THE WATCHMAN.

VOL. II. SAINT JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1877. NO. 51

New Advertisements.

CARD.

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

Retail Business,

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

No. 25 WATER STREET,

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

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

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

J. HARRIS & CO.,
New Brunswick Foundry,
aug 28—3m Portland, St. John, N.B.

2000 AGENTS WANTED.

SOMETHING NEW. JUST OUT.
SELLS AT SIGHT!
Send 25 cents for Sample that may be
Worth $1000 Cash to You
BEFORE JULY.
NO SAMPLES FREE. Send Registered Letter.
ADDRESS **W. H. HEFFERAN,** General Agent,
mar3 3m 33 King Square, St. John, N. B.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE!

OF

DRY GOODS!

JOHN K. STOREY

WOULD respectfully inform his Customers and the Public generally that he is making extensive preparations for a Grand Clearance Sale of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, &c., the Sale to commence immediately in order to effect an entire clearance before the first of May. The Stock is New and Fashionable, and consists in part of the following Goods:—

Rich Black Lustres, at Former prices,	15, 18, 20, 25, 30 cts.	per yd.
¾ Fancy Dress Goods, at Worth	12, 15, 18, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45	" "
Japanese Poplins, at Former prices,	15, 18, 20, 25, 30	" "
Rich Black Silks, Worth	75, 85, 90, 1.00, 1.10, 1.25, 1.40, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00	
Pim Brothers' Irish Poplins, very low.		
Lyons Poplins at 75 cts., worth $1.00 per yar		
Black Cashmere at 70 and 80 cts., former prices $1.00 and $1.25.		
Scoured Winceys and Dress Tweeds at 10, 12 and 15 cts., worth 15, 18 and 20 cts. per yd.		
Scarlet and White Flannel, very cheap. Also—GREY FLANNEL from 25 cents per yard.		
Tweeds for Boys' Suits at 30 and 40 cts. per yard.		
Also, a good assortment of Haberdashery and Small Wares at nominal prices.		

A Choice Lot of Blk and Col'd KID GLOVES at 75 cents, worth $1.10 per pair.

Silk Velvet, Velveteen and Patent Velvet, all colors, very low.

HOYLE & SON'S Celebrated **Prints,** newest patterns and warranted fast colors.

Grey and White Cotton, very cheap.

Brown Holland Stripe Hessian **Towels** and **Toweling.** Bleached and Unbleached **Table Linen,** from 25c per yd.

White and Colored **Counterpanes,** very low.

A choice lot of **White Blankets,** from $2.00 per pair.

Also, **Grey Blankets** at very low prices,

Parties in want of any description of Dry Goods or Millinery, should not fail to call and examine the above Goods, as they will be found on inspection to be the best value ever offered in the City, and will be sold at prices to suit every one. Inspection invited.

JOHN K. STOREY,
Imperial Buildings,
feb 17—101 No. 2 KING STREET.

JAMES H. PULLEN,

CHARLOTTE STREET,
Has on hand a Splendid Assortment of

PAPER HANGINGS,

IN ALL THE

LATEST STYLES,

selected personally, and workmen

To Hang Them in First-Class Style,

PAINTING, GRAINING, GLAZING, &c.,

DONE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

GREAT BARGAINS!

IN

HARDWARE,

AT

45 GERMAIN STREET.

THE Subscribers having purchased the Bankrupt Stock of the late firm of Stillwell & Gorgin from their creditors, now offer the same to their customers and the public, at a great discount on the usual prices. Call and see and be satisfied.

mar24 4l J. B. LYONS & CO.

WHOLESALE

WAREHOUSE,

CANTERBURY STREET.

Ex "Moravian," "Caspian" and "Nova Scotian,"

45 PACKAGES

CONTAINING

BLACK and BLUE CLOTHS and DOESKINS,
WORSTED COATINGS,
MATELASSE CLOTHS,
WEST OF ENGLAND TWEEDS, Chipping Norton Made,
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, all prices.

A FULL ASSORTMENT

SHOE FINDINGS!

Consisting of Webbs, Tapes, Eyelets, Slids, Gorings, etc.

T. R. JONES & CO.
mar31

GOLDEN BALL CORNER PHARMACY,

Just received:—

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

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

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

New Advertisements.

CROTHERS, HENDERSON & WILSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGES & SLEIGHS,

Track Sulkeys, &c.,

42, 44, 43 & 45 WATERLOO STREET,

apr7 1y **ST. JOHN, N. B.**

CALL AND EXAMINE!

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

LADIES' PROMENADE SCARFS, in White, Navy Blue and Cardinal Red. These goods are clean and fresh and are really a splendid lot.
CHILDREN'S POLKAS, GAITERS and TIES;
MEN'S CARDIGAN JACKETS;
LINED GLOVES and MITTS, KNITTED VESTS;

We wish the public to understand that the reduction on these goods is genuine.

We have also in stock Matalasse Braid and Buttons, Smallware, Trimmings and Gent's Furnishing goods;

Cardinal Red Silk Scarfs in great variety.

A few doors below Hanington's drug store.

SCOTT & BINNING,
dec30 38 King street.

DENTAL NOTICE.

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

(HALL'S BUILDING,)

Cor. King and Germain Sts., St. John, N. B.
June 30 1y

Portland Foundry.

JOSEPH McAFEE,
(Late ANGUS MCAFEE,)

WAREHOUSE:

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

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

COOKING STOVES,
SHIP, PARLOR AND OFFICE STOVES,
MILL CASTINGS.

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

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

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

Work done to order with quick despatch.
July29 1y

SPRING GOODS.

JUST received and opened for inspection, ex R. M. steamer *Hibernian* from Liverpool, and Intercolonial Railway from Montreal:—2 Cases Langdale's Pale, unequalled Double Milled St. wool dyed Blue Cloth; West of England Wooded Green Venus; West of England Tweeds; W Black and Blue Meltons; West of England wool dyed Black and Blue Worsted Cloth; West of England wool dyed Indigo Blue Doeskin; West of England wool dyed Black Oxford and Steel Deerskins, with a full assortment of Canadian Tweeds, from the manufacturers who obtained the only Gold Medal granted at the Centennial Exhibition for superior manufacture. Further extensive additions to our stock hourly expected from London, rendering it second to none in the trade, and which being laid in on the most favorable terms, for prompt payment, enables us to offer inducements to intending purchasers, seldom met with.

A. & T. GILMOUR,
mar 3 72 Germain street, St. John, N. B.

TOBACCO.

IN BOND OR DUTY PAID:—

40 BOXES CHALLENGE, 12's;
55 boxes PRINCESS LOUISE, 12's;
55 boxes CHARTER OAK, 12's;
50 boxes FLORENCE, 6's;
160 caddies SAILOR'S SOLACE, ½'s, ¼'s, 5's.

FOR SALE BY

D. BREEZE,
mar24 1m **1 KING SQUARE.**

Fredericton Leather Co.,

(Late McCausland, Upham & Co.)

FREDERICTON, N. B.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS!

Patent Leather, Enamelled Leather,
PATENT & ENAMELLED CALF & KIP,
DASHER LEATHER (Soft and Hard),
Lacing Leather, Larrigan Leather,
WAXED CALF, SPLITS, ETC.
mar31 3m

FURNITURE EMPORIUM,

SMITH'S HALL.

146 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET, (up stairs, next door south from Auction Room). This immense Hall has been fitted up by us in a first-class manner, and is now completely stocked with the most superb, elegant, and best assorted class of goods which can be obtained from the most famous establishments on the Continent. We have just received our Spring Stock, which comprises many new styles, and surpasses anything we have heretofore offered to our customers. It comprises 48 Parlor Suites, upholstered in Hair Cloth and Rep, Satine, Terry and Cotoline, of the most brilliant, gorgeous and lasting colors, and most durable fibre. The carving and gilding on these Suits are master pieces of workmanship; among them will be found those having Sofas 8 feet in height, (this is the very latest style). In Walnut Bedroom Sets we have 20 different styles, including the Mediæval and Eastlake. One of these, a late arrival, is especially worthy of inspection. We have also some very fine Ash Sets, trimmed with walnut, having marble and marblelzed slate tops. In addition to these we have Wood Top Sets, both in ash and walnut. Our stock of Rockers, Easy Chairs, and Patent Rockers, in H. C., Rep and Satine, is more complete than ever before. In Patent Rockers we are showing the latest improvement. In Easy Chairs we have a most complete variety, some of which cannot be surpassed. As formerly, we are making a specialty of Dining Tables and Chairs; we have some of the latter upholstered, in morocco, of the best styles manufactured. We have also as a special feature, a Dining Room Suite, in leather, Eastlake style. Our stock of Sideboards and Book-Cases, in walnut, is more extensive and superb than ever, and includes 12 in wood and 12 in marble tops. The stock of Book-Cases includes one rolling fro nt secretary book-case, a fine specimen of mechanism; and others of various styles and sizes. We have also an unusually fine lot of Hat Trees, Whatnots, Library Tables, Card Receivers, Camp Chairs and Rockers, Wood and Marble top Centre Tables, and a full complement of Fine Furniture, in Bedroom Sets, Sinks, Bureaus, etc.

mar17 3m **STEWART & WHITE.**

New Advertisements.

ELECTRICITY! THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL!—WORTH TEN TIMES ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD.—Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest medicine ever made. One dose cures common sore throat. One bottle has cured bronchitis. Fifty cents' worth has cured an old standing cough. It positively cures catarrh, asthma and croup. Fifty cents' worth has cured crick in the back, and the same quantity lame back of eight years' standing. The following are extracts from a few of the many letters that have been received from different parts of Canada, which, we think, should be sufficient to satisfy the most sceptical:—J. Collard, Spring Bank, Ont., writes, "Send me 6 doses Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil; have sold all I had from you, and want more now; its cures are truly wonderful." Wm. McGuire, of Franklin, writes, "I have sold all the agent left; it sets like a charm; it was slow at first, but takes splendidly now." H. Cole, of Iona, writes, "Please forward 6 dozen Thomas' Eclectric Oil. I am nearly out, nothing equals it. It is highly recommended by those who have used it." J. Bedford, Thamesville, writes, "Send at once a further supply of Eclectric Oil, I have only one bottle left. I never saw anything sell so well and give such general satisfaction." J. Thompson, Woodford, writes, "Send me some more Eclectric Oil. I have sold entirely out. Nothing takes like it." Miller & Hall, Riverton, P. Q., write, "The Eclectric Oil is getting a great reputation here, and is daily called for. Send us a further supply without delay."

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.—Ask for Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. See that the signature of *S. N. Thomas* is on the wrapper, and the names of Northrop & Lyman are blown in the bottle, and *take no other.* Sold by all medicine dealers. Price, 25 cents. NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., Proprietors for the Dominion.

NOTE.—*Eclectric*—Selected and Electrized.

READ CAREFULLY.

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

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

A. Wood, Montague, says—"That he has tried the 'Remedy' for Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia with great success. I have also used the 'Shoshonee Pills,' and find that they are as good as any I ever tried."

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

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

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

CATARRH.

Constitutional CATARRH REMEDY.

CATARRH CANNOT BE CURED BY Snuffs, Washes or Local applications. It is a weakness of the constitution, developing itself in the nasal organs first, afterwards extending to the throat and lungs. It is very Scrofulous in Consumption, if not checked by proper remedies. Pains in the head, back, loins, and weakness in the kidneys, are its attendant diseases. More people have Catarrh than any other disease, children as well as adults. It is easily cured. Thousands of cases some of forty years standing, have been entirely cured by using the GREAT CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH REMEDY.

Price $1.00 per bottle. For sale by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers. Send stamp for Treatise on Catarrh and Certificates to back the above, to

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

Established 1865.

GILMORE & CO., Attorneys at Law,
Successors to Chipman, Hosmer & Co.,
629 F Street, Washington, D. C.
American and Foreign Patents.

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

United States Courts and Departments.

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

Arrears of Pay and Bounty.

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

Pensions.

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

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

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

United States General Land Office.

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

Old Bounty Land Warrants.

Wrongly cut for them. Where assignments are imperfect we give instructions to perfect them.

Mail Contractors and others.

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

Liberal arrangements made with attorneys in all classes of business.

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

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 21, 1876.*

I take pleasure in expressing my entire confidence in the *responsibility* and *fidelity* of the firm of Gilmore and Collection House of Gilmore & Co., of this city.

REV. B. B. WHITE,
Pastor of the National Metropolitan Bank.

1877. 1877.

International Steamship Company,

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

TWO TRIPS A WEEK!

On and after THURSDAY, MARCH 29th,

and until further notice, the splendid sea-going Steamers,

"NEW BRUNSWICK," E. B. Winchester, master, and "CITY OF PORTLAND," S. N. Pike, master,

will leave Reed's Point Wharf

Every Monday and Thursday Morning at 8 o'clock,

FOR EASTPORT, PORTLAND and BOSTON, connecting at Eastport with steamer "Belle Brown," for St. Andrews and Calais.

Returning, will leave Boston every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 8 o'clock, and Portland at 5 p.m., after the noon train arrives from Boston, for Eastport and Saint John.

No claims for allowance after goods leave the Warehouse.

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

H. W. CHISHOLM,
apr8 AGENT.

WHITE

Striped Piques,

7-8 WIDE,

14 CENTS PER YARD.

THESE GOODS ARE A SPECIAL LINE.

INSPECTION INVITED.

A. MACAULAY,
apr8 **61 Charlotte street.**

[FOR THE WATCHMAN.]

HOUSEHOLD FASIONS.

No. 4.

WALL-PAPER AND DECORATIONS.

We have already in a former article spoken of the carpet which covers a floor as being to the room what the back-ground is to a picture, and now to this comparison we supplement a further one to the effect that the paper or painted surface by which the walls of a room are decorated, is to the room itself what the atmosphere is to the earth, performing for it many of the same functions and acting in a great measure as the same medium through which stl surrounding defects are seen.

That this similar raises the subject of paper-hangings to a very prominent position, is of course obvious to the reader, and perhaps the exaltation is none too great, nor can too much care be expended on this particular feature in the make-up of a house. It is certainly very far from being an affair of small consequence, as many people seem to imagine, and it is equally certain that no common idea is more erroneous than to suppose that by a plentitude of pictures, brackets, sconces, vases, busts and old china, the defects of ugly wall-paper can be concealed and an effect at once satisfactory and harmonious be produced. Indeed, in that connection one of the primary meanings of paper-hanging is to secure a suitable back-ground for the picture, with which even less than moderately handsome houses are generally well supplied, and thus, it will be seen at once, that where this order of things is reversed, and instead of the paper ministering to the needs of the pictures, the pictures have to atone for the paper, the consequence will be that the ugliness of the walls will not be mitigated, while the beauty of the pictures, vases, etc., will be almost entirely destroyed. As we have said before with reference to carpets, we say again in reference to paper, that in order to be truly harmonious and pleasant to the eye, it must never be glaring, self-asserting or in any way conspicuous, but instead of this, modest, subdued, and if possible treated conventionally rather than in an attempt to imitate nature. While great artists like, Whislter, condescend to spend a whole year of their lives in painting a room in a harmony of blue and gold and representations of peacocks with brilliant eyes and irridescent plumage, the effect is, no doubt, so dazzling, unique and altogether splendid, that it is sheer presumption for humble trans-Atlantic critics to raise voices of dissension, but still, even in the face of such authority, we confess to a decided leaning for moderate colors and design and would, so far as our own taste is concerned, prefer paper such as the pattern almost discovered on account of grasshoppers. The wheat crop, which, a few weeks ago, looked promising all over the State, has been totally destroyed. The corn and vegetables, sown later, they did not allow above the the ground before they destroyed them. Farmers cling to the hope that the pests will leave for Kansas as soon as they are able to fly; if so, they will plant their whole plantations with cotton, as it would be too late for corn, oats or wheat. The great army of pests arrived in Texas between the 1st and 10th of last October, and in such numbers as in many cases to delay the regular running of trains, the grease making the rails so slippery as to prevent the engine from moving. As the merchant, mechanic and, in fact, men of all classes and trades are interested in the farmer, they see a hard year before them, unless, as hoped, the grasshoppers move north. Many young men, owing to the depression of times here and the reported good times at the Black Hills, are moving in that direction.

Texas is just now agitated over the recent

ARREST OF SEVERAL DESPERADOES,

the noted Ham White among the number. Dick Turpin, Claude Duval and Sixteen String Jack, who, no doubt, thought they were doing a slashing business when they robbed one stage coach in a month, and about whom thousands of sensational novels have been written, were not a circumstance to Texas' Tom White. Ham has singly taken in one day, and for several years he has been master of the high road and levied contributions on travellers between Austin and San Tantanio. Here is food for the novelist. Also among the occupants of the Austin jail are Sontan, Harding and Taylor, three noted Western desperadoes, together with several noted horse and cattle thieves. The Texas Rangers are making it hot for such characters, and it is to be hoped they may be the means of bringing many more noted Western characters to safe-keeping in Austin, until they receive the punishment their acts deserve.

Already stock has commenced passing for Kansas and other points north. The weather now is delightful; there is plenty of grass and water; and although the winter was hard, cattle compare favourably in appearance with those driven last year.

I noticed a few days ago a case of lobsters put up by the Dominion Packing Co., St. John; they were purchased in Galveston. I believe they are the only case goods from N. B. in Austin. All kinds of canned fish sell well in Texas. I notice the canned salmon are from Oregon, while oysters, and nearly every other kind of canned goods, are from Baltimore. Salmon by the case, per dozen are worth from $2.75 to $3.00. Oysters can be bought for 80 cents per dozen cans. Lobsters from $2.50 to $2.75 per dozen. Mackerel are poor sale though they sell for $16.00 to $17.00 per barrel when a sale is made. Codfish find few customers, while any kind of smoked fish find, ready sale.

Austin has now direct communication with St. Louis by means of the International, as also with Houston and Galveston by the Central R. R. The latter a short time since changed its track to a narrow gauge, and, I believe, also changed hands. Morgan being now the chief owner.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

We would ask the special attention of our readers to the following statement, bearing on the receipts of the Inter-Colonial Railway, from the Moncton *Times.* The past and present management of the road is here very fairly contrasted and the result will probably startle a good many Government supporters:—

We were quite agreeably surprised to find in the *Telegraph*, a few days ago, a comparative statement of the receipts of the Intercolonial Railway for the month of March '76 and '77. It will be remembered that during all last year the Railway Management, though frequently challenged to do so by the Opposition press, refused to publish these monthly statements, the reason being, without doubt, that they wished to keep the people in ignorance of the results of the disastrous policy which Mr. Brydges came down to inaugurate. Last month, however, the returns look a little better and therefore it is thought advisable to give the figures to the people, in the hope that without stopping to reflect, they will give the Management credit for prudence and wisdom which it does not possess. The statement shows that the receipts for March, '77, were $67,164 against $57,048 in '76—a gain of $10,116, but if our readers want to properly appreciate the merits of the Management, they must not simply consider this bald fact, but must look a little further—as we have great pleasure in assisting them to do. The following comparative statement of receipts for the month of March '74, '75, '76 and '77 is compiled from the official Returns and the *Telegraph's* report, a typographical error in the latter being corrected:

March, 1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Passengers, . . . $24,546	$18,290	$20,243	$21,318
Freight, ... 41,134	33,298	33,481	39,343
Mails & Sundries, 2,264	3,132	3,324	6,502
$67,946	$56,351	$57,048	$67,164

We invite careful attention to these figures, in considering which it is well to note—

1. That March, 1877,—unquestionably a most favorable month for traffic—is not quite up to March, '74, in total receipts, and about $5,000 behind in the revenue from passengers and freight.

2. That in '74 the Railway was under the management of Mr. Carvell, and that up to that time the Grits had not disturbed the arrangements made by the late Government.

3. That in March, '77, about 370 miles of railway were worked more than in March, '74. This would be about twice as much mileage as in '74, and there ought certainly to be greatly increased traffic receipts on this account.

4. That Mr. Brydges estimated an annual increase in traffic of 15 per cent., as he had a perfect right to do, the increase up to his time having exceeded that figure. If this estimated increase had been realized, the receipts in March, '77, would have been about $100,000 for the old portion of the line alone, and the additional mileage should have greatly increased this amount. We have, however, only $67,000, and the reader may estimate for himself the loss to Canada resulting from Grit management of our railways.

5. That Brydges' general mismanagement and abominable tariffs ran down the monthly receipts over $13,000 and it was only after the independent press, by persistent fighting, had forced him and the Government to amend the tariffs, that the revenues began to improve. It is a FACT, which no reasonable man will attempt to gainsay, that the Opposition press, by working on the fears and cupidity of the Ministers from this Province and by starting an agitation which could not be allayed, brought about the tariff changes to which the increased receipts for March are attributable. It is a FACT also that such receipts could, for reasons before given, to be greatly in excess of what they are; and it is a FACT that under the circumstances neither the Railway Management nor the Grit press has anything to boast of in the exhibit for last month.

Some few weeks ago we showed that the revenues for the year ending June, '76, were $45,000 *less* than for the year ending June, '74, and that from the day Mr. Brydges came down here the traffic continued to fall off. We are glad to note the slightest indication of a change for the better, but we are unwilling that the improvement shall be over-estimated, or that the Grits should get credit for a better policy adopted by them solely under pressure brought by the Opposition.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD ON THE ANGLIN PRINTING SCANDAL.

After the Government Party in the Commons had voted down Mr. Bowell's resolution, declaring that the payment of large sums by the Government to a member was a breach of the Independence of Parliament Act, the Government put up Mr. Casey, their "Whip," to move a resolution referring the facts to the standing committee on Elections and Privileges,—a Committee on which the Government supporters are in a large majority. To this motion Sir John A. Macdonald spoke with great power and with such effect as to throw the Premier into a violent rage. Sir John said:—

And so, because the hon. Premier had not performed his duty, it was imposed upon the whipper-in of the Ministerial party to vindicate the Ministerial purity. Why was this not moved early in the session? The reason was simply this: that Government did not desire to bring this question before Parliament; they did not desire to have the privileges; but they had been forced by public opinion out of this house, and still more by public opinion in this house, to produce this matter at the last hour. Why should it be supposed that it was the duty of the minority to vindicate the privileges of Parliament, the independence of Parliament, the purity of Parliament? It was not always so. It was only last session that Ministerial supporters thought it their duty to move in a case where the independence of Parliament was concerned. Wherever there was the power there was the responsibility. The responsibility could not rest where there was weakness to perform the duty. They said that in 1874 a member of the Government made a secret contract with a member of this House—the member for Gloucester—for printing and stationery. Who knew that in 1874 the Government were giving to a member of the House a contract, while at the same time making him Speaker of this House, who was to be the impartial judge between parties? Who knew that the man who was to hold the scales of justice equally, who was to sit here and protect the minority against the majority, was a subsidized contractor of the Government? Who knew that in 1874 the Government held the Speaker—the first commoner of the land—in the hollow of their hand? Who knew that the Speaker was receiving a quarterly commission at the hands of the Government, and was signing receipts for it? Those who elected him and placed him,—they knew. Upon them be

THE GREAT POLITICAL OFFENCE

against the first principles of justice, against the first principles of the independence of Parliament, against the first principles of fair play (cheers.) He (Sir John) had no hesitation in saying that those hon. gentlemen he had seen again and again disappointed that the Speaker rose superior to the inducements which they had offered, but the inducements were offered all the same; the corrupt act was all the same; and the Government were responsible. Though, from 1874 to 1876, Government knew that this bargain was made, they kept the Speaker there, making the House and country believe that he was perfectly independent in character, perfectly free from suspicion of trammel by Government; they made the whole country believe this. But there were times when the whirligig of time brought its own revenges. If ever there was a time when the finger of scorn would be pointed at hon. gentlemen opposite by the people of Canada, it was now. Now would the country point at the hon. gentlemen as an organized hypocrisy; now were those gentlemen, who, day after day, week after week, and year after year, had been charging the Conservative party with being alive with corruption, found out, under the most suspicious circumstances. Looking at the dates, at the time, at the circumstances—in the light of the speech of the hon. member for Victoria, the House could see the means by which a certain moral moral spirit, was quieted and appeased; the House could understand the whole thing now. It was attempted to be concealed; it was attempted to be glossed over. Day after day did the Opposition wait to see whether the Government

WOULD WAKE UP

to a sense of their duty. It was the duty of those who professed to be protecting the privileges of Parliament, and who were going to put down corruption forever, to do so. They were going to prevent undue influence; a new age was to commence; there were to be no infringements of the Independence of Parliament. But what was the case? In 1874, through their colleague, the Postmaster-General, the Government deliberately subsidized a man whom they had selected to be the impartial Speaker of the House; they subsidized him; they paid him money and kept the secret. It was known for a year afterwards; by the admission of the Premier himself, about Christmas, 1875, he was aware of it; he said there must be no more amiss, but they knew perfectly well that by the act of their colleague the seat of the Speaker was vacated, and he had no more right to a seat than any one of the lads who run around this floor. They knew his seat was vacated; and yet did not take the steps which ought to be taken, but made the country believe that Mr. Speaker was member for Gloucester, which he was not, and that he was the Speaker of this House, which he ought not to be. It was a great triumph to the Opposition when they saw those gentlemen opposite had belied all their professions and had taken the course they had; and as the hon. member for Cardwell says:

Mr. DYMOND said the hon. gentleman could not refer to a past debate.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said he could do so if he chose, by going over the hon. gentleman's arguments and making them his own, (after the fashion of the hon. gentleman who had interrupted him (applause.) As he (Sir John) understood, one hundred and eleven gentlemen of this House had voted as members of Parliament, as men of honor, as men of understanding, that it had been quite expedient and quite proper for the Government of the day to make such a contract with the Speaker as had been entered into between the Government and him. Those hundred and eleven members of Parliament, representatives of the people, defenders of the rights of the people, defenders of the independence of Parliament, had also voted it was

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of the independence of Parliament. That was a majority of 39 of the whole House, and on a majority of 39 members of this House it was solemnly decided that the whole transaction between the Postmaster-General and the member of Gloucester was proper and quite expedient, and, with the same conscientiousness, that it was no infraction of the Independence of Parliament Act. How could those 111, after having solemnly recorded their votes, which would stand against them as long as they lived, and a long time after—after they had voted that there was no infraction of the Act, how could they now say there is *prima facie* evidence of it, to be enquired into by the committee on privileges and elections? Why, no reference could be made to the committee unless there was *prima facie* evidence. The member for Elgin, who moved to send the matter to the committee on privileges and elections, had actually previously voted that there was no case on which to found his motion. He (Sir John) had no doubt they would unseat Mr. Speaker; he had no doubt they would take the course as indicated by the Premier on Saturday, when he said he would vote for the resolution if the second part had only been omitted. What was the first part of the resolution?—"That it was inexpedient and improper for the Government to enter into any contract whereby any money was paid to members of Parliament, such as the Postmaster-General's report of 1875 and 1876, and the vouchers laid on the table of the House, should have been paid to Timothy Warren Anglin, member for Gloucester." That was the first part of the resolution, and the hon. gentleman would be quite willing to vote for his own condemnation—that it was inexpedient to enter into any such contract; he was quite willing to eat the extremity of humble pie, to sign his own condemnation, to admit that the Postmaster-General, in the first place, and the Government following, had committed a grave constitutional wrong, but he could not go to the second part of the resolution—that it was in contravention of the Independence of Parliament Act. He had to whip his friends even to that, and

COMPROMISE WITH THEM

by a resolution he got the whipper-in of the party to move afterwards—that the Speaker should be put on his trial. As he (Sir John) had already said, what was there to be tried? The hon. gentleman had voted that it was not in contravention of the Independence of Parliament Act, and there was now a motion admitting that on the face of the papers, a present shall be made, and that the recipient of the money should be heard; and what would the Speaker state? He would state that he made certain arrangements with the Government in perfect certain contracts; that Government knew he was a member of Parliament; that Government did not ask him to resign his seat; that Government, after having made these arrangements, which had secreted his name, and by which T. W. Anglin was no longer a member of of the House, actually moved that he should be Speaker of this House. Why everyone would remember the riots in Montreal in 1849; when an unauthorized man walked into the House and took possession of the Speaker's chair, everybody was surprised. Suppose that one of the crowd who waited on the Prime Minister had taken the chair, and the leader of the Government desired to have him removed, he would have said that he had as much right to the chair as Mr. Anglin had; he was as much a member of Parliament as Mr. Anglin; and what had been the result? The House had had an hon. gentleman in the chair who was not a member of Parliament, and not being a member of Parliament, he was no longer Speaker. The Opposition had their triumph, but it would ring through the country that this Government shelved the arrangement at the last moment, and only at the last moment; when driven into a corner, they were compelled against their will to admit that they had been in this unconstitutional arrangement from the beginning. If they had done their duty, they ought never to have placed the Speaker in that chair, and had they not done so they would never have placed themselves in the humiliating position in which they now stand before the House and the country, and themselves and their followers (cheers.)

CRICKET.

An old subscriber asks for a description of the game of cricket. He often reads items relating to it, and is anxious to have an idea as to the working of the game.

Cricket is a well known athletic game much played in England and America. It requires a couple of acres of level land turf. There are 11 players on each side. When a game is to be played, two wickets are placed opposite to each other, 3 on either side, at a distance of 22 yards. Each wicket is 22 inches in height from the ground, and the three are connected at the top with two loose bails. A cricket ball is used. Having chosen sides and tossed for innings the players on the side which is out take their places at various points on the field where the ball is most likely to be struck. All being arranged, the players on the inside send out two batsmen, who take up their posts before each sett of wickets respectively. The umpire calls *play* and the bowler delivers the ball towards the opposite batsman, his object being either to hit the wickets, or to bowl it in such a way that the batsman will strike a catch. But if the batsman can hit away the ball to such a distance that he is able to exchange places with the opposite batsman, he scores one run to his side. Every time a change of place safely occurs, a run is scored to the side who has the innings. The delivery of every four or five balls, as bowled by any bowler, constitutes an "over," when the bowling is transferred to the opposite wicket, and all the fielders change their positions accordingly. When a batsman is put out, another of the players on his side takes his place, and so on, till all the players but one are put out, when those who have had their innings field out, and those who have been fielding out take their innings. Each side has two innings, and the party that makes the largest score wins the game. Cricket is a truly national English game. It was played in the fourteenth century. There is not a town, village or school in England but what has its cricket ground, and military authorities hold the recreation in such estimation that soldiers are encouraged to occupy their leisure time in its pursuit. The game is rapidly becoming naturalized all over the world. In England there are many professional men who make a livelihood by playing matches with amateur clubs, and by instructing the latter in the art. The game is now played in America with a skill equalling that of English players.

A CHANCE FOR THE SPELLERS.

Those of our readers who have friends that flatter themselves they are good spellers, will find the following a test to which very few can successfully submit. The one who can spell every word without a mistake ought to be entitled to a diploma as the champion speller:—

"The most skilful gauger I ever knew was a maligned cobbler, armed with a pointard, who drove a peddler's wagon, using a mullesinatk as an instrument of coercion to tyranize over his pony, shod with calks. He was a Galilean Sadducee, and he had a phthisicky catarrh, diphtheria, and the bilious intermittent erysipelas, a certain sibyl, with the sobriquet of 'Gypsy,' went into ecstacies of cachinnation at seeing him measure a bushel of peas, and separate saccharine substances from a heap of peeled potatoes without dyeing or singeing the ignitible queue which he wore, or becoming paralyzed with a hemorrhage. Lifting her eyes to the ceiling of the cupola of the Capitol, she gave her unparalleled embarrassment, making a rough courtesy, and not harrassing him with mystifying, rarefying and stupefying inuendoes, she gave him a bud made from the country believe that Mr. Speaker was member for Gloucester, which he was not, and that he was the Speaker of this House, which he ought not to be. It was a great triumph to the Opposition when they saw those gentlemen opposite had belied all their professions and had taken the course they had; and as the hon. member for Cardwell says:

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The Watchman.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1877

THE WELDFORD TRAGEDY: A CLEAR CASE OF MURDER.

When, a few weeks ago, we stated a number of circumstances which, in our judgment, seemed to conflict with the theory of suicide in the Kingan case,—a theory which the Inter-Colonial Railway authorities have asserted from the first and maintained with an energy worthy of a better cause,—we scarcely expected to be called upon to chronicle the verdict which the Coroner's Jury rendered on Monday last, namely, "That the deceased, James "Kingan, came to his death by the act of some "person or persons unknown." We knew that the Railway authorities had determined that the public should be made to believe that this was a case of Suicide, not Murder; that the inquest was conducted on the basis of that theory; that the evidence drawn out was adapted to strengthen the foregone conclusion; that the Jury were surrounded by Railway influences, and that even the Press drew its information and inspiration from those Railway sources which had originated and maintained the Suicide theory. Under these circumstances we were prepared to find the Jury bringing in a verdict of Suicide, but we are glad to know that they took another view of their duty and have adopted a course which will stimulate investigation and contribute, we trust, to the discovery of the murderer,—for that a shocking murder has been committed on an unprotected traveller through our Province no longer admits of doubt. It is now abundantly clear that the murdered man was not insane; he was not unduly excited when on the Inter-Colonial Railway; he had not been drinking any stimulant; he was in no sense a fit subject for suicidal mania. And, moreover, he could not have committed suicide, for he was fully murdered, and we have no doubt that his murderer will yet be discovered.

Mr. Thomas D. Kingan, a brother of the murdered man, has been at special pains to trace up his brother's actions from the time he left Portland in the *Scandinavian* until he reached Weldford Station. He has seen the purser of the *Scandinavian* who assured him that Mr. James Kingan was calm, collected and business-like throughout the trip from Portland to Halifax; that he spent most of his time with the purser, talked over steamship and commercial matters and other practical subjects, and seemed as perfectly clear headed as any man on the boat, and conducted himself as any gentleman free from anxiety and travelling in the ordinary way would have done. Mr. Thomas D. Kingan also saw gentlemen who lodged at the hotel at Halifax in his brother's company, and gentlemen who travelled with him by train from Halifax, and these say there was no excitement about him; nothing observable out of the ordinary course. He spoke and acted as any other gentleman would have talked and acted. On the way from Halifax to Truro or Amherst he was engaged principally in reading a copy of *Harper's Monthly*, which was afterwards found in his valise. At Moncton he took his tea, as any other traveller would have done, and after eating he walked the station platform and smoked a cigar, enquired his way to the Pullman Car and took his seat. After leaving Moncton he directed the porter of the Pullman to have his bed made up at a certain hour. He was not "excited;" he drank no stimulant of any kind; he conducted himself with perfect coolness, deliberation and forethought in all his transactions from the hour of leaving Portland until the moment of reaching Weldford; so that a theory of Suicide can in no way be built up on the circumstances of his journey. We mention these facts rather in the interest of the late Mr. Kingan's mental character than because they are essential to a complete crushing out of the Suicide theory, for that is annihilated by other and direct evidence.

On this point the facts are overwhelming. When Mr. Kingan's remains were taken to New York they were submitted to examination at the hands of Dr. W. A. Hammond, the Surgeon General of the United States Army during the rebellion, and one of the most eminent, if not *the* most eminent, of the surgeons of America. On examining the head it was found that the deceased had received a blow on the crown at the point where the hair divides; this blow had been given by some heavy, dull instrument; there was a scalp wound, which was round, and about five-eighths to three-quarters of an inch in diameter; after removing the scalp a portion of the bruised flesh or muscle of corresponding size dropped from the skull; the wound or fracture was clear through the bone or skull, under which and over the congested brain there remained about a tablespoonful of congealed blood. Dr. Hammond stated that this wound alone, which he declared had been made when the man was alive with the blood coursing through his veins, was sufficient to cause death. Strange to say, the wound was not found by the medical gentlemen who gave testimony before the Inquest.

With this important fact conclusively demonstrated, the discussion of the probabilities of the late Mr. Kingan cutting his own throat in several places with his own penknife; bleeding himself to death, sitting on the end of a pile of poles holding his head in one position and emptying all the blood in his body into a single spot, after cutting the main artery; and after losing all his blood, walking twenty or thirty, some say fifty feet, down a slippery descent part of the way, and laying himself down on the track to be run over by the down express,—all this may be dismissed with the scorn and contempt which their mere recital is fitted to inspire. We need not discuss the evidence pro and con relating to blows on other parts of the head. We here stand face to face with the naked fact that the late Mr. Kingan was assaulted by a murderer who by a blow on the head, which smashed his skull, deprived him of his life, or, if not of his life, rendered him so utterly insensible as to be powerless in the hands of the murderer or murderers. And then what followed? Let the condition of the remains speak. Does any one doubt that, if Mr. Kingan was knocked insensible or next thing to dead by the blow, that subsequently his throat was cut and gashed by the murderer; that he was held over the bloody hole in the snow until his life-blood had been drained from his body; that his own handkerchief was used to wipe the blood away; that his knife was taken from the pocket and so left as to create the impression that he had used it on himself; that his arms and wrists were cut so as to deepen that impression; that, finally, to leave no doubt of the act being his own, and, moreover, to cover up the tell-tale wounds in head and throat, he was so placed on the rails that the down train, by crushing head and skull, would destroy the proofs of Murder? He must be a bold man who, in the face of such evidence, will maintain that these several wounds and mutilations were done by the deceased himself. Let there be no doubt of this: that the people of New Brunswick stand in the presence of a Murder of the most awful character. In the quiet of night; at one of our railroad stations; perhaps on the very steps of a Pullman car (where there is supposed to be absolute safety); within a few feet of a number of railway officials and laborers; a stranger, who trusted his life and property to one of our public institutions,—a traveller passing through our country where he had been led to believe law and order reigned supreme,—a merchant and a man of mark, who had taken all the necessary precautions for protection against ordinary dangers, was assaulted, outraged, deprived of his life, foully murdered!

What is the duty of the country in the premises? Does it not owe it to its own good name, to the protection and safety of its own people and, equally, to the stranger and the foreigner passing through:—is it not due to the family and friends of the murdered man,—that the most thorough and determined pursuit of the murderer should be made? Are we to allow this great crime to remain unpunished, even uninvestigated,—for no one will pretend that the Inquest at Weldford was a thorough investigation? Are we, on the plea that the Inter-Colonial Railway's interests may be injured, to permit this outrage against God and Humanity to remain in its present shape? Even on the low, sordid ground of selfishness, we must now have further investigation. The world now knows a Murder has been committed on our Railway: is the world to understand that such a murder may be perpetrated on this public work and that no determined efforts will be made to bring the murderers to justice? If so, then we may as well close the railway to foreign travel, for most assuredly the outside world will hold the Government of this country responsible for the lives of those who trust themselves to the protection and care of the Government railways of Canada. Indeed, every motive which can move men to act justly and to perform a sacred duty, calls for early, prompt and thorough action in connexion with this shocking murder,—a murder so vile, so brutal, so like to pitiless butchery that the heart sickens when we contemplate the horrid details.

THE FOSTER SCANDAL.

The Steel Rails job, the Fort Francis Locks job, the Goderich Harbor Improvements job, the Rail Transportation Norris job, the Anglin Printing job, and, later, the Kaminisiquita Terminus job, have each had a share of public attention. Perhaps the Foster Contract job is not surpassed by any of them in the barefacedness of its favoritism and lawlessness.

At the time of the conspiracy by which the present Government seized the reins of power, Senator A. B. Foster rendered services which in the eyes of the Reform party entitled him to compensation, which they proceeded to confer on him, on the usual fashion of the pure Reform pattern,—out of the public funds. Mr. Foster's business was that of a Railway Contractor, and, forthwith, a contract was provided him. Without waiting for any survey, a contract was effected with him for 85 miles of what was called the "Georgian Bay Branch" of the Pacific Railway, and a further contract upon 112 miles of the "Canada Central Extension." As customary in such contracts, penalties were provided for breach or failure in carrying them out, but, as it appears, these fine sounding clauses were but matters of form, as we shall show. Mr. Foster, on becoming acquainted with the nature of the work he had undertaken, did not like the look of things; his prospect of making a profit was not good, and he threw up his contract. It might naturally be supposed that here would come into operation the penalty clauses, but no such thing. Mr. Foster had other ideas of the men he had to deal with. He applied for compensation, and he got it. In respect to the Georgian Bay Branch, he had paid to him the snug sum of $41,000, entirely against law and right; for no certificate of the Government engineer (without which no payment could be legal) was ever obtained. This money was not paid as compensation for any work performed in the way of partial building of the Road, but for surveys, pretended to have been made—surveys which, it is supposed, showed him that he had a poor contract, and the cost of which the country should no more be called on to bear than it should be required to pay for Mr. Foster's private farm improvements, his residence or his cattle.

And in respect to the Canada Central Contract, Mr. Foster was entitled to payment of seventy-five per cent. of the value of rails which he delivered upon the ground. He delivered none upon the ground according to contract. He delivered at a point ten or twelve miles from the Railway a quantity of Rails, and received from the Government the sum of $68,000.

A few facts in relation to these rails will show the public how business is done in the Reform shop when good friends of the Party of Purity are to be dealt with. Mr. Fleming, Government Engineer, certified in regard to these rails that they were "*said* to be delivered." He testified before the Committee of Public Accounts that he did not know the *quality or brand* of the rails, yet he assumed them to be of the value of $48 per Ton delivered where they were. This price is not far from double the real value of good iron rails. But further regarding these rails. Witnesses called before the committee testified that they were of very inferior quality, one witness, a railway officer, on being asked if he had ever seen worse rails, replied "he had not." The worst yet is to be told. So completely did Mr. Foster—Reform associate with the McMullens, Youngs, Huntingtons, McKenzies, in ousting the Sir John A. Macdonald Government—feel himself master of the situation, that being in want of some rails to fill another contract, he coolly sent and took from the pile of rails the Government had paid him for, a quantity of them, such quantity being at first said to be 100 tons, now ascertained to be 227 tons,—took them, it is stated by a Government official, with the knowledge of the members of the Government, but without any Order in Council, just borrowed them, because he wanted them; sent to the yard where this Government property was stored and carried off what he wanted, no one checking the delivery, no one apparently authorizing the loan, in fact, no one in this whole Dominion having any, even the slightest, right or authority to grant a loan of the kind. Mr. Foster simply helped himself. Some semblance of acknowledgment he made, afterwards, by depositing bonds as security, bonds in respect to which, on being questioned, the Premier admitted that he would not be surprised if they could not be sold at any price for money, but which bonds, in any case, did not profess to represent more than the value of 100 tons, while 127 tons more were taken (227 in all) for which even worthless bonds were not given in security!

Who would not be a Government favorite? Here we have haste made to pay a political debt by a contract made without survey. The contractor relieved of his work when he finds it not to his mind to fulfil it. $41,000 paid him illegally for surveys which there is no certainty he made and no legal certificate for. $68,000 paid him for a rubbishy lot of rails, not delivered according to contract. And then, to crown and cap the whole, this helper of the Reform wrecking crew treating the property for which he was paid quite too much of the public money of the Dominion, as his own, and abstracting, borrowing and carrying away, for his own uses, about one-eighth of the entire lot!

It is now reported that Mr. Foster is in financial difficulties, and his property has been attached. It will be interesting to know whether the country will finally lose the amount he so coolly borrowed.

A vindictive hatred of Sir John A. Macdonald has enabled a partizan committee and a subservient majority to procure a vote that irregularities were committed in dealing with the Secret Service money, and restitution of the same is demanded. There needs no vote to show that a vile irregularity has been committed in this Foster business. The returns brought down to the House, and the evidence before the Committee, show plainly enough that $109,000 in cash has been irregularly and illegally paid away to a favorite. Who is to be proceeded against for the recovery of this sum into the public chest?

GOOD FORTUNE continues to attend our friend Duncan C. Robertson, the latest evidence on the point being duly chronicled under the Marriage head in this issue.

CHURCH DEBTS.—On our fourth page we have placed an interesting article from the New York *Observer*, dealing with Church Debts. The article will be regarded as very timely when we consider how many church edifices are under mortgage, and how many congregations are burthened with heavy interest charges. It ought to be read by all contributors to Church funds and all who have to do with Church building.

THE "FARMER" AND THE AROOSTOOK.

Referring to a circular issued by a Mr. Tilley, of Aroostook, the WATCHMAN says—

"Mr. Tilley tells all the world to go to Aroostook "and raise potatoes for starch factories, but as the "Aroostook is about as far out of the world as any "one can get, and the potato starch when manu-"factured will be about as far as possible from a "market, the probability is that the call will be in "vain, especially to capitalists, who won't see the "advantage of devoting their lives to the cultivation "of potatoes to sell at 25 cents a bushel, U. S. "currency."

This extract shows a good deal of ignorance on the part of our contemporary. Starch is being largely manufactured in Aroostook, and profitably too, as is evidenced by the fact that five new factories will be put in operation this year. Under these circumstances it is not probable that the seven factories already in operation there have been making a loss. As to Aroostook being out of the world, it will be only twelve hours from Bangor or St. John when the new arrangements on the New Brunswick Railway go into effect. That hundreds of farmers are making money raising potatoes at 25 cents U. S. currency per bushel ought to satisfy the WATCHMAN that the speculation was a good one. We don't want especially to champion Aroostook, but we do not like to see a Provincial journal decrying the resources of a district whose trade will in the near future enrich our own people, and the example of whose inhabitants the farmers of New Brunswick would do well to follow.

We have here another illustration of the saying, "a little learning is a dangerous thing." The *Farmer*, without looking below the surface of things, appears to assume that the Aroostook will have a monopoly of potato growing and starch making. Our theory is that as soon as the new industry is fairly established and shown to be moderately profitable in this part of the Continent, starch factories will spring up everywhere, potato cultivation will be overdone and the starch market glutted. Advantageous enquiries have been sent to St. John from potato growing districts, for information on the subject of starch making, the machinery required and the formation of starch companies. We hold that when the districts near the great markets for the manufactured article enter actively into potato cultivation, remote districts such as the Aroostook will stand a poor chance; and hence the man who leaves New Brunswick for the Aroostook country, relying mainly on the sale of potatoes to starch or farina factories, is leaning on a slender prop for his declining years. The *Farmer*, we notice, does not explain the fact that the Mr. Tilley who blows the trumpet for the Aroostook invites outside farmers to go in and buy farms which Aroostookers have deserted. If the Aroostook is such an Eden why are there so many abandoned farms and so many of its inhabitants willing to sell out? Since the *Farmer* has taken the Aroostook under its protection instead of writing up its own country, it ought to explain this remarkable feature of life in that happy valley.

BLUFF.

There has been a good deal of "child's play" at Ottawa this week, or else a good deal of "bluffing,"—which, of course, is not a childish sport by any means—in the matter of protesting against members as disqualified under the Independence of Parliament Act.

There appears to be little doubt that neither Mr. Anglin, Mr. Norris nor Mr. Currier (the latter an Opposition supporter) was entitled to retain his seat, they having been contractors with the Government in the fullest sense. The Anglin case is well understood. Mr. Norris's case was scarcely less notorious, the jobbery in the matter of the Steel Rails transportation having effectually fixed his *status*. His seat has just been vacated. Mr. Currier, it appears, has been a contractor under the Government without his knowledge, the Government having purchased a quantity of lumber from two firms in which he was interested. Mr. Currier promptly resigned his seat when he was made acquainted with the facts by their production in Parliament, but the Government Party are endeavoring to whitewash Mr. Anglin, who won't resign, expecting to be pulled through.

There can be little doubt that Mr. Isaac Burpee's seat is in jeopardy, if the Opposition choose to follow him up. The public accounts show that the firm of I. & F. Burpee & Co. have been furnishing supplies to the Government of late years. And there is evidence to prove that Mr. Isaac Burpee was at the time a member of Parliament and Minister of Customs. The law is against a party in trade being Minister of Customs, and against a member of Parliament furnishing supplies to the Government. Both Mr. Burpee and the Premier have denied that Mr. Burpee has been a member of the firm since accepting the position of a Minister. Unfortunately for them, Mr. Burpee in August last swore in Court that he was *then* a member of the firm, his partners in December last swore to the same effect at this later date, and Mr. Burpee himself so described the partnership changes as to show that he had always been a member of the firm. Such affidavits ought to be accepted as conclusive evidence. There can be no doubt that Mr. Burpee may be sued for $2,000 per day for every day that he has been illegally sitting as a member of Parliament, but whether the game is worth the powder is quite another thing. In Mr. Anglin's case, his position was, no doubt, a great public scandal; we can not see that in Mr. Burpee's case the evil was so clamant and injurious. If the game of the Government in moving against Mr. Currier and pretending that Mr. Domville's seat was in peril, was merely "bluff," the country is satisfied that the game was a losing one to them, though the country as a whole may possibly be a gainer by the discussion and by the examination of the public accounts to which the recriminatory charges have led.

MR. NANNABY'S COMPANY have had moderately good houses during the week. The members have done their best to please their patrons, and, personally, they are popular in our city. The bill for Friday night is the "Shaughran," to be repeated at the Matinee, Saturday, the bill for Saturday evening being "Sweethearts" and "Tom Cobb," which ought to draw well. The orchestra continues to give the utmost satisfaction.

OUTSIDE PAGES.—On *First Page*: No. 4 on Household Fashions—a very readable paper; A letter from a North Shore boy in Texas, who gives a vivid idea of life in that interesting country; The Monetary Times on the Inter-Colonial Railway's Receipts; A very powerful speech by Sir John A. Macdonald on the Anglin Printing Scandal; Something about Cricket; A chance for the Speller, etc.

On *Fourth Page*: Poetry—"Behold my Sheaves;" Financial Management of Churches; Why he didn't fight; The Man across the Way; and other miscellaneous reading.

IF MR. DOMVILLE, through being a shareholder in a Company which has had transactions with the Government, is disqualified from sitting in Parliament, as the "Reformers" pretend, why do these same "Reformers" maintain that Anglin and Burpee should keep their seats? We ought to hear further from Reform on this point.

☞ Mr. H. R. Smith will have *Scribner* and *St. Nicholas* for May on the counter Saturday evening.

MR. G. F. ATKINSON will be in St. John in a few days in connexion with the business of the celebrated Peters' Combination Burglar Proof Lock.

—There is an advertisement in our columns to which we take much pleasure in referring our readers, because we believe in it and can conscientiously and heartily recommend it. We refer to Hall's Hair Renewer. We remember many cases in our midst of old and middle aged people who formerly wore gray hair, or whose locks were thin and faded, but who now have presentable head pieces, and with no little pride announce to their friends that they haven't a gray hair in their heads. It is a pardonable pride, and the world would be better off if there was more of it, for when the aged make themselves attractive to others they are more certain to win and retain the esteem and respect to which a burthen of well spent years entitles them. Try Hall's Hair Renewer if age or disease has thinned or whitened your locks and you will thank us for our advice. —*Pan-Handle News, Wellsburg, W. Va.*

AN INFORMAL MEETING OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

There had been a general Civic Election, and some changes had resulted.

The City possessed a bran new Mayor,—another "medicine man."

It was also happy in the possession of several Aldermen and Councillors who did not enjoy seats at the former Council.

For instance:

There was Alderman Maher, back again—this time for King's Ward, after several years' absence.

And there was Councillor Cassidy,—back again, after a year's retirement.

There were no other changes of note among the rank and file, but the fact that there was a new Mayor, who had the power of appointing Committees, and especially the Chairmen of Committees, caused a lively interest to be taken in His Worship's movements in this regard. Accordingly, "the boys" got together to compare notes and discuss the situation and arrange if possible for a proper and equitable division of the plunder. It was an informal meeting,—very much so. It was a "caucus," a "hole-and-corner meeting," or anything else you choose to call it. The brethren meant business at any rate; they meant a square deal all round,—and no after-claps. They invited His Worship to be present, and then they sailed in with full canvas set.

MAYOR EARLE: Well, gentlemen, how's your health this morning? Let's feel your pulses! Why, confound it, Hannington, you're feverish—very feverish. Now, let me prescribe—

HANNINGTON: No, I thank you; I've been in that business myself. What is really important just now is what you are going to do about those Chairmanships. You know you promised——

MAYOR: Now if you say I promised anybody I'll give you a dose that will make your eyes stick out! I never promised anything.

SEVERAL: Oh! oh!

MAYOR: No, gentlemen, not a promise. I may have suggested this or that change. I may have inadvertently, as it were,—hinted that this or that old member should be deposed from a Chairmanship. But I made no *promises*.

ALD. GLASGOW: Well, what's you going to do about it? That's the "burning question," as the *Telegraph* would say.

VOICES: Hear! hear! That's the talk.

MAYOR: Well, gentlemen, I would first prescribe bleeding,—for you are evidently troubled with rush of blood—(*Aside:* I mean rush for office!)

COUN. FLAGLOR: Now, your Worship, I think it is our turn to do the bleeding. I know your Worship needs no advice from us to act fairly by all; but I do think your Worship will be making a great mistake if you do not give me the Street. [Great indignation on all sides.] Now, your Worship, I have sat at this here Board for twenty years and I have had a great deal to do with the Streets and I have built more sidewalks than any other member that ever sat at the Board and now I think I have a right to be Chairman of the Street Department.

ALD. MAHER: Hear my Councillor!

ALD. COXETTER: Does he say he wants to take the Streets from me? Then you better get *two* horses for the Chairman!

FLAGLOR: I can't help my size, your Worship, and I don't suppose Bar. can help his'n, or he would have made a change long ago, and the fact is there has been great complaints about the Streets for two years back and Bar. can't be expected to know anything about them and he's too old to learn now.

COXETTER: Well, if Flaglor is made Chairman of the Street Department all I have to say is "Sell your Corporation bonds as quick as you please." That's what I say.

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MAYOR: There's the rub! Who among you has the bonds?

MAHER: There's but one capitalist at this Board, and he shall be nameless. But speaking of the Street Department, it seems to me you should do something for a Catholic and an Irishman. I'm the only Irish Catholic—

ALD. FERGUSON: O, hear him!

MAHER: I was going on to say, when I was improperly interrupted, that I am the only Irish Catholic,—fresh from the people. Mr. Ferguson is run out and stale, and has not had a popular vote in his favor for some time. Besides he has been a Chairman a good while already.

HANINGTON: I must press my motion, gentlemen.

MAYOR: There's no motion—there's no Board.

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HANINGTON: The Mayor, before his election, promised me the Chairmanship of the Ferry Committee,—and I want it. [Sensation.]

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ALD. PETERS: The Ferries are important, it is true, but as regards public order and protection to life, the *Police* Department stands paramount. I think, all things considered, the Mayor would be doing right by placing the Chairmanship of the Police Committee in the hands of the Alderman for Wellington.

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MAYOR: I brag on Wellington; but isn't it rather steep to give so much to Wellington? Wouldn't it make other Wards feverish and irritable and——Ferguson, let's look at your tongue! Ah! Just as I expected: you're a sick man, Alderman; you had better retire from Chairman duties for a while, hadn't you?

ALD. FERGUSON: (Aside) I have been of that opinion myself.

ALD. FERGUSON: Your Worship and gentlemen of the Council. Hear me for my cause and be patient that ye may hear. Believe in my sincerity and have respect to my sincerity that ye may believe. You come to bury Ferguson. Be it so. A boast not out my virtues. To praise life I am indifferent, especially such public life as that of which you form a part. When I am gone speak of me as ye found me,—nothing extenuate and naught set down in malice. I have climbed the steps of Fame; I have set me down on the very summit of her peaks; and looking abroad upon the land from this Pisgah point of view, I say, "Let me die before I am called upon to see Flaglor Chairman of the Street Department." Yes, gentlemen, away above the clouds which float above our heads, there is a space filled with stars and constellations and gloriously beautiful and grand and awe-inspiring. I have travelled to the Moon with Jules Verne—you may buy an account of the trip at H. R. Smith's, for ten cents; and I would I had stayed there; I would that the suspension of the laws of Gravitation had made me a fixed star or anything you please rather than permitted me to return to Earth to listen to the squabbles of Hanington and Glasgow over the Chairmanship of the Ferry Committee. Now——

HANINGTON: I won't stop to listen to such twaddle—I'm going——

SEVERAL: Not *going?*

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ALD. FERGUSON: Why these unseemly interruptions? I shall conclude in a very few words. When Cicero was interviewed by Atilla, the Chief of the Modocs, the first question that was asked of him was what sort of a Chairman of the Fire Department Alderman Kerr had made. To which Greeley replied with that politeness of which he was such a master, "*Non Angli sed Angeli.*" So I say. Master the first elements of Elocution; then study the Trigonometry of the Prince William St. fire, and then answer to your Conscience and your Country whether we have not advanced to the utmost bounds of the new Civilization. One word more. You want a Chairman of the Fire Department. Take my Councillor. Take Martin. He's bald-headed, but that's no matter. He's a jewel—*he* is. And he's ever "on the Watch." I have done.

ALD. KERR: Then Martin's just the man for the Police Committee—send him there. You may depend upon an awful row if you remove me from the Fire Department. Your Worship will hardly know yourself after the firemen have been swearing at you for forty-eight hours on a stretch.

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HANINGTON: Why, D. H. is D. H.—that's all. Suppose somebody were to treat when the new Council is being sworn in—that would be D. H.

GLASGOW: O, D. H. is Free Drinks? Then I'll have no D. H. on my ferry boats.

HANINGTON: On "his ferry boats!" Just listen to this! And the Ferries promised to me a month ago!

MAYOR: Now listen to *him!*

MAHER: Gentlemen, the time has come when common sense should prevail. It is clear that Carleton can not have full swing in Ferries for which the East side have to foot the bills. The city will this year pay perhaps $20,000 on account of the Ferries, and the representatives of the City proper should look after the details and prevent unnecessary expenditures. They are maintained for the convenience of Carleton people almost exclusively and paid for by our side of the harbor almost exclusively. It is evident they should be controlled by the representatives of East Side tax-payers. Am I not right?

WEST SIDE MEMBERS. No! No! You're wrong! You're wrong!

ALD. ADAMS: He's right. We can't give the Ferries up to Carleton! Never! Stationery and printing bills won't be a circumstance to the leaks there will be about the Ferry business.

ALD. FERGUSON: Once more, gentlemen, permit me to mount the hurricane and direct the storm. Once more into the breach, my friends, and cry "Havoc for England and St. George"——

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FERGUSON: Now let slip the dogs of war! Let fiery eyed slaughter make the welkin ring, and all the powers of earth and nature, all intellectual gifts and all physical energy, all parliamentary accomplishments be pressed into the service of the speaker while he settles this little affair of the Ferries. Why not appoint a Superintendent of Ferries? Why not? I say, Echo answers "why not," but old Echo is a fraud. Imagine yourself placed thus: pressure from within and without to secure chairmanships. Rivalries! Jealousies! Indignations! Hot-blooded rows! All the result of a tumultuous rush for chairmanships. The only modest man in this crowd is Quinton—and he's to be a Revisor. Now welcome Death before Dishonor! Ireland expects every man this day to do his duty and get himself a place,—if he can. When Verres was pleading before Cæsar Augustus for the life of Charlie Ross, a great mistake if you do not give me the Street. Intendent of Ferries would cost about $800 a year. And that is my opinion too. I don't object to Ham fat myself. Hamm's fat was very meaty and I have built more sidewalks than any other member that ever sat at the Board and now I think I have a right to be Chairman of the Street Department.

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BUSINESS NOTES.

FLOUR.—During the past week flour and grain have steadily advanced in United States and Canadian markets. Latest telegrams report corn and wheat higher, flour unchanged. There seems to be rather more disposition on the part of holders to sell, but many predict still higher prices. Stocks light. Cornmeal advanced 25 cents during the week.

BUSINESS CHANGES.—In St. Stephen, Augustus Cameron, recently commenced. At Indiantown, Ernest Tapley, recently commenced. In St. John, McDevitt & Flood, gas fitters, plumbers and steam fitters, open May 1st. E. Lawson, drugs, will open May 1st. In Montreal, J. & T. Kearney, wholesale tea merchants, have assigned.

FAILURES.—The only failure of note this week that interests our community particularly is that of Mr. George S. Taylor, dry goods, Yarmouth, N. S. Liabilities, $26,133; assets, $19,108. Offers 50 cts., unsecured; creditors agreed to accept 50 cts., secured. He owes about $9,000 in St. John.

AUCTIONS.—Councillor Martin will sell on Tuesday next at auction for Mr. W. Walton, his stock of leather and shoe findings, at the store on Germain street. There will be no reserve; so bargains may be expected.

SEVERAL VALUABLE FARMS will be rented by auction on the 25th inst. at Mr. Waltham's, Gagetown. See advertisement.

—Messrs. McDonnell & Mindon have opened as tin and sheet iron workers in McElroy's brick building, Main street, Portland.

—Hon. T. R. Jones advertises that Mr. R. T. A. Scott is no longer of the firm of T. R. Jones & Co.

— Carvell, McKean & Co., vs. John E. Hughes, St. John; writ of attachment issued. Liabilities $4,900; assets light.

CHARGE OF FORGERY.—A man who calls himself McKay, Jolly and other names promiscuously, has been arrested, charged with attempting to pass off bogus checks, purporting to be signed by M. H. Gault, of Montreal; Dean Hellmuth, of Huron College, Ont. Mr. Gault and the Dean telegraph that they have issued no such checks. The same party in '75 passed a check for $273 on Simeon Jones & Co., bearing the forged names of Lewis Carvell and David Kirk, of Shediac. He was supplied this time with over $1000 of similar "checks," but Mr. Carl Clinch was too many for the adventurer this season. The examination will be commenced on Wednesday next.

CENTENNIAL MEDAL.—Mr. J. L. Woodworth, of the Mispeck Woollen Mills, has on exhibition in the window of Barnes' bookstore, Prince Wm. street, the Medal and Diploma awarded to the Mills by the Centennial Commissioners. The Woollen Yarns, (fingerings, etc.,) of the mills were entered in the "International" competition and were regarded as so meritorious as to deserve this valuable recognition in the highest department in the Exhibition.

ORANGES.—Mr. Andrew Malcolm, Water street, advertises a fine lot of Oranges, just received and in good order.

RED GRANITE.—The New Brunswick Red Granite Co. (Mr. F. T. C. Burpee, Secretary,) will hold its annual meeting at the office of the Mutual Insurance Co., St. John, Monday, May 7, at 11 a. m.

THE LABORERS have been making trouble this week. They won't work with sailors in loading vessels. It appears that times are so good the ship laborer believes he can do what no other laborer dare attempt,—that is, dictate his own terms of work.

THE PETERS' COMBINATION LOCK is the only Burglar Proof Lock now applied to doors, trunks, chests, &c. The proprietors hold certificates (of these Locks) that the most skilled experts cannot pick them. They are so arranged that they can be locked or opened much more quickly than any other lock. For sale by JOSHUA PETERS, Moncton.

SEEDS.—Mr. R. D. McArthur has in stock a great variety of spring seeds,—vegetable, flower, etc.—all fresh and true and clean and specially adapted to our climate. See his adv't.

Hanington Bros. advertise some rare Potatoes of extraordinary yield.

MR. MARSHALL, M. P. P., has addressed to the Press a most important communication on the apportionment of County Taxation, to which we shall refer fully next week.

—Oppression after eating, head-ache, nervous debility, are the effects of indigestion. One, or two at most, of *Parson's Purgative Pills* will give immediate relief.

—*Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* may be administered to children with perfect success, in cases of croup, whooping cough, influenza, and almost any of the diseases to which they are liable.

—*Mr. John N. Coleman*, Woodville, Cornwallis, N. S., had *Rheumatism* in his knee for ten years, and was cured by one application of *Graham's Pain Eradicator* in 1862. Remains well.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Feb. 13, 1877.

J. H. Robinson, Esq.,
Dear Sir:—Early in October last I took a severe cold which settled on my lungs. After having a bad cough for about six weeks I had a very severe attack of bleeding from the lungs while on a passage from Queenstown to Dover. I had daily spells of bleeding for some days until I had lost about two gallons of blood, and was so weak as to be scarcely able to stand. I put back to Queenstown, where I received such medical assistance as enabled me to get home.

I saw an advertisement of your Phosphorized Cod Live Oil Emulsion in a paper. I immediately sent and got a half dozen bottles, after taking which I feel myself a well man again. My weight, which was reduced to 120 pounds, is now up to my usual standard of 152 pounds. Seeing what it has done for me, I can confidently recommend it to others afflicted with lung disease.

Yours, very truly,
(Signed) JOSHUA HARPER,
Of the barque *Mary Lowerison*.

THE PROVINCIAL BUILDING SOCIETY

Incorporated under Act of the Provincial Legislature, 10th Victoria Chap. 83.

AS A PERMANENT LOAN AND SAVINGS SOCIETY, ON AN IMPROVED SYSTEM, IN SHARES OF $50 EACH.

ALL SHARES MATURE IN FOUR YEARS.

The objects contemplated on the formation of this Society were three-fold, viz.: First, to give to Stockholders, Shareholders and Depositors a profitable return on their respective investments, either as capitalized stock, shares invested for four years, or as deposits withdrawable at short notice; Second, to afford to borrowers facilities for obtaining loans on the security of their property repayable by monthly or quarterly repayments, spread over a period of one to ten years; Third, to provide all the advantages of an improved savings bank system by monthly investments on shares of $50 each. Monthly investing shares bear interest at six per cent. compounded monthly at maturity, and then may be converted into paid up shares, which receive interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum compounded half yearly at maturity. Money is received on deposit, bearing interest at six per cent per annum, payable half yearly.

The attention of investors generally is invited to these various modes of investing, all classes will find them convenient and safe.

This Institution offers advantages to the industrious classes, mechanics and tradesmen's assistant's, the tradesman himself, the professional man, the gentleman of moderately independent fortune, etc.

The monthly dollar receives $56.83 at maturity.

The paid up share of $50 receives $65.80 at maturity. If withdrawn within four years will receive at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

The monthly repayment of $1.30 on every $100 loaned for ten years cancels principal and interest. Any further information will be cheerfully supplied by the Secretary.

THOMAS MAIN,
Secretary-Treasurer.
March, 1877. mar17

CLIMO'S SPECIALTIES.—Photography in faithful portraiture, with the finest re-touched effects.—PICTURE AND MOTTO FRAMING in artistic settings, fine mouldings and lowest prices.——STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS of New Brunswick, as fine as produced in any country, only $1.50 per dozen. Trade supplied low. Cheapest house for Stereoscopes, Brackets, Engravings, Chromos, &c.—Germain St., St. John, N. B.

European & North American Railway.—For Extension from St. John Westward.—On and after Monday 4th December and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:—EXPRESS leaves St. John at 8.15 a m., and due at 6.30 p. m.; Fredericton Freight and Passenger accommodation leaves St. John at 3.00 p. m. and due at St. John at 1.00 p m
H. D. McLeod, Supt.

NOTICE!

H. BROCKINGTON & CO.

BEG to announce to their customers and the public in general that they have received

A Superior Lot of

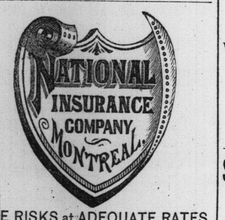
SPRING GOODS,

which they will make up for Cash

Cheaper than any other House in the Trade.

TWEED SUITS from - - - -	$16.00
Diagonal and Worsted Goods from -	22.00
Spring Overcoats from - - - -	14.00

H. BROCKINGTON & CO.,
81 GERMAIN STREET,
formerly occupied by M. WILSON.
apr7 4i



FIRE RISKS at ADEQUATE RATES.

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

EXPERIENCED AGENTS throughout the Dominion.

F. S. SHARPE,
General Agent for New Brunswick.
97 PRINCE WM. STREET,
mar 18 1y ST. JOHN N. B.

SMITH & DUNN
ARCHITECTS,
MERRITT'S BRICK BUILDING,
Opposite Barnes' Hotel,
Prince William Street, Saint John, N. B.
1june 10

CITY BONDS, Debentures, Bank and other Stocks, bought and sold. Cash advances made on Securities. Charges moderate. T. B. Hanington, 30 Princess st.

Births.

April 19, at No. 6 Peters street, the wife of G. Sidney Smith, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 14th inst., the wife of H. M. Hamilton, Esq., of a son.

Marriages.

In this city, on the 18th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Canon Brigstocke, Duncan C. Robertson to Jennie, daughter of Wm. Davidson, Esq.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by Rev. G. M. W. Carey, A. M., Captain W. A. Steeves to Miss Julia Ratcliffe, of Sydney, Australia.

At Weldford, Kent County, 2d inst., by the Rev. W. B. Armstrong, Rector, Mr. Andrew Dall, to Mrs. Mary Sutherland, both of the same Parish.

On the 12th inst., at the Tower Hotel, Fredericton, by the Rev. W. Carew, Beverly A. Crawford to Louisa McInturnit, both of Fredericton.

At St. Thomas's Church, Dublin, Ireland, on the 18th inst., by Rev. John W. Fisher, cousin to the bride, assisted by the Rev. J. White, Rector, John R. Gillis, of this city, to Susan, youngest daughter of Wm. Whyte, Esq., of Dublin.

On the 28th ult., at Newcastle, by the Rev. R. S. Crisp, Elizabeth W. Drummond, to William Scott.

Deaths.

At Woolmanhill, Aberdeen, Scotland, on the 16th March' Euphemia Garioch, wife of John Tawse, and mother of Mrs. Gordon W. Kelly, of Fredericton.

At, Little Bras d'Or, C. B., on the 20th ult., John Morrow farmer, aged 33 years, a native of Salmon River, N. B., leaving a wife and four children to mourn their loss.

On the 14th inst., at 214 Sydney street, Mrs. Ellen Mooney aged 66 years, relict of the late John Mooney.

On the 16th inst., in St. John, Captain David L. Pitt, for many years a ship master out of this port, aged 56 years.

In Carleton, on the 14th inst., Elizabeth Ann, eldest daughter of Richard and Margaret Fitzgerald, aged 17 years and 7 months.

At Straight Shore, Portland, on the 15th inst., Mr, James P. Seeley, of Fairville, aged 42 years.

In Portland, on the 15th inst., Jas. Crowley, aged 39 years.

In this city, on the 15th inst., Mrs. Lucy A., beloved wife of Mr. Wm. McFee, aged 44 years.

At Westfield, King's County, on the 16th inst., Thomas P. Fowler, aged 22 years.

At Manzanas, Island of Cuba, on the 4th of February, after an illness of six weeks, Edward Murray, of Newcastle, Miramichi.

At Dalhousie, 16th April, Hester Gertrude, youngest daughter of William and Susan Draper, aged 1 year and 8 months.

In this city, on the 18th inst., in the 77th year of her age, Anne, widow of the late David Quinn, Castlebayney, Ireland.

At Kingston, Kent, on 13th inst., Amanda Briggs, daughter of Samuel T. and Mary Agnes Girvan, aged 1 year 6 months and 5 days.

At Fredericton, 4th inst., Catharine Mary, daughter of Gordon W. and Jane Kelly, aged 6 months.

New Advertisements.

PAPER HANGINGS
That will Suit Everybody!

Brushes! Brushes!

FOR ALL KINDS OF WORK, AT THE CHEAPEST PRICES.

BLAKSLEE & WHITENECT,
47 GERMAIN STREET,
apr21 2m Opp. Country Market,

ACADEMY OF MUSIC!

LESSEE AND MANAGER, ... WM. NANNARY.

FRIDAY EVE'NG,
"THE SHAUGHRAUN."

SATURDAY, MATINEE, 2.30 P. M.,
"THE SHAUGHRAUN."

SATURDAY EV'NG,
"SWEETHEARTS," AND "TOM COBB."

☞Prices as usual.
Box office open Saturday, 10 a. m., for the sale of Reserved Seats. apr21 1i

Chimneys, Burners,
BRACKETS, &c.

Just received per schr. "Minnie," from New York; "Aurora Borealis" and stmrs. from Boston:—

A FULL SUPPLY OF CHIMNEYS,
Burners, Brackets, etc., etc.

For sale low by
J. R. CAMERON & CO.,
apr21 **73 Prince Wm. Street.**

New Advertisements.

ORANGES.

Just received per stmrs. Dominion and Flamborough;

163 Boxes Messina Oranges

For sale very low, by
ANDREW MALCOLM,
apr21 1i 53 Water street.

SEED TIME HAS COME.

PERSONS requiring FRESH SEEDS are requested to examine my Stock just received and now open, and which will be found to contain many new varieties, highly recommended and especially adopted for this climate, consisting of

PEAS, BEANS, BEET, CARROT, CAULIFLOWER, CUCUMBER, LETTUCE, ONION, PARSLEY, PARSNIP, PUMPKIN, RADISH, TOMATO, TURNIP.

ALSO.—
A Nice Assortment of FLOWER SEEDS.

Call and get your supplies; considerable reduction to Wholesale Buyers.
Now is the time to purchase.

R. D. McARTHUR,
MEDICAL HALL,
No. 59 CHARLOTTE STREET,
apr 21 4w Op. King Square.

Scotch Refined Sugar, Teas, &c.

LOGAN, LINDSAY & CO.

Are receiving by S S. Caspian, from Liverpool:—

50 CASKS SCOTCH REFINED SUGAR;
275 packages Fine Congou Tea.
From steamer Flamborough:—
50 casks New Nevis Molasses.
From Baltimore:—
35 bbls. Sliced Dried Apples.
25 cases Mc Murray's Peaches.
From Nova Scotia:—
100 bbls. Nonpariel Apples.
From Boston:—
100 boxes Messina Oranges.
10 Sacks Cocoanuts.
apr 21 62 KING STREET.

SPRING AND SUMMER
NOVELTIES!

MANCHESTER,
ROBERTSON,
& ALLISON

Will show on and after **SATURDAY, April 21st,** the Latest Novelties in

Mantles, Mantle Cloths
AND MATERIALS,

ALSO, TRIMMINGS FOR DITTO.

The latest French productions in

DRESS AND COSTUME MATERIALS AND TRIMMINGS,

FRENCH FLOWERS AND MILLINERY ORNAMENTS

The Latest Styles in

Straw and Chip Hats and Bonnets,

LINEN COSTUMES, SUMMER SHAWLS.

YOSEMITES, KAMEHAMEHAS AND GALATEAS,
FOR SUMMER COSTUMES.

NOVELTIES IN SCARFS,
For Ladies and Gentlemen.

NOVELTIES IN POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, and a general assortment of New Goods in all Departments.
april 21

Leather and Shoe Findings
BY AUCTION.

I am instructed by W WALTON to sell by Auction, on TUESDAY NEXT, 25th, at 10 o'clock a. m.:—

ALL HIS STOCK OF
LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS.

As the stock must be sold, bargains may be expected.
apr21 **GEO. H. MARTIN.**

BY MAIL STEAMERS.

KID GLOVES—1 case of *our celebrated quality*, in Black, Black W. S. Promenade and Evening tints, and in Fastenings of One, Two, Three and Four.

PRINTED CAMBRICS—1 bale of a hundred Pieces, French and British Cambrics, rich in quality and beautiful in designs.

Also a magnificent assortment of MOURNING PRINTS, on the best cloth only.

DRESS GOODS—1 case of the Richest, Newest AUTUMN NOVELTIES in colors and designs, and and in value unexceptionally good.

BLACK GOODS—1 case, comprising Brilliantines, Cords, Paramattas, Merinoes, Sicilians and Drab d'Etés—for Ladies' Jackets.

One case Scotch and Manchester Muslins, Mantle Cloths, Tweeds, etc., etc.

Almost daily arrivals during season of the Newest Leading Goods for SPRING and SUMMER.

MACKENZIE BROTHERS.

AMERICAN GOODS!

Per last American Steamer:

5 bales GREY COTTON, Extra value.
6 cases WHITE COTTONS,
4 cases AMERICAN PRINTS,
1 bale BROWN DUCK,
2 cases COTTON HOSIERY, in Mode, White and Fancy.
1 case PLAIN AND FANCY MOHAIR BUTTONS,
1 case WHITE AND COLORED IVORY do.

Will open in a few days a further supply of the following Goods:—

2 cases CORSETS; 3 cases Gent's Underclothing;
1 case I. R. BRACES; 1 case LINEN COLLARS;
3 cases PINS; 3 cases PAPER COLLARS.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

april 21 WATTS & TURNER.

New Advertisements.

FURNITURE.
FURNITURE.
FURNITURE.

SPRING STOCK!

Foster Home Manufacture.

PARLOR SUITS, latest styles, in a variety of patterns,
BEDROOM SUITS, including French Dressing Case and Eastlake Styles,
DINING TABLES and CHAIRS,
BED LOUNGES,
CHAIRS—Patent Rocking and Easy Centennial Chairs Perforated Seats, etc.
MATTRESSES—every description and quality in general use,
FEATHERS—best quality geese,
NATIONAL WIRE MATTRESSES—Is the one above all others, that will give entire satisfaction, will not get slack and needs no tightening up.
EXCELSIOR WINDOW SHADES,
HARTSHORN'S IMPROVED SHADE ROLLERS,
ROLLING FRONT DESKS,
CYLINDER FRONT DESKS with gilt lines,
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, Carts and Wagons.

C. E. BURNHAM & CO.
apr21

THREE FARMS TO RENT AT AUCTION.—On WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of April, at three o'clock in the afternoon, on the Highway Road, in front of the residence of R. C. WALTHAM, Gagetown, Queen's Co.:
That known as the "Gilbert Homestead," in the Parish of Gagetown, Queen's County.
The southern half of the "Loder Farm," in the Parish of Sheffield, Sunbury County.
The Farm known as the "Harry Gilbert Highland," and the three lots of Intervale opposite. apr21

C. FLOOD,
87 KING STREET.

PIANOS!
BY
Wm. Bourne and Hallet & Cumston,
ORGANS
BY
Mason & Hamlin and Smith American Organ Co.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT:—
87 KING STREET, - SAINT JOHN, N. B.
apr21

Choice Seed Potatoes.

BROWNELL'S SUPERIOR—One ℔ of this seedling yielded 673 ℔s of potatoes, of very uniform and handsome appearance, and of excellent table qualities. Keeps well during winter. Sent by mail to any part of the country, postage free. Price $1.00 per ℔, 2 ℔s for $2.50.

Extra Early Vermont—A choice early potato. Price, by mail, postage free, 60 cents per ℔, 2 ℔s for $1.00.

White Peach-Blow—A very choice white, mealy potato. Highly recommended. Price by mail, postage free, 60 cents per ℔, 2 ℔s for $1.00. For sale at

HANINGTON BROS.,
Foster's Corner, St. John, N. B.
Catalogues sent free. apr21 1i

Flour, Meal, Corn and Oatmeal.

In Store:—

200 BARRELS NORVAL MILLS; 200 barrels Bridal Rose; 300 barrels Champion; 300 barrels Young America; 200 barrels Columbia; 200 barrels Gilt Edge; 200 barrels Star; 200 barrels Delphi; 200 barrels Eldts; 200 barrels Eagle and Kern's.

To ARRIVE—5,300 barrels Howland, Albion, Peacemaker White Pigeon, Haxall, Bridal Rose, Tranquility, Watt's Fancy, Milford, Millwood, Glenmorris, Strong Bakers, etc. In store: 2500 barrels Cornmeal, Prize Medal, Wilson's, Hazlett's and Commonwealth. 200 barrels Tilsonburgh Oatmeal.

For sale by
apr21 4w HALL & FAIRWEATHER

PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLES,
Nos. 30 and 60.

For sale by
apr21 C. G. BERRYMAN.
17 Charlotte street.

NEW MILLINERY
AT THE
PALACE!

RECEIVED:—
14 CASES OF LADIES AND MISSES'
New Straw Hats!
IN THE LATEST STYLES
FOR SPRING.

Inspection Respectfully Invited.

JAMES MANSON.
apr21

REMOVAL!

THORNE BROTHERS,
HATTERS,
HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW STAND,
93 KING STREET,
One door above the Waverly House.
apr21 THORNE BROS., **93 King street.**

New Advertisements.

FULL LINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
READY-MADE
CLOTHING AND SHIRTS,
OF OUR WELL-KNOWN MANUFACTURE, SUITABLE FOR
Spring and Summer Wear.
For sale on the lowest terms.
T. R. JONES & CO.,
CANTERBURY STREET,
apr21 SAINT JOHN.

T. R. JONES & CO.,
Canterbury Street, St. John, N. B.,

HAVE received during the past month by European Steamers, over
220 PACKAGES OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
DRY AND FANCY GOODS,
and from the United States over 160 Packages of
AMERICAN DRY GOODS
of every description, besides OVER 60 PACKAGES of DOMINION MANUFACTURES.

These Goods have been bought on the best terms and will be sold at the lowest possible profit on reasonable terms to good parties. apr21

LONDON HOUSE
(WHOLESALE).
APRIL 17, 1877.

Our Spring Stock
IS
NOW COMPLETE
IN
EVERY DEPARTMENT!

DANIEL & BOYD.
apr21

OPENING.
Spring Dress Goods.

2 CASES FASHIONABLE DRESS MATERIALS, prices from 10c. and upward;
1 Case Genevese and Hamburg NETTS, White, Cream, Black Tulip, Drab and Fancy;
Ladies' MERINO UNDERVESTS, very low priced;
Gentlemen's MERINO UNDERCLOTHING;
Great Bargains in HOSIERY, for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.
apr21 W. W. JORDAN.

BUTTER!

Daily expected per Intercolonial Railway:—

46 Firkins Butter.

For sale by
apr21 **GILBERT BENT,**
SOUTH WHARF.

Removal Notice.

THE Subscriber has removed his Stock of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, MUSIC BOOKS, STATIONERY, SCHOOL BOOKS, and

Circulating Library,
TO THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC BUILDING,

Germain street, where he will be pleased to see his customers and friends as usual.
apr14 4i **A. T. BUSTIN.**

W. F. COLEMAN, M. D., & R. C. S. ENG.
FORMERLY Surgeon to Toronto Eye and Ear Infirmary.
Practice limited to diseases of the Eye and Ear.
OFFICE: 32 GERMAIN STREET,
Corner North Market Street,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
Hours—10 to 12 and 2 to 5. april 14—1y

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE.

LAWLOR'S CELEBRATED
SEWING MACHINES!
Lawlor's Singer and Howe Pattern
SEWING MACHINES.
FOR FAMILY AND MANUF'ING PURPOSES.
ESTABLISHED IN CANADA 1860.
☞Agents wanted where none are already appointed.
Salesroom, 50 King street.
apr14 **E. P. HAMMOND.**

COSTIVENESS! PILES! DYSPEPSIA!

HARRISON'S
PERISTALTIC LOZENGES!

THE WELL-KNOWN REMEDY FOR
Cotiveness, Piles, Headache, Dyspepsia,
LIVER COMPLAINT, JAUNDICE, &c.

AGREEABLE to the palate, cause no pain, prompt in operation, and never weaken the stomach, like all PILLS. Two move the bowels once, and this naturally. In every case of HABITUAL COSTIVENESS they produce immediate relief, and never require increase of dose to perfect a cure.

ALSO

The Best Worm Medicine ever used!

WILLIAM WOODRUFF SAYS

he would give ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS for a dozen boxes of **Dr. Harrison's Peristaltic Lozenges** rather than not have them by him. Having for years suffered the worst Piles, at times bleeding half a pint, with extreme falling of the rectum, and after trying all the advertised cures to no purpose he finds himself well, and has to resort to the Lozenges only after a day's hard driving when he finds himself as good as new. His experience is confirmed by every person who tries the same thing.

Price 30 and 60 Cents.

For sale by all Druggists, or sent, postage free, on receipt of price.

apr14 E. S. HARRISON & CO.,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Properties to Lease, etc.

OFFICE TO LET.—A very pleasant Office, with carpet, grate and book-case, in Bayard's Building, adjoining office of Commercial Agency, where application may be made. GEORGE EM. ALLEN. mar3

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

TO LET.—Possession given immediately. That House in Bridge street, Indiantown, formerly known as "The Indiantown Hotel." Enquire on the premises, or McLellan & Holly, Indiantown, or of the undersigned.
feb19 tf E. McLEOD.

TO LET.—A number of Offices in the Building next South of the Bank of New Brunswick. Enquire of WILSON, GILMOUR & Co., 159 Prince Wm. st. feb10 tf

TO LET—From 1st May next, in City Market Building on Charlotte street—Office and Warerooms. Plans can be seen at Mayor's Office.
ALSO:—2 Stores in City Market Building on Germain Street.
mar 24 A. CHIPMAN SMITH, Mayor, and Chairman of Market Committee.

TO LET.
Several Superior Offices

IN THE OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING, Canterbury street.
Apply to T. P. DAVIES,
apr7 tf Sec.-Treas. of N. B. Paper Manufacturing Co., 16 Germain street.

NEW WAREHOUSE.
NORTH BRITISH BUILDING.
CANTERBURY STREET,

We have now opened an immense stock of GENERAL GOODS, comprising:

AMERICAN PRINTS,
ENGLISH PRINTS,
DRESS GOODS and LUSTRES,
HOSIERY GLOVES,
COATINGS and TROUSERINGS,
HABERDASHERY and SMALL WARES,
CARPETS and OIL CLOTHS,
MILLINERY and STRAW GOODS.

Every merchant visiting the city this Spring should call and see our new Warehouse, which unquestionably is the most complete in the lower Provinces.
Stock large, choice and varied, and will be sold on liberal terms to good men.

EVERITT & BUTLER,
WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE,
apr41 **CANTERBURY ST.**

ANOTHER REDUCTION!
BOWES & EVANS
HAVE AGAIN REDUCED THEIR PRICES ON
Cooking Stoves and Ranges
and now offer the specialties of the best manufacturers
AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER.
☞Extra facilities for the Repair of Stoves and Ranges, at lowest charges.
BOWES & EVANS,
apr14 4i 9 and 11 Canterbury street.

TWEEDS AND COATINGS.

THE subscriber begs to call the attention of his patrons and friends to his
Stock of New Cloths,
IN
Scotch and West of England Tweeds,
Worsted,
FRENCH AND GERMAN COATINGS,
suitable for a first-class Tailoring Business.
JOHN H. BUTT,
apr14 4i Late W. F. Butt & Co.,
66 GERMAIN STREET.

NEW BOOKS!

THE CRUISE OF H. M. S. "CHALLENGER," by W. J. J. Spry, R. M
THE STARLING,— by Norman McLeod, D. D.
OCEAN TO OCAN (cheap edition),— by Rev. Geo. M. Grant, D. D.
HENRY R. SMITH,
apr14 14 King street.

FOR SALE.

A THREE YEARS LEASE, from 1st May next, of the Rooms at present occupied by the Subscriber as a TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, in Botwick's Building, South Side King Square, (up stairs.) The Rooms, together, are about 30x50 feet, forming admirable Work Rooms for any light business. Will be let on favorable terms.
The Subscriber being about to retire from the Clothing Business, will sell out his stock of CLOTHS, SEWING MACHINES, etc., etc., at very low figures.
☞Parties requiring a Suit of Clothing of my make, who may call before 1st May, will get a Suit made AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES, FOR CASH.
WILLIAM JONES,
!!april 14 till may 1 South Side King Square.

OYSTERS. OYSTERS
Received for sale at 16 Water street:—
20 BBLS. BUCTOUCHE BAR OYSTERS.
apr7 J. D. TURNER.

GEHRIG'S
Electro-Motor Teething Necklaces
FOR CHILDREN.

AN invaluable boon during infantine dentition, patronized by R. I. and R. H. the Crown Princess of Germany, (Prince Royal of Great Britain and Ireland,) H. R. H. the Princess Frederick Charles of Prussia, H. R. H. the Princess George of Saxony, the Princess Bertha Zu Yaenburg, the Princess Bertha Von Schoenburg, the Eb-Princess Marie Zu Wittgenstein, and other distinguished personages.
For sale by GEO. STEWART, Jr.,
april 14 CHEMIST,
24 King Street.

APRIL 2, 1877.

Landing ex Steamers Flamborough and City of Portland, and to arrive per Schrs. Bueco, Snowbird, Aurora Borealis, Minnie and Nettie:—

4,200 BARRELS AMERICAN EXTRA FLOUR, IN Millwood, Union, Sovereign, White Cap, Europe, Diamond, Ellis' Best, etc.

1500 bbls. HOWLAND'S CHOICE EXTRA (Canadian),
500 " TEA ROSE, do.
500 " PEACEMAKER, do.
500 " UNION, do.
200 " BRIDAL ROSE, do.
200 " SILVER LEAF, do.
250 " LAKE COMO (Middlings),
200 " PATENT PROCESS,
2000 " CORNMEAL, 300 bags CORNMEAL,
225 bbls. OATMEAL,
300 " MESS PORK.

IN STORE:—
200 hhds. Barbadoes and Cienfuegos MOLASSES,
30 " REFINED SUGAR,
671 chests and half-chests ENGLISH CONGOU TEA,
437 boxes and caddies TOBACCO.
ALSO—RAISINS, RICE, SODA, BEANS, OATS, FEED, etc.
apr7 4i **J. & W. F. HARRISON,** 16 NORTH WHARF.

HEAD-QUARTERS FOR
CUSTOM-MADE SHIRTS
REMOVED
TO JAMES S. MAY'S,
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
84 PRINCE WM. STREET.
R. H. B. TENNANT,
apr14 SHIRT MANUFACTURER.

New Advertisements.

HUMAN HAIR
SWITCHES,
CHEAPER THAN EVER.
BACK COMBS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
HAMBURGS,
CHEAPEST LOT IN TOWN.
Largest Mottoes, 5 cents.
W. E. BLANCHARD,
feb 24 115 Germain Street.

The Traveling Public
WILL FIND A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
Trunks and Valises
AT HUTCHINGS & CO'S.
SPRING BED, MATTRESS
AND
BEDDING WAREROOMS,
95 GERMAIN STREET.
mar3

NOBBY STYLES!
NEW ENGLISH STIFF FELT HATS
OPENED TO-DAY.
D. MAGEE & CO.,
apr7 57 KING STREET.

FURNITURE,
New and Fashionable Designs.

BEDROOM SUITS, with Marble Tops, in Walnut, Butternut and Ash.
PARLOR SUITS, in Hair Cloth, Repp, Terry and Coteline
BOOK CASES,
WARDROBES,
SIDE BOARDS,
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ROCKING CHAIRS,
CHILDREN'S CHAIRS, &c.
BOYS' CARTS AND WHEELBARROWS,
MATTRESSES AND FEATHERS,
OFFICE DESKS AND OFFICE CHAIRS.

LORDLY, HOWE & CO.,
apr7 4i **93 Germain street.**

BOARD WANTED.—Board wanted by a young married couple, in a private family. Address, stating terms, A. B., WATCHMAN office. apr7 tf

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have this day entered into a Copartnership, under the style of
WISDOM & FISH,
and will keep in stock at
NO. 83 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,
a full assortment of RUBBER and LEATHER BELTING RUBBER HOSE, STEAM PACKING, STEAM, GAS and WATER PIPE and FITTINGS, and respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally.
F. W. WISDOM.
J. A. FISH.
St. John, N. B., April, 2nd, 1877. apr 2 4i

Cooking Stoves and Ranges

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF THE LEADING MAKES IN
Cooking Stoves and Ranges,
NOW ON VIEW AT OUR WAREROOMS,
9 AND 11 CANTERBURY STREET.

Our sales having been very large, we can give the best city references as to the DURABILITY and EXCELLENCE of our Goods.
☞SPECIAL LOW PRICES TO CASH BUYERS.
apr7 4i **BOWES & EVANS.**

Assessors' Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed ASSESSORS OF TAXES for the City of St. John, hereby give notice thereof, and that persons intending to furnish statements of their Property and Income, in pursuance of the provisions of "The St. John City Assessment Act of 1850," and of the several Acts in amendment thereto, must do so within THIRTY DAYS from the publication of this notice.

Dated the 4th day of April, A. D., 1877.

JOHN WILSON,
URIAH DRAKE,
apr8 1m JAMES SULLIVAN.

Eaves Guttering & Water Conductors.
BOWES & EVANS
ARE now prepared to execute work in this line. New Buildings fitted, or old Refitted and Repaired. Cheapness and Durability Guaranteed.
apr14 4i **9 and 11 CANTERBURY STREET.**

EASTERN EXPRESS COMPANY.

THE EASTERN EXPRESS CO., makes up a Daily Express for all points between St. John and Boston, connecting there with responsible Expressers for all parts of the United States.
F. W. CARR, Sup't. Boston. J. R. STONE, Agent.

Intercolonial Express Co.

The INTERCOLONIAL EXPRESS CO. runs a Daily Express over the entire line of the Intercolonial Railway, connecting at River Du Loup with the Canadian Express for Quebec, Montreal, and all parts of Canada and the Western States.
S CHADWICK, Sup't J. R. STONE,
apr 14 St. John. Agent.

J. & A. McMILLAN'S
LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

THE CRUISE OF H. M. S. "CHALLENGER," by W. J. J. Spry, R. N. 8vo. Cloth $2.50.
HOW TO CAMP OUT.—Hints for Camping and Walking, by John M. Gould. $1.00.
THAT LASS O'LOWRIES, by Frances H. Burnett. $1.50.
FLOWER, FRUIT and THORN PIECES, by Jean Paul F. Richter. 2 vols.
ATALANTA IN CALYDON, a Tragedy, by Algernon Charles Swinburne. $1.25.
TWO LILIES, a Novel, by Julia Kavanagh. $1.25.
THREE YEARS AT WOLVERTON, a School Story, by a Wolvertonian. $1.00.
OCEAN TO OCEAN, by the Rev. Geo. M. Grant. Cheap edition. $1.50.
For sale by J. & A. McMILLAN,
apr14 98 Prince William street.

FOUND.—A SMALL SUM OF MONEY which the owner can have by enquiring at JARDINE & CO'S.
April 14

Apples and Oranges.
JUST RECEIVED:—
25 BARRELS APPLES,
10 BOXES ORANGES,
On consignment, at 16 Water street.
apr7 J. D. TURNER.

"BEHOLD MY SHEAVES!"

The time for toil is past, and night has come,
The last and saddest of the harvest eves;
Worn out with labor long and wearisome,
Drooping and faint the reapers hasten home,
Each laden with his sheaves.

Lost of the laborers, Thy feet I gain,
Lord of the harvest! and my spirit grieves
That I am burdened not so much with grain,
As with the heaviness of heart and brain;
"Master, behold my sheaves!"

Full well I know I have more tares than wheat,
Brambles and flowers, dry stalks and withered leaves;
Wherefore I blush and weep, as at Thy feet
I kneel down reverently and repeat:
"Master, behold my sheaves!"

Few, light and worthless, yet their trifling weight
Through all my frame a weary aching leaves;
For long I struggled with my helpless fate,
And stayed and toiled till it was dark and late,
Yet these are all my sheaves.

And yet I gather strength and hope anew;
For well I know my heart has now given proofs
Not what I did, but what I strove to do;
And though the full, ripe ears be sadly few,
Thou wilt accept my sheaves.

—*New Orleans Christian Advocate.*

[For the New York Observer.]

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OF CHURCHES.

BY REV. ERSKINE N. WHITE, D. D.

Every few months the religious community is grieved by the report that a church enterprise supposed to be promising has failed on account of financial difficulties. The building, beautiful and expensive, is sold under the hammer, the congregation is scattered; the history is closed. The frequent repetition of such events would lead one to suppose that the financial management of churches was beset with difficulties. Is this so? On the face of it the problem seems very simple, and to be solved by the same rules that govern all business operations.

1. Never contract for what you are unable to pay.

2. Keep your expenses within your income.

Neglect of these, will, in the end, bring ruin as certainly upon a church as upon a stock speculator. Regard for them, although it may not make a church successful, will certainly prevent financial disaster; but these simple statements do not cover the whole ground. A church is not simply a business enterprise. Often it may be sorely needed where it cannot, by any resources within itself, be sustained. Such considerations, while they do not affect the questions of financial management in the *erection* of church buildings, have a very important bearing upon the question of *annual support*.

Two questions then are to be considered.

1. *The acquirement of property and the building of edifices.*

2. *The annual support of churches.*

This latter question, which is always affected by surrounding circumstances, will be considered in another article with special reference to the spiritual needs and local peculiarities of New York city.

In regard to the first question, viz.; the acquirement of property and the building of edifices, it is obvious that, leaving out of account churches that have inherited large vested estates, or that are the recipients of property from some one or two wealthy donors, there are three ways in which houses of worship may be erected.

1. The enterprise may be joint-stock operation. Capitalists may unite, build the meeting house, and depend upon the annual rental of the pews to provide not only for the expenses but for dividend upon their investment.

The objections are obvious:

(1.) The church does not own its home.

(2.) The stockholders may include in their number irreligious men whose only interest is a financial one.

(3.) The church, in the management of its affairs, becomes in a measure subject to the stockholders.

(4.) The church must be a financial success, which fact tends towards sensationalism and the valuation of a minister, whatever his character otherwise, by his ability to "draw" and thus make the stocks pay dividends.

II. The plan of joint ownership. There is an agreement upon the part of those interested to subscribe to the building fund, with the condition that the value of the subscription be returned, upon the completion of the building, in a title-deed to one or more pews. An opportunity is given also to newcomers, after the edifice is completed, to share in the property, by purchase of pews. This is a safe business arrangement provided—

(1.) The full amount needed is thus subscribed in advance.

(2.) The pew owners will be responsible each for his share of the expense of support, as long as they own pews.

(3.) The church is not hampered by the terms of the title-deeds, in regard to the amount of annual taxes to be assessed.

But usually the full amount is not subscribed, nor the pews all sold, and the result is: (a.) Two classes of pew-holders—owners and lessees. (b.) Two grades of assessments. I have known churches where the assessment upon pews held in fee was fixed forty years ago at a still insignificant rate, and thus three-quarters of the expense came upon the minority of the congregation who, as new comers, rented pews. (c.) Pew-holders leaving the church abandon their property if unsalable. Morality, and I believe legally, they are still under obligation to the amount of the annual assessment, but the obligation is not likely to be enforced.

The plan of joint ownership has been perhaps the most common way of providing for the erection of churches among Presbyterians in New York.

III. *The church may be built by free contributions.* A general subscription by all interested, covering the entire expense, would be the ideal plan. It would ensure—

(1.) The dedication to God of what they really owned.

(2.) The reduction of annual expenses to the lowest point.

(3.) That no one would be repelled afterwards either from fear of having to bear a heavy burden or because of inability to buy a pew.

Roman Catholic churches are, I believe, built upon this plan, excepting that the subscription is not always free. Usually the church builds no faster than it can pay. Either of these would be in accordance with business principles, but in practice they are rarely uncomplicated with another element which tends to disaster and death, viz.: DEBT. When men are planning churches they seem to forget all their business experience. They contract for what they know they cannot pay for. Why?

1. Men collectively do not feel the responsibility that any one of them does individually.

2. They are enthusiastic and sanguine, and in their minds' eye already see the building, crowded, and thousands hastening to pour money into the treasury.

3. Sometimes they say plainly: "The church is to be permanent. We will pay half; let future generations pay half!"

4. They have an idea that by risking much, they show much faith.

A brother minister told me of a worthy member of his church who prayed that we might imitate the faith of "*Maude*" (?) *Muller*. So men get their ideas of faith hopelessly muddled with their poetry and sentiment, and say; "We know the church is needed and the Lord Jesus will provide."

Sometimes, temporarily, a wild enthusiasm about a popular preacher will carry everything before it, even irreligious men manipulating the enterprise. The result often is a fine building mortgaged for more than it is worth; a congregation oppressed and crying for help; a minister starved and broken down; and the end disastrous and sometimes shameful.

If the stories reported lately of two or three different churches are true, the transactions have been as disgraceful as the manipulating of corners in the stock market. If men have deliberately involved themselves in debt and given mortgages and second mortgages, builders' liens, &c., then, in times of depression, permit the property to be sold under the hammer for less than enough to satisfy illiit of the honest claims, then quietly buy it in, and, relieved of their debt, go on their way rejoicing and praising God, they are simply swindlers. What shall we say when a church council unanimously advise a church to give up its property to creditors, to disband so as to lose legal responsibility for a portion of its debt yet unsatisfied, and then to reorganize, secure other property, and go on? If they have strength to go on they have strength to pay more. The question may well be asked: Is it even right for a church to involve itself in debt and mortgage property? It may be, undoubtedly, if the amount of the debt is so small that it bears a very insignificant ratio to the value of the property and the pecuniary strength of the congregation, or if individuals will become personally responsible for interest and principal. But this is little more than saying that a debt is harmless in cases where it is needless.

Aside from such exceptions, a mortgage upon church property is unwise, unfair and liable to be disastrous.

Unwise—because the assumption of future subscriptions is too apt to be unfounded. Men do not so readily subscribe after a church is completed as before; they stay away from struggling, overburdened churches.

Unfair—1. To the congregation. Few churches can afford to pay annually more than running expenses.

2. To the church. Its growth and prosperity depend largely upon making the expense to attendants moderate.

3. To the minister upon whom largely responsibility is thrown.

Disastrous—1. To *bona fide* subscribers. They have given good money. It is a trust fund. A mortgage imperils the entire property. Church property is more unsaleable than any other, usually, when sold under the hammer, bringing no more than half its cost. If mortgaged for that half, then, when sold to satisfy the lien, the property actually *gives* by subscribers is, of course, swept away, and they are all defrauded.

2. To the cause of Christ. A church is dispossessed of its home; the flock is scattered; spiritual interests are endangered; the community is disappointed, disheartened and deprived of a place of worship.

As a matter of history, debts have always been among the chief causes of failure of the many church enterprises that during the last fifty years have been started, only to struggle for a while and then die. On the other hand, a church entirely free from debt can almost always succeed under good management in keeping its expenses within its income.

WHY HE DIDN'T FIGHT.

Some repairs were needed to the engine when the train reached Reno, and while most of the passengers were taking a philosophical view of the delay and making themselves as comfortable as possible in the depot, in walked a native. He wasn't a native Indian, nor a native grizzly, but a native Nevadian, and he was ragged out in imperial style. He wore a hickory shirt, a long coat, buckskin leggings and moccasins, and in his belt were a big knife and two revolvers. There was lightning in his eye, destruction in his walk, and as he sauntered up to the red-hot stove and scattered tobacco juice over it, a dozen passengers looked pale with fear. Among the travelers was a car-painter from Jersey City, and after surveying the native for a moment, he coolly asked:

"Ain't you afraid you'll fall down and hurt yourself with those weapons?"

"W—what!" gasped the native in astonishment.

"I suppose they sell such outfits as you have on at auction out here, don't they?" continued the painter.

"W—what d'ye mean—who are ye?" whispered the native as he walked around the stove and put on a terrible look.

"My name is Logwood," was the calm reply, "and I mean that if I were you I'd crawl out of those old duds and put some decent clothes on."

"Don't talk that way to me, or you won't live a minit!" exclaimed the native as he hopped around. "Why, you home-sick coyote, I'm Grizzly Dan, the heaviest Indian-fighter in the world. I was the first white man to scout for General Crook! I was the first man in the Black Hills! I was the first white man among the Modocs!"

"I don't believe it!" replied the painter. "You look more like the first white man down to the dinner-table!"

The native drew his knife, put it back again, looked around and then softly said:

"Stranger, will ye come over behind the ridge an' shoot an' slash till this thing is settled?"

"You bet I will!" said the man from Jersey, as he rose up. "Just pace right out and I'll follow!"

Every man in the room jumped to his feet in wild excitement. The native started for the back door, but when he found the car-painter at his heels, with a six-barreled colt in his hand, he halted and said:

"Friend, come to think of it, I don't want to kill you, and have your widow come on me for damages."

"Go right ahead—I'm not a married man!" replied the painter.

"But you've got relatives, and I don't want no lawsuits to bother me just as spring is coming."

"I'm an orphan, without a relative in the world!" shouted the Jerseyite.

"Well, the law will make me bury you, and it would be a week's work to dig a grave at this season of the year. I think I'll break a rib or two for you, smash your nose, gouge out your left eye, and let it go at that!"

"That suits me to a dot!" said the painter. "Gentlemen, please stand back, and some of you shut the door to the ladies' room!"

"I was the first man to attack a grizzly bear with the bowie knife," remarked the native as he looked around. "I was the first man to discover silver in Nevada. I was the first man to make hunting-shirts out of the skins of Pawnee Indians. I don't want to hurt this, man as he seems kinder sad and down-hearted, but he must apologize to me."

"I won't do it!" cried the painter.

"Gentlemen, I never fight without taking off my coat, and I don't see any nail here to hang it on," said the native.

"I'll hold it—I'll hold it," shouted a dozen voices in chorus.

"And another thing," softly continued the native, "I never fight in a hot room. I used to do it years ago, but I found it was running me into the consumption. I always do my fighting out doors now."

"I'll go out with you, you old rabbit-killer!" exclaimed the painter, who had his coat off.

"That's another deadly insult, to be wiped out in blood, and I see I must finish you. I never fight around a depot though. I go out on the prairee, where there is a chance to throw myself."

"Here's your prairee, lead the way!" howled the crowd.

"It wouldn't do an' good," replied the native, as he leaned against the wall. "I always hold a 100 gold piece in my mouth when I fight, and I haven't got one to-day,—in fact, I'm dead broke."

"Here's a gold piece," called a man, holding up the metal.

"I'm a thousand times obleeged," mournfully replied the native, shaking his head. "I never go into a fight without putting red paint on my left ear for luck; and I haven't any red paint by me, and there isn't a bit in Reno."

"Are—you—going—to—fight?" demanded the car-painter; reaching out for the bear-skin cap.

"I took a solemn oath when a boy never to fight without painting my left ear," protested the Indian killer. "You wouldn't want me to go back on my solemn oath, would you?"

"You're a cabbage, a squash, a pumpkin, dressed up in legging!" contemptuously remarked the carpainter, as he put on his coat.

"Yes, he's a great coward," remarked several others, as they turned away.

"I'll give $10,000 for ten drops of red paint!" shrieked the native. "Oh, why is it that I have no paint for my ear when here is such a chance to go in and kill."

A big blacksmith from Illinois took him by the neck and run him out, and he was seen no more for an hour. Just before the train started, and after all the passengers had taken seats, the "first man" was seen on the platform. He had another bowie-knife, and had also put a tomahawk in his belt. There was red paint on his left ear, his eyes rolled, and, in a terrible voice, he called out:

"Where is that man Logwood? Let him come out here and meet his doom!"

"Is that you? Count me in!" roared the car painter, as he opened a window. He rushed for the door, leaped down, and was pulling off his over-coat again, when the native began to retreat, calling out:

"I'll get my hair cut and be back here in 17 seconds. I never fight with long hair. I promised my dying mother not to."

When the train rolled away he was seen flourishing his tomahawk around his head in the wildest manner.

THE MAN ACROSS THE WAY.

[From the Danbury News.]

The wife of the man across the way had a dressmaker all of last week. When he got home Tuesday noon he saw a little woman with brown eyes sitting demurely back of a bank of dress goods, while his wife with a loaf of bread in one hand and a knife in the other, as if she was about to slice the former for dinner, stood close by, her face beaming with exultant anticipation. After dinner his wife said to him—

"John, Mrs. Sanford wants you to go to Morgan's and tell them to send up a spool of silk twist, blue just like this sample" (showing him a piece of silk, about an inch square); "don't forget to take it with you—and two spools of silk, A, and a yard of black cambric."

It is noticeable that a wife on these occasions carefully shuns the pronouns "I" and "we." It is always the dressmaker who wants the material.

"You won't forget will you, John?" added the wife, pleadingly. "She'll be put back seriously if she don't have these things this afternoon."

"I won't forget," said the man across the way. "Now what is it you want me to get?"

The articles were again enumerated, the sample carefully tucked away in his vest pocket, and he started.

When he reached home at tea time he was tired but hopeful. The first salutation he received came from his wife, and was not noticeable for its tenderness.

"You are a nice one to do an errand, ain't you? What did I sent after?" she tartly inquired.

Of course he knew what she had sent him after, but being confronted so unexpectedly with a demand for information he was completely confounded.

"You are a nice one to do an errand, ain't you? What did I sent after?" she tartly inquired.

"Nor nobody else. I said cambric just as plain as I could say it, and if you'd had your wits about you there would have been no mistake. That man didn't get here till four o'clock, and then he had to go back after the cambric, and when he got here with it the afternoon was gone. I might've known better than to have sent you after anything. I might better have left my work and went after it myself. But I thought you could have done that much to help me."

The man across the way looked very much distressed, and sat down to tea with scarcely any appetite.

The next morning as he was starting away his wife suddenly overhauled him with—

"Now, John, I do wish you would try to do an errand right this time. Mrs. Sanford wants two more spools of that twist, a roll of half-inch tape—be sure to get the half-inch—and a whalebone. Now, will you be sure to attend to it right away?"

The unhappy man promised, and started forthwith at a lively pace, repeating over and over again the articles desired. Half-way down town he was stopped by a friend who wanted to know what he thought of Louisiana, and this engendering a desire on his part to learn his friend's opinion, some ten minutes was consumed in the interchange of views. When he got started again, he was aware that the thread of his mission was somewhat entangled, but trusted to the presence of the store and the inventive faculty of the clerk to help him out.

Both props failed him at the critical moment. To save his life he could not tell a single one of the articles he was sent for. In vain he searched his pockets, and rubbed his ears, and stared about—not a ray of light came to him. There being nothing else to do he posted back home for the information and received a half-hour later, fully heated but triumphant.

He was starting to his work after dinner, when his wife pleasantly observed—

"You did so well this morning, John, that Mrs. Sanford is encouraged to try you again."

The man across the way visibly winced.

"She wants you to stop in at Morgan's and get a whalebone, two sticks of brown braid, a spool of basting cotton, and—"

"What's that?" ejaculated the unhappy man, with an expression of indifferently concealed apprehension on his face.

"A whalebone, two sticks of brown braid—here's a sample—a spool of basting cotton and a yard of twill. You can get them when you go down, and bring them home with you to-night."

He bolted away at once, not even pausing to shut the door. The spectacle as he rushed through the streets, with no thought but of his errand, would make Mrs. Livermore less concerned than she is about "What to do with our girls." He skipped into the store and cried to the clerk—

"One brown whalebone just like this——"

"Brown whalebone!" ejaculated the clerk, in astonishment.

The man across the street stopped to ask if there was no brown whalebone, and the hesitation was him. The rest of the articles, excepting the twill, of which he had forgotten the quantity, fell back from the position he had them into a chaotic mass.

With an exclamation of pain and anger, he galloped back to the house for a renewal of the particulars.

"Maria," said he to his wife, in a tone of great confidence, "I thought it would be a good plan, in order to save money, to hire a part of Morgan's store for your dressmaker until she got your work done, but as the expense is more than I could possibly stand, I have got a week's vacation from the shop instead, and now I am able to devote my entire time to her."

The grateful wife burst into tears.

A NUISANCE OF A NOSE.

M. Arago, the French statesman and nephew of the astronomer, is, in spite of his sixty-five years, a very handsome man. He has a large nose, of which he is somewhat proud. A short time ago he was travelling by train to Versailles, when a child who was in the same carriage, and who had watched Arago for some time with dilated eyes, began to cry. In vain did the child's mother, Arago and another Senator endeavor to calm the perturbed juvenile. The poor mother was in despair, and as the shrieks grew more and more piercing, Arago felt bound to interfere and see what he could do. He said to the child, "What ails you, my dear? Are you afraid of me? I don't look very naughty, do I?" Thus addressed, the child sobbed out, "Take off your nose." Arago looked at the mother, who grew very confused and said, "Ah, monsieur, excuse me; excuse my son." "But, madame," said Arago, "what does he mean?" The mother then explained that she had, during the Carnival, taken her children to see a number of persons in masks and with false noses, and he had got so excited that he could think of nothing else. "By an unfortunate occurrence," she added, "we got into the same carriage as you, who, for some good reason, no doubt, are prolonging the Carnival. But see what a deplorable result has followed. Let me then beg of you to have pity on a poor mother, and take off your nose." "But madame," said Arago, stupefied. "A little more and my child will have convulsions," shrieked the mother; "take off your false nose." "But, madame," said Arago, in despair, "that is impossible; this is not a false nose, but my own." "Impossible! impossible!" cried the agonized lady. "Touch it," said Arago. The lady gave a pull at the Senator's nose, but it did not come off as she had expected. "A thousand pardons," she said; but pray, oh! pray, hide it with your hat." So Arago continued his journey with his nose in his hat, and the child's screams gradually subsided. Arago himself tells the story with much glee.—*Exchange.*

THE TELEPHONE IN CHURCH.

We are undoubtedly on the verge of great ecclesiastical changes. Two inventions have burst on the astonished gaze of the world, and the coincidence of their coming at the same time is proof positive that the whole method of pulpit administration is to be changed. Small ministers are doomed, and the sooner they begin to look for more lucrative and more secular employment than reading poor sermons to their houses the better. First, we have the telephone. It is proposed to erect a marble retreat in Union Square, with tubes connecting with every church in the city. On Sunday the congregations will assemble as usual, but instead of gazing into the minister's face, they will look at a huge funnel-shaped projection in the middle of the chancel. A popular preacher will be placed in the marble retreat, with an eloquent and stirring sermon. He will preach at about 500 open tubes, and his eloquence will be transmitted to as many congregations, and emerge from the bell-shaped projection in the chancel with all the various modulations of the preacher's voice. Next we are to have the pyrophone, an organ with copper stops, whose notes can be distinctly heard over the whole city. We can sit in our houses and listen to a sacred concert or gather on our front steps and unite in a congregational hymn while a precentor up in a balloon beats the time. This is certainly an age of laboursaving inventions and spiritual improvement.—*New York Herald.*

HOW FAR WILL A GREENBACK GO.

Mr. Brown kept boarders. Around his table sat Mr. Brown, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Andrews, the village milliner; Mr. Black, the baker; Mr. Jordan a carpenter; and Mr. Hadley, a flour, feed and lumber merchant.

Mrs. Brown took out of his pocket book a ten dollar note, and handed it to Mrs. Brown, saying;

"Here, my dear, are ten dollars toward the twenty I promised you."

Mrs. Brown handed it to Mrs. Andrews, the milliner, saying:

"That pays for my new bonnet."

Mrs. Andrews said to Mr. Jordan, as she handed him the note.

"That will pay you for your work on my counter."

Mr. Jordan handed it to Mr. Hadley, the flour, feed and lumber merchant, requesting his lumber bill.

Mr. Hadley gave the note back to Mr. Brown, saying:

"That pays ten dollars on board."

Mr. Brown passed it to his wife, with the remark that that paid her twenty dollars he had promised. She in turn paid it to Mr. Black, to settle her bread and pastry account, who handed it to Mr. Hadley, wishing credit for the amount on his flour bill, he again returned it to Mr. Brown, with the remark that it settled for that month's board. Whereupon Brown put it back into his pocket-book, exclaiming that he "never thought a ten dollar bill would go so far."

Thus a ten dollar greenback was made to pay ninety dollars indebtedness inside of five minutes. "Who says greenbacks are worthless?"—*Laramie Sentinel.*

—The woman who has never been courted by a sea-captain, can form no idea of how it seems to be hugged by a grizzly bear.—*Rockland Courier.*

—There are now three persons living in Hartford with bullets in their heads. Considering the army of agents life insurance companies employ this is not a large number.

—Reading, Penn., does not intend that the circuses shall do all the lying this spring. It claims a woman who has given birth to her forty-fifth child.

—A prim Boston editor asks: "Is it proper for young married ladies to be seen upon the stage?" Yes, provided they sit close to the driver, and don't let their feet dangle too much over the side.—*Punch.*

—We have never yet seen a preacher so eloquent that he could prevent every man in the congregation from pulling out his watch when the fire-alarm strikes twelve to see if he has the right time.—*Cincinnati Saturday Night.*

New Advertisements.

Notice of Sale!

To EBENEZER WILLIAMS, of the Parish of Gagetown, in the Province of New Brunswick, Millman and Farmer, and PRACILLA, his wife, FREDERICK WILLIAMS, of the same place, also Millman and Farmer, and to all others whom it may concern:—

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the tenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and made between the said Ebenezer Williams and Pracilla, his wife, and Frederick Williams, of the one part, and the undersigned Henry C. McMonagle, of the City of Saint John, barrister-at-Law, of the other part, and registered in Book G, No. 2, pages 466, 467, 468, 469 and 470, and numbered 12151 in the Records of the County of Queens, on the fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five. There will, for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at Chubb's Corner (so-called), on Prince William street, in the City of Saint John and Province of New Brunswick, on SATURDAY, the twenty-eighth day of April next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the mortgaged Lands and Premises in the said Mortgage described as follows:—

"All that certain lot, peice or parcel of Land and Premises "situate, lying and being in Gagetown, aforesaid, and part "of the estate left by Valentine H. Peters, deceased, the "father of the said Julian H. Wetmore, and held by her under "the Will of her said father, being known as the Homestead "property, and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at "the corner-post of the fence in the field lying to the south "of the barn-yard, thence running in a direct line that will "strike a fir tree near to and in the north-eastern angle of "the field of the Honorable Hugh Johnston, marked W. J. P., "until the said line strikes the line of the lane leading to "his house from the Highway, thence retracing the said line "and to continue its prolongation until it strikes Gagetown "Creek, to run by the line of the said Creek upwards until "it strikes the line of land in possession of the Honorable "Harry Peters, thence on the said last mentioned line to the "highway, westerly and southerly, until it strikes the said "line of the lane leading to the house of the said Hugh "Johnston, before mentioned, thence on the line of the said "lane to where the said first mentioned line running from "the said corner post of the fence in the said field south of "the barn strikes the same, containing fifteen acres more or "less, accepting and reserving a right of passage-way, to the "Honorable Hugh Johnston, his heirs and assigns, being "the owner or occupier of the land granted, bargained and "sold to the said Hugh Johnston, next adjacent, to the south-"ward of the premises hereby granted, as mentioned in the "Deed of Conveyance from the Executors of the late Valentine H. Peters to the said Hugh Johnston.

"Also all those two certain other Lots, pieces or parcels of "Land and premises situate, lying and being in Gagetown, "aforesaid, on the west side of the River Saint John, and "now occupied by the said Ebenezer Williams and Frederick "Williams and their father, and known and distinguished as "Lot number forty-five (45), granted to David Dunn, containing two hundred acres more or less. And also Lot number "forty-four (44) in the same Grant and adjoining Lot forty-"five, containing two hundred acres more or less. The said "last two mentioned lots being bounded on the south side by "lands formerly owned by John Gunter and now occupied "by one —— Howard; on the north side by lands formerly "owned by William Lemont and now owned and occupied "by Murray Williams; on the front by the River Saint John; "on the rear by the base or rear line of the said Lots, 44 and "45, and by lands belonging to the estate of the late Thomas "Gilbert. The two last mentioned lots containing four "hundred acres more or less, and which lots are more particularly described and referred to in a Deed from the said "Frederick Williams to the said Ebenezer Williams of one "undivided half of the said Lots, and which Deed is dated on "the twenty-first day of July, A. D. 1871, and registered in "the County of Queen's, on the 25th day of the same month, "in Book D, No. 2, pages 308 and 309, and numbered 10807." Together with all the Buildings and improvements thereon.

The above properties are subject to prior mortgages, as follows:—One for $600 and Interest, and the other for $100 and interest.

And only the right and title of the said Ebenezer Williams and his wife and Frederick Williams, at the date and registration of the above in part recited mortgage, will be sold.

TERMS CASH.

Dated this 20th March, A. D. 1877.

HENRY C. MACMONAGLE, Mortgagee.

Staint John, N. B. mar24 5i

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have established themselves

At No. 71 Prince William Street,

(next door to Messrs. J. & J. Hegan & Co's,) where in a short time they will be prepared with a new stock of Goods to serve their friends as usual.

mar24 4i STEEVES BROS.

TEAS, &c.

PER S. S. "SCANDINAVIAN" AND "DORIAN":—

159 HALF CHESTS KAISOW CONGOU; 650 tins Colman's Mustard; 30 cases Colman's STARCH, White and Blue; 10 casks assorted Pickles; 1 case Sizzy's BLACK LEAD; 1 cask Worcester Sauce; 1 " BLUE VITRIOL; 1 barrel Refined Saltpetre; 1 cask EPSOM SALTS; 1 " Flour Sulphur; 1 " LUMP ALUM; 1 case Nutmegs; 1 chest Whole CASSIA; 1 bale Whole Cloves; 10 bags Barcelona NUTS; 10 bags Finest Java Coffee; 25 kegs BI-CARB. SODA; 10 casks SODA CRYSTALS; 10 bags RICE.

For sale at usual low rates.

GEO. ROBERTSON, WATER STREET.

N.B.—Special inducements to offer in Teas. mar31 4i

GARDEN PEAS!

Warranted Genuine.

BLUE PETER, 6 to 8 inches high, the earliest variety grown;
MULTUM IN PARVO, 12 inches high.
McLEAN'S LITTLE GEM, 15 inches.
CARTER'S FIRST CROP, 20 to 24 inches.
Hair's DWARF MAMMOTH, 2½ ft.
DWARF BLUE IMPERIAL, do.
PRINCESS ROYAL, do.
DANIEL O'ROURKE, do.
DWARF MARROWFAT, 2 ft.
Do. SUGAR, edible pod, do.
CHAMPION OF ENGLAND, do.
Tall MAMMOTH MARROW, 6 to 8 ft.
Also, POTATO PEAS cheap.

mar 31 J. CHALONER, 49 King, cor. Germain.

REMOVAL!

DR. JAS. A. McALLISTER,

DENTIST,

OFFICE - - - OPPOSITE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ON THE FIRST OF MAY

WILL REMOVE HIS OFFICE AND RESIDENCE TO THE HOUSE NOW OCCUPIED BY GEO. E. SNIDER, ESQ.,

210 GERMAIN STREET,

apr7 Below Victoria Hotel.

ANCHOR LINE.

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

GLASGOW SERVICE.

From New York.		From Glasgow.
Sat. April 7, at noon.	ANCHORIA.	Sat. Mar. 17
Sat. April 14, at 3 p.m.	CALIFORNIA.	Sat. Mar. 24
Sat. April 21, at noon.	ETHIOPIA.	Sat. Mar. 31
Sat. April 28, at 3 p.m.	VICTORIA.	Sat. April 7

LONDON SERVICE.

From New York.		From London.
Sat. April 7, at noon.	UTOPIA.	Sat. Mar. 17
Sat. April 28, at 3 p.m.	ELYSIA.	Sat. April 7

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

RATES OF PASSAGE—Payable in United States Currency.

BY THE GLASGOW STEAMERS:—
Cabin (according to location of Berth), - $65 to $80.
Excursion Tickets, good for one year, - $120 to $140.
Intermediate $35. Steerage $26.

BY THE LONDON STEAMERS:—
Cabin (according to location of Berth) - $55 to $70.
Excursion Tickets, good for one year. - $100 to $120.
Intermediate $33. Steerage $26.

We have also much pleasure to announce that the first-class steamship "Elysia," McRitchie, Commander, sailing in the regular fortnightly line

FROM LONDON, SATURDAY, 7th APRIL,

will call at Halifax (on the passage to New York) to land goods for all points in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, to which Bills of Lading at Through Rates will be granted upon as favorable terms as by any other first-class Trans-Atlantic Steamship Line.

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

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

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

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, ... 13 Guineas.
Steerage, ... 30 Dollars.

For Plans of Cabins, Passage Tickets, Drafts or any further information apply to or address Henderson Brothers, 40 Union street, Glasgow; 17 Water street, Liverpool; 19 Leadenhall street, London, E. C.; 30 Foyle street, Londonderry; 3 Rue Scribe, Paris; 96 Washington street, Chicago; 7 Bowling Green, New York, and T. & S. DeWolf & Son, Halifax, or in Saint John to

SCAMMELL BROTHERS, 19 Smyth street.

mar24

CORNMEAL!

Now landing and on hand:—

1,000 BLS. BEST YELLOW MEAL;
300 bbls. FEEDING MEAL;
100 bags FEEDING MEAL;
TO ARRIVE:—
1,500 bbls and 300 bags MEAL;

For sale low.

GILBERT BNET, South Wharf.

apr8

New Advertisements.

CHEAP SALE OF New Spring Goods!

BETTER VALUE THAN DAMAGED GOODS.

WE have received per late Steamers, a large portion of our

NEW SPRING STOCK,

which will be marked very low, along with other goods in stock.

Attention is directed to a number of SPECIAL LINES below usual prices.

A choice assortment of MATELASSE CLOTHS, commencing at $1.40 per yard.
English, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, new patterns.
Heavy Union Tweeds, from 35 cents upwards.

Gents' Furnishing Goods, newly stocked.
Men's Undershirts and Drawers, from 50 cents and upwards.
Men's White Dress Shirts, from 80 cts. to $1.50.

BOYS' CLOTHING.—We have now well assorted in Tweed and Cloth Suits, long and short Pants.

SAILOR and BLOUSE SUITS, from $2.50 and upwards.

Black Dress Goods, in the newest makes.
Black Alpacas, from heavy makes, in all prices, from 20 cents per yard upwards.

In Household Goods, we have open good value in Window Damasks, Table Linen, Table Covers, Towelling, Stair Linen.
TABLE NAPKINS and DOYLEYS, from $1 per dozen.
TOILET QUILTS, all sizes and prices.
HONEY COMB QUILTS, full size, $1.25 each.
WHITE and GREY SHEETING, twilled and plain.
WINDOW HOLLANDS, from 27 inch to 54 inch.

A large stock of the best makes of AMERICAN GREY and WHITE COTTONS, in all widths and prices.
GREY COTTONS from 6 cents upwards.
WHITE COTTONS from 7 cents.

WETMORE BROS., 77 KING STREET.

mar24 4i

NO. 7 MARKET SQUARE.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

Received from the Mills:—
300 PIECES
CANADA TWEEDS!
AT
50c., 70c., 75c., 80c., 85c., and $1 per yard,
warranted the
Best Value ever Shown in the City.

P. J. QUINN.

CUSTOM TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Gents favoring us with their orders for

CUSTOM GARMENTS

will find our stock complete

With the Newest and Most Desirable Goods,

from the English and Scotch Manufacturers.

Inspection of intending purchasers respectfully solicited.

P. J. QUINN, 7 MARKET SQUARE.

mar24

LONDON HOUSE (WHOLESALE).

MARCH 1, 1877.

Received per Prussian, Circassian, Hibernian and Sardinian:—

64 PACKAGES

New Spring Goods,

FOR

EVERY DEPARTMENT

AND

To be Continued Weekly

DANIEL & BOYD.

mar3

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE

ALLIANCE SOCIETY

of 51 Moorgate-street, London, is duly authorized under license from the Secretary of State to Lend and invest money in the Dominion of Canada. Borrowers receive loans on Real Estate and other security, payable by easy instalments in

TWENTY YEARS OR LESS.

Investors receive five per cent. interest with Tontine Bonuses. Prospectuses and all necessary information may be had on application to

GEO. W. JONES, 30 Bedford Row, Halifax, N. S.

Agent and Attorney of the Society for Canada.

M. BOWLES DALY, Solicitor.

Agents wanted in unrepresented districts. mar24—4i*

Locks, Knobs, &c.

50 DOZ. MORTISE LOCKS,
10 doz. RIM LOCKS,
50 doz. LOOSE JOINT BUTTS,
50 doz. LOOSE PIN ACORN BUTTS,
25 doz. MINERAL KNOBS,
20 doz. WHITE KNOBS,
50 doz. THUMB LATCHES,
2 ton DRY AAD TAR'D PAPER.

For sale at very Lowest Rates.

W. WATERBURY, 13 King street.

mar21

New Advertisements.

STADACONA

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - QUEBEC.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, $5,000,000.

ASSETS, DEC. 31, 1875, - - - $293,797.

Insures all classes of Risks

AGAINST FIRE!

AT MODERATE RATES.

Board of Directors for New Brunswick:—

ZEBEDEE RING, Esq., CHAIRMAN.
HON. T. R. JONES,
W. H. TUCK, Esq., Q. C., D. C. L.
JAMES DOMVILLE, Esq., M. P.
STEPHEN S. BURPEE, Esq.

WARWICK W. STREET,

Secretary and Agent for N. B.

OFFICE:—

MERRITT'S BUILDING, PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

oct28

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ST. JOHN.

ESTABLISHED IN 1846.

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

The Declared Dividends for 29 Years have averaged 24 per cent., and have in some years been as high as 50 per cent on the Premiums of the Year.

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

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

OFFICES—13 Wiggins' Building, Princess Street.

O. D. WETMORE, SECRETARY. JAMES HARRIS, PRESIDENT.

dec 4—1y

FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE AGENCY.

OVER THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS DEPOSITED AT OTTAWA.

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

Imperial Fire Insurance Company, of London. ESTABLISHED 1803.

The Ætna Insurance Company. INCORPORATED 1819.

The Hartford Fire Insurance Company. INCORPORATED 1801.

Phenix Insurance Company, of Brooklyn. ESTABLISHED 1833.

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

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

British America Assurance Company. INCORPORATED 1833.

The Merchants' Marine Insurance Company, OF CANADA.

(Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.)

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

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

Apply at Insurance Rooms,

CORNER PRINCE WILLIAM ST. AND MARKET SQUARE.

ROBERT MARSHALL, Agent,

may 13

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

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

THE few compositions which have won the confidence of mankind, and become household words throughout not only our own nation, but many nations, must have extraordinary virtues. Perhaps no one ever secured so wide a reputation, or maintained it so long as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It has been known to the public almost forty