  
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He froth'd his t  
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THE DEATH OF THE OLD YEAR.

Full knee-deep lies the winter snow,  
And the winter winds are wearily sighing  
Toll ye the church-bell sad and slow,  
And tread softly and speak low,  
For the old year lies a-dying.  
Old year, you must not die :  
You came to us so readily,  
You lived with us so steadily,  
Old year, you shall not die.

He lieth still : he doth not move :  
He will not see the dawn of day.  
He hath no other life above,  
He gave me a friend, and a true true-love,  
And the New-year will take 'em away.  
Old year, you must not go :  
So long as you have been with us,  
Such joy as you have seen with us,  
Old year, you shall not go.

He froth'd his bumpers to the brim ;  
A jollier year we shall not see.  
But tho' his eyes are waxing dim,  
And tho' his foes speak ill of him,  
He was a friend to me.  
Old year, you shall not die :  
We did so laugh and cry with you,  
I've half a mind to die with you,  
Old year, if you must die.

He was full of joke and jest,  
But all his merry quips are o'er.

To see him die, across the waste  
His son and heir doth ride post-haste,  
But he'll be dead before.  
Every one for his own.  
The night is starry and cold, my friend,  
And the New-year blithe and bold, my  
friend,  
Comes up to take his own.

How hard he breathes ! over the snow  
I heard just now the crowing cock.  
The shadows flicker to and fro :  
The cricket chirps : the light burns low :  
'Tis nearly twelve o'clock.  
Shake hands, before you die.  
Old year, we'll dearly rue for you ;  
What is it we can do for you ?  
Speak out before you die.

His face is growing sharp and thin.  
Alack ! our friend is gone.  
Close up his eyes : tie up his chin :  
Step from the corpse, and let him in  
That standeth there alone,  
And waiteth at the door.  
There's a new foot on the floor, my  
friend,  
And a new face at the door, my friend,  
A new face at the door.

Alfred Tennyson.

WOODS IN WINTER.

When winter winds are piercing chill,  
And through the white-thorn blows the  
gale,  
With solemn feet I tread the hill,  
That overbrows the lonely vale.

O'er the bare upland, and away  
Through the long reach of desert woods,  
The embracing sunbeams chasterly play,  
And gladden these deep solitudes.

On the gray maple's crusted bark,  
Its tender shoots the hoar-frost nips ;  
Whilst in the frozen fountain—hark !—  
His piercing beak the bittern dips.

Where, twisted round the barren oak,  
The summer vine in beauty clung,  
And summer winds the stillness broke,—  
The crystal icicle is hung.

Where, from their frozen urns, mute springs  
Pour out their river's gradual tide,  
Shrilly the skater's iron rings,  
And voices fill the woodland side.

Alas ! how changed from the fair scene,  
When birds sang out their mellow lay ;  
And winds were soft, and woods were green,  
And the song ceased not with the day !

But still wild music is abroad,  
Pale, desert woods, within your crowd :  
And gather'd winds, in hoarse accord,  
Amid the vocal reeds pipe loud.

Chill airs, and wintry winds, my ear  
Has grown familiar with your song ;  
I hear it in the opening year—  
I listen, and it cheers me long.



RAY OF NAPLES AND VESUVIUS.

Vesuvius is one of the largest and most active volcanoes in the world. It has been burning and smoking, and committing devastations on the surrounding country for at least two thousand years, and probably for many centuries before. Situated within a few miles of the sea, its ravages have extended across the intermediate space, laying waste vineyards and fields, and destroying the villages and cities which lie in the course of its eruptions.

The earliest eruption of Vesuvius on record and one of the most fatal, took place in the year 79 of the Christian era, being the first year of the reign of the Emperor Titus. All the southern part of Italy was alarmed by its violence; and Campania, as the adjoining district is called, was devastated to a great distance.—On this occasion the cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii were overwhelmed and lost, and the greater part of their inhabitants killed.

So extensive and thick was the cloud of smoke and ashes which filled the atmosphere, that it was visible in Africa and Syria, and at Rome turned the light of day into the darkness of night, to the consternation of the inhabitants.

In June, 1794, an exceedingly violent eruption occurred, and overwhelmed the town of Torre del Greco. This eruption was vividly described by Sir William Hamilton in a letter to Sir Joseph Banks, and from this source we draw the following particulars. Early in June, the walls of Torre del Greco and its neighborhood began to dry up, a usual signal of an approaching eruption, and the shock of an earthquake was felt at Naples and for many miles around. On the night of the 10th, after another shock, Vesuvius sent forth clouds of black smoke, and with a loud noise there issued from its sides streams of red-hot lava, which poured down the flanks of the mountain. "It is impossible," says Sir William, "for any description to give an idea of this fiery scene, or of the horrid noises that attended this great operation of nature. It resembled the loudest thunder, accompanied by a continued hollow murmur, like that of the roaring of the ocean during a violent storm; and added to these sounds was another blowing noise, like that of the going up of a large flight of sky-rockets. The frequent falling of the huge stones and scoriae, which were thrown up to an incredible height from some of the new mouths, and one of which, having been since measured, was ten feet high and thirty-five in circumference, contributed undoubtedly to the concussion of the earth and air, which kept all the houses at Naples for several hours in a constant tremor, every door and window shaking and rattling incessantly, and the bells ringing. This was an awful moment! The sky, from a bright full moon and starlight, began to be obscured; the moon had presently the appearance of being in an eclipse, and soon after was totally lost in obscurity. The murmur of the prayers and lamentations of a numerous populace, forming various processions, and parading the streets, added likewise to the horror.

"The lava ran but slowly at Torre del Greco after it had reached the sea; and on the 17th of June, in the morning, when I went in my boat to visit that unfortunate town, its course was stopped, excepting that at times a little rivulet of liquid fire issued from under the smoking scoriae into the sea, and caused a hissing noise and a white vapour smoke; at other times a quantity of large scoriae was pushed off the surface of the body of the lava into the sea, discovering that it was red-hot under that surface; and even to this day the centre of the thickest part of the lava that covers the town retains its red heat. I observed that the sea-water was boiling as in a caldron where it washed the foot of a new-formed promontory, and although I was at least

a hundred yards from it, observing that the sea smoked near my boat, I put my hand into the water, which was literally scalded; and by this time my boatman observed that the pitch from the bottom of the boat was melting fast, and floating on the surface of the sea, and that the boat began to leak; we therefore retired hastily from this spot, and landed at some distance from the hot lava."



GRACE DARLING.

A name famous in the annals of heroism, was the daughter of William Darling, lighthouse-keeper on Longstone, one of the Faroe Islands off the Coast of Northumberland. On the morning of the 7th Sept. 1838, the *Forfarshire*, which, with 68 persons on board, had been wrecked among the Faroe Islands, was seen by Darling, about a mile from the lighthouse, lying broken on the rocks. So fearfully had the waves beaten against the rock, that the boatmen refused to push off, and Darling himself shrank from the peril. Not so his heroic daughter. At her solicitation he yielded; and, the mother helping to launch the boat, the father and daughter each took an oar; and so they rowed this fearful mile, at each instant in danger of being swamped by the waves. By wonderful strength and skill, they brought their boat to the sufferers, rescued them, and bore them in safety to Longstone. Such an undertaking, so daring in itself, and so successfully carried out, filled every one with the warmest admiration. The lighthouse of Longstone, no longer solitary and peaceful, was visited by the many and great. Presents, testimonials and money were heaped at the feet of the heroine. But the noble girl who prompted the generous action did not long survive. She died of consumption, after a year's illness, on the 20th October, 1842.

"The lava ran but slowly at Torre del Greco after it had reached the sea; and on the 17th of June, in the morning, when I went in my boat to visit that unfortunate town, its course was stopped, excepting that at times a little rivulet of liquid fire issued from under the smoking scoriae into the sea, and caused a hissing noise and a white vapour smoke; at other times a quantity of large scoriae was pushed off the surface of the body of the lava into the sea, discovering that it was red-hot under that surface; and even to this day the centre of the thickest part of the lava that covers the town retains its red heat. I observed that the sea-water was boiling as in a caldron where it washed the foot of a new-formed promontory and although I was at least 1000 yds. from it, observing that the sea smoked my hand into the water, which was boiling, and by this time my boatmen were in a great deal of distress, and the boat began to leak: we therefore left this spot, and landed at some distance from the lava."



**THE DARLING,**  
 the annals of heroism, was in Darling, lighthouse-keeper on the Faroe Islands off the Coast of Norway, on the morning of the 7th Sept. 1851, which, with 63 persons on board, among the Faroe Islands, was seen sailing from the lighthouse, lying on the surface of the sea. So fearfully had the waves, that the boatmen refused to venture, and the vessel herself shrank from the peril. At her solicitation he helped to launch the boat, and each took an oar; and so they were, at each instant in danger of being dashed to pieces by the waves. By wonderful strength of mind they kept their boat to the sufferers, and were then in safety to Longstone, so daring in itself, and so successful every one with the warmest welcome of Longstone, no longer was visited by the many and noble and money were heaped in. But the noble girl who in action did not long survive, after a year's illness, on the

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 JOHN, N. B.

HOME OF THE SOUL.

PHILIP PHILLIPS.

Moderate and affettuoso.

1. I will sing you a song of that beau - ti - ful land. The  
 far a - way home of the soul, Where no storms ev - er  
 beat on that glit - ter - ing strand, While the years of e - ter - ni - ty  
 roll, roll. While the years of e - ter - ni - ty roll, roll.

2. Fine. Dal Segno.

2. O, that home of the soul, in my visions and dreams,  
 Its bright jasper walls I can see,  
 Till I fancy but thinly the veil intervenes  
 Between the fair city and me.
3. There the great tree of life in its beauty doth grow,  
 And the river of life floweth by,  
 For no death ever enters that city, you know,  
 And nothing that maketh a lie.
4. That unchangeable home is for you and for me,  
 Where Jesus of Nazareth stands;  
 The King of all kingdoms for ever is He,  
 And He holdeth our crowns in His hands.
5. O how sweet it will be in that beautiful land,  
 So free from all-sorrow and pain!  
 With songs on our lips and with harps in our hands,  
 To meet one another again.

# CARBOLIC ACID.

ITS PROPERTIES AND USES.

CARBOLIC ACID acts powerfully as an *antisepctic* and *disinfecting* Agent. It operates with wonderful efficiency in preventing putrefaction, which it *entirely suppresses*, and offensive matter consequently ceases to smell, because it ceases to putrefy; whereas it is only by the constant presence of other disinfectants that noxious odor is prevented, while the *putrefaction goes on unchecked*.

At the Morgue, in Paris, a solution containing one-twentieth of one per cent. of carbolic acid sprinkled over the bodies arrested putrefaction even during the heat of Summer. Chlorine had previously proved ineffectual to disinfect the atmosphere of the deadhouse.

The *Wiener Medical Wochenschrift* states that Dr. A. Loeffler, of Stockenau, has treated successfully more than forty cases of small-pox by the external copious application of a solution of carbolic acid. The acid was also diffused through the atmosphere of the sick rooms, and unvaccinated children inhabiting the same rooms generally escaped the disease.

The use of Carbolic Acid as a disinfectant and Curative Agent in small-pox, and other contagious diseases, should be *universally known*. Dr. Burgess, of San Francisco, says in the *Boston Journal of Chemistry*, "In the late fearful epidemic of Small Pox I have tested the disinfectant and prophylactic power of Carbolic Acid in a way that leaves no doubt in my mind of its superior merit. Indeed, during the latter part of the course of the epidemic, I trusted to it exclusively. In thirty-six instances of the exclusive use THE SPREAD IS BUT ONE, and that was in a family of very filthy habits, where cleanliness and proper nursing were unattainable."

As a cleanser and purifier, this valuable drug has been remarkably distinguished. It has been used with marked success by the keepers of livery stables, and those who have cattle subject to infectious diseases. Many reports of such cases have been given, showing its disinfecting power; and it is believed that the use of Carbolic Acid proved effectual in limiting the prevalence of the EPIDEMIC CATTLE DISEASE, which was so destructive in Europe. It is, however, as a dressing in some loathsome skin diseases, and as a wash for running sores, carbuncles, and boils, that the efficacy of this article is particularly distinguished; and where it has been once tried, in any of this kind of complaints, its use will never be willingly relinquished.

Carbolic Acid is now put up in a great variety of forms. A finely perfumed Glycerine Jelly containing a per centage of acid, has become a great favorite for Sore Lips, Chapped Hands, and for removing Freckles, &c. See page 17, where such Jelly is more fully described.

Carbolic Salve has proved to be one of the best healing compounds ever discovered, for Cuts, Sores, or Wounds of any description. For fuller mention of this see page 15.

A powder is also prepared with the Acid, for disinfecting sick rooms, outbuildings, &c., and for this is invaluable; while Carbolic Soap is largely used in Hospitals, and in private families is gradually superseding the ordinary toilet soaps; it being a preventive as well as a curative agent.



# VICTORIA HYPOPHOSPHITE

The only Syrup prepared from the Formula Original Discoverer of the wonderful efficacy of medicine; and on analysis, certified as being, "Chemically Pure."

"Laboratory, University College, Toronto, 4th Dec., 1881."

"VICTORIA CHEMICAL Co., Toronto. 'Gentlemen,—I have examined the articles em- the 'Syrup of Hypophosphites.'—The several phosphites mentioned are chemically pure, and Syrup is quite free from any impurity. 'Your 'Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites undoubtedly prove a very valuable medicine.

"HENRY H. CROFT, 'Professor of Chemistry,

See page 17 for a fuller report of this medicine. It is for sale by Druggists everywhere; price \$1 bottle. Full directions on the inside wrapper of bottle.

N. B.—Be sure you ask for and obtain the Victoria Hypophosphites.

# VICTORIA ELECTRIC LINIMENT

"THE KING OF ALL LINIMENTS."

For the speedy and effective Cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Lumbago, aches, Wandering Pains, Stiffness in Lambs or joints, Sprains, Bruises, Numbness, Swellings, Headache, Earache, Toothache, &c.

"A bottle of this Liniment should be on hand every household."

Price 25 cents per bottle. Full directions Sold by all Druggists.

See that you get the Electric Liniment (O), and that the name Victoria, with the head, is on the Label.

# VICTORIA-CARBOLIC DISINFECTANT

This DISINFECTANT is a sure preventive of Typhus and Typhoid Fevers, Cholera, Small-pox, and all other infectious Diseases.

It will prevent Contagion in Cattle

It is also invaluable for Disinfecting Water Closets, Drains, Cesspools, Stables, Slaughter Houses, Piggies, Manure Heaps, Outhouses, Fowl Cellars, and Cages, &c., and for destroying miasmata from whatever cause arising.

Selected by her Majesty's Commissioners most efficient Disinfectant. See Report.

Recommended by the leading Sanitary Medical Authorities.

Price 25 cents per Tin. Sold by all Druggists.



WOOLLEN HALL

31 KING STREET,

JAMES McNICHOL & SON  
CLOTHIERS

AND DEALERS IN

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

*JAMES NOTMAN,*

**Photographer,**

St. John, N. B.

AFRICA

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AFRICAN VEGETATION.

SKETCH OF LIVINGSTONE'S LIFE.

David Livingstone was born at Blantyre, near Glasgow in 1813, of humble parents, whose simple piety and worth were however noticeable even in a community which, in those days, ranked above the average of those many and self-denying virtues which a few generations ago were characteristic of the lower classes of Scotland.

At the time of his birth his father was a small grocer at Blantyre, and, as Livingstone himself says, "though conscientious ever to grow rich as a small tea-dealer, by his winning ways he made the hearth-strings of his children twine around him as firmly as if he had bestowed upon them every worldly advantage."

When seven years old, young David was sent to the cottages of a pinner, where he was employed from the morning till eight at night, with intervals for breakfast and dinner. These close hours did not prevent him in his endeavors to alter his circumstances with a portion of his first week's wages he purchased a Latin Grammar, and by the age of 16 had, by diligent study during the intervals for meals and a short time at night, read many of the classical authors. It is by this means that the young plebeian bore and conquered the cruel circumstances of his boyhood, and for himself a name, which is known and respected throughout the civilized world, and is accepted by the savage inhabitants of Central Africa as conveying fair minds all that is best in the character of "the man."

On reading in the factory was carried on by placing a book on a portion of the spinning jenny, so that he could catch sentence after sentence as he passed at his work. Notwithstanding the limited leisure at his disposal, he made himself thoroughly acquainted with the history, botany, and geology of the surrounding district.

When 19 years of age, Livingstone was promoted to a cotton spinner, and while the heavy toll pressed upon the poor lad, he was cheered by the reflection that the wages he now earned during the summer months would enable him to support himself in Glasgow during the winter, while attending medical and theological classes in Glasgow University, to reach which he had to travel to and from his father's house, a distance of 40 miles.

Upon completing his medical curriculum, he had to be sent to China, but as the option was regarding this was deemed inexpedient, so he was directed to direct his steps to South Africa, and, in 1840, by the "London Missionary Society." The next sixteen years, 1840-56, he spent in missionary and medical labours in Africa, often having to endure the most severe hardships, and run great dangers, not only from the unfriendly natives and the wild animals, but from the elements. Livingstone gives this pleasing picture of his first

station in Africa. "This station is about 700 miles from Cape Town, and has been established nearly 30 years by Hamilton and Moffat. The missionary houses and church are built of stone. The gardens, irrigated by a rivulet, are well stocked with fruit-trees and vines, and yield European vegetables and grain readily. The pleasantness of the place is enhanced by the contrast it presents to the surrounding scenery, and the fact that it owes all its beauty to the manual labour of the missionaries. Externally it presents a picture of civilized comfort to the adjacent tribes; and the printing press, worked by the original founder of the mission, gradually diffuses the light of Christianity through the neighbouring region."

But space will not allow us to go closely into Livingstone's life. The two most important results achieved by him in this period were the discovery of Lake Ngami (August 1, 1849) and his crossing the continent of South Africa, from Zambesi to the Congo, and thence to Loanda, the capital of Angola, which took him about eighteen months (January, 1853, to June, 1854). During the following winter he retraced his steps, and in May, 1856, took ship for England, where he was received with great honour, and where he remained till 1858. Returning then, he visited the Zambesi, and spent several years in exploring that region. A narrative of the discoveries made at this time was published during a visit he paid to England, 1864-65. With a view to a solution of the problem of the true source of the Nile, Livingstone entered the heart of Africa again in 1866, and nothing was heard of him for several years. He was believed by inundations, the hostility of slave dealers, and by the want



of supplies, which, though forwarded from Zanzibar, were habitually delayed and plundered by those who conveyed them. Still he continued his search undaunted. Little was heard of him until, in 1872, Mr. H. M. Stanley, Commissioner of the *N. Y. Herald*, boldly pushed his way from Zanzibar to Ujiji, where he found the traveller in great distress.

What the result of his exploration was, since Mr. Stanley left him, we do not at present know. His records, kept by him with his diary, will shortly be issued from the press.

The last days of this great man are well known. When every eye was looking, expecting to see him return in health, a despatch came from the Consul at Zanzibar with the news of his death. Far from civilized habitation, amongst the natives for whom he had worked so long, Dr. Livingstone succumbed to an attack of dysentery, which carried him off after an illness of ten days. His men embalmed the corpse as well as they were able, and brought it to Zanzibar. From thence, properly preserved, the remains were conveyed to London, where they were received with all honor, from the most learned men of England and Scotland. A simple inscription marks the spot of his death in Africa, while his body reposes in Westminster Abbey, where, on the 18th April, 1874, it was laid in the sight of thousands of spectators. The coffin was covered by wreaths and flowers, and placed there by the hand of her Majesty.

Thus rose, and thus passed away, one of the greatest travellers, missionaries, and philanthropists, and withal one of the simplest and most single-hearted men England has ever seen.

# POSTAL RATES, STAMP DUTIES, &c

## DOMINION OF CANADA.

### Postage on Letters.

The rate of Postage on letters to all parts of the Dominion of Canada is 6 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. and 8 cents for every fraction of  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. Unpaid letters are charged 5 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. Postal Cards are issued at 1 cent each; which can also be posted to any part of the United States on affixing a 1 cent Stamp on the Card. The rate of Postage to Newfoundland is 6 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., which must be prepaid.

The Postage on letters between Canada and the United States is 6 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., if prepaid, and 10 cents if not prepaid; and no allowance is made for any stamps on letters representing less than the amount of Postage for which such letters are liable.

The rate for letters between any place in Canada and any part of the United Kingdom is, by the Canadian Steamship Line, sailing on Saturdays, 6 cents per half oz., and by the Cunard Steamer from New York on Wednesdays, 8 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. These letters must be prepaid or they will be charged a fine of 5d. sterling on delivery.

Letters for British Colonies and Possessions beyond Sea, and for Foreign Countries, via England, must be prepaid.

### Newspapers.

Newspapers posted otherwise than from the office of publication, and American or transient British papers posted or re-posted in Canada, must be prepaid 2 cents each, by stamp, or they cannot be forwarded.

### Book Post.

One cent per 2 oz., is the rate for Books (bound or unbound), Handbills, Pamphlets, Circulars when in parcels, and occasional Publications, also Book and Newspaper Manuscript, Printers' Proof, Printed Matter of the same character as Circulars, Handbills, &c., all which must be prepaid by Stamp.

Circulars sent singly, 1 cent each, must be open and prepaid—if sealed, they are liable to letter rates.

### Parcel Post.

Parcels may be forwarded betwixt any offices in Canada, at 12 cents for every 8 oz.; weight not to exceed 4 lbs., and the Postage must be prepaid by Stamp. The parcel should have the words "By Parcel Post" plainly written on the address.

### Registration.

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

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

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

A Registered letter can only be delivered to the party addressed or to his or her order. The registration does not make the Post Office responsible for its safe delivery, it simply makes its transmission more secure, by rendering it practicable to trace it when passing from one place to another in Canada, and at least to the frontier or port of despatch.

### Money Orders.

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

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

Money Orders payable at any Money Order Office in Great Britain and Ireland, can be obtained in a Money Order Office. The orders are drawn in Sterling, the commission chargeable being for £3 and under, 25 cents; from £3 to £5, 50 cents; from £5 to £7, 75 cents; from £7 to £10, \$1. No order can be drawn for more than £10, but any number of orders for £10 each may be procured.

The rate of commission charged on orders on Newfoundland over and above the currency value of Sterling is as follows:—

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

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

For sums not exceeding £2 stg.....	30cts
Above £2 and not " £5.....	60cts
" £5 " " £10.....	90cts
" £10 " " £20.....	\$1.20

### Post Office Savings Banks.

These Savings Banks, having the direct security of the Dominion to every depositor for repayment of all moneys deposited, with the interest due thereon, are now established at the principal Offices; and full information as to rates of interest, &c., may be obtained at any Post Office in the Dominion.

### Stamp Duties.

The Stamps required by the Act, and which must be affixed to any Note, Draft, or Bill, at the time of drawing the same, are as follows:—

On every Promissory Note, Draft, or Bill of Exchange, not less than \$25, 1 cent; over \$25 and not exceeding \$50, 2 cents; over \$50 and not exceeding \$100, 3 cents; and for every additional \$100 or fraction of \$100, 3 cents. On every Draft or Bill of Exchange executed in duplicate, for the first \$100, 2 cents on each part thereof; for every additional \$100, or fraction thereof, 2 cents. On every Draft or Bill of Exchange executed in more than two parts, for each part for the first \$100, 1 cent; for every additional \$100 or fraction thereof, 1 cent. Interest payable at maturity, to be counted in all cases as part of the principal sum.

Each stamp must be cancelled by the party using it, either by writing or stamping his name or initials on the same, with the date of the Note, Draft, or Bill on which it is affixed.

The penalty imposed for making, drawing, accepting, endorsing, signing, becoming a party to, or paying an improperly stamped instrument, or putting a wrong date on any Stamp, is \$100; and for affixing Stamps already used, \$500.

The fourth clause of the Stamp Act enacts that any cheque upon a chartered Bank or licensed Banker, or on any Savings Bank, if the same shall be payable on demand, also any Post Office money order and any municipal debenture, or coupon of such debenture, shall be free of duty under the Act.

### Foreign Coins—British Value.

Crusado Nova—Portugal, 25 sd.	
Dollar—Spainish, 48 sd; American, 48 sd.	
Ducat—Austria, Sweden, Austria and Saxony, 95 sd; Denmark, 88 sd.	
Florin—France, Poland, 25 sd; Flanders, 15 sd; German (Austria), 25.	
Franc, or Livre—French, 94d.	
Guilder—Dutch, 88 sd; German, 15 sd to 25.	
Louis d'or—(Old) 125 sd.—Louis or Napoleon—15s.	
Moldore—Portugal, 205 sd.	
Pagoda—Asia, 8 sd.	
Piastre—Arabian, 35 sd; Spanish, 35 sd.	
Real—Spain or Barbary, 105 sd; Italy, 125 sd; Sicily, 125 sd.	
Ris—Portugal, 20th part of rd; a Mill-re, 45 sd.	
Rial—2 to 4 dollars, 45 sd.	
Rix-dollar—German, 35 sd; Dutch, Hamburg, Denmark, and Sweden, 45 sd.	
Rouble—Russian, 25 sd.	
Rupce—Asia, Silver, 15 sd; Ditto, Gold, 288 sd.	

**DUTIES, &c**

payable at any Money Order Office in Great Britain and Ireland, can be obtained in London. The orders are drawn in Sterling and are chargeable being for £25 from 25 to 25, 50 cents; from £25 to £10, 50 cents; from £10 to £20, 50 cents; from £20 to £10, but any number of orders may be procured.

Commission charged on orders on New York and above the currency value of the order is—

exceeding £5 sterling.....	25cts
not exceeding £10 stg.....	50cts
“ “ £15 stg.....	75cts
“ “ £20 stg.....	1.00
“ “ £10 “.....	1.20

**Money Savings Banks.**  
Banks, having the direct security of the Government for repayment of deposits, and with the interest due thereon, are at the principal Offices; and full particulars of rates of interest, &c., may be obtained at any Office in the Dominion.

**Stamp Duties.**

regulated by the Act, and which must be stamped with the Stamp, or Bill, at the time of issue, are as follows:—  
Every Note, Draft, or Bill of Exchange, over \$25, 1 cent; over \$25 and not exceeding \$50, 2 cents; over \$50 and not exceeding \$100, 3 cents. On every Draft or Bill of Exchange, over \$100, 4 cents. On every duplicate, for the first \$100, 1 cent; for every additional \$100, 2 cents. On every additional \$100, 2 cents. In more than two parts, for each part, 1 cent; for every additional part, 1 cent. Interest payable at the rate of 10 per cent. in all cases as part of the stamp duty.

may be cancelled by the party using it, by stamping his name or initials on the back of the Note, Draft, or Bill on the day of issue, and presenting it to the Bank or Office for which it was issued for making, drawing, accepting, or becoming a party to, or paying, or endorsing, or putting a Stamp, in \$100; and for affixing a Stamp, in \$100; and for affixing a Stamp, in \$100.

**British Value.**

of the Stamp Act enacts that any Bank or Licensed Banker, or any other person, if the same shall be payable on demand, or on the presentation of any such Office money order and any other such coupon of such debenture, or any other such security, under the Act.

# JOHN ALLEN,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

## Cooking, Hall & Shop

### STOVES.

PARLOR COOKS AND FRANKLINS.

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## TINWARE,

Coal Scuttles and Shovels.

Special attention paid to **JOBING and FITTING.**

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**SILK and FELT HATS, FUR and CLOTH CAPS,**

**LADIES' FURS,** of all Descriptions and Qualities,

GENTLEMEN'S FUR COLLARS, FUR GLOVES, &c.

**FANCY SLEIGH ROBES,**

IN BEAR, WOLF, WOLVERIN, LYNX, RACCOON, &c.

**IRISH and FANCY CARRIAGE ROBES,**

**Trimmed and Untrimmed Buffalo Robes, Horse Blankets, &c. &c.**

We purchase all our materials in original markets, and great care is taken in Manufacturing. We offer to WHOLESALE PURCHASERS great advantages, and will furnish our RETAIL CUSTOMERS with warranted goods at the lowest possible prices. We offer the highest Cash prices for all descriptions of Raw Fur Skins.

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All W. will remove from Canterbury street, to his new Premises in the new  
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the 1st March, 1875

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TARIFF CUSTOM DUTIES.

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	P. C.	P. C.
Articles of every description, except Acetic acid, Vinegar and Sulphuric acid, 10 per cent.	Free	
Acetic acid and Vinegar, 10 per cent.	Free	
Books, Pamphlets, Agricultural Societies, Farming, Scientific and Implements, when imported by the encouragement of agriculture.	Free	
Wholesale, \$1.00 per gal; packages, Beer and Porter in casks 5 cts per gal. Ale in bottles 5 quart or 10 pint bottles 50 the gallon; 1 cts per gal and 10 per cent ad val; packages.	17 1/2	
Almonds and Nuts.	17 1/2	
Animal Expositions.	Free	
Archives.	Free	
Artificial Hair, manufactured.	Free	
Saline Salt, for dyeing purposes.	Free	
Animals of all kinds, except such as are imported for the improvement of stock.	10	
Animals of all kinds from B. N. A. Provinces.	Free	
Antisepsis, liquid or other residue.	Free	
Antiquities, Cabinets of.	Free	
Apparatus, steering, Ships.	6	
Apparel, consisting of British subjects dying abroad, but domiciled in Canada.	Free	
Argentina, Alhata and Gristman Silver and Plated Ware—all kinds—manufactured.	17 1/2	
Artillery, for the Army or Navy.	Free	
Arms, for use of, Cavalry, Foot, and Artillery.	Free	
Clothing.	Free	
Musical Instruments.	Free	
Buildings.	Free	
Military Stores.	Free	
Arrowroot.	17 1/2	
Articles for the public use of the Dominion.	Free	
Articles by and for use of Governor General.	Free	
Articles for the use of Foreign Consuls General.	Free	
Bags—Pot, Pearl and Soda Eye Sphulphur, a mineral pitch.	Free	
Traces.	17 1/2	
Articles for Railroad Cars.	Free	
Bagatelle Boards and Billiard Tables.	17 1/2	
Bagnets, French.	Free	
Barrilla or Ke'p.	Free	
Bark, Nuts, Vegetables, Wood and Drugs used chiefly in Dyeing.	Free	
Bark, Tannins.	Free	
Barley.	Free	
Barley, Pot and Pearl.	17 1/2	
Beans and Peas.	Free	
Beer in wood.	17 1/2	
Beer in glass.	10 per cent ad val, plus 17 1/2	
Beer in bottles.	10 per cent ad val, plus 17 1/2	
Belting, Duck and Hoop Buckles.	Free	
Berries, used chiefly in Dyeing.	Free	
Bibles, Testaments and Devotional Books.	5	
Bismarck of Potash.	Free	
Bluders' Cloth.	Free	
Binnacle Lamps.	6	
Biscuit and Bread, from Great Britain and B. N. A. Provinces.	Free	
Bitters containing spirits, \$1.50 per gal; packages.	17 1/2	
Blacking.	17 1/2	
Blacking for Military Uses.	Free	
Bleaching Powders.	Free	
Block and Tasslet Brushes, for ships' use.	5	
Bolter Plate Iron.	Free	
Bolting Cloths.	Free	
Bone, Manufactured.	17 1/2	
Bonnets, Hats and Caps.	17 1/2	
Books, Map and Sews, Printing Paper.	17 1/2	
Bookbinders Mill Boards.	Free	
Bookbinders Tools and Implements.	Free	
Books, being reprints of British Copyright works.	12 1/2	
Books, Blank Account and Copy Books, and Books to be written or drawn upon.	17 1/2	
Books, Printed Periodicals and Pamphlets, not being foreign reprint of British Copyright works, nor Blank Account Books, nor Copy Books, nor Books to be written in or drawn upon, nor reprints of Books printed in Canada.	5	
Boat Felt.	10	
Boots and Shoes (Leather).	17 1/2	
Borax.	Free	
Botany, specimens of.	Free	
Books, whatever their contents.	17 1/2	
Bracelets, Braid, &c, made of Hair.	17 1/2	
Brass.	10	
Brass, in sheets, plates, pipes, tubes, and other manufactures.	17 1/2	
Brass, in bars, rods, sheets and strips and scrap.	Free	
Brass Tubes and Piping, and related.	Free	
Brass or Copper Wire, and Wire Cloth.	Free	
Brass in soap.	Free	
Brass and Tin Chisels, Files and Spangles, for the manufacture of Hoop Skirts.	Free	
Brimstone, Oil or Flour.	Free	
Bridles and Horses' Hair of all kinds.	Free	
Britannia Metal Ware.	17 1/2	
Brooms and Brushes of all kinds.	Free	
Brown Cord.	Free	
Bronze Ornaments.	17 1/2	
Buckwheat.	Free	
Balls other than medicinal.	Free	
Bullion and Coin, except U. S. Silver Coin.	Free	
Bunting.	5	
Burr Stones.	Free	
Busta, natural size, not being Cast, nor produced by any mere mechanical process.	Free	
Butter.	4 cents per lb	
Butter from B. N. A. Provinces.	Free	
Cabinets of Coins, Antiquities, Gems and Medals.	Free	
Cabinetware or Furniture.	Free	
Cables, Iron, Chin, over 3 inch of, for ships' use.	Free	
Cables, Hemp and Grass.	5	
Canada Plates, Tin and Plates, sheet Iron.	Free	
Candlewick, Cotton.	5	
Candles and Tapers of Tallow, Wax, or any other material.	17 1/2	
Cane Juice (see Syrup).	Free	
Canvas (for ships) No. 1 to 6.	5	
Canvases (for the manufacture of Floor Cloth, not less than 12 feet wide, and not pressed or calendered).	Free	
Canvases, when otherwise used.	17 1/2	
Cantchone or Indian Rubber and Gutta Percha, manufactured.	Free	
Caps, Hat and Bonnets.	17 1/2	
Cantchone or Indian Rubber, manufactured.	17 1/2	
Carbide or Heavy Oil, used in the manufacture of Wood Block Facemans.	Free	
Carboys, containing Sulphuric Acid.	17 1/2	
Cards, Playing.	25	
Carpets and Hearth Rugs.	17 1/2	
Carriages.	17 1/2	
Carriages of 7 travellers and Carriages adapted with merchandise, Hawkers and Circus Troops (see Meds).	Free	
Cashmen.	17 1/2	
Cassia, ground.	25	
Cassia, unground.	17 1/2	
Castle Soap.	17 1/2	
Castings and all other Iron.	17 1/2	
Cats as models for use of Schools of Design.	Free	
Cement, Marine or Hydraulic.	Free	
Cement, unground.	17 1/2	
Cement, Hydraulic, ground.	17 1/2	
Chain, Iron.	Free	
Chain, 3 inch and under.	17 1/2	
Chairs, Wrought Iron or Steel, imported for Railway purposes.	Free	
Chandeliers and Gas Fittings.	17 1/2	
Charitable Institutions, donations for.	Free	
Charts, Maps and Atlases.	17 1/2	
Chess, 4 cents per lb.	Free	
Chicks from B. N. A. Provinces.	Free	
Chickens or other birds, Cooked, Vegetable used as Coffee, raw or Green.	3 cts per lb	

P. C.	P. C.	P. C.
Chickory, kiln dried, roasted or ground..... 1 cent per lb	Netting for Indian Rubber Shoes and Gloves..... 10	Fibrilla, Mexican Fibre or Ramapo, White or Black, and other vegetable fibres for manufacture..... Free
China-ware, Earthenware & Crockery..... 17½	Cotton Thread, in hanks, colored and unfinished, No. 3, 4 ply—white—not under 30 yarn..... 10	Figs, Dried Fruit..... 17½
Church Bells..... Free	Cotton Thread in spools..... 10	Fiberick (common)..... Free
Cider, Corks..... 17½	Cotton Thread, in hanks, colored and unfinished, No. 6, 6 ply—white not under 70 yarn..... Free	Fiberick, Shagreen..... 17½
Cinnamon, ground..... 25	Cotton Warp..... Free	Fire Clay..... Free
Cinnamon u-ground..... 17½	Cotton Warp, not coarser than 40..... 10	Firewood..... Free
Citrons imported in brine for the purpose of being candied..... Free	Cotton Waste..... Free	Fish (Fresh) and Fish Salts including Oysters and Lobsters in Tins or Kegs, not in oil and not from interior lakes and rivers falling into them..... Free
Clay Earth and Sand and Pipe Clay..... 17½	Cotton Yarn and Cotton Twist..... 17½	Fish, Salted or Smoked from the U. S..... Free
Clocks..... 17½	Cranks for Mille forged in the rough..... Free	Fish, Salted or Smoked from all other Countries 1 cent per lb..... Free
Clothing or Wearing Apparel, made by hand or sewing machine..... 17½	Cranks for Steamboats, forged in the rough..... Free	Fish, preserved, from U. S. not in oil..... Free
Clothing for Army and Navy or donations for Charitable Institutions..... Free	Cranks for Mille forged in the rough..... Free	Fish, preserved, from other Countries..... 17½
Clothing, plain, imported for Officers of the Army and Navy serving in Canada..... Free	Curled Hair, used in the manufacture of tofas, Matresses, &c..... Free	Fish, products of, and of all other creatures living in the water, from B. N. A. Provinces..... Free
Clothing and Arms for the Army and Military forces in the Dominion..... Free	Curtainry, polished—all sorts 17½	Fish of all kinds from B. N. A. Provinces..... Free
Coach and Harness Furniture..... 17½	Dead Eyes, Ships'..... 5	Fish Oil from B. N. A. Provinces..... Free
Coal and Coke..... Free	Dead Lights, Ships'..... 5	Fish Oils from B. N. A. Provinces..... Free
Cocoa, Beans and Shells..... Free	Deck Plugs, Ships'..... 5	Fish Oil, being produce of U. S. Fisheries..... Free
Cocoa Nut Oils in their natural state..... Free	Diamonds and Precious Stones, not set..... Free	Fishing Nets and Scales..... Free
Cocoa paste, from Great Britain and B. N. A. Provinces..... Free	Donations of Clothing for distribution by Charitable Institutions..... Free	Fish Ropes, Lines and Fish Twines..... Free
Coffee, Green, 2 cents per lb	Drain Tiles..... Free	Fish Plates (wrought iron)..... Free
Coffee, Roasted 3 cents per lb	Drains, not set in clay, each..... Free	Flat Wires for Chimneys..... Free
Coin and Bullion, except United States Silver Coin..... Free	Dried Fruits..... 17½	Uncovered..... Free
Collar Cloth paper..... Free	Drugs, not otherwise specified..... 17½	Flax Hemp, Tow undressed..... Free
Cologne Water, and Perfumed Spirits, \$1.50 per gal; pipe..... 17½	Dyeing, used chiefly for dying..... Free	Flax Seed..... Free
Cologne Water, in flasks or bottles, weighing not more than 4 ounces each, 3 cents each; pipe..... 17½	Duck for Bolting and Hose Dye Stuffs, viz.: Berries, Bark, Drugs, Buds, Vegetables and Woods, unmanufactured, used chiefly in dying..... Free	Flax Waste..... Free
Colors, &c., viz.: Lakes in pulps, Scarlet and Maroon Ultramarine, and Chinese Blue, Umber, raw, Blue, Black, Paris and Permanent Greens, Satin, and fine Washed White, Bichromate of Potash, Sugar of Lead and British Gum..... Free	Earthen, Clays and Sands..... Free	Flour of Wheat and Rye..... Free
Commissariat Stores..... Free	Earthenware and Crockery 17½	Flour and Meal of any other grain..... Free
Communian Plate, except metal not known as plate and glass..... Free	Eggs..... Free	Foreign Newspapers, sent otherwise than through the Post Office..... 5
Compasses, Ships'..... Free	Electrotype Blocks, for printing purposes..... Free	Fruits, Green and Dried, from B. N. A. Provinces..... Free
Composition for making Spikes and Nails..... Free	Emery..... Free	Fruits (Preserved) in Brandy or other Spirits, \$1.50 per gal; pipe..... 17½
Confocatory..... 1 cent per lb and 25 per cent ad val.	Emery Paper and Cloth..... 17½	Furs, skins, Pelts or Hairs, undressed..... Free
Copper Tubes and Pipings, when drawn..... Free	Engravings and Prints..... 17½	Furs, of which Fur is the principal part..... 17½
Copper in pigs, bars, rods, bolts, or sheets and sheeting..... Free	Essences, not containing any spirits..... 17½	
Copper or Brass, manufactured..... 17½	Essences, containing spirits \$1.50 per gal; pipe..... 17½	
Copper Pipe Drawn..... Free	Extract of Logwood..... Free	
Coppers..... Free	Extracts, mixed with spirits or strong water, \$1.50 per gal; packages..... 17½	
Cor dage for ships use..... 5	Factory and Mill Machinery 17½	
Cordials..... \$1.50 per gal; packages..... 17½	Fancy Goods and Millinery, viz.: Articles embroidered with Gold, Silver or other Metals..... 17½	
Corks..... 17½	Fan and Fire Screens..... 17½	
Corwood, or the Bark of the Corwood Tree..... Free	Farming Implements and Utensils, imported by Agricultural Societies for encouragement of Agriculture..... Free	
Corn, Indian..... Free	Feathers and Flowers..... 17½	
Cotton Candles..... Free	Rect for Hats, Boots and Shoes..... 17½	
Cotton Netting and Wollen	Felt Hat Bodis..... 17½	

Gold, Silver and  
plate, manu-  
Gold and Silver  
Gold beater's B  
and Skins.....  
Grains of all kin  
Green, Oiler, 1  
Straw, Whalet  
low except pla  
mentioned.....  
Gravel.....  
Grease and Scra  
Grindstones.....  
Gums, British.....  
Gums, Indian  
Shells and Co  
Gunpowder.....  
Guns, Rifles, an  
all kinds.....  
Gutta Percha, 1  
lured.....  
Gutta Percha, 1  
ed.....  
Gypsum or Plaster  
neither ground  
Gypsum Ground  
ported exports  
nure..... I  
Hair or Mohair r  
ed as Frods at  
Hair, Human an  
Thibet, Horse,  
Mohair, unmai  
Hardware, viz.:  
polished, all c  
ed. Flashed  
Britannia Met  
Spades, shovel  
Hoes, Bakers'  
Eggs, 2 forms an  
Smiths, spikes  
Tracks, Brads a  
Bores, and all  
castings, other  
Born Pearl s  
manufactured.....  
Hares and Be  
Leather, manu  
Hat Flush for M  
Hay.....  
Hay from B. N.  
A.....  
Heavy or Carbon  
in the manu  
Wood Block Pl  
Hemp, undress  
Rides, 2 forms an  
Hoop Skirts M  
the following:  
crinolines three  
ing Crinolines,  
gin and bras  
spangles and  
Tapes and fl  
with uncovere  
Hops..... 5  
Horse Hair, un  
ed.....  
Horses.....  
Hosiery..... I  
Indian Corn and  
all kinds.....  
Indian Meal.....  
Indian Rubber (c  
chine).....  
Ladle, of all kin  
Printing.....  
Iron, Pig.....  
Do, Rod, Bar  
Sheet.....

P. O.  
 African Fibre or  
 White or Black  
 vegetable fibres  
 Fibres..... Free  
 Fruit..... 17 1/2  
 ed Fruit..... Free  
 ommon..... 17 1/2  
 aped..... Free  
 ..... Free  
 and Fish Bait  
 Oysters and  
 n Fish or Kegs,  
 and not from  
 okes and rivers  
 o them..... Free  
 or Smoked from  
 Countries 1 ct  
 ..... Free  
 red, from U. S.  
 ..... Free  
 red, from other  
 ..... 17 1/2  
 ices, and of all  
 fures living in  
 from B. N. A.  
 ..... Free  
 Hair from B. N.  
 ..... Free  
 n B. N. A. Pro-  
 ..... Free  
 ing produce of  
 ..... Free  
 and Seines..... Free  
 Lines and Fish  
 ..... Free  
 (wrought Iron  
 ..... Free  
 for Crinolines,  
 ..... Free  
 Ties, undressed  
 ..... Free  
 ..... Free  
 ..... Free  
 cal of any other  
 ..... Free  
 newspapers, sent  
 than through  
 Office..... 5  
 an and Dried,  
 A. Provinces. Free  
 ) of all kinds. 10  
 red in Brandy  
 drits, \$1.50 per  
 ..... 17 1/2  
 Pelts or Tails,  
 ..... Free  
 ch Fur in the  
 art..... 17 1/2  
 G  
 ad Sheet Iron, 8  
 drug used in..... Free  
 edals, Cabinets..... Free  
 ..... Free  
 nufactured, of  
 ..... 17 1/2  
 g Geneva and  
 \$1.00 per gal.  
 ..... 25  
 ..... 25  
 ..... 17 1/2  
 agware, plate  
 stained paint  
 ..... 17 1/2  
 nd Glass Cloth 10  
 Imported by  
 o Colleges,  
 nd Literary So-  
 schools..... Free  
 nufactured. Free

P. O.  
 Gold, Silver and Electro-  
 plate, manufactured..... 17 1/2  
 Gold and Silver Leaf..... 17 1/2  
 Gold beaters Brim Moulds  
 and Skins..... Free  
 Grains of all kinds..... Free  
 Grass, Oiler, Palm Leaf,  
 Straw, Whalebone or Wil-  
 low except plate; see where  
 mentioned..... 17 1/2  
 Gravel..... Free  
 Grease and Scraps..... Free  
 Graduations..... 17 1/2  
 Guns, British..... Free  
 Guns, Spanish, Musko,  
 Shell and Copal..... Free  
 Gunpowder..... 17 1/2  
 Guns, Rifles, and Arms of  
 all kinds..... 27 1/2  
 Gutta Percha, unmanufact-  
 ured..... Free  
 Gutta Percha, manufact-  
 ured..... 17 1/2  
 Gypsum or Plaster of Paris  
 neither ground nor calcin-  
 ed..... Free  
 Gypsum Ground, when im-  
 ported expressly as Man-  
 ure..... Free  
 H  
 Hair or Mohair manufact-  
 ured as Brads and Bracelets 17 1/2  
 Hair, Human, Angola, Goat,  
 Thibet, Horse, Hog, or  
 Mohair, unmanufactured. Free  
 Hardware, viz: Cutlery  
 polished, all sorts, Japan-  
 ed, Planchet Tin and  
 Britannia Metal ware, Co-  
 Spades, shovels, Axes, S-  
 noes, Bakes, Forks, and  
 Edged Tools, Scythes and  
 scabbles, Spikes, Nails, S-  
 Tacks, Truds and Springs,  
 Stoves, and all other iron  
 Castings, all their Hardware,  
 Horn Pearl and Ivory,  
 manufactured..... 17 1/2  
 Harness and Saddlery, of  
 Leather manufactured..... 17 1/2  
 Hat Flush for batteries..... 10  
 Hay..... 10  
 Hay from B. N. A. Provin-  
 ces..... Free  
 Heavy or Carbonic Oil, used  
 in the manufacture of  
 Wood Block Pavement, so  
 Free  
 Hemp, undressed..... Free  
 Hides, Horns and Pelts..... Free  
 Hoop Rings Manufacture,  
 the following articles for:  
 Crinoline thread for cover-  
 ing Crinolines, Wire clasps  
 (tin and brass), Stripes,  
 Spangles and Slotted  
 Tapes and flat or round  
 wire uncovered..... Free  
 Hops..... 5 cts. per lb.  
 Horse Hair, manufactur-  
 ed..... Free  
 Horses..... 10  
 Hooley..... 17 1/2  
 I  
 Indian Corn and Grain of  
 all kinds..... Free  
 Indian Meal..... Free  
 Indian Rubber (see Sacca-  
 chode)..... Free  
 Ink, of all kinds, except  
 Printing..... 17 1/2  
 Ink, Printing..... Free  
 Iron, Pig..... Free  
 Do, Rod, Bar, Hoop or  
 Sheet..... 5

P. O.  
 Do, Scrap, Galvanized..... 5  
 Do, Puddled in Bars Bloom  
 and Billets..... 5  
 Do, In Blooms and Billets  
 not puddled..... 5  
 Do, Bolts and spikes Gal-  
 vanized..... 5  
 Do, Nails and spikes, Rod,  
 round flat or square..... 5  
 Do, Hoop or Ties for driv-  
 ing wheels of Locomotive  
 bent and welded..... 10  
 Do, Bolter Plates..... 5  
 Do, Railroad Bars, Wrought  
 Iron or steel Chairs and  
 Fish Plates..... Free  
 Do, Rolled Plates..... 5  
 Do, Tubes and Pip in g  
 when drawn..... 5  
 Do, Knives and Kniders,  
 (chis)..... 5  
 Do, Masts or part of Iron  
 Masts..... Free  
 Ivory, Bone, Pearl and Horn  
 manufactured..... 17 1/2  
 Ivory us..... Free  
 Iron, unmanufactured..... Free  
 Ivory Vases..... Free  
 J  
 Japaned Tin, Planchet Ware  
 and Britannia Metal Ware 17 1/2  
 Jewelry and Watches..... 17 1/2  
 Junk and Oakum..... Free  
 K  
 Kelp..... Free  
 Knees, Iron Knives (ships)  
 ..... Free  
 Kroylites..... Free  
 L  
 Lard..... 1 ct. per lb.  
 Lard from B. N. A. Pro-  
 vinces..... Free  
 Lead, pig..... Free  
 Lard, in Sheet..... Free  
 Do, White, dry..... Free  
 Leather, viz: Sheep, Calf,  
 Goat and Chamois Skins,  
 dressed, varnished or en-  
 amelled..... 17 1/2  
 Leather or Imitation of Leath-  
 er, manufactured..... 17 1/2  
 Leather, sole and upper..... Free  
 Leather, manufactured, viz:  
 Boots and shoes, Harness  
 and Saddlery..... 17 1/2  
 Lemons and Oranges..... 10  
 Lemons, Oranges and Citrons  
 imported in brine for the  
 purpose of being candied,  
 also the Brains of the  
 Fruits in brine for the  
 same purpose..... Free  
 Lime..... Free  
 Linnen..... 17 1/2  
 Liqueur..... 17 1/2  
 Lithographic Stones..... Free  
 Locomotive Engine Frames,  
 Cranks, Crank Axes,  
 Locomotive Axles, Piston  
 Rods, Guide and Slide  
 Bars, Crank Pins, Con-  
 necting Rods, Hoop Iron  
 or Ste, for Tires, Wheels  
 bent and welded..... 10  
 Locomotive and Railway  
 Passenger, Baggage and  
 Freight Cars, running up-  
 on roads crossing the  
 frontier so long as Cana-  
 dian Locomotives and  
 Cars are admitted. Free  
 unless in similar circumstanc-  
 es in the United States..... Free  
 Lumber, plank and sawed,  
 of all sorts, pine, spruce,  
 walnut, cherry, chestnut

P. O.  
 and pitch pine..... Free  
 M  
 Macaroni and Vermicelli..... 25  
 Mace..... 17 1/2  
 Machinery for Mills and  
 Factories, which is not  
 manufactured in the Do-  
 minion..... 10  
 Machinery..... 17 1/2  
 Machine Twist, silk Twist  
 and Machine Linen Thread 10  
 Malt, Grass, Sea Grass  
 and Moss for Uphol-  
 sters purposes..... Free  
 Manures..... Free  
 Manufacturers, Marble..... 17 1/2  
 Manufactures, viz:—  
 Marble or imitation..... 17 1/2  
 Cantoning, India Rubber,  
 or Gutta Percha..... 17 1/2  
 Furs or of which Fur is  
 the principal part..... 17 1/2  
 Hair or Mohair, Papier  
 Mache..... 17 1/2  
 Grass, Oiler, Palm Leaf  
 Straw, Whalebone or  
 Willow, except plate, ac-  
 cordingly mentioned..... 17 1/2  
 Bone, Shell, Horn, Pearl  
 and Ivory..... 17 1/2  
 Gold, Silver, Electro-plate  
 Argentine, Alaba and  
 German Silver and pat-  
 ent gilded ware of all  
 kinds..... 17 1/2  
 Brass or Copper, Leather  
 or Imitation, Wood  
 or Cast Iron..... 17 1/2  
 Bones, Charts and Atlases..... 17 1/2  
 Maps in Blocks unwrought  
 or sawn in two sides only;  
 and Slabs from such,  
 Blocks having at least two  
 edges unwrought..... Free  
 Masts, Iron, or part of Iron  
 Masts, (ships)..... Free  
 Matches..... 17 1/2  
 Meats, fresh, smoked or  
 salted..... 1 ct. per lb.  
 Meats, fresh, smoked or  
 salted from B. N. A. Pro-  
 vinces..... Free  
 Meat and Vegetables, pre-  
 served..... 17 1/2  
 Medals, Cabinets of..... 17 1/2  
 Medicinal Roots in their  
 natural state..... Free  
 Medicines, Patent..... 25  
 Medicines for hospitals..... 17 1/2  
 Metal, Type in blocks or  
 pigs..... Free  
 Metallic Oxides, dry, ground  
 and unground, and wash-  
 ed or unwashed—not cal-  
 cined..... Free  
 Military Clothing, imported  
 by Officers of the Army  
 and Navy stationed in  
 Canada..... Free  
 Mill and Factory Machinery 17 1/2  
 Do do do  
 which is not manufactur-  
 ed in the Dominion..... 10  
 Millinery of all kinds..... 17 1/2  
 Models, when they cannot  
 be used as the articles of  
 which they are said to be  
 the models..... Free  
 Molasses, if used for Refin-  
 ing purposes or for the  
 manufacture of sugar.....  
 75 cts. per 100 lbs.  
 Molasses, if not so used..... 25  
 Do other, (see Syrup)

Molasses for Upholstering purposes.....	Free
Musical Instruments for Bands, Army and Navy.....	Free
Musical Instruments, including Musical Boxes.....	17 1/2
Music, Sheet, Printed.....	17 1/2
Musical Clocks.....	17 1/2
Nails, Tacks and Brads.....	17 1/2
Nails, composition.....	Free
Nails sheathing.....	Free
Naptha..... 15 cts. per gal;	17 1/2
Native History, specimens of.....	Free
Naval and Military Stores.....	Free
Newspapers, foreign sent otherwise than through the Post Office.....	5
Nitre of Saltpetres.....	Free
Nutmegs.....	25
Nuts, unless otherwise specified.....	17 1/2
Nuts, Ivory.....	Free
Nuts used chiefly in dyeing.....	Free
O	
Oakum.....	Free
Oatmeal and Flour or Meal of any other Grain.....	Free
Oats.....	Free
Ochres ground or Calcined.....	17 1/2
Ochres or Metallic Oxides, ground or unground, and washed or unwashed—dry not calcined.....	Free
Officers Mess:	
(Notes—All articles for Officers Messes and Cantens formerly free now pay the duties imposed upon similar goods imported for ordinary use)	
Oils, Cocoa Nut Pine and Palma, in the natural state.....	Free
Kerosene, Coal, distilled, purified and refined.....	15
cts. per gal; pkgs.....	17 1/2
Benzole, benzine, Benzoline Petroleum, distilled, purified or refined.....	15
cts. per gal; pkgs.....	17 1/2
Oil, Petrolum, Crude.....	17 1/2
Oil, Petroleum, Products of Coal, Shale and Lignite, not otherwise specified.....	10
cts. per gal; pkgs.....	17 1/2
Oil, Whale, in the Casks from on shipboard, in and in the condition in which it was first landed.....	Free
Oil, Essential.....	17 1/2
Oil, Castor.....	17 1/2
Oil, in any way rectified, pumped, raked, bleached, or prepared, not elsewhere specified.....	17 1/2
Old Cloths.....	17 1/2
Old Tom Gin..... \$1.00 per gal; pkgs.....	17 1/2
Ordnance Stores.....	Free
Ores of all kinds of Metals.....	Free
Ornaments of Bronze, Aluminum, Terra Cotta or Composition.....	17 1/2
Ozier (or Willow for basket makers use).....	Free

Packages rated as follows:	
Bottles Jars Demijohns and Carboys, whatever their contents, Brandy casks or other packages containing Spirituous or Malt liquors or Wine, or Petroleum Oils, or products thereof.....	17 1/2
Packages of all other.....	Free
Paints and Colors, not elsewhere specified.....	17 1/2
Paintings in Oil, by artists of well known merit, or copies of the old masters by such artists.....	Free
Paper.....	17 1/2
Paper, Collar Cloth.....	Free
Paper, Union Collar Cloth.....	Free
Paper Hangings.....	17 1/2
Paper Maché.....	17 1/2
Parasols and Umbrellas.....	17 1/2
Patent Medicines, not mixed with Spirits or strong Waters.....	25
Peas, Broad, Beans and Every manufactured.....	17 1/2
Pens.....	Free
Pills, Hides and Horns.....	Free
Pepper, ground.....	25
Do unground.....	17 1/2
Perfumed Spirits..... \$1.50 per gal; pkgs.....	17 1/2
Do when in flasks or bottles, not weighing more than 4 oz., 5 cts. per bot; pkgs.....	17 1/2
Perfumery, not elsewhere specified.....	25
Do unground..... 5 cts. per gal; pkgs.....	17 1/2
Philosophical Instruments and Apparatus, including Globes, when imported by and for the use of Colleges and Scientific and Literary Societies and Schools.....	Free
Pickles and Sauces.....	17 1/2
Pig Iron, Pig Lead and Zig Copper.....	Free
Pimento, Ground.....	25
Do unground.....	17 1/2
Pine and Palm Oils in their natural state.....	Free
Pipe Clay.....	Free
Pipes, Tobacco.....	17 1/2
Pitch and Tar.....	Free
Plank and Saw-d Lumber of Mahogany, Rosewood, Walnut, Chestnut, Cherry and Pitch Pine.....	Free
Plank and Paved Lumber of all kinds, except Walnut, Mahogany, Chestnut, Rosewood, Cherry, and Pitch Pine.....	17 1/2
Plants.....	10
Do from B. N. A. Provinces.....	Free
Plaster of Paris, ground and calcined.....	17 1/2
Plasters Lent.....	25
Playing Cards.....	17 1/2
Portable Hand Printing Presses.....	17 1/2
Porter in casks..... 4 cts. per gal; 10 and 20 cts. per pkgs.....	17 1/2
Porter in bottles..... 4 cts. per gal; 10 and 20 cts. per pkgs.....	17 1/2
Potash, Bichromate of.....	Free
Poultry, Live.....	10

Poultry, from B. N. A. Provinces.....	Free
Prepitate of Copper.....	Free
Precious Stones uncut.....	Free
Preserved Meats.....	17 1/2
Printed, Lithographed, or Copper Plate Bills Fill Heads and Advertising Pamphlets.....	17 1/2
Printing Inks and Printing Presses, except Portable Hand Printing Presses.....	Free
Refrillated articles, see end of tariff.....	
Proprietary Medicines, mixed with Spirits of strong Waters..... \$1.50 per gal; pkgs.....	17 1/2
Prunella for upper of Ladies Boots and shoes, Wooten Puddle, Iron Bars, Flumes and Billings.....	10
Pumps and Pump-gear, ships.....	5
Q	
Quartz crushed.....	Free
R	
Rags, including Paper shavings.....	Free
Railroad Bars and Frogs.....	Free
Ratan, for Chairmakers.....	Free
Red Lead, dry.....	Free
Rennet and Umbrellas.....	Free
Rice..... 1 ct. per lb. Riders and Knees—Iron (ships).....	5
Rifles, Guns and Fire Arms of all kinds.....	17 1/2
Rigging Wire (ships).....	Free
Rinds of Orange, Citrons and Lemons, imported in brine for the purpose of being used.....	Free
Roots, Medicinal, in their natural state.....	Free
Roots, other.....	Free
Rosin.....	Free
Rum..... \$1.00 per gal; pkgs.....	17 1/2
Rum, Shrub..... \$1.00 per gal; pkgs.....	17 1/2
Rye.....	17 1/2
S	
Sails, ready made.....	17 1/2
Sail-cloth or Canvas (for ships).....	5
Sal Ammoniac, Sal Soda, Casheir Soda, Silicate of Soda, Soda Ash, and Silicate of soda.....	Free
Salt.....	Free
Sand Paper and Sand Cloth.....	17 1/2
Scheldan Schmapa..... \$1.00 per gal; pkgs.....	17 1/2
Scraps, Iron.....	5
Scraps, Brass.....	Free
Sea Grass, Manila Grass (and Mosses for Upholstering purposes).....	Free
Seeds not classed as Cereals.....	10
Seeds from B. N. A. Provinces.....	Free
Senna.....	17 1/2
Settlers Effects of every description, in actual use, not being merchandise, brought by persons making oath that they intended becoming permanent settlers within the Dominion.....	Free
Shawls.....	17 1/2
Sheep.....	10
Sheet Iron not Galvanized.....	5
Sheet Metal, painted.....	17 1/2
Shell manufactured.....	17 1/2

Ships' Blocks.....	
Shoes for Men.....	
Do. Binnacle Log.....	
Do. Cables and (Iron).....	
Do. Sail-cloth.....	
Do. Compass.....	
Do. Dead Eyes.....	
Do. Dead Light.....	
Do. Deck Plug.....	
Do. Pumps and Gear.....	
Do. Signal Gun.....	
Do. Travelling.....	
Do. Steering A.....	
Do. Iron Knives.....	
Do. Wire Nigg.....	
Do. Cordage.....	
Do. Wedges.....	
Do. Iron Masts.....	
Shrubs, trees and Do. iron Provinces.....	
Silk, Paulina and Bill, Woolen, Wo Cotton Embroider, Lamhour Work Silk, Sewing.....	
Specimens in bottles.....	
Mochar Twist.....	
ed elsewhere.....	
Stk Twist.....	
Stk Twist for B and Shoes.....	
Silver Coin U. St Silver Leaf.....	
Silver and Gold.....	
Silver-plated Van Skins, unressed State.....	
Snuff Tapes.....	
Snuff, in Hoop Snuff..... 12 1/2 cts. per lb. Soap Common.....	
Do. performed at Soda Ash.....	
Spades, Shovels, all other Iron Specimens of 24 tory, Mineral or sculpture.....	
Spelter or Zinc, blocks or pkgs.....	
Spices, ground, Ginger, Pine Pepper.....	
Splines, unground, Ginger, Pine Pepper.....	
Splines and Nails.....	
Stones, Barrels.....	
Spirits and strag including Sybri and Alcohol, 11 pkgs.....	
Spirits of European.....	
Spirits and stro other, being ay mixed, the st which cannot be ed by Fykes' H.....	
Starb.....	
Stationery.....	
Statues of Marble, Alabaster, Wax Steamboat and Cranes, rough.....	
Steam Fire Engin.....	



Wool waste.....	P. 8
Woolens.....	173
Woolen Netting for Indian	
Rubber Shoes and Gloves. 10	
Writing Desks, fancy and	
ornamental Cases and	
Boxes and fancy goods.....	173
Y	
Yellow Metal, in bars, bolts,	
or for sheathing.....	Free
Z	
Zinc or Spelter, in blocks or	
Pigs.....	Free
Zinc or Spelter, in sheets.....	Free
Zins, white, dry.....	Free

*Special Exemptions from Duty.*  
**Apparel Wearing**, of British Sub-  
 jects, dying abroad, but domici-  
 lied in Canada.  
**Articles imported** by and for the  
 use of the Governor General.  
**Articles for the public use** of the  
 Dominion.  
**Articles for the public uses** of  
 Foreign Consuls General.  
**Army and Navy**, for the use of  
 Arms.  
**Clothing**  
**Military Stores.**  
**Musical Instruments for Bands.**  
**Sellers' effects** of every descrip-  
 tion, in actual use, not being  
 merchandise, brought by per-  
 sons making oath that they in-  
 tend becoming permanent resi-  
 dents within the Dominion.

*Under Regulations and Restric-  
 tions to be prescribed by the  
 Minister of Customs.*  
**Carriages of Travellers**, and Car-  
 riages laden with merchandise,  
 and not to include Circus  
 Troupes nor Hawkers.  
**Locomotives and Railway Pas-  
 senger Baggage and Freight  
 Cars**, running upon any line of  
 roads crossing the Frontier, so  
 long as Canadian Locomotives  
 and Cars are admitted free

under similar circumstances in  
 the United States.  
**Messageries, Horses, Cattle, Car-  
 riages, and Harness of  
 Travellers' Baggage.**

**SCHEDULE D.**

The following Goods, when the  
 growth and produce of any of  
 the British North American  
 Provinces, may be imported  
 free of duty, subject to altera-  
 tion or regulation, by proclama-  
 tion of the Governor in  
 Council, viz.:  
**Animals of all kinds.**  
**Fresh, Smoked and Salted Meats.**  
**Green and Dried Fruits.**  
**Fish of all kinds.**  
**Products of Fish, and of all other  
 creatures living in water.**  
**Butter, Cheese, Lard,**  
**Tallow, Timber and Lumber of  
 all kinds, round, hewed, but  
 not otherwise manufactured in  
 whole or in part.**  
**Fish Oil.**  
**Gypsum, Ground or Unground.**  
**Hay, Hops, Straw, Bran, seeds of  
 all kinds.**  
**Vegetables, including Potatoes  
 and other Roots.**  
**Plants, Trees and Shrubs.**  
**Coal and Coke.**  
**Wheat, Peas and Beans.**  
**Barley, Rye, Oats, Indian Corn,  
 Buckwheat, and all other Grain.**  
**Flour of Wheat and Rye, Indian  
 Meal and Oatmeal and Flour or  
 Meal of any other grain.**

**SCHEDULE E.**

The following articles are pro-  
 hibited under a penalty of 200  
 Dollars and forfeiture of Pack-  
 ages in which some may be  
 found, viz.:  
**Books, Printed papers, Paint-  
 ings, Drawings, Prints and Pho-  
 tographs of a treasonable, im-  
 moral, seditious or indecent  
 character. Coin base or coun-  
 terfeit.**

**EXCISE DUTIES.**

On every wine gallon of  
 Spirits of the strength of  
 proof by Sykes' hydro-  
 meter..... \$0.15  
 On every pound of Malt..... 0.01  
 On every gallon of any fer-  
 mented beverage made in  
 imitation of Beer or Malt  
 Liquor, and brewed in  
 whole or in part from any  
 other substance than a  
 Malt..... 0.08 1/2  
 On Cavendish Tobacco, on  
 any lb. or less quantity... 0.10  
 On Canada Twist (*Tobac-  
 blanc en torquette*) do..... 0.50  
 On Manuf., per lb. or less  
 quantity..... 0.50  
 On all other descriptions of  
 manufactured Tobacco,  
 per lb. or less quantity... 0.50  
 Cigars, (subject to an abate-  
 ment or allowance for  
 moisture in calculating  
 the weight for duty, to  
 be fixed by Order in  
 Council)..... 0.40  
 cents per lb.  
**Petroleum and Coal Oil.** .5 cents  
 per gallon.  
 All goods manufactured in bond  
 shall, if taken out of bond for  
 consumption in Canada, be sub-  
 ject to duties of Excise equal to  
 the duties of customs to which  
 they would be subject if imported  
 from Great Britain and entered  
 for consumption in Canada;  
 and whenever any article, not the  
 produce of Canada, upon which  
 a duty of Excise would be levied  
 if produced in Canada, is taken  
 into a Bonded Manufactory, the  
 difference between the duty of  
 Excise to which it would be so-  
 liable, and the Customs duty  
 which would be levied on such  
 article, if imported and entered  
 for consumption, shall be paid  
 as a duty of Excise, when it is  
 taken into this Bonded Man-  
 ufactory.

**Names of P.**

NAME OF OFF	
Alma, P. O.	
Albert Mines,	
Beaver Brook,	
Berryton,	
Brigeetale,	
Caledonia Settler	
Centerville, P. O.	
Church Hill,	
Coverdale,	
Curryville,	
Dawson Settlers	
Edgett's Landing	
Elgin, P. O.	
Germanstown,	
Goshen,	
Gowland Mount	
Harvey, P. O.	
Hastings,	
Helron,	
Billsborough, P.	
Hillsdale,	
Hopewell,	
Hopewell Cape,	
Hopewell Corner	
Hopewell Hill, P	
Irving Settlement	
Little Ridge,	
Little River, (Cov	
Little River, (Elg	
Little Roehar,	
Little Shenogue,	
Lower Cape,	
Lower Coverdale,	
Lower Turtle Cre	
Mapleton,	
Middle Coverdal	
New Horton,	
New Ireland,	
New Ireland Ron	
Pleasant Vale,	
Point Wolf,	
Prosser Brook,	
Riverside,	
Rosevale,	
Roxburgh,	
Staten,	
Stoney Creek,	
Upper New Hort	
Waterville,	
Wellington,	

**NAME OF OFF**

Avondale,
Bardville,
Bath, P. O.
Belleville,
Benton,
Bloomfield,
Boundary Preser
Carlow,
Centerville, P. O.
Charleston,
Coldstream,
Debec Station,
East Glassville,
Early's Mills,
Famerson,
Ferryville,
Florenceville, P.
Florenceville Est
Foreston,
Glasville,
Good Corner,
Gordonsville,
Greenfield,
Harland, P. O.
Holmesville,
Jacksontown,

**POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.**

**GENERAL POST OFFICE, OTTAWA.**—Hon. D. A.  
 McDonald, Postmaster General; W. H. Griffin,  
 Esq., Deputy Postmaster General; H. A. Wick-  
 steed, Esq., Accountant; Wm. White, Esq., Secre-  
 tary; Peter Lehmann, Esq., Superintendent M. O.  
 Branch; J. C. Stewart, Esq., Superintendent  
 Savings Bank Branch; John Ashworth, Esq.,  
 Cashier; John Dewe, Esq., Chief Inspector.

**INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, ST. JOHN.**—Hon. John  
 McMillan, Inspector; Wm. Falley, Esq., Secre-  
 tary; Wm. C. Whittaker, Esq., Accountant; Wm.  
 R. Avery, Wm. F. Campbell, Clerks; Mr. Wm.  
 Bannister, Messenger.

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

**INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.**

(ST. JOHN TO AMHERST.)

F. W. Bizard, Mail Clerk; F. A. Eesty, Mail  
 Clerk; G. M. Ryan, Mail Clerk; J. R. Fidgeon,

Mail Clerk; W. J. Weldon, Mail Clerk; W. Rowan  
 Mail Clerk; G. A. Barker, Mail Clerk.

**CONSOLIDATED E. & N. B. RAILWAY.**

(ST. JOHN TO YARBROOK.)

J. A. McM. Hunter, Mail Clerk; W. V. Stroh,  
 Mail Clerk; James Philips, Mail Clerk; J. A. C.  
 man, Mail Clerk; A. J. Gross, Mail Clerk.

**POST OFFICE, ST. JOHN.**

JOHN HOWA, Esq., Postmaster; Mr. J. WOODROW,  
 Assistant Postmaster.

M. J. Potter, W. A. Black, H. P. Otty, R. C.  
 McIntyre, A. McNichol, D. H. Waterbury, J. S.  
 Flagler, A. W. Bend, J. Beatty, J. W. Ring, Wm.  
 Parker, F. McGuire, R. Hamlin, R. Woodrow, G.  
 Ketchum, F. Avery, B. J. T. Baskins, Clerks;  
 Geo. Bell, Office Keeper; J. Leetch, Letter Carrier;  
 R. McLaughlin, Letter Carrier; W. Young, Letter  
 Carrier.

**USE DUTIES.**

one gallon of the strength of  
 -Byles hydro-  
 .....\$0.75  
 and of Mal... 0.01  
 tion of any fer-  
 verage made in  
 of Beer or Malt  
 and brewed in  
 in part from any  
 substance than a  
 ..... 0.002  
 ish Tobacco, on  
 less quantity... 0.50  
 Twist (Tobacc  
 arguette) do... 0.10  
 per lb. or less  
 ..... 0.10  
 descriptions of  
 and Tobacco,  
 less quantity... 0.50  
 subject to an abate-  
 allowance for  
 in calculating  
 it for duty, to  
 by Order in  
 ..... 0.40  
 cents per lb.  
 and Coal Oil... 5 cents  
 manufactured in bond  
 in cut of bond for  
 in Canada, be sub-  
 of Excise equal to  
 of customs to which  
 be subject if import-  
 ed into Britain and  
 enternpion in Canada;  
 in any article, not  
 which would be levied  
 in Canada, is taken  
 d Manufacture, the  
 between the duty of  
 it would be so  
 the Customs duty  
 be levied on such  
 imported and entered  
 dion, shall be paid  
 Excise, when it is  
 the Bonded Manu-

**NT.**

il Clerk; W. Rowan  
 Clerk.

**RAILWAY.**

Clerk; W. B. Bish  
 il Clerk; J. A. Ca  
 Mail Clerk.

**J. JOHN.**

Mr. J. Woodrow,  
 aster.

El. P. Otty, R. O.  
 Whitesbury, J. B.  
 J. W. Bing, Wm.  
 n. E. Woodrow, G.  
 Bankine Clerks;  
 ston, Letter Carrier;  
 W. Young, Letter

**Names of Post Offices & Way Offices.**

**ALBERT.**

NAME OF OFFICE.	POSTMASTER.
Alma, P. O.	Geo. Keirstead,
Albert Mines,	John L. Harris,
Beaver Brook,	W. R. Barwister
Berryton,	Edward Perry
Bridgedale,	Millidge Steeves
Caledonia Settlement,	James Reid
Centerville, P. O.,	W. S. Gross
Church Hill,	Alex. Brayley
Coverdale,	David Smith
Corryville,	John Beaumont
Dawson Settlement,	Issac Dawson
Edgett's Landing,	Ward Edgett
Elgin, P. O.,	R. D. Robinson
Germanstown,	Wm. Fillmore
Goshen,	E. A. Robinson
Gowland Mountain,	Wm. McKenzie
Harvey, P. O.,	J. M. Stevens
Hastings,	J. C. McQuaid
Hoborn,	James Smith, Sen.
Billsborough, P. O.,	R. E. Steeves
Hillsdale,	P. Collianté
Hopewell,	James Wright
Hopewell Cnps, P. O.,	G. W. Steadman
Hopewell Corner, P. O.,	Wm. C. Pipes
Hopewell Hill, P. O.,	John E. Russel
Irving Settlement,	Wm. E. Bishop
Little Ridge,	B. Bray
Little River, (Coverdale)	R. J. Colpitts
Little River, (Elgin),	Hiram Kilian
Little Rocher,	John Richardson
Little Shemogue,	Thos. Gaulton
Lower Cape,	Joseph Taylor
Lower Coverdale,	James Rodgers
Lower Turtle Creek,	G. A. Fillmore
Mapleton,	W. A. Colpitts
Middle Coverdale,	S. S. Ryan
New Horton,	M. Cannon
New Ireland,	John Cannon
New Ireland Road,	M. McFadden
Pleasant Vale,	R. A. Colpitts
Point Wolfe,	Gideon Vernon
Presser Brook,	D. H. Beeman
Riverside,	Miram S. gets
Rosvale,	John Stevens
Rosburgh,	John Kelly
Salem,	Joshua Stevens
Stoney Creek,	John Scott
Upper New Horton,	Minor Reid
Waterside,	George Oonnan
Wellington,	Wm. Beatty

**CARLETON.**

NAME OF OFFICE.	POSTMASTER.
Avondale,	John E. Clark
Bardsville,	Henry Baird
Bath, P. O.,	W. Cummins
Felleville,	James Martin
Fenton,	A. J. Teed
Bloomfield,	Ruben Altterton
Boundary Presque Isle,	John D. Baird
Carlow,	S. Cummins
Centerville, P. O.,	Lawlor B. Clark
Charleston,	John Lipsett
Coldstream,	Bammel Dickmeon
Debec Station,	Alexander Barron
East Glassville,	David Smith
Fairley's Mills,	James Lawson
Famerston,	W. E. Estey
Ferryville,	James Kempshall
Florenceville, P. O.,	Stephen G. Burpee
Florenceville East,	John Leody
Foreston,	Daniel B. Gray
Glasville,	Hugh Millar
Good Corner,	Archibald Good
Gordonsville,	Moses Crosby
Greenfield,	Thomas Walsham
Hartland, P. O.,	S. H. Shaw
Holmesville,	Isaac Broad
Jacksontown,	F. L. Palmer

Jaconsville, P. O.,  
 Johnville,  
 Knowlesville,  
 Knoxville,  
 Lakesville,  
 Lindsay,  
 Long Settlement,  
 Lower Brighton,  
 " Wageside,  
 Woodstock,  
 McKenzie's Corner,  
 Middle Simonds,  
 Monument Settlement,  
 Newburgh,  
 Northampton, P. O.,  
 Peel,  
 Richmond Corner, P. O.,  
 River de Chute,  
 Shikshawke,  
 Somerville,  
 Tracy's Mills  
 Turtle Creek,  
 Union Corner,  
 Upper Keat,  
 " Peel,  
 " Wicklow,  
 Woodstock, P. O.,  
 Victoria,  
 Waterville,  
 Watson Settlement,  
 West Glassville,  
 Willow, P. O.,  
 Williamsdown,  
 Windsor,  
 Woodstock, P. O.,  
 Woodstock Road Station

James Binocosa  
 John Boyd  
 R. Nicker  
 Thos. Fulton  
 J. B. Carroll  
 Alex. Lindsay  
 J. H. Spruel  
 John L. Dow  
 Steph. J. Brittain  
 J. Gordon  
 J. Y. Hoyt  
 D. W. Raymond  
 J. Kennedy  
 R. McKinney  
 A. Thompkins  
 C. A. Harmon  
 Ivory Kilburn  
 J. B. Porter  
 E. Phillips  
 W. F. Boyd  
 J. Adams  
 J. H. Levese  
 D. S. Carpenter  
 A. Hasbourn  
 W. E. Tomkins  
 M. Futchinson  
 W. B. Eison  
 G. R. Boyer  
 C. J. Jasky  
 J. Watson  
 J. R. Ronald  
 E. H. Esley  
 T. Lindsay  
 W. E. Britton  
 J. C. Winslow  
 John Shiel

**CHARLOTTE.**

NAME OF OFFICE.	POSTMASTER.
Back Bay,	S. Onig, Jr.
Baillie,	W. S. Robinson
Basswood Ridge,	Margaret Love
Bayside,	John Mowatt
Beaver Harbor,	I. Peck
Beccabee,	W. Erskine
Campobello, P. O.,	L. Byron
Clarendon,	J. McCutcheon
Dumbarton Station,	J. Trenholm
Fairhaven,	C. Greene
Grand Farber,	T. Wooster
Grand Manan, P. O.,	E. Daggett
Indian Islesnd,	J. B. W. Chaffey
Lawrence Station,	John Taylor
Ledge,	Widdget L. Conley
Lepreaux, P. O.,	W. K. Reynolds
Le Te, Le	G. Dick, sen.
Little Lepreaux,	W. McIsowan
Lord's Cove,	F. Lambert
Little Ridge	R. Thompson
Lynnfield,	J. F. Getchell
Mace's Bay, P. O.,	O. Hanson
Milltown, P. O.,	F. Curran
Moor's Mills,	J. Cormick
Now River,	J. E. Knight
Oak Bay,	W. Killey
Oak Hill,	W. Moran
Pennfield,	J. Prescott
Pennfield Ridge,	J. B. Young
Pleasant Ridge,	Thomas Steen
Pomeroy Ridge,	Wm. Pomeroy
Rolling Dam,	Jacob Styles
St. Andrews, P. O.,	G. F. Campbell
St. George, P. O.,	E. R. O'Brien
St. Patrick,	R. Dyer
St. Stephen, P. O.,	J. A. Grant
Second Falls,	J. G. Pratt
Tower Hill,	J. Irons
Upper Mills, P. O.,	A. M. Morrison
Wavely,	Margaret Radlick
Whittier's Ridge,	M. Whittier
Wilson's Beach,	S. Frown

**GLOUCESTER.**

NAME OF OFFICE.	POSTMASTER.
Alexander's Point,	F. Alexander

Bathurst, P. O.	Helen Waitt
Ba-hurst, Village	J. Ferguson, Jr.
Belledune	J. Chalmers
Bellidon River	W. Kilgus
Caraguet, P. O.	J. G. B. Bokhoff
Clifton	A. J. Seaman
Grand Arbo	F. Le Groslev
Jameville	R. O. Child
Little Shippenhoe	Mary Wilson
Lower Fookmonche	P. Bohiohan
Madiso, P. O.	A. C. Des Brisay
New Bandon	J. Kerr
Fookmonche	T. Malier
Fookshaw	J. D. Foley
Poplar Grove	J. Aube
Salmon Beach	H. Buttems
Shippenag, P. O.	J. Dorron
Tahouins River	Mis H. Dumaresque
Tracadia	S. Cornier
Upper Caraguet	

**KING'S.**

NAME OF OFFICE.	POSTMASTER.
Aganagee, P. O.	F. Palmer
Apoahqui, P. O.	O. A. Barberie
Barnesville, P. O.	Thomas Warrell
Belleisle Bay	T. Davis
Belleisle Creek	C. F. McLeod
Bloomfield	J. Leavitt
Butternut Ridge, P. O.	C. Z. Keith
Campbell Settlement, P. O.	D. K. Campbell
Carsaville	J. McLeod
Casc Settlement	Geo. Case
Central Norton	S. Raymond
Clifton	A. H. F. Scolling
Collina	J. Gibbon
Cornhill	J. Keith
Cromwell	Sussanah Wetmore
Dougal	J. Lockheart
East Scotch Settlement	J. H. F. Scolling
Fenwick	J. Wiley
French Village, P. O.	G. Beattie
Greenwich Hill	A. McKel
Hammond River, P. O.	W. W. Dodge
Hammond Vale, P. O.	W. Fowler
Hampton	J. F. Weaving
Hanford Brook	H. Handron
Head of Millstream	J. Little
Hillsdale, P. O.	W. P. Wannanaker
Kays	W. Worden
Kingston, P. O.	S. Foster
Lakefield, P. O.	C. M. Sherwood
Londonderry	J. Douglas
Long Point	J. Con test
Long Beach	J. M. Smith
Markhamville	A. Markham
Mechanic's Settlement	A. Moore
Mildam	W. M. Case
Millstream	J. A. Fenwick
Mount Pleasant	M. Jones
Mouth of Nerepis, P. O.	J. M. Case
Nerepis Station	D. McKenzie
Norton, P. O.	J. H. Pearce
Norton	J. Hayes
Norton Station, P. O.	Samuel McCreedy
Oak Point	J. E. Fivelling
Ousekage, P. O.	A. McE. Travis
Penobscia, P. O.	G. Morton
Perry Settlement	R. Elders
Poodias	J. Faulkner
Rattray's Corner	Robert Manamin
Backville	J. L. Huzarion
Rothsay, P. O.	Char's F. McCreedy
Round Hill, P. O.	W. McLeod
Salt Springs, P. O.	G. McEwen
Seey's Mills	A. McAfee
Shepody Road	J. Wallace
Smith's Creek	T. H. Coates
Smith Town, P. O.	D. Emith
South Branch	D. Goddard
Sprague's Point	P. D. Ganong
Springfield	A. Fairweather
Stuesz Corner, P. O.	J. Humphrey
Sussex Postage	W. B. Reakers
Sussex Vale, P. O.	H. McConag
Tennant's Cove	J. G. Worden
Thorn Brook	D. A. Wright

Titusville, P. O.	A. Simpson
Uppier Greenwich	Henry Thalon
Uppierham	H. Liguibars
Warret's creek Road	A. Stapleford
Westholm	W. H. Deveber

A. Simpson
Henry Thalon
H. Liguibars
A. Stapleford
W. H. Deveber

**KENT.**

NAME OF OFFICE.	POSTMASTER.
Aldouane	F. J. Dalgle
Buctoucho, P. O.	B. H. Foley
Bass River, P. O.	E. Brown
Burgess	John Burgoat
Chockish	M. McEwen
Coal Branch	C. Walker
Coate's Mills	Thos. Coates
Cocagne, P. O.	J. Laues
Cocagne River	S. R. LeBlanc
Doherty's Mills	J. G. Cormier
Galicy	S. Daigle
Gravel Settlement	T. D. Borden
Grandguy	F. Legève
Gucacuen	M. Gueguc
Kingston, P. O.	J. Baract
Kouchibongue, P. O.	G. Raymond
Lake Settlement	M. Plasnigan
McLaughlin Road	Ira Hicks
McLeod's Mills	G. Metcald
Mill Creek	S. Beckwith
Mouties River	A. McEachen
Yamston	H. Landry
Point Spain	N. Merzouli
Richibou, P. O.	J. C. Vautour
Scori's Mills	J. M. White
St. Anthony	G. Dionna
St. Mary's	O. LeBlanc
St. Pan	P. Be'veau
Sti. Branch/St. Nicholas	C. McDonald
Upper Buctoucho	R. Jersey
Westford	C. Curmish
West Branch/St. Nicholas	T. Curray

**NORTHUMBERLAND.**

NAME OF OFFICE.	POSTMASTER.
Barnaby River	Mrs. E. J. Dalton
Bariboug	R. Wall
Bay du Vin	A. Willston
Bay du Vin Mills	J. Grabin
Black Book	R. Blake
Black River	V. McSaughton
Black River Bridge	E. Cameron
Blackville, P. O.	W. H. Grandley
Blissfield	V. A. Arho
Bolestown, P. O.	M. McMillen
Burnt Church	F. H. McKnight
Cahn's River	Mrs. C. A. Murdock
Clatham, P. O.	T. Vond, Jr.
Dorby, P. O.	W. Hart
Dorktown, P. O.	H. Freeze
Douglaston, P. O.	W. Russell, Jr.
Dumphy, P. O.	G. Dumphy
Eseumina	J. McLean
Headwick	B. Noble
Little Franch	A. Cameron
Lower River	J. Doran
Lindow, P. O.	J. Nelson
Lytleton	D. Somers
Napan	Closed.
Negac	D. Fetail
Newcastle, P. O.	S. Johnson
North Esk Boort	J. Butchinson
North West Bridge	E. Sinclair
Oak Point	A. Darispen
Portage River	A. McDermott
Red Bank	W. F. Brown
Remous Bridge	R. Jardine
Renou Nelson	J. Kaln
Tabouncanie	H. Lee
Upper Bay du Vin	W. Dickson
Upper Negac	V. Ainae
Whitney	J. Russell

**NAME OF OFFICE.**

Armstrong's Cove
Belyea's Cove
Big Cove
Brigg's Corner
Brookville
Cambridge
Central Cambria
Chipman, P. O.
Clones
Coal Mines
Cody's
Foies Island, P. O.
Cumberland Bay
Foies Island
Douglas Harbour
English Settlement
Emiskillen Stati
Perris
Forks
Gagetown, P. O.
Gasperaux, P. O.
Station
Hampstead, P. O.
Hibernia
Fernburg
Jenkins
Johnson
Long Creek
McDonald's Corne
Point
Maquait Lake
Mill Cave
Mouth of Jemseg
Narrows, P. O.
New Canaan
Newcastle Bridge
" Creek
New Jerusalem
Oak m.
Olin Hill
Otnabog
Petersville
Church
Scotch Town
Starkey's
Summer Hill
Sypher's Cove
The Range
Thorne Town
Upper Gagetown, P. O.
" Gasperaux, F.
Hampstead
Washedemoak
Waterborough
Welsford, P. O.
White's Cove
Wickham
Young's Cove

**RES.**

**NAME OF OFFICE.**

Archibald Settlement
Armstrong's Brook, P. O.
Black Land, P. O.
Black Point
Creadalbane
Campelton, P. O.
Dalhousie, P. O.
Doyle Settlement
Dundas
Bel River
Flatlands, P. O.
Head or Tide
Heron Island
Maple Green
New Mills, P. O.
Point a Vim
River Charlo, P. O.
River Lonson
Shannonville
Upsalquith

Himpson  
 ary Walton  
 Lisquarts  
 Hatfield  
 H. Develer

POSTMASTER  
 I. Dalgle  
 H. Foley  
 Brown  
 Burgoyne  
 McEwen  
 Walker  
 Coates  
 LeBlanc  
 Currier  
 H. B. Menden  
 Legere  
 Gueguen  
 Raymond  
 Flannigan  
 Hicks  
 Beckwith  
 E. A. Chasleron  
 Landry  
 Verzaroff  
 Vautour  
 E. White  
 Monna  
 zellman  
 McDonald  
 Erway  
 Hummins  
 Murray

LAND  
 POSTMASTER  
 E. J. Dalton  
 Hillston  
 rabam  
 Blake  
 McLaughlin  
 meron  
 s. Grindley  
 Arbo  
 McKnight  
 C. A. Murdock  
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 Russel, Jr.  
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**QUEEN'S.**

NAME OF OFFICE.	POSTMASTER.
Armstrong's Corner, Belyea's Cove, Big Cove, Brigg's Corner, Brookville Cambridge, Central Cambridge, Chipman, P. O., Conse, Coal Mines, Cody's, Foles Island, P. O., Cumberland Bay, " Point, Douglas Harbour, English Settlement Enniskillen Station, P.O. Ferry, Forks, Gagetown, P. O., Gasperaux, P. O., " Station, P. O., Hampstead, P. O., Hibernia, Gagetown, P. O., J. A. Caldwell T. Trout E. W. Lipp D. Gardner N. B. Cottle J. Jenkins T. Mason J. Secord, Jr. H. Humphries D. R. Smith J. Stone Mrs N Sparks E Scribner H. Todd L. Keith R. P. Yeomans E. D. Bailey Albert M. Short Andrew Lammon W. Tilley J. B. Sillp T. Malone Thomas Leonard J. R. Garie M. Starkey J. Kerr J. Syphers R. Faell E. Thorne T. Crothers K. C. Burpee E. M. Dickie N. McAlpine C. H. Panjoy F. Woods S. V. White G. N. Golding George Smith	

**RESTIGOUCHE.**

NAME OF OFFICE.	POSTMASTER.
Archibald Settlement Armstrong's Brook, P.O. Black Land, P. O., Black Point, Cresadabann, Campelton, P. O., Dalhousie, P. O., Doyle Settlement, Dundas, Bel River, Flatlands, P. O., Head or Tide, Heron Island, Maple Green, New Mills, P. O., Point la Min, River Chario, P. O., River Louison, Shannonville, Upsalquithe,	R. Archibald. J. C. Bent W. Cook W. Connacher J. McMillan A. W. Kendrick H. J. Johnston J. Marchil James Innis Mrs Ellen Craig A. McKenzie R. Gerard Geo. Dutch J. Fraser D. McAlister P. Stewart A. Pherson D. Stewart N. Perrett G. Crowell

**ST. JOHN.**

NAME OF OFFICE.	POSTMASTER.
Flack River P. O., Carleton, P. O., Chance Harbour Dipper Harbour " Laird, Fairville, P. O., Gardner's Creek, P. O., Golden Grove, P. O., Goose Creek, Grand Bay, Indiantown, P. O., Loch Lomond, P. O., Millidgeville, P. O., Mispec, Mnsquash P. O., " Parinoo P. O., Prince of Wales, P. O., Quaco Road, P. O., St. John, P. O., St. Martin's, P. O., Solomon River, Shanklin, P. O., South Bay, P. O., Spruce Lake P. O., " on Mile Creek, P. O., Upper Loch Lomond, West Quaco, P. O., Willow Grove, P. O.,	R. Stewart J. R. Keel J. Boyle C. F. Clinch D. Belmore J. A. Floyd C. F. Thion J. J. Wallace P. Brennan J. Prescotts, D. Hamm W. G. Brown D. Robertson J. G. John J. L. Woodworth L. D. Carman T. Galbraith J. Cairns B. D. Kirkpatrick J. Howe A. S. Killen J. Berry E. H. Foster S. J. Shanklin E. J. Sheldon J. Kelly J. B. Parker J. Robinson Mrs. C. Nugent W. Francis

**SUNBURY.**

NAME OF OFFICE.	POSTMASTER.
Blissville, P. O., Burton, Central Blissville, Fredrickton Junction, P.O. French Lake, Geary Gardie's Mills, Lakerville Corner, Lincoln, Linton, Little River, Maugerville, P. O., Northfield, Or mocto, P. O., " Waterson Fettiement, Rusacrin, " Station, Salvo on Creek, Sheffield, P. O., Academy, P.O. Tracy Station, Upper Maugerville " Sheffield P. O., Wansia Station,	Hezekiah Hoyt M. E. A. Burpee L. E. Bailey A. H. Kingston A. A. Smith O. Carr T. Coleman James S. Jewett I. S. Taylor A. Johnson M. F. Coburn W. H. East J. Welton Charles McPherson N. White A. Smith J. McCall J. Fowler C. J. Burpee Whitehead Barker D. S. Duplissa James Shields W. A. Garrison G. Gra's

**VICTORIA.**

NAME OF OFFICE.	POSTMASTER.
Andover, P. O., Arostook, Arthuvet, Barker's Creek, Caron Brook, Edmundston, P. O., Grand Falls, P. O., Grand Falls Portage, Grand River, Green River, Helierrup, Helierrup, Middle-t. Francis, Perth, Riley Brook, St. Leonard's, Silverstream, Three Brooks, Undine, Upper St. Basils, P. O., Upper St. Francis, Webster's Creek,	W. B. Beveridge A. D. Olmsted A. J. Beveridge M. Label T. Pelletier J. T. Hodgson P. McMillan W. Fosch F. Violette J. Lynch W. A. Tibbits A. Dengias J. Bishop John Mitchell W. D. Kearney B. Guimond J. Edgar A. L. Watson H. Gagnon E. Tobin M. Albert



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 Kingston  
 e Lester  
 s Keen  
 Hammond  
 Fogter  
 Tiley  
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 Wasson  
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 Margaret Zerna  
 l, Clark  
 s Young  
 o Parlane  
 Fletcher  
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 corhouse  
 s, A. varden  
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 McKenney  
 Smith  
 oberty  
 s Saunders  
 s, Kestey  
 s, Brunting  
 Estabrook  
 s Brooks  
 arke  
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 son  
 omilinson  
 Carvell  
 afterford  
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 annel  
 Smith  
  
 sbarn  
  
 s Parent  
 s, Fenestine  
 rt McLaughlin.

**TERS.**

New Brunswick are  
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 level) on Money Or-  
 s' covia, Ontario  
 sum not exceeding  
  
 ec. King's, Apha-  
 Restigouche; Bale  
 Gloucester; Boles-  
 uche, Kent; Butter-  
 Restigouche; Cam-  
 station; York; Ca-  
 J. John; Centreville  
 berland; Chipman-  
 Drebesch; Wes-  
 elgin, Albert; Flor-  
 s, York; Gagetown,  
 s; Grand Manan;  
 rt; Harvey Station,  
 llsworth, Albert;  
 all Corner, Albert;  
 ile, Carleton; Kin-

cle-r. York; Kingston, Kent; Kent; Kingston,  
 King's; King's; Koubiguac Kent; Lepreau,  
 Charlotte; Madico; Gloucester; Merrimack;  
 Westmorland; Acadia; Westmorland; Newcas-  
 North mberland; New Mills, Restigouche; Orm-  
 cto; Snnbury; Ossekeag; King's; Penobscus King's  
 Fortediac, Westmorland; Kichibucto, Kent; Rich-  
 mond Corner; Culet; River Charles, Restigouche;  
 Riv. r. usion, Restigouche; Rockland, Westmor-  
 land; Sackville, Westmorland; Salisbury, Wes-  
 morland; Shediac, Westmorland; sfield, s un-  
 bury; hipp-egon, Gloucester; South Nelson, Nor-  
 thumberland; Springfield, King's; St. Andrews  
 Charlotte; St. George, Charlotte; St. John; St.  
 John; St. Martin; St. John; St. Stephen  
 Charlotte; Sussex Val., King's; Westford, King's;  
 Woodstock, Carleton.

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

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

The Commission to be charged upon Money Or-  
 ders shall be as follows:  
 On orders up to \$4, 2 cents. On orders over \$4,  
 up to \$10, 5 cents. On orders over \$10 and up to  
 \$20, 10 cents. On orders over \$20 and up to \$40,  
 2 cents. On orders over \$40 and up to \$60, 30 cents.  
 On orders over \$60 and up to \$80, 40 cents. On or-  
 ders over \$80 and up to \$100, 50 cents.

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

On orders over \$5, 25 cents. On orders over \$5  
 and up to \$10, 50 cents. On orders over \$10 and  
 up to \$20, 75 cents. On orders over \$20 and  
 up to \$40, 100 cents.

On orders up to \$2, 25 cents. On orders over  
 \$2 and up to \$5, 50 cents. On orders over \$5 and  
 up to \$7, 75 cents. On orders over \$7 and up to  
 \$10, 100 cents.

For sums not exceeding \$2, 30 cents. Above \$2,  
 and not exceeding \$5, 60 cents. Above \$5 and not  
 exceeding \$7, 90 cents. Above \$7 and not exceed-  
 ing \$10, \$1.20 cents.

**DOMINION OF CANADA.**

**GOVERNOR GENERAL.**

His Excellency the Right Honourable Earl of Dufferin and Clarendon, C.

**LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS.**

Ontario—His Honor the Hon. John Crawford,  
 Quebec—His Honor the Hon. René Edouard Caron  
 Nova Scotia—His Honor the Hon. Adams G.  
 Archibald, C. M. G.  
 New Brunswick—His Honor the Hon. Samuel L.  
 Tilley, C. B.  
 Prince Edward Island—His Honor the Hon. Sir  
 Robt. R. Hodgson, Knight.  
 Manitoba and North West Territories—His Honor  
 the Hon. Alex. Morris.  
 British Columbia—His Honor the Hon. J. W.  
 Trutch.

**PRIVY COUNCIL OF CANADA.**

Hon. Alexander McKenzie, Premier and Minister  
 Public Works; Minister of  
 Justice and Attorney General; Hon. William  
 Ross, Minister of Militia and Defence; Hon. Isaac  
 Burpee, Minister of Customs; Hon. Richard J.  
 Cartwright, Minister of Finance; Hon. T. F. Foweraker  
 Minister of Inland Revenue; Hon. L. S. Hunting-  
 ton, President of the Privy Council; Hon. Albert  
 J. Smith, Minister of Marine and Fisheries; Hon.  
 Donald A. McDonald, Postmaster General; Hon.  
 Luc Letellier de St. Just, Minister of Agriculture;  
 Hon. Richard W. Scott, Secretary of State for  
 Canada; Hon. David Laird, Minister of the  
 Interior; Hon. Thomas Coffin, Receiver General.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE FOR THE PROVINCE  
 OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—Hon. Amos E. Botsford,

Hon. John Robertson, Hon. William H. Odell,  
 Hon. David Wark, Hon. John Ferguson, Hon.  
 Robt. D. Wilnot, Hon. A. L. MacClellan, Hon.  
 John Glasier, Hon. James Lecker, Hon. William  
 Muirhead.

**MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS FOR  
 THE PROVINCE OF N. B.—Albert:** John Wallace;  
*Carleton:* s. B. Appleby; *Charlotte:* A. H. Gil-  
 mour; *Gloucester:* Hon. T. W. Anglin; *Kent:*  
*Georges:* McLeod; *King:* James Donville;  
*Northumberland:* Hon. Peter Mitchell; *Queen's:*  
 John Ferris; *Restigouche:* George Moffatt; *St.  
 John City:* s. B. Boies; *s. Yveler:* St. J. An City and  
*County:* Hon. Isaac Burpee and A. J. Palmer;  
*Sanbury:* Charles Burpee; *Victoria:* John Costi-  
 gan; *Westmorland:* Hon. A. J. Smith; *York:*  
 John Pickard.

**PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.**

His Honor Hon. SAMUEL LEONARD TILLEY, C. B., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick.

Lieut. Colonel John Saunders, Private Secretary to  
 the Lieutenant Governor.  
 Lieut. Colonel John Saunders, Captain G. F. Ring,  
 A. F. Street, Provincial Aides-de-camp.

**EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.**

**HON. ROBERT YOUNG, s. President.**  
 Hon. John J. Fraser, Provincial Secretary; Hon.  
 George E. King, Attorney General; Hon. Benjamin  
 R. Stevenson, Surveyor General; Hon. Wm.  
 Kelly, Chief Commissioner Board of Works; Hon.  
 Robert Young, President of Council; Hon. A.  
 McQueen, Hon. J. s. Crawford and Hon. Edward  
 Willis, Hon. W. E. Perley.

**LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.**

**HON. JOHN SIMCOE SAUNDERS, s. President.**  
 Hon. E. B. Chandler, Hon. Gideon Balley, Hon.  
 William Hamilton, Hon. A. McL. See y, Hon. D.  
 Hamlington, Hon. Charles Perley, Hon. Robert  
 Young, Hon. John Lewis, Hon. Thomas R. Jones,  
 Hon. B. Beveridge, Hon. O. McInnes, Hon.  
 John s. Beckwith, Hon. Wm. Lindsay, Hon.  
 Francis Hibbard, Hon. Archibald Harrison  
*Officers:*—s. C. Bonford, Clerk; J. H. Blair,  
 Assistant Clerk; B. R. Jout, U-her of Black Rod;  
 Rev. John M. Brooke, D. D., Chaplain.

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.**

*County of York:*—Hon. John J. Fraser, Thomas  
 F. Barker, Robert Robinson, Hiram Dow.  
*County of St. John:*—Hon. George E. King, Hon.  
 Edward Willis, Joseph Coram, Henry s. Austin.  
*County of Westmorland:*—Edward J. Smith,  
 Hon. A. McQueen, John A. Bumprey, Thomas  
 Pickard.  
*County of Charlotte,*—James Murchie, Hon.  
 Benjamin R. Stevenson, James MacKay, Thomas  
 Cottrel.  
*County of Kings:*—Hon. J. H. Crawford, John  
 Flewelling, Robert B. McLeod.  
*County of Queens:*—Walter S. Butler, Francis  
 Woods.  
*County of Sunbury:*—William E. Perley, John S.  
 Cover.  
*County of Northumberland:*—Hon. William M.  
 Kelly, William Simm, Allan A. Davidson, L. J.  
 Tweedie.  
*County of Kent:*—Henry O'Leary, Urbain John-  
 ston.  
*County of Carleton:*—John S. Leighton, Randolph  
 K. Jones.  
*County of Gloucester:*—Kennedy F. Burns, s. Leo-  
 lin Blanchard.  
*County of Restigouche:*—Archibald McKenzie and  
 John Phillips.  
*County of Albert:*—Alex. Rogers, James Ryan.  
*County of Victoria:*—William B. Beveridge.  
*County of Madecawac:*—Levio Theriault.  
*City of St. John:*—William Wedderburn, William  
 H. A. Keans.  
*Officers:*—George J. Bies, Clerk; John Richards,  
 Clerk Assistant; Harry Beckwith, Sergeant-at-Arms  
 and C. s. Gardner, Chaplain.

## COURTS.

### SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE

**Chief Justices**—Hon William J Ritchie, 6th December 1855; Justices—Hon John C Allen, 22d September, 1845; Hon J W Weldon, 4th December, 1855; Hon Charles Fisher, October, 1868; Hon A R Wetmore, 25th. May, 1870. W H Tuck Clerk of the Crown; William Carman, Clerk of the Pleas and in Equity.

**Terms**—Hilary, First Tuesday in February, Easter, Second Tuesday in April, Trinity, Second Tuesday in June, Michaelmas, Second Tuesday in October, 1845; Hilary sitting in the County of York—Second Tuesday in May, and Fourth Tuesday in October.

### EQUITY SITTINGS.

**The Chief Justice**,—5th May, 1874 and 5th January, 1875.

**Mr Justice Allan**,—7th of July, 3th August, 1874 and 26th January, 1875.

**Mr Justice Weldon**,—3rd March, and 1st December, 1874.

**Mr Justice Fisher**,—7th April, and 3rd November, 1874.

**Mr Justice Wetmore**—2nd June, and 6th October, 1874.

### CIRCUIT COURT

St John, Second Tuesday in January, May and August, and Third Tuesday in November, Sunbury, First Tuesday in July. Queen's, First Tuesday in March. Charlotte 4th Tuesday in July and Second and Third Tuesday in January. King's, Second Tuesday in July. Albert Second Tuesday in July. Westmorland, Second Tuesday in January, and the Third Tuesday in July. Kent, Second Tuesday in March, and Fourth Tuesday in September. Restigouche, Last Tuesday in August. Gloucester, First Tuesday in September. Northumberland, Second Tuesday in September. Carleton, Last Tuesday in September. Victoria, Wednesday before the last Tuesday in September. Madawaska, Second Thursday before the last Tuesday in September.

Judges assigned to try Election Petitions against the return of Members for the Local Legislature in the several Counties of the Province for the year commencing Hilary Term, 1874, and ending Hilary Term, 1875, under "The Bribery and Corruption and Election Petition Act 1869."

**The Chief Justice**,—The City of Saint John, and the Counties of Kent and Charlotte.

**Mr Justice Weldon**—The Counties of York, Restigouche, and Gloucester.

**Mr Justice Fisher**—The Counties of Saint John, Albert, and Westmorland.

**Mr Justice Wetmore**—The Counties of Sunbury, King's, and Northumberland.

## MASONIC.

At the session of Grand Lodge held September 23rd, the following office-bearers were installed.—

**Master**: John V. Ellis (Carleton Lodge, St. John.) Grand

**Robert Marshall**, (Union Lodge of Portland, St. John.) D. G. Master;

**David Brown**, (Sussex Lodge, St. Stephen.) S. G. Warden;

**Rev. Francis Partridge**, (Albion Lodge, Rothesay) G. Chaplain;

**W. H. Keans**, (St. John Lodge, St. John.) Grand

**Treas**: " " " Grand Secy.;

**Alex. Burchill**, (St. Andrews Lodge, Fredericton,) S. G. Deacon.

**David Wetmore**, (Midian Lodge, Clifton,) J. G. Deacon.

**Geo. E. Elliot**, (St. Mark's Lodge, St. Andrews) G. Dir. of Cer.

**Thos. N. Robertson**, (Albion Lodge, St. John.)

**J. D. Finlayson**, (Lodge St. Andrew, Richibucto), G. Sword Bearer;

**Henry Card**, (Carleton Lodge, Carleton.) G. Organist;

**Ja. McNichol Jr.**, (New Brunswick Lodge, St. John.) G. Furnsviant;

**Dinges** " " " " St. John, G. Tyler.

**Stewart**,—Jas Nesbit, Woodmont's Lodge, Fredericton; John W. Cleland, Victoria Lodge, Mills; W. Morrison, Aley Lodge Upper Mills; J. S. Benson, Northumberland, Newcastle.

**BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES**—Jas. McNichol, Jr. Edward Willis, F. Duffel, W. H. A. Keans H. J. Thorne, M. N. Powers, M. Leonard, T. N. Robertson, G. H. Flewelling, John Richards.

## LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION OF BRITISH AMERICA.

RIGHT WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE OF NEW BRUNSWICK

**John Pickard**, Esq. M. P. R. W. G. M.; M. McMonagle, Esq. S. D. G. M.; D. J. Constantine, J. D. G. M.; Rev. William Percival, G. C.; Asaph G. Blackie, G. S.; Samuel Devenne, "en. G. T.; William H. Anderson, G. L.; James R. Currey, G. D. C.; William Livingston, Jr. G. S.; Robert Scott, D. G. T.; George Thompson, Jr. D. G. L.; Matthew Wallace, D. G. L.; R. Wille, W. Hill, T. Sullivan, C. Armstrong, M. Perry, W. Ewing, R. Wiley, D. Presley, Geo. Simpson, J. T. Pitt, D. G. C.

## INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

OFFICERS OF THE R. W. GRAND LODGE OF THE LOWER PROVINCES OF B. N. A.

**Alexander Robertson**, M. W. G. M., Saint John, W. B.; James E. Geisert, W. D. G. M., Truro, N. S.; John P. Irving, R. W. G. W., Charlottetown, P. E. I.; W. Kilby Dimock, R. W. G. R., Saint John, N. B.; R. Radford Barnes, W. G. T., Saint John, N. B.; Gilbert Murdoch, W. G. C., Saint John, N. B.; R. B. Emerson, W. G. M., Saint John, N. B.; P. J. Chisholm, W. G. C., Truro, N. S.; John Fringle, W. G. G., Pictou, N. S.; John Dryden, W. G. H., Stellarton, N. S.

## GRAND DIVISION, S. of T.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

**A. G. Blair**, Fredericton, G. W. P.; **J. A. S. Mott**, St. John, G. W. A.; **W. W. Dudley**, St. John, G. Scriber, C. A. Everett, St. John, G. Treas.; **Rev. J. E. Flewelling**, Johnston, G. Chap.; **C. F. Bourne**, Newcastle, G. Con.; **R. Bell**, Shapville, G. Sentinel.

## BRITISH TEMPLARS.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF WORTHY GRAND LODGE OFFICERS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

**W. G. C. Templar**, Prof. Geo. E. Foster, Fredericton; **W. G. Vioe**, James Watts, Woodstock; **W. G. Secretary**, R. T. Babbitt, Gagetown; **M. P. Treasurer**, John McLaughlan, Carleton, St. John; **W. G. Lecturer**, W. S. Thompson, Deer Island; **W. G. Counsellor**, W. P. Flewelling, Clifton, King's County; **W. G. Chaplain**, Rev. D. I. Wetmore, Clifton, King's County; **W. G. Financier**, J. A. Thompson, Woodstock, Carleton County; **W. G. Recorder**, Ornan Smith, Rusagorin, Sunbury County; **W. G. Marshal**, James McKay, M. P. P., Penfield, Charlotte County; **W. G. Deputy Marshal**, Miss A. A. Gosline, Smith's Creek, King's County; **W. G. Inner Guard**, Henry Smith, Deer Island, Charlotte County; **W. G. Outer Guard**, W. W. Thompson, Fairbairn, Charlotte County; **W. G. Past Chief**, Rev. Thos. Todd, Sussex, King's County.

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## HIST

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CHRONIC DIARR

FEVER &

Unswick Lodge, St.  
 St. John, G. Tyler.  
 Women's Lodge,  
 Victoria Lodge,  
 Ayley Lodge Upper  
 Cumberland, New-  
 ors.—Jas. McVich-  
 affel, W. H. A. Keans  
 M. Leonard, T. N.  
 John Richards.

**INSTITUTION  
 AMERICA.**

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R. W. G. M.; M.  
 D. J. Constantine,  
 m Percival, G. O.;  
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 m. G. L.; James R.  
 Wington, D. G. L.;  
 urge Thompson, Jr.,  
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 rong, M. Ferry, W.  
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 F. B. N. A.

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 W. D. G. M., Truro,  
 G. W., Charlotte-  
 nook, R. W. G. G. F.  
 4 Barnes, H. W. G.  
 t Murdoch, W. G. M.  
 Emerson, W. G. M.,  
 lsham, W. G. C.,  
 F. G. G., Plcton, N.  
 Stellarton, N. S.

**N, S. of T.**

DIVISION OF NEW

W. P.; J. A. S.  
 V. W. Dudley, St.  
 rest, St. John, G.  
 Johnston, G. Chap.;  
 on.; R. Bell, Shack-

**PLARS.**

THEY GRAND LODGE  
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E. Foster, Freder-  
 ts, Woodstock; W.  
 Gagetow; W. G.  
 Carleton, St. John;  
 pson, Deer Island;  
 ling, Clifton, King's  
 7. D. I. Wetmore,  
 S. Financier, J. A.  
 n County; W. G.  
 agornis, Sunbury  
 es Mackey, M. F.  
 W. G. Deputy  
 uth's Creek, King's  
 Henry Smith, Deer  
 G. Outer Grand,  
 Charlotte County;  
 dd, Sussex, King's

**Fellows' Hypophosphites,**

**HISTORY, VIRTUES, TESTIMONIALS,**

**SAINT JOHN, N. B.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Fellows' Hypophosphites**

Is adapted for diseases which are produced by loss of NERVOUS POWER, and consequent MUSCULAR RELAXATION, viz:

- |                    |                          |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| CONSUMPTION,       | BRONCHITIS,              |
| ASTHMA,            | WHOOPING COUGH,          |
| APHONIA,           | COUGH,                   |
| NERVOUSNESS,       | MENTAL DEPRESSION,       |
| NEURALGIA,         | EPILEPTIC FITS,          |
| ST. VITUS'S DANCE, | NERVOUS DEBILITY,        |
| DYSPEPSIA,         | MARASMUS,                |
| CHRONIC DIARRHŒA,  | DYPHTERETIC PROSTRATION, |
| FEVER & AGUE,      | LEUCŒRŒA,                |

INTERRUPTED AND FEEBLE ACTION OF THE HEART,

DISEASES PRODUCED BY

OVERTAXING THE MIND; BY GRIEF OR ANXIETY; BY  
RAPID GROWTH; BY CHILD-BEARING; BY INSUF-  
FICIENT NOURISHMENT; BY RESIDENCES IN  
HOT CLIMATES, OR UNHEALTHY LOCALI-  
TIES; BY EXCESSES, OR BY ANY  
IRREGULARITIES OF LIFE.

THE ENDLESS CHAIN

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

IT IS ACCEPTABLE to palate and stomach.

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

IT ASSISTS DIGESTION and assimilation.

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

IT RESTORES TONE to the nerves.

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

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

And, unless afflicted with some disease involving ABSOLUTE ORGANIC LOSS, it will SUSTAIN THE SYSTEM until it reaches the age allotted to man by a beneficent Creator.

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

## FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES.

### INCEPTION.

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

### TUBERCULAR CONSUMPTION.

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

While they cause the formation of fat and generated heat, they did not improve the blood. The tonic effect upon the nerves and muscles was circum-

scribed, and owing too expensive.

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scribed, and owing to their diluted state involving large doses, they were also too expensive.

The *desiderata* sought by Mr. Fellows, were :

A convenient, palatable remedy,

Unalterable by time,

Harmless, though used continuously, yet might be discontinued at any time, without any ill effect,

Which would induce an appetite,

Strengthen digestion,

Promote assimilation,

Create healthy blood,

Strengthen the nerves and muscles,

Enable the subject successfully to combat disease,

And at moderate price,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WHEN THE HARASSED MAN OF BUSINESS TIRES, HIS BRAIN,

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

WHEN THE NEURALGIC VICTIM IS RACKED BY EXCRUTIATING torment.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Letter from Rev. John McMurray.

JAMES I. FELLOWS, Esq.,

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

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

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

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

I am, dear sir, yours truly,

JOHN McMURRAY, Methodist Minister.

NEWPORT, N. S.

#### Hasty Consumption cured by Fellows' Hypophosphites.

CARBONAR, Newfoundland, Jan. 3, 1871.

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

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

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

### Rev. Dr. Clarke Writes:

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

I have conversed with many who have used it, and all say they were benefited by it.

For myself, I have much pleasure in saying it improved my general health amazingly. It gives a clear skin and healthy countenance, but to know its virtues, it must be used, and were it within the reach of all classes, I believe it would be used universally: yes, by the well, to renew their age, and by the sick to them well.

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

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

### Consulting Office of Consumption.

WESTERN MEDICAL INSTITUTE, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

MR. JAMES I. FELLOWS.

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

A. SLEE, Sr., M. D.

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

### Dr. Howe's Testimony.

PITTSFIELD, ME, March, 1872.

MR. JAMES I. FELLOWS.

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

I am sir, yours truly,

W. S. HOWE, M. D.

### Inflammation of the Lungs.

CLETON, N. B., 17th February, 1873.

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

My wife also having been in bad health for sometime, and having had Typhoid Fever

in December last, which left her much prostrated, was advised by the physicians to use this remedy to build her up. Before taking half a bottle she found herself much benefited and still continues to use it.

I believe, under kind Providence, Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites has been the means of restoring both my wife and daughter, and I hope the afflicted will avail themselves of its use, for although it is widely used, I think its value is no appreciated.

Yours truly,

JOSEPH A. EVANS,

### Fellows' Hypophosphites.

CAMPBELLTON, N. B., July 1873.

JAMES I. FELLOWS, Esq.

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

I certify the above to be correct,

WILLIAM YOUNG.

Yours respectfully,

A. SMITH,

### Testimonial to Mr. Fellows,

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

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

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

### Kept Alive by Fellows' Hypophosphites.

This is to certify that in the autumn of 1867, I contracted a severe cold and cough, and was seized with pains in the chest and back. I obtained medical advice but the prescriptions effected no good whatever. The cough kept growing worse, and other symptoms set in which complicated my case, until finally I was given up to die by three physicians, who said I was far advanced in consumption, and could not recover.

I had been fourteen months gradually wasting away, unable to perform the lightest service, and fast approaching the end. At this time I had never heard of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, but some of my family noticed the letter from Capt. Coßill, concerning the cure it had effected in his case, and I was persuaded to send for some of the medicine.

I commenced to take it in accordance with directions, and before I had used half a bottle I was able to resume light work in my shop, and, notwithstanding that my disease was so far advanced as to be incurable, my making use of it from time to time during the last three

years, it has sustained me, and I feel certain that I shall have a perfect cure.

We, having been afflicted for many years, fully endorse

Horton, N. S., 1

### Asthmatic

MR. JAMES I. FELLOWS, Esq., I have received benefit from your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites for the last year, and I feel certain that I shall have a perfect cure.

The least exposure to cold or dampness, or any other cause, would bring on a severe attack of asthma, and I have been obliged to use your Syrup of Hypophosphites for the last year, and I feel certain that I shall have a perfect cure.

You are at liberty to use my name in any way you may think proper.

PERRY I. EVANS, 1 LYMAN'S

NORTHERN

C. H. ROY

GEO. C. G.

THEODORE

KIDDER,

CASWELL

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years, it has sustained my strength and enabled me to knock about and attend to my work I feel certain that had I used it at an earlier stage of the disease it would have effected a perfect cure

W. H. LEIGHTON,

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

J. B. DAVIDSON, J. P.,  
 ISRAEL BENJAMIN, J. P.

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

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

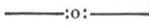
St. JOHN, N. B., August 11, 1869.

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

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

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

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



## WHOLESALE.



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|--|----------------------------|
| <p><b>PERRY DAVIS &amp; SON,</b><br/> <b>EVANS, MERCER &amp; Co.</b><br/> <b>LYMANS, CLARE &amp; Co.</b></p> | <p>Montreal.</p>           |
| <p><b>NORTHUP &amp; LYMAN,</b></p>   | <p>Newcastle, Ontario.</p> |
| <p><b>C. H. ROBINSON,</b></p>  | <p>Hamilton, Bermuda.</p>  |
| <p><b>GEO. C. GOODWIN &amp; Co.</b></p>  | <p>Boston.</p>             |
| <p><b>THEODORE METCALF &amp; Co.,</b></p>  | <p>Boston.</p>             |
| <p><b>KIDDER, WEATHERALL &amp; Co.,</b></p>  | <p>New York.</p>           |
| <p><b>CASWELL &amp; HAZARD,</b></p>  | <p>New York.</p>           |
| <p><b>FULLER &amp; FULLER,</b></p>   | <p>Chicago.</p>            |
| <p><b>COLLINS BROS.,</b></p>   | <p>St. Louis</p>           |
| <p><b>H. C. CASWELL &amp; Co.,</b></p>   | <p>Oshkosh, Wis.</p>       |
| <p><b>HALL &amp; PORTER,</b></p>   | <p>Junction City, Kan.</p> |
| <p><b>J. F. MOORE,</b></p>   | <p>Baltimore, Md.</p>      |

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FACTOR

# Collar Factory,

Saint John, New Brunswick.

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"Park," "Excelsior" and "Victoria" Collars.

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These Collars are real linen-faced, and have no equal, much less a superior. They are folded at the ends, fit the neck perfectly, wear longer without soiling than any linen-faced Collar, button without damage at the edge or points, and allow a clear space for the tie without injury or stretching. They are sold at prices which admit of no competition by collars made abroad.

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"EUREKA" AND "JULIEN"

## PAPER COLLARS

Are standards among the styles made, and have had an uninterrupted run of popularity. They fit with exactness and are made of waterproof material. They are finished without the aid of poisonous pigments. The facing looks like *linen*, and not like coarse *cotton*. Perspiration marks can be sponged off without detriment to the surface. The style has never yet been successfully imitated. They are perfectly white, and never change their color. They are as soft as silk. They cost less than those that possess none of these advantages.

FOR SALE WHOLESALE ONLY AT THE

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Proprietors.

# Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs,  
such as Coughs, Colic, Whooping  
Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma,  
and Consumption.



Among the great discoveries of modern science, few are of more real value to mankind than this effective remedy for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. A vast trial of its virtues, throughout this and other countries, has shown that it does surely and effectually control them. The testimony of our best citizens, of all classes, establishes the fact, that CHERRY PECTORAL will and does relieve and cure the afflicting disorders of the Throat and Lungs beyond any other medicine. The most dangerous affections of the Pulmonary Organs yield to its power, and cases of Consumption, cured by this preparation, are publicly known, so remarkable as hardly to be believed, were they not proven beyond dispute. As a remedy it is adequate, on which the public may rely for full protection. By curing Coughs, the forerunners of more serious disease, it saves unnumbered lives, and an amount of suffering not to be computed. It challenges trial, and commands the most respectful notice. Every family should keep it on hand as a protection against the early and unperceived attack of Pulmonary Affections, which are easily met at first, but which become incurable, and too often fatal, if neglected. Tender lungs need this defense, and it is unwise to be without it. As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of Childhood, CHERRY PECTORAL is invaluable; for, by its timely use, millions are rescued from premature graves, and saved to this love and affection center on them. It acts speedily and surely against ordinary colds, securing sound and health-restoring sleep. No one will suffer troublesome Laryngitis and painful Bronchitis, when they know how early they can be cured.

Originally the product of long laborious and successful chemical investigation, no test or trial is spared in making every bottle in the utmost possible perfection: It may be confidently relied upon as possessing all the virtues it has ever exhibited, and capable of producing cures as memorable as the greatest it has ever effected.

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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

# Ayer's Cathartic Pill



For the relief  
of all disor-  
ders in the  
stomach, liver, and  
bile. They are a  
specific, and  
excellent purge,  
being purely ve-  
getable, they are  
no necessary  
evil whatever, in  
serious sickness,  
suffering is pre-  
vented by their  
use; and every family should have them on  
hand for their protection and relief, when such  
Long experience has proved them to be the  
best, surest, and best of all the Pills with  
the market abounds. By their use  
the blood is purified, the obstructions of the  
tem expelled, obstructions removed, and  
whole machinery of life restored to its  
activity. Internal organs which become clogged  
and sluggish are cleansed by Ayer's Pills,  
stimulated into action. Thus impeded dis-  
ease is changed into health, the value of which  
when reckoned on the vast multitudes who  
it, can hardly be computed. Their sugar coat  
makes them pleasant to take, and preserves its  
virtues unimpaired for any length of time,  
that they are ever fresh, and perfectly reliable.  
Although searching, they are mild, and operate  
without disturbance to the constitution, or die  
occupation.

Full directions are given on the wrapper  
of each box, how to use them as a Family  
Pill, and for the following complaints, which  
they rapidly cure:—

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Flatu-  
lence, Lassitude, and Loss of Appetite,  
should be taken moderately to stimulate the  
stomach, and restore its healthy tone and action.

For Liver Complaint and its various  
forms, Bilious Headaches, Sick Head-  
aches, Jaundice or Green Sickness,  
Icterus, Colic and Bilious Fevers, they  
should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct  
diseased action or remove the obstructions  
which cause it.

For Dysentery or Diarrhoea, but  
mild dose is generally required.

For Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, In-  
flammation of the Heart, Pain in  
Side, Back, and Loins, they should be con-  
tinued, as required, to change the disor-  
dered action of the system. With such change  
the complaints disappear.

For Dropsy and Dropsical Swelling  
they should be taken in large and frequent  
doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For Suppression, a large dose should  
be taken, as it produces the desired effect by  
a purgative.

As a Dinner Pill, take one or two Pills  
to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.  
An occasional dose stimulates the stomach  
and bowels, restores the appetite, and invigorates  
the system. Hence it is often advantageous  
when no serious derangement exists. One who  
is tolerably well, often finds that a dose of  
these Pills makes him feel decidedly better, from  
its cleansing and renovating effect on the  
digestive apparatus.

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**Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,  
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