THE WATCHMAN.

VOL. I. SAINT JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1875. NO. 31.

New Advertisements.

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

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

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

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

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

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

New Brunswick Lloyd's Association of Marine Underwriters.

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

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

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

☞ Policies, whether for Fire, Marine, Historical, Biographical, Geographical, Astronomical and Literary.

The course will be opened on **Friday Evening**, Nov. 12th, with a GRAND CONCERT by the **Swedish Quartette Club**, Nordstrom, Modes, Schneider, Engstrom, assisted by Mrs. Knowles and A. C. Taylor.

TUESDAY, 23rd November.—Lecture, "Educated Poets of Scotland," by **Dr. Lorimer**, of Boston.

THURSDAY, Dec. 2.—Opera of "Martha," by the **Redpath English Opera Company**, Miss Clara Nickels Soprano.

FRIDAY, Dec. 3.—Opera, "The Spectre." (L'Ombre) by the same.

FRIDAY, Dec. 10.—Lecture, "The Infinities Around Us," by **Prof. Proctor**, Astronomer, of London.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15—Lecture, "Hollanders as Its People," by **Prof. Miles**, Boston Institute Technology.

THURSDAY, Dec. 30.—Lecture, "George Canning," by **Dr. Carpenter**, Professor Brazenose College, Oxford, England.

THURSDAY, Jan. 6, 1876.—The Course will close with a Concert by a superior musical company, of which due notice will be given.

TICKETS FOR THE ENTIRE COURSE.

First Reserved Seats, ... $4.00
Second Reserved Seats, ... 3.00

A subscription list will be open at the Bookstore of J. & A. McMillan, on WEDNESDAY, 4th Nov., inst.

Subscribers will select their Seats in the order of their subscribing.

A. CHIPMAN SMITH,
JOHN McMILLAN, } Managers.
JAS. I. FELLOWS,

oct 30

EXCELLENT INVESTMENT.

Very Liberal Cash Discount.

W. W. JORDAN

INVITES AN INSPECTION of intending purchasers to his stock of

FURS,

SOUTH SEA SEAL JACKETS;
SOUTH S. Fitchie trimmed with Grebe, Beaver and Otter;
SIBERIAN LYNX TRIMMED SEAL JACKETS—the RICHEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE;
ASTRACHAN JACKETS from $25.00 to $30.00;
IMITATION SEAL JACKETS at $95;

MUFFS AND TIES,

MINK, SEAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA; GREBE, FITCH, ARCTIC MINK.

SEAL MITTS AND GAUNTLETS.

SEAL CAPS—Trimmed Ermine and Otter.
ERMINE, MINIVER and POLISH MUFFS and TIES for Children.
FUR TRIMMINGS and FEATHER TRIMMINGS in great variety.

nov 20

Mount Allison Wesleyan College and Academies

The second term of the current year will open on

THURSDAY, November 25th, 1875.

CATALOGUES containing full information as to terms of course of study, &c., &c., with a description of recent enlargement, furnished on application.
The earliest possible notice of pupils should be given.

Sackville, Oct. 27. (oct 30 1m) D. ALLISON. J. R. INCH.

COMMERCIAL PALACE!

JOHN LIVINGSTON,
Selling Agent for the Works.

July 24—tf

ESTABLISHED 1861.

Parks' Cotton Manufactures.

COTTON WARP.

WHITE, BLUE, RED, ORANGE AND GREEN,

Nos. 5's to 10's.

Cotton Carpet Warp,

Made of No. 8 Yarn 4-ply twisted. White, Red, Orange, Brown, Slate, Blue, Green, &c.

ALL FAST COLORS,

IN manufacturing our goods, we take the greatest care to make them of such a quality as to give satisfaction to the consumer.

We warrant them to be full length and weight; stronger and better in every respect than any other yarn in the market.

All our goods have our name upon them; and are sold by us only to the wholesale trade, from whom country merchants and consumers can always obtain them by asking specially for them.

WM. PARKS & SON,
New Brunswick Cotton Mills, St. John, N. B.

aug 21—3m

Manufactures of the

MISPECK MILLS,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

FIRST CLASS COTTON WARPS.

WITH the business of other Manufacturers we have nothing to do, but that any other make is "STRONGER, AND BETTER IN EVERY RESPECT" than the Mispeck Yarn is a position we are prepared to dispute.

Knitting Yarns,

3 and 4 ply, in great variety, including the Superior

MISPECK FINGERING,

IN ALL THE USUAL COLORS,

which is quite as attractive in appearance and finish as the imported article, and much superior in regard to durability

Office and Warehouse:
REED'S BUILDING, ... Water Street.
J. L. WOODWORTH, AGENT.

aug 25—3m

DRUGGISTS' GOODS.

ENGLISH CONCENTRATED LYE; Genuine Rondeletia; Guttapercha Tissue; Lint in pounds and ounces; Gold Dust and Diamond Dust; Rubber Tubing; Breast Pumps; English Croton Oil; Nitrate Silver; Powder Gamboge; Bismuth Subcarb; Oil Nutmeg; Oil Savine; Oatmeal Soap; Comp. Spirit Juniper; Tincture Indian Hemp; Sulphate Morphia; Camphor; Diachlyon; Rape Seed.

J. CHALONER,
oct 30 Cor. King and Germain streets.

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THE WATCHMAN is for sale at all the City Bookstores, in all the principal Towns in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and on all the leading Railways and Steamboats.

JOHN LIVINGSTON,
Proprietor and Editor.

Office:—Canterbury Street, next door North of the Post Office.

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

The Watchman.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, NOV. 27, 1875.

SOME NEW YORK JOURNALISTS.

Dana of the "Sun."—Young of the "Herald."—Jennings of the "Times."

The leader writer best known in the United States to-day is Charles A. Dana of the *Sun*. In New York he is the only one who constantly assumes personality. If he were a partizan he would be the head of the party which he espoused. He would not need to rely upon problematical public opinion, when, as Burke says, "Party divisions, whether on the whole for good or evil, are things inseparable from free government." He believes in catering, so far as subjects are concerned, to the inquisitiveness of politicians, but he believes also in a powerful, combining mind who writes from his inner consciousness. He is too strong-headed to ally himself with a party; but he would gain greater public influence if he were either a Democrat or a Republican. While, in my opinion, the *Sun*, as a piece of journalism is a daily marvel of skill, Dana's ambition and muscular impulses carry him, like a bas-relief, above his prayer. Herein are both his strength and his weakness. The paper is too small for so much opinion. The opinion is all one man's and all the editorial writing is alike. The plums are too big and too many for the size of the pudding. You have heard of the dog who got fat on olive oil and then died because the concentrated nutriment had no padding, and how a little sawdust would have saved him. If Dana were a partizan he would have greater excuse for super-abundance of editorial type. When a young man, fresh from the influence of socialistic writers and from the experiment of Brook Farm, Dana had great faith in the organizable sentiments and brotherhood of mankind. As strongly as Victor Hugo he believed in the unities of society, and as clearly as Mill he could give cold reasons for them. But like most men with ideas of social regeneration and faith in the poetical qualities of mankind, he found himself thrown upon the world to struggle for bread. He was as hungry as Fichte, or you and me. The man on a raft in the open ocean gets little nourishment from the rain-drops. So Dana got little nourishment from the clouds in which Parker and Emerson and Alcott lived. His physical nature was strong and demanded a barbecue rather than a Brahma. Floating to New York he at once came in contact with the hypocrisy of politicians. On the *Tribune* he saw that Horace Greeley, the idol, possessed elements of humbug. He knew the sincerity of Hildreth and Ripley, but he was constantly compelled to tack for political side winds. He gave to the *Tribune* its radical impulses; he was imperious and yet kindly in governing the office; and he hated the jobbing, lobbying rabble, like was once Stewart, who were constantly inducing Greeley to print articles for a purpose. He was a manager and scholar, with one eye on Seneca and the other on the main chance. No wonder that he became a cynic. No wonder that while he assumes an individuality in journalism that some men call overbearing and that certainly is dogmatic, he does not ally himself with party, but pounds wherever he can find a politician who can stand the blow. He believes that the great way of getting root for his argument is by daily reiteration, so that it becomes what Mr. Lincoln calls a part of the thought of the people. Of late years he has given expression to great admiration for the elder Bennett. He seems never to be tired of doing so. But no two men were ever more unlike. Bennett had all the canniness of the Scotchman with all the playful wit of the Frenchman. He was the son of French people living in Scotland. Bennett was "born so." Dana came from Harvard; he lived under the reaction which followed Calvinism. Life with Bennett was an instinct; with Dana it is a rule and a taste. His humor takes on some of that sombreness which affects the austere New England character. Dana likes Dante; but Bennett read Voltaire. Dana is a rounder writer than Bennett was; has fewer shreds about him; and he never dissects a man as Bennett did, and lays the nerves bare. He smashes him with a trip-hammer, and as he deals the blow, says, "Ugh!" Bennett had flights of fancy, Dana has neither fancy nor imagination. He has immense understanding. His writing has that solid, meaty roundness which made Webster appear massive. It is direct, pungent, forceful, but it has no color. His humor is like the humor of the Germans; there is a good deal of it, but it is not light. If you will allow a quip, I will say that Dana is the great pounder, and that Webster was the great expounder.

JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG.

A few weeks ago I gave you a description of John Russell Young, which he tells me by his private friends acknowledge to be correct. He made his reputation as managing editor of the *Tribune*, and is now on the *Herald*. If we consider a question of mere style of writing, and quality of phraseology which makes the work of Newman, Arnold, Thoreau, Burke always pleasant to read, aside from any teachings or reasonings it may contain, Young, no doubt, occupies the foremost place in New York. He has said that there are no more than ten men on the American press who can really write; and I should place him at the head. He says bright things; inspires you with sparkling antitheses, and captures you with comparisons. His writing is full of suggestion; it is kaleidoscopic, and possesses that charm of picturesqueness which makes Wendell Phillips a joy forever. Whether, like Phillips, he makes square guesses at facts, has been a debated question among those who read him; but I know that Young is a great reader, quick to apprehend the drift of a movement, to see its value and earnestness, and to give its common-places a brightening aspect. His mind readily emphasizes whatever is picturesque in political and social life, and his writing presents it in a charming, striking and brilliant shape. It has been said of Young that he spreads his butter too wide, and therefore too thin; that he will write on any subject without hesitation; and that he should take one line of writing and adhere to it. But Young has very much of the facility and versatility that made Raymond valuable to Greeley; and he believes that he should judge of any subject that arises, not as a specialist, but as an every day journalist. He excels in comparisons of events in history; that is, by a sort of divination, he will find in the condition of France just before the Revolution, something that, modified by circumstances, resembles the condition of society now in America; he will affect to discover that the lesson of French failure to do the right thing should be a lesson to us to do the right thing. No doubt, before the season is over, he will find something between Grant and the Democratic Congress that reminds him of Cromwell and the Long Parliament, and then we shall have a bright, entertaining article on the subject. His articles are noticeable; they are so full of color and of original ideas.

LOUIS J. JENNINGS

was a young English barrister, who, after writing awhile for the London literary weeklies, came to America as the New York correspondent of the London *Times* during the war. At that time patriotic Americans gave great stress to what was said by that correspondent, because we depended so greatly upon English sentiment and encouragement. Mr. Jennings' predecessor had bitterly misrepresented the North. Mr. Jennings, proud of his position, immediately reformed it. He gave fair, impartial and able letter-descriptions of the moral and practical condition of the Northern people in the war. He was at once welcomed by our first journalists, and was especially sought by Mr. Marble and Mr. Raymond. He gradually floated upon the New York *Times*, and when Mr. Raymond died was the best writer on the paper. Mr. Jones, the publisher, has never questioned his ability to succeed Raymond as the editor. Jennings, like Dana, is a fighter by instinct; but while Dana is more of a pamphleteer, Jennings is more of a lawyer. He takes hold of a public question just as Mr. O'Conor would take hold of a suit at law. This method of procedure gives Jennings a certain unique individuality, and makes the leader-writing of the *Times* noteworthy. It was exactly as a lawyer that he began, investigated, prepared and argued the case against Tammany, and though there were people, and among them Mr. Jennings' himself, who believed that the victory was essentially a moral one, it is certain as daylight that it was simply a verdict based upon legal evidence. For, in the first place, Mr. Jennings shuns moralizing, though he is not wholly unappreciative of it in other people. Nor does he possess that faculty of mathematical demonstration which makes Mr. Tilden somewhat tedious. He spurs the mind by a process of reasoning which does not mislead, as Young sometimes does with his powers of rhetoric, but gives a reserved wholesome aspect of affairs. He is never a debater, never gets the mere partizan fever or kills an opponent at a single blow. He puts a victim on the scaffold, affixes the black cap with punctilious exactness, and after swinging him off, waits patiently till the pulse ceases to beat, before he leaves him. He seems to have studied largely in the school of Bentham and Austin and Livingstone. His style is clear, very curt and crisp, and is generally so intense as to lose roundness. There never was any writing more direct. He never forces. I never saw an antithesis or a circumlocution in his articles. He is, in this respect, the opposite to Young; and if I were going to make a final distinction I should say that Young excelled into rhetoric and Jennings in logic. There is a quantity of cool conscience in Jennings that makes you trust him, go *along with* him step by step, whereas Dana pushes you along as if he were a feudal lord in journalism, while Young with his Ophic lyre makes us lose our senses. Hence Jennings is a man always seeking the right, a counsellor, a codifier making synthesis. In his dislike to gush he freezes sentiment itself and makes it utilitarian; and there are men who claim that he is at fault in appealing to the head and never to the heart. Americans are a sentimental people, and it is Jennings' avoidance of poetry that makes his enemies, who lack his conscience, say that he is English in his tastes. I forget; there was an article in the *Times* last summer on "Cherry Pie," a subject exactly suited to the people who love the beautiful when they can eat it. But I know no writer who is a teacher of logical facts excels the editor of the *Times*.—*New York Letter in Duxbury News.*

CONSUMPTION OF LIQUORS IN THE DOMINION.

The following array of figures is far more effective as a Temperance lecture than any oration that John B. Gough could utter. Here are the figures for 1874:

	Gallons.	Duties.	
Spirits,	5,433,741	$3,503,364	
Beer and porter,	10,771,519	361,110	
Brandy,	602,605	582,169	
Gin,	645,876	547,003	
Rum,	323,361	229,897	
Whiskey (imported),	194,614	177,490	
Alcohol,	4,764	2,849	
Wines,	845,999	53,404	
Ale and beer, in casks,	205,100	14,171	
do. in bottles,	383,755	41,763	
Spirits unenumerated,	2,955	3,750	
Total,	19,414,288	$5,508,998	

This means a consumption of over five gallons for every man, woman, and child in the Dominion. Now, there are many thousands who "taste not, touch not, handle not" from January to December; many thousands more who drink but very little. There must therefore be a few thousands whose consumption must be immense. The *Monetary Times*, from which we quote these figures, says:

"How many millions of dollars this enormous quantity of liquors cost the consumers—most of whom bought at retail prices—might be made the subject of an interesting calculation. The quantity of grain annually used for distillation and malting has become very large and appears to be steadily on the increase. As proof of this we shall append the amounts used for these purposes in 1870 and 1874 respectively:—

Malt,	2,666,860 lbs.	3,632,093 lbs.	
Indian corn,	33,983,715 "	66,797,328 "	
Rye,	15,499,111 "	11,338,108 "	
Wheat, etc.,	1,561,891 "	1,331,101 "	
Oats,	1,945,788 "	1,770,739 "	
Mill offal,	3,369,092 "	2,671,804 "	
	58,901,557 "	87,639,173 "	
Malt,	20,463,338 "	28,685,003 "	
Total,	7963,4,895 "	116,224,176 "	

"With the exception of the Indian corn—which comes principally from the Western States—all this grain is grown in Canada. Next to corn, the principal article used in distillation is rye, about eleven and a half millions being used last year. In this way a considerable portion of our coarse grains finds a market; but that this is the best use to which they could be put, with a view to the prosperity and morals of the Dominion, very few will be found to assert. In view of the agitation going on for Prohibition, the amount of revenue derived by the Dominion Government from liquors has become an important point. We find the total revenue since 1870, to have been as follows:—

1870	Excise,	$2,560,687	$3,658,324
	Customs,	1,097,637	
1871	Excise,	3,704,170	4,954,225
	Customs,	1,250,055	
1872	Excise,	3,541,540	5,119,732
	Customs,	1,578,192	
1873	Excise,	3,210,069	4,769,278
	Customs,	1,559,209	
1874	Excise,	3,864,474	5,507,998
	Customs,	1,643,424	

"The total revenue of Canada is about $24,000,000 and to this sum, it will be observed, the excise and import duties on liquors contribute not far from 25 per cent. In case these duties were remitted, a very large addition to the general scale of taxation would have to be made, and the Finance Minister of the day would be at his wit's end to know how to do it. This presents a very grave obstacle to temperance reform, and one which will be found the more difficult the nearer its approach."

It is an unspeakable pity that Governments have ever got into the way of raising money out of the vices of the people and thus having an interest in the increase of a most wasteful and non-productive expenditure. The coming "Chancellor of the Exchequer" for Canada will be the man who will make up the Budget on the basis of Prohibition; but it is possible that he will be "coming" for many a sad year.—*Presbyterian Witness.*

DEALINGS WITH BURGLARS.

Felony Compounded under Court Sanction.

Says a letter from Winthrop, Me.:—On the 23rd of July last, in the early morning, the safe of the Winthrop Bank was blown open, and the burglars stole $90,000 in bonds, bankrupting the institution. A reward of $10,000 was offered, but the efforts of the detectives were fruitless. The officers of the bank knew, however, that the bonds could not readily be negotiated, and so they waited patiently. The first clue was obtained by Joshua Taggart, the Philadelphia detective, who, being in Boston on business about ten days after the robbery, extended his trip to Winthrop. He examined the safes that had been sent to Boston to be exchanged for new ones, and the indications were that the burglary had been committed by persons whom he knew. He procured a description of certain men seen in Winthrop on the day before the robbery, and soon afterward wrote to the bank officials asking them to send one of their number to Philadelphia at once with authority to act. The mission was given to Col. Charles A. Wing of Winthrop, and on the 6th of September he went to Philadelphia with full authority.

An arrangement was made for the burglars' parties to meet Col. Wing in a secluded place on the 9th of September, and the person who represented the burglars offered to restore all the securities except the Government bonds and the currency. Col. Wing said that if that was the final determination in regard to the Government bonds, he would not care to negotiate. The robbers' agent seemed indifferent, and smoked his cigar, and twirled a cane. Finally Col. Wing asked what could be done in regard to the other securities.

"My directions are for twenty per cent. of the market value," was the reply.

The interview was then adjourned for three hours, and another place was selected for the second meeting. Then the burglars' agent offered for $10,000 to restore all the property, except currency and Government bonds, which the burglars had disposed of. Col. Wing asked time to report to the trustees of the bank.

Col. Wing reported the result of his mission to the bank officers, and they unanimously thought that the $10,000 should be paid. As the appointment of a receiver by the court was then pending, a decision was deferred until after the appointment had been made. The receiver concurred with the trustees, and obtained an order from the Court authorizing him to offer a reward, not exceeding $10,000, for the recovery of "certain assets set forth in his petition." The receiver then gave Col. Wing $10,000 and authorized him to recover the property. On the 25th of October Col. Wing started for Philadelphia. The agent of the robbers was in New York, and Col. Wing and Detective Taggart agreed by telegraph to meet him in the St. Nicholas Hotel on the evening of the 27th. All parties were prompt, and a meeting was arranged for the same evening up town in a small back room, up two flights of stairs in a building occupied as a saloon. Col. Wing and Taggart were on time, and in a few minutes afterward the robber's agent entered with a package. He was not the same person whom Col. Wing had seen in Philadelphia, and evidently did not wish to be recognized. The collar of his heavy overcoat was drawn over his eyes. He held a white kerchief in his hand which completely concealed his features. The $10,000 package was in $100 bank notes. Taggart handled the money over, and the agent handed a package to Detective Taggart. The securities which the agent had promised to return were all there. Immediately after receiving the money the man went out of the room. The market value of the securities recovered is $50,000.

IN MEMORIAM.

At Nithbank, on Wednesday morning, 6th October, of typhoid fever, GEORGE GREIG THOMSON, in the 22nd year of his age.

Far o'er the stars up yonder,
Over the deep blue sky,
What of our dear one? The answer
Comes in soft reply—

In shadow land, the better land,
With the angel host on high,
A robe, a crown and a harp of gold—
But you'll meet him by and by.

A thousand happy memories
We weave in a golden chain,
But the loved one goes to Heaven,
Can never return again.

Little we thought then, Greigie,
Our meeting would be in the sky,
When we clasped our hands at parting,
And whispered the last GOOD-BYE.

Faintly his sweet voice echoes
Down from the realms above,
"Come to the water of life that flows
Freely to all that love."

Would we call him back? Ah, no!
Back to this world of ill?
Father in Heaven, we thank thee,
Help us to do Thy will.

In the twilight shadows sleeping,
Under the dark green sod,
Our dear one lies hushed and quiet,
But his soul is at home with God.

The wind, with a mournful cadence,
A requiem sighs along,
Till borne away by the angels,
To echo in endless song.

"Safe in the arms of Jesus,"
Safe from sorrow and fear;
Father, mother, sister, brother,
Drop the sacred tear.

Still is the heart once beating
Closed is the dark blue eye,
May Heaven guide and guard us,
Till we meet him by and by.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Nov. 13, 1875.

THE "PSYCHO" MYSTERY.

An Automaton that Reckons Figures, Plays Whist, and Puzzles all London.

The curious automaton "Psycho," which has attracted so much attention in London, still remains a mystery. An American gentleman named Coffin claimed to have discovered the secret, and suggested that the figure was worked by an air blast through the hollow glass pedestal. This is now disproved by the exhibitors, who close the aperture in the pedestal, and satisfactorily show that the figure is not controlled by pneumatic agencies.

The *Scientific American* makes an extract from a letter written by Mr. J. A. Clarke, one of the inventors of Psycho, to a gentleman in Boston. Mr Clarke's account of the automaton is in substance as follows:—

Several years ago Mr. Clarke conceived the idea which has been embodied in Psycho, and made a rough model of the invention. He then made the acquaintance of Mr. J. N. Maskelyne, a mechanician of extraordinary ability, and Psycho is the fruit of their joint endeavors.

In design the automaton is an isolated figure, said to be perfectly removed from any possible connection with anybody or anything outside, with no communication (mechanical, electrical, magnetic, pneumatic, hydraulic, or otherwise) conceivable from the stage, back, sides, roof, or elsewhere, yet controlled by the influence of its proprietors, so that the figure moves when and in whatever manner desired. It is Maskel's chess player over again, but without the chances for deception which that piece of mechanism allowed.

The figure calculates numbers and plays whist; but it is adapted for many other feats, and it works precisely as if there were a person inside, and yet there is nothing beyond the mechanism. The audacious part of the invention is that a maker of automata, or other person, is allowed to see and feel all the inside of the figure, so as to satisfy all senses that there are no spaces concealed by optical arrangement or otherwise. The difficulty was in demonstrating to the public that the automaton is really insulated from all connection with the stage or with the performer; and it is sometimes exhibited in one way and sometimes in another. It is placed upon a hollow glass cylinder twenty-four inches in height, or upon the carpet, or upon a loose wooden stand, with legs to keep the automaton from the floor. Sometimes the glass cylinder is set loose upon a small wooden stool that is set loose upon another wooden stand, and the legs of the latter are set loose on glass pianoforte insulators.

The audience are at liberty to go upon the stage and handle and examine all the parts as much as they please, and anybody may remain close to it while it is in operation, and see and feel that no threads or wires or any other things connect any parts of the apparatus with the outside.

As at present exhibited, the performance is as follows:—The audience names two numbers, and Psycho multiplies them together and shows the answer (one figure at a time) by opening a little door in a small box and sliding the figure in front by a movement of its left hand. The audience give it a sum in division, and it shows the answer in the same manner. Then three persons go on the stage, inspect Psycho and the apparatus, and, sitting at a side table, play a game of whist. The thirteen cards for Psycho are placed, upright and singly, in a quadrant rack over the range of the figure's right hand. The arm has a radial motion horizontally to find any card wanted, and Psycho lifts the card and holds it up in view of the audience. It lifts the card up repeatedly, or keeps it up, at command of any person among the audience. The figure then covers the card to be played. Mr. Maskelyne then takes the card to the table, and calls out the names of the cards as the player plays them; and sometimes he retires from the figure and card table, to show that Psycho goes on with the game independently of the conductor. After the game it tells, by movements of its arm, the state of the game and the number of tricks in its favor. Psycho shakes hands with the players, and answers questions by ringing a bell. It also takes part in some usual card tricks.

An infinite number of effects may be produced, but the above are sufficient to show in general what Psycho does.

WHO KNOWS? OR HOME QUESTIONS.—Who knows where pins and needles go—where all the buttons stray? Who knows where all the pennies go, that somehow get away? Who knows how all the china breaks that wasn't touched at all? How baby gets so black a bruise, yet never gets a fall? Who knows whence all the fashions come, and when they disappear, why one brief month should make a fright of what was "such a dear?" Who knows how little bills can swell to such prodigious size? Who knows, indeed, what's going on beneath his very eyes? Who knows just where her husband goes when "business" keeps him out? Who knows when best to wear a smile, and when to wear a pout? Who knows the time to face the fact that she's no longer young? Who knows how best to speak her mind, and how to hold her tongue? Who knows the most convenient day to bring a friend to dine? Who knows the half of what he spends on clubs, cigars and wine? Who knows one bonnet cannot last a woman half her life? Who knows the woman is the same when sweet-heart turns to wife? Who knows why all the pretty girls are often last to go? How all the ugly women wed who never have a beau? Why small men fancy wives so large and large men fancy small? Who knows, in fact, how half the world was ever matched at all?

Printed by McKillop & Johnston, Canterbury St., St. John.

The Watchman.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, NOV. 27, 1875.

SHALL THE MARITIME PROVINCES HAVE FAIR PLAY?

The Canals of the Upper Provinces have been built, under Government, by Upper Province men, and the contracts for their extension have been awarded to Upper Province contractors. All other works, great or little, undertaken by the Government and lying within the Upper Provinces, have been or are being executed by persons belonging to those localities. In addition to the public works and patronage thus held by Upper Province men, there are the Government's undertakings in Manitoba and the North West, where the contracts have been given out to parties from Ontario, more particularly. Thus, we find the subsidies or contracts for those railways which Mr. Mackenzie treats as parts of the "Canada Pacific," as also for the Telegraph Line across the Continent, have gone to contractors from Ontario or Quebec. In the Lower Provinces no complaint is made of this state of things, which is natural and proper enough. There are many reasons why contracts in those Provinces and in the western country should be held by the parties indicated. The same is true in regard to the purchase of supplies for the Government services in those quarters. It is only fair and reasonable that the Government should buy in the vicinity of the works, especially as in most, if not all, cases those who deal in such supplies are generally content with such moderate profits as prevent the withdrawal of the sectional patronage. In regard to appointments to office the same principle holds good, the Government never entertaining a thought of taking a Maritime Province man and making him a Canal Superintendent in Ontario or Quebec. Even in connection with the appointments to the Government offices and Parliamentary offices in the Dominion Capital, it is found that the fact of the Capital being in the Upper Provinces appears to have led to a preference being given to Upper Province men, the representation of the Maritime Provinces in the Parliament Buildings being far below that to which they are fairly entitled, if population and sectional claims are to be considered. We note these circumstances, not in the way of complaint, but as illustrating what appears to be the policy of the country in regard to those Provinces, namely, that the construction and management of Dominion works are entrusted to the people more immediately interested in their successful execution and operation. We believe this to be a wise policy, one that can be defended on public grounds, and a policy that is calculated to prevent the rise of sectional jealousies and animosities.

It must be matter for general regret that the same policy has not been extended by the majority to the Lower Provinces. It has been too hastily assumed by the official element in the Dominion that the people of these Provinces were unable to govern themselves, and we have had Upper Province men sent to rule us without there being a necessity for their presence. Both the late and the present Governments have been to blame in this respect. In the process of organizing the Dominion Departments and establishing a uniform system of detail for these Departments, throughout the Dominion, there was probably some excuse for a certain amount of Upper Province interference in our local matters, but no such excuse exists at present. In New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island we have men as capable and as honest as the Dominion affords. The Customs, Post Office, and some other Departments are as efficiently managed by the local staff as if a regiment of Upper Province inspectors had the disciplining of the officials. But there remains the Railway service, in which our people have not had fair play. First, Maritime contractors were hardly dealt with by a staff of commissioners and engineers appointed mainly through Upper Province influences. It really seemed as if they were treated as men who had no interests which these officials were bound to respect; and hence we have a large number of New Brunswickers and Nova Scotians pressing on the Government claims which aggregate several hundred thousand dollars. Then we have Mr. Brydges, of Montreal, placed as Superintendent over the Maritime Railways, with Mr. Luttrell, from some inferior position in Ontario, as second in command; and between them they have ridden rough shod over the people,—upsetting arrangements for train running which best suited the convenience of all who used the railways, destroying a freight tariff which bore fairly upon all traffic, raising the passenger tariff to figures in excess of the actual value conferred, and absolutely driving the farming population off railways which their money helped to build. Through these same parties, old officials have been dismissed, in some cases without being afforded an opportunity of knowing or answering the charges preferred, while others were booked for dismissal and only saved themselves by invoking active political influences. In consequence of the presence and influence of these parties, contracts for rolling stock, repairs, supplies, etc., which should have been given to Maritime establishments, have been sent to Montreal, to Portland, to New York, etc.,—'anywhere, everywhere" out of the Maritime Provinces. We do not blame the present Government exclusively for this state of affairs, which really commenced under their predecessors, but we maintain it is a wrong done to these Provinces that should continue no longer. We are perfectly able to build, supply and manage these railways,—which are to all intents and purposes local roads,—and the sooner, in this as in some other matters, we refuse to accept the inferior relation which we are held to bear to the larger Provinces, the more we shall be respected by them and the more self-respecting we shall appear to ourselves. We opine the time is coming when this condition of things must end; when Mr. Brydges, Mr. Luttrell and such other officials as are destitute of all sympathy with Maritime interests, will have liberty to withdraw; and when the Government of Canada, by whomsoever administered, shall cease, in even the smallest particulars, to treat the population of the Maritime Provinces as a conquered people. It will be well if the politicians and railroad men of the Upper Provinces come to understand distinctly that it is in no sectional sense that we decline to have the "played out" officials of that quarter thrust upon us, but because, having the ability to manage our local affairs, including our railways and other Government services, we are determined that in this respect we shall not be treated differently from Ontario and Quebec. It is in the interest of Canadian unity that THE WATCHMAN demands that this badge of inferiority be removed, that equal rights and an equality of standing be given us with our sister Provinces, and that the spirit of the Union Act be unreservedly applied in these as in other respects. We have no hesitation in assuring any man, or any body of men, who, within or without the Dominion Government, undertake to remedy this crying evil, of the moral and active support of the people of the Maritime Provinces, without reference to party or political divisions.

THE CHARM BROKEN.—A snake has been found in Ireland, and to account for his existence on the sacred soil is the difficulty! 'Twas in Baltinglass, Wicklow County, and he was "five feet in length, black on the back and yellow underneath." They are telling that he must have been one of two that escaped from a gentleman in Ballinrodan, six or seven years ago, having been sent from India. Nevertheless the disheartening truth is plain to be seen,—that snakes will live in Ireland.

MR. MACKENZIE ON THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

A few days ago, Mr. Mackenzie, addressing a company of Grits, delivered himself of the following:—

I had the pleasure of visiting some of the remote parts of the Dominion, and of witnessing the reaction that is taking place in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. (Hear, hear and applause.) On my last visit, two and a half years ago, I found a pretty strong feeling prevailed in favor of close union with the Reformers of the West. (Applause.) On this occasion I saw a much stronger feeling than I have witnessed before in favor of the same course (applause;) and, in fact, *in the city of St. John, the Opposition Press had about entirely disappeared.* And although I did not attend a political meeting there, but a meeting personally complimentary to myself, still I had the pleasure of knowing that a very large number of those who at one time were opposed to myself and to the Government, were now entirely favorable to us, and at this moment the Administration stands stronger than ever before. (Loud applause.)

It is not a little remarkable that Mr. Mackenzie excepted the city of Halifax from those parts of the Lower Provinces which offered evidence that satisfied him that "the Administration stands stronger than ever before;" for, certainly, if appearances went for anything, Halifax, rather than St. John, welcomed the Premier. It was in Halifax (not St. John) he was offered an opportunity to vindicate his Government and assail his opponents, and in Halifax he received far more personal and political attention than in St. John. It was in Halifax he was told that Dr. Tupper "dare not show his nose here, sir," and that the whole city was heart and soul with the Grit Government; with much more to the same effect. But a few days later,—in fact, by the time the Premier had reached Ottawa again,—Dr. Tupper had reached Halifax, had met an enthusiastic reception, had been welcomed by thousands of old friends and opponents, and by hundreds who have of late taken little part in politics, and had addressed the largest audience and called forth the plaudits of the most enthusiastic political gathering that Halifax has seen for many years. So there was good reason for Mr. Mackenzie omitting Halifax in recapitulating the scenes of his triumphs, having evidently come to the conclusion that he was deceived in Halifax, which, after all, was not Grit, but the very reverse,—notwithstanding the noise of its Grit press and the adulation which office-seeking Grits had poured into the Premier's ears.

Having abandoned Halifax as really in possession of the enemy, Mr. Mackenzie fell back upon St. John,—of all places, St. John!- This, he maintains, is a stronghold of the Government! He, the Leader of a great Party, whose official business it is to keep thoroughly informed of the strength of his Party in the leading centres of the Dominion, did not seem to know that even in the first flush of the Grit triumph, when the "Pacific Scandal" gave his Party control of nearly every important constituency, St. John divided her electoral vote nearly evenly and gave the Minister of Customs an Opposition colleague. He does not appear to have been informed that the Minister of Customs only secured his own election by throwing the other candidate on his ticket, Mr. Ellis, overboard. He is nearly ignorant of the fact that from the day of the General Election until the present moment, his Government has been losing ground daily and hourly in this constituency, and that at no time has it stood so badly as at the present moment. He can not be aware of the internal quarrels that divide his Party in this quarter,—the contests for office, the personal difficulties, the sweeping accusations, that characterize Old Grit and New Grit animosities,—a state of things that reveals the essential weakness, the utter want of cohesion, existing among professed supporters of the Party. Evidently he has never heard that the member for the city, elected on the Grit ticket, and, prior to the dawn of success, the champion of the Grit cause, has not hesitated to express his marked disappointment at the manner in which public matters have been managed and his desire to withhold his further sanction from such proceedings by resigning his seat. Of none of these circumstances has Mr. Mackenzie any knowledge, or, having knowledge, he carefully withholds them from his audience, while representing St. John as entirely with the Government. His great reliance, as our readers can perceive, is on *"the Press."* It is with satisfaction he announces that in St. John "the Opposition Press has about entirely disappeared,"—referring probably to the conversion of *The News* and the death of *The Tribune.* Mentally pointing to the *Telegraph* as a Government paper,—to the *News* as the same,—the *Globe* the same,—the *Freeman* the same,—he tells his Montreal and Ontario supporters in effect:—"We have these people of "St. John in our hands,—for we have their Press. "They are powerless, for they have no organ of "public opinion to present their case, no journal "able or willing to withstand our acts. To all intents and purposes we hold them in our power, "since their Press is wholly in our power. Tupper "may assail our financial policy, Sir John Macdonald may arraign our railway policy and condemn that feature of our Court of Appeal Bill "which is a first step towards cutting the connection with the Mother Country—what boots it, if "the St. John Press, our own Press, will not publish what he says, though he speak at their very "door? We control their Ottawa despatches "through our confidential telegraphers, and their "editorial columns utter no sound that displeases "us. So we are perfectly safe from all criticism in "that quarter, and St. John and New Brunswick "are at our mercy. The Opposition Press has "nearly disappeared; hence, the Administration "stands stronger than ever in St. John." Mr. Mackenzie, of course, reckons without his host. His triumphant boast is a vain delusion, as far as THE PEOPLE are concerned. His Government can not "bag" the people as it has "bagged" the Press. As long as true manhood exists,—as long as hypocrisy is at a discount,—as long as there lives in the popular breast a hatred of servility and tergiversation, whether found in the Press or elsewhere,—in short, as long as intellect holds its place in the men and women of St. John, so long will it be impossible even for the St. John Press to wholly control the St. John people—and St. John electors in the selfish interests of a corrupt and incapable Administration. It is especially impossible while the business men and the newspaper readers, whose advertisements and subscriptions support those journals, are, in the great majority of cases, politically opposed to the powers that rule at Ottawa; and this fact alone ought to lead Mr. Mackenzie to be careful how he attempts to misrepresent a proud, sensitive people whose principal fault appears to be extreme tolerance of a Press whose political principles, management and influence all tend in a direction hostile to the interests of St. John and its election. If Mr. Mackenzie is sincere in his remarks, he is evidently sadly ignorant of the real state of affairs in this constituency, and possibly misunderstands the influences which have brought the Press to its present condition. There are the best of reasons for assuring the Premier that if he was deceived in Halifax, he has woefully miscalculated in St. John.

LOYALTY THAT IS "TOO THIN."—The London, Eng., *Standard*, after reviewing acts of the Mackenzie Administration and the Grit Party which looked in the direction of separation from England, concludes a very pointed article with the remark, that it must be said that if the Grit "Party in Canada is the loyal party, it has been able very successfully to dissemble its feelings." The *Saturday Review* also treats the proposal to prevent appeal from the Dominion Courts to the English Privy Council as showing a "desire to remove the "few remaining vestiges of Imperial supremacy." The course of the Government and the Parliament which it controls has led to much misunderstanding in England. The fact of Mr. Mackenzie being supported, or represented before the people, by so many Independence men, Annexationists, Repealers and other disaffected persons, has naturally led our English brethren to suppose that these absurd notions are countenanced by the Canadian people.

"TO THE LOWEST TENDERER."

The following appeared in the Ottawa despatch of the St. John *Daily Telegraph*, on Monday last:—

Mr. Howley, of Montreal, who has been in town for a couple of days past, had an interview with the Minister of Public Works yesterday, to urge upon him the advisability of *the Government proceeding with the Lachine Canal works themselves*, in order to give employment to the almost destitute laboring classes of Montreal.

Mr. Mackenzie could not see the advisability of this action and insists on work being done as soon as possible, *by contract given to the lowest tender.*

Mr. Macnamee, of Montreal, has got the contract, and the work will be proceeded with immediately.

Here Mr. Mackenzie lays down the principle (and a day seldom passes that he doesn't lay down some great principle or other) that Government work should be done by public contract and given to the lowest tenderer. Doubtless, this is the correct view; certainly it is the safe course for a Government which does not wish to be suspected of favoring its friends. But, in the face of this declaration of Mr. Mackenzie, what are the facts of the administration of the very Department of which he is the head? What was his course in regard to contracts on the Inter-Colonial Railway?

Is it not notorious that the very system of "day's work" which he condemns in the case of the Lachine Canal works, he is practising throughout nearly the whole extent of the Inter-Colonial Railway?

Is it not a fact that at New Glasgow, at Halifax, in the Cobequid Mountains and at Moncton, car sheds and station buildings and snow sheds (a mile of the latter) are being erected by "day's work" by Mr. Mackenzie's Department; that the work is based on no tender; that in one or two cases, where tenders were asked, no attention was paid to them, the Department proceeding to build as if it had never invited tenders; and that in most instances tenders were not even asked, and, so far as the public are concerned, it is only through the newspapers that they have learned that the Department has such works in hand?

Is it not equally true that along about 200 miles of this railway, namely, from Moncton to the Metapedia, all the station houses, all the freight houses, all the platforms, all the tank houses, all the sidings, all the snow fences, and all other works of a similar character, have been erected or built by private arrangement between the Engineers and their favorites; that in no instance has there been public competition; that in *every* instance Mr. Mackenzie's principle of public competition and the "lowest tenderer" has been wholly ignored?

Is it not a fact that so outrageous, so clamant, had become the evil of this thing, that in Speaker Anglin's constituency the friends of the Government could stand it no longer; that they brought great pressure to bear on Mr. Anglin; that he has been obliged to represent in very strong terms the injustice and impolicy and folly of thus disposing of Government work, and that (as stated in the Chatham *Herald*) an investigation into certain Gloucester County private contracts had been ordered by the Government, "independent of the General Superintendent" and the Engineering staff?

And yet with Mr. Mackenzie personally cognizant of this state of affairs; with complaints repeatedly before him of the injustice of arrangements where no tenders had been advertised for, but everything left to a few officials to arrange among themselves; with a perfect knowledge of the numerous works in course of erection in all parts of the Lower Provinces on the system of "day's work" advocated by Mr. Howley, the Minister of Public Works had the assurance to intimate that the Government only gave public works out by public contract and to "the lowest tenderer!" The *Telegraph*, in publishing this despatch was not as shrewd as the Halifax *Chronicle*. The two papers got the same despatch, but the *Chronicle* was more fully "posted" than the *Telegraph*; it knew the political reasons for building railway works in Nova Scotia without putting them up to public competition; and so the despatch appears in its columns in an altered form, reading that "the contract has been given to the lowest tenderer, Mr. Macnamee, of Montreal, and work will be proceeded with immediately;" as if it was the telegrapher, rather than the Premier, who was saying that contracts were given to "the lowest tenderer." The change in the telegram, to meet the exigencies of the situation in Nova Scotia, is at least ingenious: we need say nothing of the morality of the act.

WINTER COMMUNICATION WITH PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The Bay Verte Canal Scheme, for which the *Telegraph* has labored so strenuously, the Mackenzie Government has effectually slaughtered. Both the *Telegraph* and the Scheme deserved better treatment, but our cotemporary has the satisfaction of knowing that it was no miserable "Corruptionist" like Dr. Tupper that killed Cock Robin, but the mighty hand of what the *Telegraph* regards as the most straightforward and glorious Government that ever blessed this undeserving planet. There is another ground of satisfaction. It seems to be understood that the New Brunswick members of the Cabinet, before consenting to this murder of the innocent, received an assurance that a railway would be constructed that would run through a portion of the country which would have been benefitted by some of the Canal construction expenditure. That is to say: there has been a promise that a railway will be built from Charlottetown down to Cape Traverse, and from Cape Tormentine, on the New Brunswick side, up to some point on the Inter-Colonial Railway. The Dominion Government is expected to subsidize this road, if not build it entirely, as some compensation for burking the Canal Scheme after placing in the estimates an item of a million dollars towards its construction. Among those who believe the railway will be built the question has come up: At what point on the Inter-Colonial Railway will the Cape Tormentine Railway join? Sackville is said to be moving in favor of securing the Junction, but there is a shrewd suspicion that Shediac is the most favored. Amherst is also claiming the honor and the advantage likely to result from being made the terminus,—or the starting point,—whichever term is preferred,—maintaining that "it is equi-distant between St. John and Halifax, thus giving both cities an equal advance for the trade of P. E. Island," and that "an air line between Amherst and Bay Verte, where the line in any case must touch, is two miles shorter than an air line between Sackville and Bay Verte." A good deal of local jealousy is likely to be imported into the controversy, in the midst of which the principal value of the road, if built, may be lost sight of, namely, the assistance it will be in aiding rapid winter communication between P. E. Island and the mainland, provided a steamer or other large vessel can succeed in crossing between the Capes through the winter months. To accomplish this desirable result it appears that Mr. E. W. Sewell, of Quebec, who is described as "the promoter of the winter navigation of the St. Lawrence," agreed with the Dominion Government to carry the winter mails between the Island and the mainland, crossing between these Capes, and using a steamer of peculiar construction. It further appears, from an article in the Montreal *Gazette*, that "it is now *found impracticable to construct wharves at Capes Tormentine and Traverse*," and the contractor has been obliged to abandon those points and substitute Shediac and Summerside. It will be interesting to study the effect of this decision on the scheme for building the railway to the Capes on either side. Will the Government really encourage the building of these lines of railway, if they can not be utilized in the manner at one time hoped for? We shall be glad to see as many miles of railway constructed in our Province or on the Island as can possibly be secured whether the Dominion Government or any other Government provides them, and it will probably be a great disappointment to a large section of Westmoreland County if a scheme, to which the people have been given to understand the Dominion Government stood committed, should break down. At the same time it is well to know the grounds on which the Government intends to proceed, or to refrain from proceeding, with this work, or whether there is really anything to justify the popular belief that it is pledged to see the road built. It is due to the people interested that the Government organs should explain the intended action of the Government.

DR. TUPPER AND THE RAILWAY MONCTON WORKS.

In the only editorial reference the *Telegraph* has made to Dr. Tupper's speech in Halifax, it entirely misrepresents its scope. The following four lines embrace everything, purporting to give an editorial estimate of this very able political effort, that has yet appeared in the columns of our cotemporary:—

Notwithstanding that Dr. Tupper promises to restore the railway workshop to Halifax when he returns to power, the *Chronicle*, castigates him in a leader of five columns.

That New Brunswick newspaper readers may see what Dr. Tupper really said on this subject we quote from his speech as reported *verbatim* for the *Herald*:—

The third relates to the machine shops and people out of employment. There is no question I am better prepared to approach. In one of the early sessions the Parliament of Canada passed a law placing the construction of the Inter-Colonial Railway under the management of five commissioners. Of these five a man of great experience, Mr. Brydges, was one. Before I had the honor of a seat in the Government Mr. Brydges, the tried, trusted, flattered officer of the present administration and their ardent supporter, had power and influence enough to induce the other commissioners to fix the Central Station at Moncton. I have no hesitation in saying that, considering the knowledge and experience he brought to bear upon the subject, it would have been a bold thing to contravene his wisdom in taking this step, even if I had been in the Government at the time, but the whole thing was done before. Subsequently, however, Mr. Carvell told me one morning that Mr. Brydges had ordered him to take measurements of the machinery at Richmond, preparatory to moving the workshops to Moncton. I told him that he would do it at his peril, and it was my intervention alone that years ago prevented Mr. Brydges from carrying out his plan of dragging everything that he could out of the city of Halifax, and down to the time that we left power I took care that *the work required to be done for Nova Scotia should be done at Richmond.* I think I will be borne on in this assertion by the fact that when we did at last go out *the works were in full blast and as large, or a larger, force employed as at any time previous.* If our policy had only been continued, all the work that was recently sent out of the country to be done might have been performed at Richmond—and the works would have been in full blast still. I will say more. One of the first things that will be done when the Liberal-Conservatives are restored to power again, will be to *restore the same prosperity to Richmond which Mr. Brydges has taken away from it.*

The *Telegraph* conveys the impression that Dr. Tupper promised to have Halifax, instead of Moncton, made the headquarters of the railway. But Dr. Tupper's remarks bear no such construction. What he really said, as well as meant, was that in the event of the Liberal-Conservatives returning to power there would be as *much work done* in the Richmond Railway workshops as formerly. Certainly this can be accomplished without a break-up of the headquarters at Moncton; and, indeed, it would seem to be good public policy not to centralize the railway work too much. St. John is not yet entirely satisfied with the adoption of Moncton as headquarters, although the move seemed inevitable and is probably irrevocable; and it is not surprising that Halifax still grumbles. Dr. Tupper's statement in reference to the amount of work that was still being done in Richmond when the late Government left office is entirely correct; and if proof is asked it can be found in the columns of New Brunswick newspapers, which, in answering the statements of the Halifax Press, showed that long after the Moncton shops were in full blast, there were nearly as many employes on the pay roll at Richmond as at Moncton. Another suggestion of Dr. Tupper's deserves attention, in New Brunswick as well as in Nova Scotia, namely, that if the work recently sent out of the country by the Railway Department were done in it, there would be plenty to do in Richmond as elsewhere in the Inter-Colonial workshops. Undoubtedly, hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of railway work, in building and repairing and altering locomotives, building passenger and coal cars, buying or leasing Pullman cars, could be gradually done in the workshops of our own country, either by Government or private parties—in either case providing work for skilled labor, and keeping the money in the country, instead of scattering it all over the continent, and anywhere rather than in St. John and Halifax. Dr. Tupper, in fact, is thoroughly sound on this question, and his suggestions are well worthy of consideration.

MR. ALFRED PERRY.—The *Freeman*, departing from the strict line of fact, states that the Opposition papers, to punish Mr. Alfred Perry, Manager of the "Royal Canadian" Insurance Company, for taking an active part in politics, "attack Mr. Perry's management of the Company." Mr. Anglin can scarcely plead ignorance of the true origin of the "attacks" on the Company, if such they can be called. He reads the Montreal *Herald* carefully, and we venture to say he has read therein a letter from Hon. John Young, stating his reasons for withdrawing from the Presidency of the Company. (Mr. Young, be it remembered, is a brother Grit of Mr. Perry's, the two men being equally extreme in their political notions and acts.) Mr. Young has resigned expressly because of his want of confidence in Mr. Perry's management, and his letter cites the following among other instances of what he regards as Mr. Perry's mismanagement:—

"It is stated in the report of the Directors that there are nineteen agencies opened and doing business throughout the Dominion; but how is it that they omitted to say that *in the State of Michigan alone there were fifty-one agencies*, where, in the opinion of the best informed underwriters in Boston and New York, there should only be eight?"

It this is an "attack" on the Company, the public will notice that it proceeds from the President himself, one of the leading spirits of the concern. This single paragraph charges two distinct blunders,—let us say,—on the management:—first, that they misrepresented their proceedings to the stockholders and the public by concealing certain facts, a statement of which was essential to a full knowledge of the Company's transactions and position; and, secondly, that in one of the United States, alone,—a "wild cat" State at that—where not more than a certain number of agencies should have been established, Mr. Perry and the Directors have opened nearly seven times that number. We have here but a sample of President Young's arraignment of the Company, which, so far from being an attack originating in quarters politically hostile to Mr. Perry, proceeds from a Grit politician who took a leading hand in making Mr. Perry General Manager of the Company. There can be little doubt that Mr. Young has entirely lost confidence in Mr. Perry, and there is as little doubt that the public are taking Mr. Young's view of the Company's management.

THE NORTH SYDNEY HERALD tells of some marvellous road expenditures in Inverness County, C. B. On the Lake Ainslie road (east side) in a distance of twelve miles the Government appointed eighteen road commissioners, thus giving each commissioner an average of two thirds of a mile of road on which to expend the public money. The sum so expended was $530, or a little over $29 to each officer: "the commission on each man's expenditure would scarcely buy the baby a christening outfit of the simplest kind." On the west side of Lake Ainslie there is another twelve miles of road really calling for expenditure as much as the other, but "these twelve miles get only $40, given in two commissions, of $20 each, to the only two men on that side of the Lake who voted for the present members." A paternal government reigns in Nova Scotia, but particularly in Inverness County, where also the patriarchal form prevails to some extent. The *Herald* assures us that at a recent meeting of the County Sessions held there, the elderly gentleman who held the chief position in the Sessions as Custos, himself a member of the Legislative Council, was assisted by one of his sons-in-law, an M. P., as legal adviser; another son-in-law is clerk of the Peace, an M.P.P. and Emigration Agent, the Sheriff of the County being a nephew of the Custos.

THE LATEST GRIT SCANDAL.

The Purchase of Members of Parliament.—Will there be a Judicial Investigation?—The Latest Phrase of the Scandal.

The West Durham *News* which first gave to the world the "Big Push" letter, and subsequently stated it could prove that members of Parliament were bought with money to support the Grits, now says:—

The party reported by us who, it was stated, had purchased three votes at the time of the crisis, is Hon. John Simpson, President of the Ontario Bank. Our evidence in the case was secured in this way. Simpson boasted to parties (without even asking if they would accept of his confidence) of having bought those votes, and paid as high as $30,000 for them. We at first doubted the truthfulness of the boast, and looked on it simply as a bit of swagger. Finding that the same story had been repeated by him, we instituted a search, knowing that if Simpson bought them at such prices, more had been purchased, which was virtually in substantiation of the purchasing by Simpson and others named in our charge by other parties. In fact we have got to the greatest act of corruption that was ever dreamed of let alone unearthing, these purchases, enormously bad as they are, not being the only ones. This is no mere innuendo, but a direct and positive assertion, which exposes the writer to a criminal prosecution if it is incorrect.

The Ottawa *Free Press*, speaking for Senator Simpson, replies to the West Durham *News* as follows:—

We are authorized by that gentleman to say that he never paid a dollar in his life to purchase or receive the vote of a member or an elector on behalf of himself or any other person.

There is room for a quibble in this statement, as it may have been as a Bank President, and with Bank funds, that Mr. Simpson was acting. Certainly, it was the Bank, and not Mr. Simpson personally, that gained by those electioneering circulars which Mr. Simpson sent out and which there is no denying. The Kingston *Daily News* has the following:—

We telegraphed the editor of the West Durham *News* informing him of the statement published by the *Free Press*, and received the following reply:—

"BOWMANVILLE, Nov. 16.

"Evidence good and sufficient. If not, why not "an action instead of a denial? Mr. Simpson has "now a first-class opportunity to vindicate himself "in a court of justice."

The West Durham *News* is evidently prepared for such an event, and courts the fullest enquiry. We shall wait with some interest to see what Mr. Simpson will do. It is thought strange that Mr. Simpson did not make use of the *Globe's* columns to ventilate his denial, instead of a paper that is never seen outside the capital.

The Montreal *Daily Witness*, the most influential Reform journal in Quebec Province, thinks the proposition of the West Durham *News* fair, and in the interest of the country. It remarks:—

"The accusing newspaper has already offered if a judge of the Toronto Courts is appointed to investigate these charges, either to prove them or pay the whole costs of the investigation, and this challenge has not yet been accepted, although an offer was made to lodge the money beforehand. For the alleged heavy outlay in bribery Mr. Simpson is stated to have received increased Government patronage, both Local and Dominion, for his bank, so that both these Governments seem to be involved in the charges of corruption, until they prove the contrary." "Both Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Blake have been speaking in public since it was brought to light, but neither has thought it worth while to give it their attention, although faults of less dimensions on the part of their political opponents were not overlooked. Unless a very different line of action is adopted in this matter, Reform or Government may lose more seats than West Toronto. It is stated by their organs on their behalf that the corruption, if there has been any, was the work of private persons for which they are not responsible, but apart from the fact that one of those 'private persons' is notoriously looked upon as the central pillar of the Reform Party, as one whose influence with the Local and Dominion Governments, whose trusted agent he has been in public matters of supreme importance, is very great, the alleged favors by these Governments to Mr. Simpson's bank constitute a *prima facie* case against them." "It will not do to sneer at them as being made by 'an obscure country weekly.'" They have been taken up by leading newspapers of the country of all shades, and an independent opinion is gathering strength that between the "Big Push" and the "Pacific" scandals there is morally little or no difference.

It is daily becoming clearer that the electioneering operations of Senator Brown and Senator Simpson,—operations which had for their object the corruption of constituencies which were returning members to the other House of Parliament—will yet be more fully revealed. There is a difficulty in the House of Commons dealing with members of the Senate, even when proved, over their own signatures, guilty of corrupt practices. The question of punishment might, however, be simplified if these gentlemen were to have their wrong doing brought home to them in a Court of Justice and by their own sworn admissions. The House of Commons would be bound to take notice of the proceedings of the Courts. Hence the hesitation of the Ontario Bank President to appear in Court and prosecute the West Durham *News*. Hence, too, the dissatisfaction of the more independent Reform journals at the position in which their Party has been placed by this brace of Senatorial corruptionists. We note that the Hamilton *Evening Times*, Reform, deems full explanation necessary in reference to the "Big Push" correspondence between the Senators, while the Kingston *Whig*, Reform, candidly admits that Senator Brown is a great offender against public morality. The Toronto *Mail*, remarking on the stand taken by a few—we regret there are so few—Grit journals, says:—

If these, probably argues Mr. Brown, are the views of my friends on the letter alone, why there will be a rank mutiny if Simpson is compelled or even is allowed to go scot free in the matter, and fail to explain the connection of the hat with the Government deposit account in his bank, and in the Bank of Commerce. Simpson, as I once said of his neighbour, Mr. Abram Farewell, "always was and will be an old fool." Why should I suffer for "an old fool?" Why should I be dragged down in the fall of Simpson? Simpson! !! Let Simpson go seek the shelter of a hollow log from the charges made against his character as a man and bank president, —the witness box is no place for "an old fool" who carries my damning secrets!

Mr. Simpson has the alternative of indicting the *News* or remaining silent, which means pleading guilty. If he choose the former, he will be forced to make a clean breast of his dealings with Mr. Brown; and if the latter, he will virtually kill himself, and maternally injure the reputation of his bank, while saving Mr. Brown from further exposure. In other words, he has to choose between himself and his bank and Mr. Brown and the Party. The bank is involved, because the enormous sum said to have been paid out by Mr. Simpson must have been bank money. The Party is involved, because it was its Grand Treasurer Mr. Brown that asked the bank president to contribute. All four are involved in the charges; and whether the matter is brought into Court or not, two must be vitally compromised.

These explanations help to an understanding of the dilemma in which Senator Brown, Senator Simpson, the Government and the Grit Party find themselves at the present writing. Probably a Party of Purity were never before caught in just such an awkward fix. In the snares set for others they find themselves securely trapped. Having in the name of public morality, stimulated public sentiment in hostility to every form of political corruption, they find themselves pilloried as the most reckless and gigantic corruptionists that Canada has yet seen; and no amount of struggling or contortion, no extent of explanation or pleading, can extricate them from the painful and unfortunate position in which they are now exhibited. Opponents as well as friends of the Party will regret that the facts are what they have already been proved—to say nothing of what is to come—since they reflect disgrace not merely on a Party but on the country. Even among opponents of the Grit Party there are many sufficiently patriotic to wish to see them comfortably free from this serious embarrassment, but, unfortunately, there appears to be no hope.

LATEST FROM THE SCANDAL.—THE WEST DURHAM "NEWS" IN REPLY TO MR. SIMPSON.

Senator Simpson has telegraphed to the Ottawa *Free Press* that "he never spent a dollar in his life to purchase or secure a vote of a member or an elector on behalf of himself or any other party." There are many in this riding will say: "Tell that to the marines." Who sent the $2,000 to Clarke at the time of the Blake-Milne election? and who is it that still holds a claim of $800 for money spent at that time?

Suppose his denial to be the truth, how about his boasting of having bought up these men? Mr. Simpson cannot deny the boasting. But we forget his memory is very short. He once forgot that he ever received the "big push" letter. So we will ask him if he remembers ever having said "D——n them, they have no consciences; I had to pay off a $20,000 mortgage for one of them before he would promise to vote against John A.?" It is safe to conclude that had he been innocent he would have put it into a lawyer's hand to attend to our case, and the telegram to Ottawa would have read something like the following:—"Mr. Simpson has instructed his lawyer to take legal steps against the editor of the West Durham *News*." But no,—a simple denial is all the reply. Will the country accept of this as sufficient? We think not, especially with so many things before them to corroborate our charges.

Why is such a favor shown to the Ontario Bank by the Government, and why was Mr. Simpson capable of making such a certain prophecy of this, in his famous circular in South Ontario? Why did Mr. Simpson write a nine little letter to the Finance Minister, almost as soon as the present Government took office? Why, when certain charges were made against Mr. Simpson, did he send to know of the Government whether he should answer those charges or not, and why did the Government reply, "Certainly not?" Why did Mr. Simpson's Bank get the post office account about six weeks after the Government took office? Why have new and doubtful columns been introduced into the bank returns, where hundreds of thousands are represented, but which even directors would have no power to account for the presence of? and why a great many more things? Certainly not personal friendship! Mr. Simpson bought the present Government into power; and if we are ever allowed to inquire up the whole case, either before a Court or a Commission, we shall show that his helping them did not quit with simply helping them into office.

Should Mr. Simpson decide to settle these charges in a court of law, we may look for a very interesting trial; but we have little hopes that he will do this; nor will the Government allow us a commission to investigate these things. *We confidently expect to see the House dissolved at the meeting of next session on some pretext or other*, and thus a change against these charges prevented. It will be the simplest way to get out of the difficulty, and some of the rabidest Grits will hold them innocent.

As we have already said, the end of our charges is not yet, and what we have made has been made with due deliberation and the press need not fear to comment freely upon them. We have plenty of evidence ready to hand, that Mr. Simpson has boasted of having bought up those members, and behind and beyond this we have plenty that the members were so bought up by him and others whose names will, doubtless, appear in good time. *Dig-and-hye the country will know why—after two months in which it was not intended to dissolve the House—Mr. Mackenzie all at once went to the country.*

THE TORONTO "NATION" ON THE SCANDAL.—INDEFENSIBLE VIEW OF THE CHARGE.

The Big Push Scandal seems likely to preserve its analogy to the Pacific Railway Scandal as in other respects, so in going from bad to worse through a series of progressive revelations. The original charge of the West Durham *News* has been pretty well made good. There is no doubt of the genuineness of Mr. Brown's letter calling upon the President of the Ontario Bank for a contribution to the election fund, or of the fact that Mr. Brown's party having got into office, the new Government placed a large deposit in the bank. Mr. Brown's defence was not a denial of the charge, but an attempt to turn its edge by representing the election fund as a very small one—a representation not consistent with the other parts of the letter. The statements of the West Durham *News* are, then, so far entitled to attention. That journal now proceeds most explicitly to charge Senator Simpson with having bought outright the votes of three members of Parliament in the crisis which resulted in the overthrow of Sir John Macdonald. The sum given for the three votes is alleged to have been $30,000. The inducement to advance that large sum presumably was the expectation of Government favor to the bank. Senator Simpson denies the charge. The West Durham *News* declares itself ready to produce good and sufficient evidence; and thus issue is fairly joined. The direct purchase of the votes of Members of Parliament seems worse than anything we have had yet; but it is really not worse than the Big Push letter itself. Not even tampering with the Legislature is more dangerous in a country like ours than tampering with the banks. People now begin to see, we presume, what a backstairs dictatorship is and what an interest the country has in getting rid of it.

THE OPENING OF THE INSTITUTE COURSE OF LECTURES on Monday evening was quite successful. There was fine weather, and a very large audience assembled. Lieutenant Governor Tilley was present, and made some practical suggestions in reference to aiding the Library and the Museum. He threw out the hint that the best "monument to our Loyalist forefathers" would be a Free Library established in connection with the Institute. Rev. Mr. Carey's lecture on "Westminster Abbey" was studded with interesting historical reminiscences, bits of graphic description, and much admirable moralizing, and altogether was a pleasing paper, by a visitor to the Abbey, Mr. Carey having recently spent several months in England, apparently to some purpose. Silas Alward, Esq., previous to introducing Governor Tilley and the Lecturer, glanced at the proposed course and congratulated the audience on the fact that four of the topics selected dealt with subjects purely Canadian, a circumstance which he interpreted as indicating a growing feeling in favor of a "Canadian national sentiment." Many persons are at a loss to understand what is meant by this special form of national sentiment, and, indeed, no better subject could be chosen by some talented platform speaker than this very topic, which has puzzled not a few. Can a *Canadian* national sentiment exist beside that "sentiment" or idea which aspires to bind all the Colonies and Dominions now under the British flag, in one grand nationality? In this connexion Mr. Forster's recent speech on Imperial Federation, a United Empire, is worth reading and digesting. There has been a good deal of careless writing and speaking from time to time about our "national nationality," but, of course, within the bounds of the British Empire there can be but one "nationality." We are proud of being Canadians, and believe that before our country there is undoubtedly a great future; but we are prouder still of being British, and will find our aspirations in a "national" direction fully realized only when we are drawn still more closely to the heart of our great and glorious Mother. We believe in cultivating patriotism or love of country, and in stimulating faith in our future, but when we talk of nationality we ought to feel that we can have no prouder title, be recognized by no more honorable, comprehensive name, than that of a citizen of the British Empire.

A MALADROUS PREMIER.—It is not quite "the odor of sanctity" that distinguishes Mr. Mackenzie's public appearances. Indeed, if

THE TRIAL FOR FORGERY.—We chronicled, in our last issue, the bare fact that the Jury in Mr. Cumberland's case could not agree and were discharged. Reports differ as to how they stood, some asserting they divided, eight for acquittal to four against; others say the division was nine to three. It is not improbable they really stood eight for acquittal, three against and one a "plank." The facts elicited during the trial did not differ essentially from the summary of the evidence before the Police Court, which was presented in THE WATCHMAN of the 13th inst. There was no evidence connecting the accused directly with the act of forgery, and the jury do not appear to have regarded the circumstances attending the transfer of the notes in question, from Mr. Cumberland's possession to Mr. Godard's, for safe keeping, as constituting an "uttering" of forged paper "with intent to defraud." During the progress of the trial, and since, a good deal of sympathy has been manifested for the accused; and it has really seemed at times as if it was Mr. Godard, the prosecutor, who was on his trial; the impression in business circles appearing to be that the course of the prosecutor,—in promising to supply capital to the firm, and failing to do so; then agreeing to aid in meeting paper falling due for goods purchased after the partnership, and failing in this also; then, according to his own evidence, breaking the agreement under which he received certain papers, both as regards the privacy of the property and the "value" to be given for it,—partook largely of the nature of "sharp practice."

We can not help remarking that it seems very unfortunate, not merely for the sake of the actors in this affair but for the credit of a commercial community, that the reputation of a promising young merchant and the prospects of an excellent business enterprise, should have been thus jeopardized without full warrant in the facts of the case, so far as an intelligent body of jurymen can discover. Even the witnesses for the prosecution were obliged to give Mr. Cumberland an excellent character for probity and fair dealing; and his business, even since his incarceration, is understood to have been remarkably good for a young firm, in these dull times, and especially a business baffled at the outset by extraordinary disappointments of one kind or another.

We understand that some of Mr. Cumberland's friends feel annoyed at the fact that the Crown officer decided to put the accused on his trial a second time, and that Judge Duff declined to accept bail, pending a second trial. Of course, such persons reason from the premises that when popular sentiment is satisfied, the law should also be satisfied; but they forget that the reputation of our Bench and Bar has been acquired by the exercise of a sterling independence which guarantees their integrity, and that they should not be expected to defer to popular cries or demands. It will be all the better for Mr. Cumberland, in the event of a full acquittal, that the matter will have had a second thorough investigation; and there can be little doubt that with the same witnesses, the same evidence, and the same array of counsel, a jury fresh from the people may be expected to render, if not the same verdict, one not less but rather more satisfactory than was rendered last week.

MR. BLAKE IN THE COURTS.—The Toronto *Mail* recently called attention to Mr. Blake's persistency in abandoning his official duties at Ottawa, and practising in the Ontario Courts and before Judges who have to look to him for promotion, including his own brother. The Toronto *Globe* intimated, in reply, that if Mr. Blake was not to have the run of the Courts as before his appointment as Minister of Justice, the country must raise his salary. The Toronto *Nation* says there is a growing feeling that Mr. Blake's course "is hardly consistent either with "official dignity or with the interests of Justice," adding: "When Lord Ellenborough's son, Mr. "Law, was called to the Bar, and appeared in his "newly donned wig and gown in the Court over "which his father presided, his father from the "Bench told him that it had given him great "pleasure to see him there, and that he hoped "never to see him there again." The Lindsay *Post's* (Reform) Toronto correspondence says: "The appearance of the Minister of Justice as a "practising Barrister in the Courts is creating a "good deal of talk in both lay and legal circles. "Unquestionably, while there is nothing morally "wrong in such a proceeding, the public feeling "seems to be against it, and it would tend to elevate "Mr. Blake in public opinion if he were to see his "way clear to abandoning it." Scores of journals are not less familiar advisers of the Minister, who, now that he is in the custody of Mr. Brown, has come to be regarded as an ordinary mortal whom it is perfectly safe to approach and remind of his mundane shortcomings. And the hardest part of it is that scarcely any of them use the increase-of-salary salve when wounding his sensitive cuticle.

A SENSATIONAL STORY.—The Boston *Heral* publishes a sensational account of "Another Enoch Arden,—The Old Story with Variations,—A Wife and Ten Children Deserted,—Husband found after an absence of Seventeen Years,—He is rich and has another Wife,—Strange Denouement,—A Lively Picture of Cape Cod Justice." It purports to be the history of Prince M. Kenney, an Irish Protestant, who married Kate Manning, an Irish girl and a Catholic; lived in St. John for some years and until a family grew up around them, and 17 years ago Kenney deserted his wife and was not heard of until quite recently, when his wife found him at Harwich, Cape Cod, a rich man, with another wife and family. The *Herald* says he returned to St. John with his first wife and lived again with her for some time; then disappeared as mysteriously as before, was followed and arrested, by the aid of detectives, taken before a Cape Cod Justice and let off on the ground that the first marriage in Ireland, 43 years ago, between a Protestant and a Catholic was illegal. The first wife returned to St. John. This is the substance of the *Herald* story, a column in length. What basis of truth, if any, there is in it, we know not.

A GRIT "INFLUENCE FOR GOOD?"—The Ottawa *Times*, a principal organ of the Mackenzie Government, says that for Mr. Blake to have publicly expressed his disapprobation of the "Big Push" corruption correspondence would have "injured the Party and weakened its influence for good." For *good*, mark ye!

THE "GLOBE," which assailed Hon. Isaac Burpee quite vigorously a week or two ago, on Monday "weakened" to the extent of removing "Dr. Pomeroy" from the head of its local column, and installing therein the Minister of Customs. As the local reporters say, "such evidences of friendship are truly pleasant to witness."

AMUSEMENTS.—Mrs. Lawton's Benefit Concert comes off on Tuesday evening, Dec. 7. Mrs. Lawton will be assisted by Miss Garrison, Miss Hartt, Miss Pope, Miss Foster, and Prof. DeVine and Messrs. Marks, Wilson, Burnham, Smalley, and Stewart. Professor Daniels had a successful opening of his new and convenient Dancing Academy on Wednesday evening. Mrs. Raymond, who is regarded as a competent teacher, is forming a juvenile private class in dancing.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—It was not true, as stated by the Government papers, that the British Columbia local elections were carried by the friends of the Mackenzie Government. Mr. Walkem's Government, which has fought Mr. Mackenzie fearlessly ever since he reached power, has been sustained by the people by a three fourths vote.

MR. OTTO WEEKS, a lawyer of Windsor, has been appointed Attorney-General of Nova Scotia, in the place of Mr. Daniel McDonald, of Antigonish, resigned. He will seek election in Guysboro County, a vacancy having been created for him by the appointment of Mr. Wylde, M.P.P., to the office of Game Commissioner, from which Mr. Peter S. Hamilton has been dismissed. The Opposition papers say he is nobody, while the *Chronicle* hints that he is "a lion."

BUSINESS NOTES.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.—The *Monetary Times*, speaking, we assume, for Ontario more particularly, says business matters wear a more cheerful look than they bore some time ago. "Money is undoubtedly easier," and "we are reaping now the fruits of a splendid harvest. We are selling the products of our own soil, and the money is pouring into the country in consequence. It finds its way by a thousand channels into the natural reservoirs of money, the banks, and they consequently have more money at disposal for those who can give the legitimate security for it." Here, as in Ontario, the Banks have plenty of money, but commercial confidence is not sufficiently restored to justify them (as they believe) in loaning their funds freely; and, moreover, business men, as a rule, are sufficiently cautious not to make paper and borrow where there is not the business to warrant it. There is a belief in St. John, we are glad to notice, that while the winter may be dull, next year's business must be an improvement on 1875, both as regards its safety, profits and extent.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY COMPANY—sometimes called the "River du Loup,"—will formally open the line to Fort Fairfield on Tuesday next. An Excursion Party from Bangor, St. John, Fredericton, Woodstock, St. Stephen and St. Andrews, will meet at Woodstock on Monday evening, go by special train to Fort Fairfield on Tuesday, returning to Fredericton the same evening. The Company have pushed this Fairfield Branch along very quietly but perseveringly, and the announcement that St. John is about to be placed in direct Railway communication with the Aroostook country is a surprise of a very agreeable character.

FREIGHTS.—We hear of the following charters for shooks:—Brigt *Alice*, loaded above the Falls, for Cardenas, 23c. Brigt *Zingu*, to Cardenas for orders, 22c. A new brigt, to a direct port on the north side of Cuba, 22c.

We add as follows from the *Globe*:—

Sch. *Boswell*, 284, shooks, north side of Cuba, 22c.; sch. *Champion*, 114, New York, deals and pickets, $2.37½; sch. *Emma*, 120, Philadelphia, laths, 50c.; sch. *Pompero*, 130, Baltimore, laths, 50c.

Abroad there is little change. In some United States ports, owing to temporary scarcity of tonnage, figures are slightly better. Probably one thirty-second better could be got for cotton and ½d. better for grain than last week.

BREADSTUFFS.—A fair enquiry for Flour during the early part of the week has given place to dullness, in consequence of the avenues of transportation by water being for the most part closed. There has been but slight variation in prices, and we quote to-day Canada Superfine Flour $5.60 @ $5.75; Extras $5.75 @ $6; Superior Extras and Family $6.25 @ $7. A small demand is looked for in the future of the winter season. Stocks are large, and the tendency of prices is weak. The receipts of Flour in the larger markets abroad are heavy, and a general stagnation pervades the trade.

Cornmeal firm at $3.50 for kiln dried. Oatmeal $5.60 @ $5.75.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.—There is no change to report in groceries from last week. Mess Pork is firm at $23.50 to $24, with upward tendency and light stocks.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.—Fortunately, there is little to note under this head the present week. J. L. Olive & Co., Charlotte St., gents' furnishing goods, have failed and closed up. H. B. Witter & Co., Wolfville, offer 60 cents on the dollar. Representatives of the creditors in Montreal, St. John and Halifax, will meet at Wolfville to consider the propriety of accepting the compromise.

THE JEWETT ESTATE.—APPOINTMENT OF ASSIGNEE AND INSPECTORS.—There was a meeting of E. D. Jewett & Co.'s creditors at the office of E. McLeod, Esq., on Thursday. The Banks were the principal creditors represented. Mr. Jewett was present. H. A. Austin, Esq., M. P. P., was called to the chair. A statement of the affairs of the estate, similar to that already published, was read by Mr. McLeod, and accepted without comment. Mr. McLeod was appointed Assignee. Messrs. Thos. Maclellan, George Schofield and Morris Robinson were appointed Inspectors. Mr. Jewett signified his willingness to remain in the Province any reasonable length of time, to give the Inspectors all the information with regard to the estate in his power, and said he would come from abroad at any time when his presence might be of any service to them. The Assignee is to give bonds, under the new law, in the sum of $5,000.—*News.*

TRUSTEES' NOTICE.—Assignment of William Jarvis, boots and shoes, Fredericton; Z. R. Everett and George A. Perley, Fredericton, Trustees.

APPOINTMENT OF ASSIGNEES.—Miles B. Dixon, Barrister, St. John—for Edward F. Greaney.—A. C. Fairweather for Lawrence McGill.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.—Charles Davidson, of Fredericton, at office of A. P. Rolph, St. John, Dec. 3.—Robert D. Baker, Woodstock, Dec. 9.—St. George Red Granite Co., St. John, Dec. 16.—Nath. H. Upham, St. John, (to consider deed, &c.,) Dec. 11.—Lansdowne & Martin, St. John, Dec. 2.

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.—M. B. Keith, Moncton, Dec. 23. Steves & Colpitts, Elgin, Dec. 27. Russell Brothers, Newcastle, Dec. 23. Jacob D. McDonald and Walter Brown, St. John, Dec. 30. James Neill, St. Stephen, Dec. 28. John B. Mitchell, Fredericton, Jan. 4.

ATTACHMENTS.—F. T. C. Burpee vs. the St. George Red Granite Company; Nov. 15.

VESSELS WANTED.—Messrs. R. P. & W. F. Starr want a couple of small vessels to load Spring-hill coal at Dorchester, for Welchpool and Annapolis.

REMOVED.—Messrs. Gilmour, Wilson & Co., now occupy the spacious and central ware-rooms lately occupied by the Paper Company, in Merritt's Building, Prince William street, where they show a great variety of the choicest mantels, cooking stoves, franklins, etc., all of the latest and most improved designs and patterns.

MINING IN ALBERT.—The Moncton *Times* states that Mr. Blight, Manager of the Princess Alexandra Mining Co., who has been boring with a diamond drill in the vicinity of the Albert Mine, has passed through two seams of coal,—Albertite, we presume—the first one to two feet thick, the second *eight* feet thick. This is good news.

MEN WANTED.—Gray and Wheaton, Salisbury, want 300 men to work on the Albert Railway. These contractors also require 40 horses and carts. This looks like business.—*Sackville Borderer.*

MR. JOHN D. CHIPMAN left by boat on Monday morning, *en route* for New Orleans, where he intends establishing himself in business in company with Mr. Will Dewolfe. He will reside in New Orleans during the winter months and in Quebec in the summer. Mr. Chipman is a great favorite here, and all his friends and acquaintances will rejoice in hearing of his success.—*St. Stephen Courier.*

FAILURE OF MR. EDDY, OF OTTAWA.—There was a meeting of Mr. E. B. Eddy's first creditors recently, at Ottawa, to consider his affairs on the second payment of his composition. There was an exciting time over it when Mr. Eddy offered in lieu of 33 cents payment, 10 cents cash and 20 cents in twenty-four months. A committee of the creditors was appointed, with power to employ experts to appraise the assets, and give a precise statement of how the business stands. In the meantime, some of the works have been shut down, as the Bank of British North America has refused to make further advances. It is a sad blow to Hull City, as the inhabitants have hitherto depended principally on Mr. Eddy's enterprises for a living. Mr. G. H. Price, the American Consul, has been requested by some of Mr. Eddy's creditors to allow them to examine his books in order to see what lumber Mr. Eddy had consigned this season. Mr. Prince said he would be happy to do so provided Mr. Eddy's consent was given, but as this was not forthcoming, he declined giving the information till he had corresponded with the Attorney-General as to his duty in the matter.

MR SEWELL'S STEAMER.—The following is a description of the steamer which Mr. E. W. Sewell, of Quebec, proposes to run between Shediac and Summerside during the winter months:—

Length over all, 153 feet; breadth of beam, 26 feet 8 ins.; depth of hold, 16 feet. She has a very great rise of floor; a boy's top split vertically would give a good idea of the form of her midship section; such a form of hull secures the vessel from any right angle pressure, thus reducing the pressure of the ice to a minimum. The stem is well rounded at the lower part so as to secure riding in heavy ice—that is to say, a driving of the vessel's forward part into the ice, thus crushing it down and relieving the vessel by displacing the ice at three points, viz., on each bow and under the forefoot. The iron plating for the protection of the hull is composed of 700 bars of 4 in. x ½ in. flat iron, reaching from two feet above the level water line, to within four feet of the keel. She is fitted with engines of 700 horse-power indicature; they are of the compressed build, and fitted with a surface condenser. Steam is carried through pipes to the heating apparatus in the saloons, and such parts of the vessels where required. All the lights in the cabins, saloons and steering house are fitted with double glass. The steering house is well forward, so as to serve as wheel-house and look-out-house—a great desideratum while coming through the ice. A spar deck runs from end to end, securing warmth and shelter to the crew. The screw propeller is 11 ft. 6 in. diameter, with a pitch of 17 feet, and will at all times have three feet of water above the blade as a protection against ice. Should this vessel proceed to the Straits this winter, her performance through the heavy hummock ice of that region will be looked forward to with the deepest interest. In this struggle between art and nature, will art once more claim the victory?

MISSIONARY MEETINGS.—The Methodist Annual Missionary meetings for the coming week will be held as follows:—Exmouth Street Church to-morrow, Sabbath, afternoon at 2.30; Portland Church, to-morrow, at 8 p. m.; Centenary, Monday, at 7.30 p. m.; Germain street, Tuesday, at 7.30 p. m. A delegation from the General Conference of Canada will address the several meetings. It is to be hoped that the public generally will see it to be their duty to lend the Methodists a hand in their noble work, since missionary enterprises can scarcely be classed among purely Denominational schemes.

FROM A TELEGRAM in last evening's *Globe* we gather that public opinion has compelled Senator Simpson to defend himself from the charges of corruption brought by the West Durham *News*. He has at last entered a libel suit against the proprietor. Now the country will learn all that is to be known.

PHILIPS, *alias* Dowdigan, has received six months "on the Stone Crusher," for keeping a disorderly house. Several liquor dealers have been brought up and punished for violations of law. The Police are beginning to discover that they can really effect something, if they try.

MONTREAL.—The dinner to Mr. White on Wednesday night, which was attended by Sir John A. Macdonald, Dr. Tupper and other leading public men, was a great success. There were 250 subscribers at $6 each. The speaking was uncommonly good. It is probable Mr. Devlin will walk the course, for the vacant Montreal division, as Mr. M. P. Ryan, who was expected to take the field, is prevented by financial embarrassments from opposing him. Mr. Devlin's support is a loss to any Government.

CITY BUILDINGS.—The City Hall repairs have closed, and the building is greatly improved in appearance. Much additional room has been gained inside. Good progress has been made with the new Market House. The stone and iron columns on Charlotte street were erected yesterday.

AT LAST.—The WATCHMAN's efforts at railway reform are not wholly in vain. The first call for tenders for any station building on the Inter-Colonial Railway North appeared this week in the Government papers, over the signature of "C. J. Brydges," to wit, the dwelling for the Station Master at Campbellton. They will be received up to December 4.

FOUND.—A Calais paper states that the true heir to the title and estates of Breadalbane, in Scotland, has been found in St. George, N. B., in the person of Peter Campbell, "a quiet, unassuming man, about 30 years of age," who has always worked on a farm in the vicinity of the Red Granite Quarries. Peter Campbell has gone to Scotland to take possession of his princely revenue, $600,000 a year and to assume the title of Earl of Breadalbane. He had been long sought for.

AND YET ANOTHER!—The seat for Bellechase, vacated by Hon. Mr Fournier's appointment to a Judgeship, has been carried by the Opposition. Dr. Blanchet, a really talented French gentleman, beat the Government candidate by 249 votes. A second West Toronto!

UNITARIANISM.—The first Unitarian Society of St. John have engaged the Rev'd. S. B. Rawson, A. M., late Professor of Ancient Languages in Saint Lawrence University, N. Y., to become their pastor. They will hold their meetings for the Winter in their Hall, Martin's Corner. Mr. Rawson will preach there morning service at 11 and 6 o'clock. There will be a Sunday School at 2.30. The public are cordially invited to attend.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CONSOLIDATED RAILWAY LEGISLATION.

To the Editor of the Watchman:

At the last Session of the Dominion Parliament, legislation was obtained by the President, *Vice-President* and Directors of the Consolidated Railway (from St. John to Bangor,) which, it is now stated, is of such a character as to interfere with the rights of the English Bond-holders on the New Brunswick portion of the road, and to take away the rights which the Local Government should have, and did exercise, previous to said legislation, in said Company.

At the time the matter was before the House of Commons, the Hon. Mr. H. Laton, as Chairman of the Committee to whom it was referred, publicly, on the floor of the House, refused to report favorably on it. He said *the rights asked for were of such a character that he would have nothing to do with it.* In reply, the Minister of Justice (Hon. Mr. Fournier,) said, that as the Sub-Committee had reported favorably on it, he would assume the responsibility of putting it through the House.

When the bill went to the Senate, objection was made to its singular character, and, notwithstanding the eloquence of a well-known Senator in its favor, who not only lauded the character of the men interested in the passage of the bill, but also the measure as a great international necessity, it would have been defeated there but for some *powerful influence* brought to bear in its favor.

There is not much doubt now that said legislation was not in the interests of the English bond-holders; that our local rights were legislated away by the action of a *Sub-Committee* of the House of Commons. The *Ring* that benefit by it differ very much in character from what the worthy Senator represented them to be when urging the passage of the bill in the Senate. Rumor has it that the Sub-Committee referred to was composed in part of *New Brunswick members*. If so, the people of New Brunswick should know them. The extraordinary position of the Consolidated Company to-day, and the evident determination of the American element in the same to, without regard to the interests of others, require a determined effort on the part of the people to undo, if possible, what was obtained in fraud.

Will the Press assist to *unmask the schemers!*

Yours, &c., OBSERVER.

RAILWAY MATTERS

To the Editor of the Watchman:—

SIR,—The queries in your valuable journal have no doubt created considerable consternation in certain quarters, as, in all probability, they dreamed that the cry of reform had so completely blinded the people of the Maritime Provinces no one would take notice of these little branchings out and wanderings from the straightforward path; but according to late indications a general awakening has taken place, and the denunciations of our angry and much imposed on people will make statement for past apathy and no longer will they be gulled and deceived by the shallow cloak and cry of *reform.*

It is a well known fact that Alex. McNab, C. E. receives from the Dominion Government and the Local Government of Nova Scotia two distinct salaries, the two combined making a handsome total.

It is a well known fact that Mr. McNab, acting as Chief Engineer for the Province of Nova Scotia, certified to value of work done by the Western Counties Railway Company, whereby said Company, up to Feb. 1875, had drawn upwards of $213,000 from the Treasury, and it was shown conclusively that value of work done to that time did not reach $200,000, and this in the face of the fact that the subsidy act distinctly specified that for every $40,000 worth of work done by the Company the Government should pay $20,000. What a strange position for an independent (?) Government Engineer to be placed in!

It is also a well known fact that Mr. McNab, as contractor for the Canada Steel Campany's Branch Railway, has sub-let his work to a Mr. Puttrill, lately a contractor on the Western Counties Railway, and to whose work he (Mr. McNab) had the pleasure of certifying. And further, the Assistant Engineer of the Western Counties Railway has been employed on the said Branch Railway, changing location, grades, etc. This fact speaks for itself.

Having gone so far I will now also propound one or two queries, which I would like to have answered, viz.: 1st. Is it true that Mr. Brydges, who is so ready to grant the Canada Steel Company so many *special* favors, is largely interested financially in the said Company? 2nd. Is it to be presumed that Mr. McNab holds his position on the Inter-Colonial in comparative safety while Mr. Fleming and Mr. Schrieber are in the confidence of the Government? it being asserted by some that Mr. McNab, was in former years connected with the Pictou Railway of which Messrs. Fleming and Schrieber were principal contractors. 3rd. Is it true, or is it not, that Mr. McNab, who receives $2,600 a year from the Dominion Government for his Inter-Colonial Railway services, is not to be found one-third of his time attending to said Railway services?

As I do not wish to trespass further on your valuable space at present, and with the assurance that if there are any other points upon which I can throw any light in the future, or any other questions I can propound, you shall hear from me,

I am yours, etc.

OBSERVER, No. 2.

New Brunswick, Nov. 1875.

MATTERS IN ENGLAND.—THE WORKING MEN'S CONDITION.

BRADFORD, Oct. 22.

To the Editor of the Watchman:

Two very heavy failures have occurred within the last few days which affect Bradford to the extent of near £100,000. Some houses are "in" to the extent of £12,000 to £15,000 each, and we hear of one reported at £20,000. Turkey is repudiating her debt, and this seems to be a general topic of discussion. Money has been very cheap for some time. We could discount bills at 2½ per cent., and less, but the Bank rate went up and is now 4 p. c., and we hope it will go still higher, as we have always better trade when money is well employed and at a fair rate. There has been no use for money lately, trade being almost at a stand-still. With reference to the Working Classes, so called, I think they will find their level soon, altho' at present they are fairly employed here. Colliers, who twelve or eighteen months ago, were earning something like from *five to six pounds* WEEKLY, are now coming down to the old rates, and coals which were 30s. per ton, or over, are now not more than half that price, or even less. The colliers used to rich first class and drink champagne and kick up "shindies." The fact is, the laborer was really the master and would just do as he liked; but a turn has come and they richly deserve it. Drunkenness has been the order of the day with "the intelligent working man" that we have pampered so much of late years. Had they the power they would be the greatest tyrants that ever existed.

I suppose the Education Bill in England will tend to good. It was greatly needed.

The "publicans" seem to carry all power with us at the present day. Beer seems to be all powerful and will continue to be so until we have another lead in steady reform. Our present Government is simply at a stand-still; everything has been done that is needed, they say, and they have folded their arms in rest. We shall have a change though. They are beginning to move in Bradford. Last night I attended a Disestablishment meeting in one of our large public buildings, which was well attended though a very wet night. X.

DENTAL NOTICE.—JAS. A. MCALLISTER, D. D. S., (Graduate of Penn. College of Dental Surgery,) desirous of establishing a practice as speedily as possible in St John,—will during the month of November offer *special inducements* to those requiring work and calling on him during that period. Office, 85 Germain street, opposite Academy of Music. nov 13

W. TREMAINE GARD,
GOLDSMITH AND JEWELLER,
Sears' Building,
77 GERMAIN STREET, CORNER PRINCESS.

SOLID GOLD AND SILVER JEWELRY made, and Precious Stones set to order.

Fine Gold Engagement and Wedding Rings,
on short notice.

ELECTRO GILDING, ETRUSCAN COLOURING, PLATINIZING, &c.

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
Satisfaction guaranteed.

A nice selection of FINE GOLD AND JET JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, PEARLS, and other PRECIOUS STONES in Stock, which are warranted just as represented.
June 21 W. T. G.

Births.

At Dilligent River, Parrsboro, on the 17th inst., the wife of Captain Thomas Salter, of a son.

At the Waverly Hotel, Newcastle, on Tuesday the 23rd inst., the wife of Mr. Alex. Stewart, of a son.

At Amherst, on the 21st inst., the wife of Mr. Arthur Davidson of a son.

Marriages.

In the town of Portland, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. D. McClellan, Oliver Hamilton, of Hudhohn, Kings County, to Barbara M. Thompson, of Johnston, Q. C.

On the 23rd inst., by the Rev. Mr. Williams, Mr. Charles J. Willis to Louisa G. Beard, both of St. John.

In this city, on the 24th inst., by the Rev. D. M. Macilre, D. D., Mr. John Cochran to Miss Mary E. Johnston, both of the city of St. John.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. John K. Beanisto, John Carson, of Hampton, to Sarah E., only daughter of Mr. Matthew Russell, of Upham.

At the residence of the bride, Suspension Bridge Road, Portland, by the Rev. Foster Almon, Edmund Roberts, of Liverpool, England, to Jessie, second daughter of the late Arthur McDonald.

On the 24th inst., by the Rev. W. F. Chapman, R. Harrison, M. D., to Mary T., daughter of Mr. Henry Conway.

On the 9th inst., at Birdsville, by the Rev. R. W. Weddall, Robert Bird, jr., to Margaret Rouns, both of the above mentioned place.

At Prince William, by the Rev. T. W. Saunders, on the 3rd inst., at the residence of the bride's father, William H. Lowe, to Hannah Kelly of Prince William.

On the 11th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. James Quinn, Mr. Thomas A. Thompson, of Lindsay, Charlotte Co., to Miss Mary A. Fulton, of the same place.

At St. George, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Vickery, Mr. E. O'Brien, to Miss Hattie Seelye, both of St. George.

On the 15th inst., by Canon Townshend, Mr. Evan Lewis to Miss Emma Wheaton, both of Spring Hill.

On the 15th inst., by the same, Mr. Alexander Swinehammer, of Spring Hill, to Miss Theresa Gilles, of P. E. Island.

Deaths.

In this city, on Saturday, the 20th inst., Joanna, wife of Mr. William McKay, in the 60th year of her age.

Suddenly, in this city, on Saturday night, 20th inst., Harold Buckman, youngest son of John and Mary E. March, aged 4 months and 9 days.

In this city, on Sunday, 21st inst., of consumption, William, only son of Alexander and Catherine Watson, in in the 17th year of his age.

At St. Martins, on the 19th inst., David A. Moore, son of the late John Moore, aged 24 years.

In this city, on Tuesday evening, 23rd inst., after a long and severe illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, Andrew McLellan, a native of the County Derry, aged 78 years.

Suddenly, in this city, on Tuesday afternoon, 23rd instant, Hannah Appleby, wife of J. A. Pennington, in the 62nd year of her age.

In Portland, on Tuesday morning, 23rd inst., Thomas Miles, Senr., aged 75 years.

At Indiantown, on Tuesday, 23rd inst., after a lingering and painful illness, David W. Adams, formerly of St. Mary's, York County, in the 51st year of his age.

On the 23rd inst., at Bay Side, Charlotte Co., Mrs. Elizabeth Mowat, wife of Capt. John Mowat, aged 65 years, leaving a sorrowing husband and family, with relatives and friends to lament their loss.

At St. Stephen, on the 24th inst., after a short illness, Minnie, aged 4 years and seven months, youngest daughter of John M. and Nancy Norwood.

At Calais, Nov. 8th, Mary, wife of of Mr. William Mitchell, Old Ridge, St. Stephen, aged 88 years and 1 months

At Washademoak Lake, Queen's County, on Monday, 22nd inst., Mr. William Akerley, Sr., in the 83rd year of his age.

At Amherst, on 18th inst., Mary Isabell, youngest daughter of Robert McCully, Esq., aged 6 years.

New Advertisements.

SKATES. SKATES.

C. G. BERRYMAN,

HAS THE LARGEST STOCK AND BEST ASSORTMENT in the City, comprising—
ACME CLUB;
WHELPLEY'S NEW PATENT;
WHELPLEY'S WOOD-TOP ROCKER;
WHELPLEY'S LONG REACH;
Marsden Bros' Wood-top Rocker and Square Heel, broad and narrow strap;
AMERICAN SKATES in variety;
GERMAN LONG SKATES;
Skates of various other makes, styles and prices.
Side Clamps, Screws and Wrenches for Acme Skates; Skate Screws and Buckles; Pocket Gimblets, Round and Narrow Straps; Cheap Narrow Straps, for boys.
☞SKATES GROUND promptly, in a superior manner, by an experienced hand.
Do not forget the new address—
JACK'S BRICK BUILDING,
12 Charlotte Street,
nov 27 (Nearly opp. Y. M. A. Building.)

TEMPERANCE LITERATURE!!

TEMPERANCE TRACTS!
TEMPERANCE TALES!
TEMPERANCE LECTURES;
TEMPERANCE STATISTICS!
TEMPERANCE RECITATIONS! etc., etc., etc., etc.
Messrs. J. & A. McMillan have received a full assortment of the above useful publications of the Scottish Temperance League. Among which may be found £250 Prize Tales.
Hand books of Medical and other information, from a total abstinence stand point, for platform or general use.
May be had at
nov 27 78 PRINCE WM. STREET.

New Advertisements.

BUFFALO
SKINS.

WE HAVE RECEIVED DIRECT FROM
MANITOBA,
Our Fall Stock
BUFFALO SKINS,
Which are ready for Inspection.
The quanity being limited this Season, an early choice is the
BUYER'S ADVANTAGE.
1000 Domestic Made
HORSE BLANKETS
ON HAND.
THOMAS R. JONES & CO.
nov 27

Kerosene Oil.
Received from Portland:
25 Brls. BAY STATE KEROSENE,
25 Brls. PORTLAND KEROSENE.
FOR SALE BY
nov 27 **J. R. CAMERON & CO.** 31 Prince Wm Street.

RAISINS. RAISINS.
100 BOXES NEW LAYER RAISINS just received. For sale by
nov 27 JARDINE & CO.

FLAX SEED.
8 BARRELS FLAX SEED. For sale by
nov 27 JARDINE & CO.

LARD! LARD!
57 TUBS VERY CHOICE LARD—Connoly
nov 27 For sale by JARDINE & CO.

EXTRA BARGAINS
AT THE
COMMERCIAL PALACE.
NEW ARRIVALS OF SEASONABLE GOODS.

QUEENSLAND WOOL SHAWLS,
large size—extra good value at $1.35, $1.50, $1.80, $2.00, $2.25
Cheapest Furs in the City,
extra finished, well seasoned furs, from 80 cts. each—all the better grades at equally LOW PRICES.
Grebe Collars and Muffs at very low prices.
New Promenade Scarfs
in all colors and qualities.
NEW HOSIERY! NEW GLOVES!
all sizes, colors and qualities.
FLANNELS,
SCARLET TWILLED AND PLAIN.
WHITE DO. DO. DO.
GREY DO. DO. DO.
COTTON FLANNELS,
extra width from 9 cts.
THE CELEBRATED YARD WIDE
SARANAC COTTON,
at 10½ cts., cannot be beat at 12½ cts.—together with all goods at
SPECIAL VALUE.
MILLINERY A SPECIALTY.
ONE CASE LADIES' AND MISSES'
FELT HATS,
(NEW STYLES,) in Black, Navy Blue, Brown, Drab.
Inspection Respectfully Invited.
JAMES MANSON.
nov 27

BRUSHES! BRUSHES!
SASH TOOLS,
ARTISTS' QUILL TOOLS;
Round and Flat French Brushes;
Mottlers, Card Tips;
Jewellers' Brushes;
Nail Brushes;
Ladies' Chest Protectors,
Puff Boxes;
Badger Hair Shaving Brushes;
Also a fine assortment of Hair Brushes.
For sale by
nov 27 **J. CHALONER,** Corner King and Germain Streets.

SHORTHAND!
PROFESSIONAL INSTRUCTION
IN
"Scovil's Shorthand Reporting
AT THE PROVINCIAL PHONOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE OF NEW BRUNSWICK. Day and Evening Sessions. OFFICE—Corner of Canterbury and Princess streets, up stairs.
DR. A. B. WALKER, Ph. D., etc., etc., Principal.
N. B.—Phrenological and Physiological examinations at the above office. nov 27

New Advertisements.

REMOVAL!
WILSON, GILMOUR & CO.
Have Removed their Stock of
MARBELIZED MANTELS,
Anti-Clinker and Cook Stoves,
REGISTER GRATES
AND
MEDALLION RANGES,
TO
Merritt's Brick Building,
Five Doors South of New Post Office,
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,
nov 27 **WILSON, GILMOUR & CO.**

TOWN OF PORTLAND.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Appraisers appointed to make a survey and plan for a Sewer in Sheriff street, in Ward No. 2, in the said Town, have made their apportionment of the cost of such Sewer, and filed the same with me, where it can be inspected.

Dated the 16th day of November, A. D., 1875.

JNO. F. GODARD,
nov 27 11 Town Clerk.

TOWN OF PORTLAND.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Appraisers appointed to make a survey and plan for a Sewer in Main street, Indiantown, Ward No. 1, in the said Town, have made their apportionment of the cost of such Sewer, and filed the same with me, where it can be inspected.

Dated the 16th day of November, A. D., 1875.

JNO. F. GODARD,
nov 27 11 Town Clerk.

BALL FRINGES.
W. W. JORDAN
HAS JUST RECEIVED A SMALL LOT OF
BALL FRINGES,
NAVY, BLACK, BROWN AND GREY.
A Choice Lot of
BLACK YAK LACES,
PLAIN and BEADED.
HAMBURG EMBROIDERY
ALL WIDTHS AND PRICES. nov 27

NITRITE AMYL.
CARBONATE LITHIA PILLS;
FRESH ERGOT, Powdered;
ERGOT, Whole;
Linseed Meal, crushed and ground;
Powdered Gentian, Tumeric, White Hellebore,
Calcined Magnesia, Muriate of Ammonia, Oil Cedar,
Tannic Acid, Cassia Buds, Gum Acacia,
Annatto, Indigo, Oil Origanum,
Tintoll, Turned Wood Boxes.
For sale by
J. CHALONER,
nov 27 corner King and Germain streets.

NEW BOOKS!
The Eight Cousins, by the author of "Little Women,"
In His Name, by Rev. E. E. Hale.

Cheap Editions of Popular Books,

20,000 Leagues Under the Sea, by Jules Verne,		10 cents.
Katerikka, Mayor White-Melville's last work,		10 cents.
Mistress Judith, by Fraser Tytler,		10 cents.
Law and the Lady, by Wilkie Collins,		10 cents.
Stepping Heavenward, (Daisy Series,)		30 cents.
Aunt Jane's Hero,	do	30 cents.
Little Women,	do	30 cents.
Jessamine,	do	30 cents.

☞All the latest English and American Magazines for sale by
nov 6 1m **H. R. SMITH,** COR. KING AND CANTERBURY STREETS.

New Brunswick Advisory Board
CANADIAN COMMISSION.
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION
OF 1876.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the expenses of transportation of articles transmitted to the CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION at Philadelphia will be borne by the Canadian Commission, and they will be responsible for any loss or damage sustained by exhibitors. They will also furnish all
Show Cases, Counters, Shelving, &c.,
and will provide the necessary conveniences for the transmission of power from shafts in the Machinery Hall.
(Paragraphs and Application forms relating to the above do not apply to Canada.)
Entries for exhibition will be free of duty unless sold for use in the United States. Articles sold to be shipped to other countries will be free of duty.
Entries close December 15th, and the Board particularly request intending Exhibitors to send in their applications immediately. Articles must be ready for shipment not later than March 1st. Blank forms of entry, classification, lists, and other information relating to the Exhibition can be had on application to
ERA COMMWALL, Jr., Secretary,
nov 29—3i 23½ Prince Wm. Street, St. John, N. B.

Spencer's Vesuvian Liniment.

SAMUEL SHORT, ESQ., Greenwich, K. C., writes, under date Oct. 12, 1876, "I have been afflicted with *Rheumatism* for many years and have used various remedies without relief. It gives me pleasure to say that your SPENCER'S VESUVIAN LINIMENT has

[FOR THE WATCHMAN.]

SEADRIFT.

I.

Not a cloud to flock the blue of the sky,
Not a ripple upon the ocean,
As a tiny barque shot away from the shore
With a lithe and buoyant motion.

The sun shone fair when she left the port,
And the sea from its anger rested;
But a cloud came over the face of the sun;
And the foam on the billows crested.

Yet the little barque, with her sails unfurled,
The gathering darkness feared not;
And the voice of the wind, as it told of rocks,
If heard, was as if it were heard not.

For she said, "I've heard of the dangerous rocks
Before I left my mooring;
And I've also heard of the light-house there
Whose beams are sure and enduring."

So she held her course with a steady eye,
And watched for the promised beacon;
And the winds blew strong and the night grew black,
But no'er did her courage weaken.

And at last, when the winds in a fury rose,
And the waves dashed high in anger,
Behold! a light o'er the waters fell,—
Thank God! she is out of danger.

II.

Another boat went forth that morn
O'er the same calm ocean gliding;
And she caught the breeze in her snowy sails,
And thought the sunlight abiding.

But when "the storm shut out the day,"
And the moaning winds arose,
She shook and tottered in fright and fear
Lest she sea should o'er her close.

Then she thought of the stories sailors tell
Of the light o'er the perilous rock;
But she saw no light, and she cried, "Tis false!
These tales my anguish mock.

There is no light, no haven, no hope,
I hear but the screaming gull;
And I can not how soon on the cruel rocks
I drift, a stranded hull."

A booming crash! a loud sharp cry!
And the fierce waves rise and fall,
Bearing the corse of a vessel fair,
Draped in a shining pall.

Flang from the lamp up yonder stair,
In the light-house just above,
Whose patient eye looked down in vain
On the mortal blind to love.

Nov. 13th, 1875. CECIL.

TESTING EPISCOPACY.

Here is a good one on the Episcopalians, which, so far as the writer is aware, has never yet appeared in print, and therefore he contributes it for the benefit of Harper's Drawer.

Away out West in ——— State, in the Valley of the Mississippi, at a time not very remote, when men were more intent on "raking in the filthy" than in securing an interest in the bank of glory everlasting, a zealous missionary of the persuasion aforesaid found himself in a community whose religious views were no less manifold and contradictory than was to be expected from persons representing every phase of denominational life. Finding out the three or four communicants belonging to his Church, the missionary gave notice of an "Episcopal service" for that evening in the schoolhouse, and cordially invited every body to attend. Of course to the large majority of the inhabitants this was something entirely novel—indeed, the passage of a circus through the village, or the actual halt of a minstrel *troupe*, could not have created a profounder sensation—and so at an early hour they commenced gathering in knots of two or three, discussing "as to what kind of a durn'd thing it was a-goin' to be."

Prominent among the female portion of the throng was an aged sister, who enlightened the others by stating it was a reg'lar sarmint they were a-goin' to have, and no confounded nigger tumblin'. But the "sarmint" was to be after the "Piscopal" fashion, of which she had heard tell when a girl, but had never seen; and as it was something bad, she believed, she was there to interrupt him if he didn't preach orthodox.

Seating herself on the front bench, she eyed the preacher closely, and just before he commenced the service, and while arranging his robes, she beckoned him to her, and informed him that she was there to interrupt him if he didn't preach orthodox.

"Well madam," he replied, "you won't interrupt me if I do preach orthodox?"

"Oh, no! that I won't," she earnestly exclaimed, "but if you don't though, I'll interrupt and expose you for sure!"

Now to make the exercises go off with some degree of Episcopal decorum the congregation was liberally supplied with prayer-books, and the few communicants were instructed to circulate among the people, "find the places" for the uninitiated, and lead in the responses.

Then rose the minister, and with the prodigal's resolve, "I will arise and go to my father," etc., commenced the service, and won the old lady's heart, for it was her favorite passage, read and prayed over often because of a wayward boy. Next in order was the "exhortation," in which she heard nothing objectionable; and then came the confession of sins. Right behind her one of the communicants aforesaid united his voice with the minister's, and had gotten as far as "We have erred and strayed from Thy ways like lost sheep," etc., when the old lady turned, and in an audible whisper said, "Hush! hush! that's all right; let the man have a chance to speak!" Lowering his voice, he kept comparatively quiet until the creed was reached, and here he thought, "In the creed I must set an example, and confess Christ before men in the magnificent yet simple 'I believe' of all the Christian centuries."

By this time the self-appointed conservator of orthodoxy was in no mood to be trifled with, and so, while her hand firmly grasped her umbrella, she said, in tones sternly emphatic, "Look a-hyar, you durn'd cuss! didn't I tell you that was all right? an' hyar you have been a-chatterin' ever the blessed mimit since. Now you ought to be ashamed of yourself, and I don't want you to jaw any more to-night. That's orthodox enough for any body!"

The minister took in the situation, and being a practical man, "pitched in," and gave them a red-hot extempore discourse, which the old lady, before she was aware, had indorsed with a whole series of honest amens.

At the conclusion she felt bound to apologize for her conduct before and during the service, and so, seizing both his hands, she thanked him for his Gospel sermon in language as unique as her manner was hearty: "You see, minister, we warn't sure of you; we only had hearn tell of you 'Piscopals afore, an' we were kind of skeered like; but it's all right now, an' I want to tell you that I had nothing to do with those roudies back there who interrupted the service. Now we've had Locus preachers here, an we've had Circus preachers here, but we've never had any of you 'Piscopus preachers afore; an' you do preach orthodox, an' you can come back here any time you want to, an' preach all night if you choose—if you do wear your shirt outside your breeches."

THE DIFFICULTY OF GETTING A GOOD LIKENESS

[From the Atlanta Constitution.]

Her "young man" went West some months ago, and is diligently engaged in growing up with the country. To exhibit his progress in his last letter he sent on his picture. She supposed she was in duty bound to return him one of herself, so she persuaded her dad to bring her in yesterday and "have the likeness struck off." They went into Atlanta's best gallery, on Whitehall street, and the old man, who had taken several drinks of enthusiasm in the cause, remarked to the artist:

"Look 'ere, Mr. Picturesquer, I've brought our Julie up hyar to hav' her fack similar tuk for her bo' what's out in Texas. The old 'oman's primped her up fitten to give a young colt the blind staggers. She's my brag gal, you bet yer 'scopes on it! an' we want ter hav' a big tin pictur' of her made that'll cost nine cents postage to kerry it, or we don't want none at all!"

"All right, my dear sir; have seats," replied the polite photographer.

While the artist prepared for the work Julie redisposed her crimps and worked her face up into a gorgeous smile.

"All ready! Let us seat you here, miss," said the artist.

"All aboard: Julie, plump right down in that parlor cheer in front o' the little hat rack, and mind yer don't blink onect!" ordered the old man.

"There! That's right! No, face a little to the right—look right here! Still now!"

The cloth was removed, and just then Julie thought "how allfired sweet she'd look in a picture," and, despite herself, the corners of her mouth tried to climb up her cheek bones. The artist turned and closed his camera, entered his closet, but soon returned without any picture.

"What's the pictur—gimme a squint! Lor', Julie, I wish yer granny war alive ter see one of yer picturgrafs!"

"The picture is spoiled, I regret to say. The young lady smiled just at the wrong moment," explained the artist.

"Thar now, Jule; d'ye hear that? Jist flop yer-se'f down thar agin, will yer? Try her agin, mister—take another view. I'm bound to hev that pictur or bust camthin'!"

"I couldn't help it, pap; it felt so funny, it did," Julie simpered.

"Felt funny, eh? Well, yer won't feel so funny, I reckin, ef I take that spiled pictur and post it to yer feller, with yer mouth runnin' round yer face like a ripped seam in a sack o' corn—hey?"

Julie plumped down in the chair at the artist's request, but looked mad.

"Brighten up thar, gal, or I'll jerk yer down right hyar, and untie that tie-back in less'n no time; an' then I'll send thet pictur to Rube, by gum, an' let 'im see how he likes yer looks, with yer hungry mouth reachin' 'round to chaw yer right ear off! Whoa! steady now!"

At this shot the picture was struck, but it made Julie look as solemn as a girl trying to think up a composition "on death."

THE MAN WHO WAS NOT ELECTED.

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

The candidate who didn't get enough votes to elect him the other day is out on the street now, wearing the look of an injured man. As he turns a corner he meets Jones, and Jones says:

"Ah! Well, I'm sorry for you; I'd have bet money that you would go in by 500 majority."

"My majority would have been twice that if some dastard hadn't started the rumor that I was opposed to education," replies Unsuccessful.

"They lied about you, eh?"

"Lied? Why, they told the most outrageous falsehoods the human mind could conceive! I've got a clue, and you look out for three or four civil suits for damages!"

Turning the next corner he meets Davis, and Davis yells out:

"Hello! I see you aren't dead yet! Well I'm sorry for you; I wanted to see you go in."

"And I should have been elected straight as a string if my name on the ticket hadn't been spelled wrong. That and that alone floored me."

One block more and Smith rushes at him and shouts:

"Hang it! but I thought you would wax that fellow by three thousand votes!"

"I'd have done it like a shot," replies Unsuccessful, "but the inspectors received hundreds of illegal votes, and I was laid out. This thing isn't through with, however; I propose to carry it to the Supreme Court."

As he reaches the City Hall the fourth man holds out his hand and says:

"Well, you couldn't both be elected, but you did just run like a quarter-horse."

"I can tell you something," whispers Unsuccessful.

"Eh? What?"

"I believe the ballot-boxes were stuffed against me!"

"No!"

"'Struc as you live! I think I can put my hand on a man who will swear to it, and I tell you I'll make it red-hot for those inspectors!"

And the unsuccessful candidate is certain in his own mind that he is a great martyr.

"ENTERTAINING" A FRIEND.

[From the Danbury News.]

A wife, when she has received suitable notice, can get up an excellent dinner for her husband's friend. She does her level best, working without stint unless a repast which pleases her in every particular is spread. Then the following conversation takes place with the guest:

"I hope you'll be able to make out a meal."

"I shall do nicely, I know," he says.

"I'm really ashamed of the table," she rattles on. "Why, you needn't be," he protests.

"But it's all his fault," she explains, nodding towards her husband. "He never gives me any warning scarcely, and it's such warm weather now that there is nothing you can keep on hand for an emergency."

"Why, you've done nobly, I think; couldn't have done better," asserts the guest, beginning to lose his interest in the topic.

"O, I hope you don't think *this* anything of a dinner," she says, looking with anxious pride over the spread. "You must come up again, and let me know beforehand, and I'll promise you something decent to eat."

"I'm sure this can't be beaten," protests the guest, with a sense of becoming depressed.

"Oh! bless me; this is nothing but a pick-up dinner, just the same as we have it alone. Do try another biscuit; I don't suppose they are fit to eat, though," she says, with increased anxiety, as she observes their delicate color and flaky texture.

"They are beautiful," he hastily explains, feeling very uncomfortable the while.

"You must take the will for the deed," she resumes. "I didn't see we were out of bread till the last moment, and then I hastily made up these. I didn't think they'd be half decent, as there was no time to work them."

And so she rattles on with her disastrous comments, the dear old fraud, while he continues to protest, and continues to feel more and more like getting up and flying away.

CHALLENGING A WYOMING WOMAN'S VOTE.—A woman at Medicine Bow, says the Wyoming *Herald*, just as she was depositing her vote last election day, was surprised to hear a rough sing out:

"I challenge that woman's vote."

"On what grounds, sir?"

"She hasn't been long enough in the Territory."

Did the woman sit down and cry over it? It is not to be recorded. Her dainty little hand glided back into the folds of her pull-back, and the next thing that audacious fellow knew he was gazing into the muzzle of a Derringer, while the fair voter said:

"How long have I been in the Territory, sir?"

"Look out, madam—don't. That cussed thing might go off—take it away; I beg your pardon; I—don't touch that trigger—I—I—I'm mistaken in the woman. Please point that the other way. I'll thrash the lyin' sheep thief that says you haven't livel right here in this town for ten years. I sw'ar I will."

He rushed around the corner, and she smilingly passed in her ticket.

CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES.—The other day, while a Vicksburger was riding toward Jackson in his buggy, he saw a long-haired young man sitting on a roadside fence. There was such an air of utter desolation about the countryman that the Vicksburger drew rein and inquired:

"For God's sake! what ails you, young man?"

"Nothing, for God's sake!" was the meek reply.

"But is any one dead?"

"Hain't heard of anybody but old Matthews, and he went off two months ago."

"Are you sick?"

"I feel kinder bad."

"Well, you look bad. In fact, you are the worst looking young man I've seen since the close of the war."

"I was all right till a month ago," said the young man looking still more solemn.

"What happened then?"

"Woman went back on me!"

"Did eh? Were you engaged?"

"I'd hung around there for a year or so, and we'd hugged and loved and hooked fingers. If that isn't being engaged, then I don't know."

"And she backed out?"

"Yes."

"Well, I've been through the mill myself. I had a woman go back on me in that way three months ago, and didn't lose a bit of sleep over it."

"You didn't?"

"No, sir."

"But then," sighed the young man, as he hitched along on the rail, "the woman you loved didn't own sixteen mules, and have a clean hundred bales of cotton to sell!"

PRINCE JOHN.—Many are the anecdotes that have been published of the late John Van Buren, but the following will be new to the readers of the Drawer:—During his father's Presidential term, "Prince John," then a very young man, indulged in many playful performances that were not altogether a delight to the parental. On one of his visits to Washington the Prince stopped at Willard's, where his father came, and, after a kindly greeting, said, "John, I had hoped you would some time prove to be a worthy representative of our family, but I fear you never will; in fact, I am convinced that you will bring disgrace rather than reflect credit upon it."

"Father," said John, "you may think, because you happen to be President of the United States, that you are something more than an ordinary man, but permit me to say that you will never be known in history except as the father of John Van Buren." *Harper's for December.*

GOT TO HAVE 'EM.—Yesterday noon a Detroit citizen of mature years and kindly heart caught a boy in the act of stealing some peanuts off a street stand, and he reproachfully said:

"Boy, do you know what becomes of thieves?"

"Sometimes the police catches 'em, and sometimes they gits away!" replied the lad.

"Well, don't you know that a boy who steals peanuts will never go to Heaven?"

"I guess they won't," replied the boy after a little reflection, "but when I gits hungry after peanuts they has got to come unless they are spiked down.—*Free Press.*

DIDN'T ALARM HIM.—During the prevalence of the earthquake in Columbia, South Carolina, last Monday night, it is reported an excited individual rushed to the Secretary of the Treasury's house, and roused him by shouting "Earthquake! earthquake! and the Treasury vault is burst wide open." The Treasurer only turned over in his sleep, however, with the remark, "All right; there's nothing there."

A GREAT INJUSTICE.—A milk-peddler named Drew was yesterday at the City Hall police station to secure aid in tracing the whereabouts of a family who had changed locations between two days, owing him three dollars.

"Well, I suppose there was twelve shillings' worth of water in that three dollar milk account," remarked the Chief.

"That's where it galls me—that's where it hurts!" replied the dealer. "They were new customers, and I hadn't commenced to water the milk yet!"

A TEMPERANCE PARROT.—A groceryman in South Baltimore, who has recently experienced much trouble on account of his wife's love of the "ardent," bought a parrot and trained it at a neighbor's house to scream: "Louisa, do take water!" The bird is now placed in the store, and every time that Louisa goes behind the counter the "green monster" yells out: "Louisa, do take water." The persecuted woman vows that she will take the "insect" out some night while her husband is at the lodge and sell it cheap, or give it away to some one who is suffering for a parrot.—*Baltimore News.*

CORRECTING IT.—The other day when a Detroit grocer spelled sugar "s-h-u-g-e-r" a friend pointed out the word and remarked:

"That word isn't spelled quite right."

"Ha! I see," laughed the grocer, "one would think I had no education."

And he crossed it out and wrote s-h-u-g-o-r.

—A Canadian paper says a witness was asked by a country court Judge recently: "Did you go to the party yourself?" Witness: "Yes, sir." Judge: "And what did he say to you?" Witness: "He told me to go to the devil, sir." "And so," says the Judge, quietly taking a pinch of snuff, with a roguish smile, "you came to the County court?"

—Our Chinese friend perpetrated the following on Mary's lamb:—

Was gal namee Moll had lam,
Fleas all samee white sno,
Evly place Moll gal walkee,
Ba, ba, hoppee long too.

—A Boston paper says: "We know of seven first-class hotel clerks in this city to-day who are out of business." How sad! The distressing fact, however, accounts for the perceptible falling off in the sale of diamonds and hair oil of late in Boston.

New Advertisements.

Second Week of Sale!
AT THE
COMMERCIAL PALACE!
Bargains! Bargains!
Cheapest Goods in the City.
QUEENSLAND WOOL SHAWLS, large size, $1.36.
WINCEYS or DRESS TWEEDS, 10c., 11c., 12c.
A large lot of New Style WORSTED PLAIDS, 18c., wide widths.
DRESS GOODS, new Styles, from 18c.
GREY COTTONS,
Good quality, wide widths, 7½c., 8½c., 9½c., 10½c.
Flannels! Blankets!
Extra value, all this Season's importations, marked at a small advance on cost.
LADIES' JACKETS made to order in the newest style, a t lowest prices.
COTTON FLANNELS, a splendid article, from 10c. per yard.
INSPECTION INVITED.
JAMES MANSON.
nov 20

JUST RECEIVED.
BEST REFINED GLYCERINE, perfectly free from all fatty odor;
ROYAL FOOD FOR INFANTS;
LEMON JUICE and GLYCERINE CREAM;
Kenneth Campbell & Co.'s INDELIBLE INK;
Parson's Indelible Ink, warranted to stand if used as directed; wholesale and retail;
Genuine FLORIDA WATER, imported—retail only.
J. CHALONER,
nov 20 Corner King and Germain Streets.

CODFISH.
Landing ex Schr. "Boadicea:"
325 QTLS.
CHOICE TABLE CODFISH.
For Sale by
JARDINE & CO.
nov 13

Mrs. Waterbury's Pills.
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION. For sale in large or small quantities, at
nov 13 CHALONER'S DRUG STORE.

NEW GOODS!
Received per SS. Caspian:
IRISH POPLINS—Seal Brown, Navy, Prune, Black, White, Silver, Pink, Maize;
Black and White Striped and Checked SILKS at 75 cts. per yard;
Silver and White and Silver and Black STRIPED and CHECKED SILKS at 62 cts. per yard;
NAVY, ROYAL and SEAL BROWN SILKS;
MANTLE VELVETS—Black and Colored;
BONNET and TRIMMING VELVETS;
BLACK and COLORED VELVETEENS
TRIMMING SATIN and FAILLES.
Second Importation of Dress Materials.
NATALASSES, BASKET CLOTHS;
ROYAL SATEEN SERGES;
WOOL DIAGONALS, NEW CHECKS.
W. W. JORDAN.
nov 13 No. 2 Market Square.

At McMILLAN'S.
HOME PASTORALS,
AND OTHER POEMS
By BAYARD TAYLOR. One vol., 16 mo. $2.00
NO Collection of Mr. Taylor's Poems has been published since 1862. This volume contains Home Pastorals, Ballads, Lyrics, and Odes (including the already famous Gotha Ode) of so varied and striking excellence as largely to deepen the popular appreciation of Mr. Taylor as a poet.
nov 13 78 Prince Wm. Street.

KID GLOVES!
STILL THEY COME!
One case just opened of our CELEBRATED GLOVES in
1, 2, 3 AND 4 FASTENINGS,
NEW, FRESH AND BEAUTIFUL
MAKENZIE BROS.,
nov 13 47 KING STREET.

BULBS.
Still on Hand:—
CROCUS, POLYANTHUS, NARCISSUS, SNOW DROP, JONQUIL and TULIP.
They would all flower in the house, planted in earth and kept in a cool situation. They will be sold cheap to clear them off.
J. CHALONER,
nov 13 Corner King and Germain streets.

BRIDGE CONTRACT.
TENDERS will be received at the Department of Public Works, Fredericton, until WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of December next, at noon, for the erection of a New Bridge over the Memramcook River, near Dorchester, Westmorland County, according to plan and specification to be seen at said Department and at the store of William Hickman, Esq., Dorchester. Each tender to be marked "Memramcook Bridge," and to give the names of two responsible persons willing to become sureties for the faithful performance of the contract.
The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
W. M. KELLY,
Chief Commissioner.
Department Public Works, Fredericton, October 25th 1875. oct 30—6i

New Advertisements.

THE "HECLA"
is the MOST DURABLE AND CHEAPEST Self-Feeding, Base Burning, Anti-Clinker Stove in use.
THE "IRIS"
is the BEST AND CHEAPEST Direct Draft, Self-Feeding, Anti-Clinker Stove in the market.
THE
"STANDARD" RANGE,
Made by The Magee Furnace Co., Boston.
took the HIGHEST PRIZE at the Massachusetts Mechanics' Fair
THE
"RANSOM" and "ALBION" RANGES
are the only Ranges made to burn
HARD OR SOFT COAL.

We have also a large stock of
RANGES, COOKING,
AND
HEATING STOVES,
which we offer at 10 to 20 per cent discount on last summer's prices.
☞ Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
BOWES & EVANS,
oct 1 2m 4 Canterbury Street.

NEW GOODS
FOR THE SEASON!
JUST RECEIVED, and now open for inspection, per Steamers "Student" and "Hibernia:"
4 CASES AND 1 BALE,
EMBRACING
Trouserings, Diagonals, Petersham Elecians,
All of the finest quality and latest style and fashion, from first-class London and Paris Houses.
A full Stock of the best and finest TRIMMINGS.
oct 16 A. & T. GILMOUR.

LADIES' SEAL AND MINK CAPS,
MEN'S WINTER CAPS,
Choice Knitted Wool Goods.
W. W. JORDAN
INVITES an inspection of this Department, which is now complete:—
PELHAMS, white and new colors, a novelty for evening wear;
PROMENADE SCARFS, white and new colors;
CLOUDS in great variety;
JACKETS with and without Sleeves;
BREAKFAST SHAWLS and CAPES;
SONTAGS, Porcupine Squares;
CHILDREN'S POLKA JACKETS;
Pelisses, Bodices, Petticoats, Ties, etc., etc.
nov 13

TALMAGE'S LATEST BOOK.
EVERY DAY RELIGION
Being the Fourth Volume of Sermons by the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage,
CONTAINING:—"Every-Day Religion;" "A Sum in Good Yet Arithmetic;" "The Wreck of the Schiller;" "The Christian at the Ballot Box;" "Bartering for Eternity;" "Honey from a Strange Hive;" "What Kills Ministers;" "The Superhuman Jesus;" Wrecked for Two Worlds, and other late Discourses, in one volume, 12mo. cloth, $1.50.
Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price.
J. & A. McMILLAN,
nov 13 By Post on receipt of price. 78 Prince Wm. Street.

NEW GOODS!
BARRELS EPSOM SALTS;
BARRELS ALUM;
BARRELS SULPHUR;
BARRELS NEATS FOOT OIL;
BARRELS SEWING MACHINE OIL;
BARRELS OLIVE OIL;
CASES LICORICE;
CASES CONCENTRATED LYE;
CASES BLACK PEPPER;
CASES HOFF'S MEAT EXTRACT;
BOXES CASTILE SOAP;
BOXES BLUE MOTTLED SOAP;
BOXES BOTTLED WAX;
BOXES BROWN WINDSOR SOAP;
BOXES TOILET SOAPS, assorted;
BALES SENNA LEAVES;
BALES BOTTLE CORKS;
BALES VIAL CORKS;
PRESSED HOPS;
BARRELS SALT, in bags.
ANILINE DYES,
by the pound and in packages.
And all goods in my line at LOWEST PRICES and on MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
H. L. SPENCER,
MEDICAL WAREHOUSE,
oct 9 20 Nelson street, St. John, N. B.

The Acts of the late General Assembly, 1875,
MAY NOW BE HAD AT
McMILLAN'S
78 Prince William Street.
ALSO—AT THE SAME PLACE:
Talmage's New Book,
"DAILY THOUGHTS,"
BY THE REV. T. DeWITT TALMAGE, D. D.
oct 16

2 MARKET SQUARE.
NEW GOODS.
OPENED TO-DAY:—
NEW CLOTHS, for Ladies and Gentlemen's Wear;
BLACK AND BLUE NAPS;
BLACK AND BLUE PRESCOTS;
ELYSIANS, Black, Blue, Grey and Drab;
BEAVERS, PILOTS;
Imitation Seals, Otter, Beaver, Silver Fox;
A very choice lot of Indigo Blue and Black WORSTED COATINGS;
SCOTCH SUITINGS, very serviceable, in newest patterns.
oct 16 W. W. JORDAN.

New Advertisements.

A RICH BOOK!!
The Might and Mirth of Literature,
A TREATISE ON FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE,
IN which upwards of Six Hundred Writers are referred to, and Two Hundred and Twenty Figures Illustrated,
Embracing a complete survey, on an entirely new plan, of English and American Literature, interspersed with Historical Notices of the Progress of the Language, with Anecdotes of many of the Authors, and with Discussions of the Fundamental Principles of Criticism, and of the Weapons of Oratory, by John Walker Vilant-Macbeth. 8vo., cloth 1 vol.
At McMILLAN'S.
nov 6 78 Prince Wm. Street.

JUST OPENED.
BOYS' SUITS,
in Great Variety, at
W. W. JORDAN'S.
BOYS' BEAVER AND NAP OVERCOATS,
Boys' Pilot Nap Reefers,
BOYS' PANTS, SHORT AND LONG.
W. W. JORDAN,
nov 2 2 Market Square.

VASES! VASES
THE SECOND ANNUAL SALE OF
FANCY & COMMON VASES
WILL COMMENCE ON
Tuesday, Oct. 19th, and continue for 30 days.
1,000 PAIRS
WILL BE SOLD CHEAP, TO MAKE ROOM FOR FALL STOCK, AT
ROBERTSON'S CHINA WAREROOMS,
2 King Square, oct 23

LONDON HOUSE, RETAIL.
BARNES, KERR & CO.
Have just opened, a large assortment of
NEW SHAWLS,
in Beaver, Velvet and Fancy Stripes and Plaids,
ROUILLION' FIRST CHOICE
JOSEPHINE KID GLOVES
of all shades.
A LARGE VARIETY OF
MEN'S UNDERWEAR.
SCOTCH TWEEDS,
WHITE LAMBSKIN,
FANCY WINCEYS, &c.
3 and 4 MARKET SQUARE.
oct 16

Wholesale Warehouse,
CANTERBURY STREET.
JUST RECEIVED:—
3 CASES TWEEDS,
NEWEST PATTERNS.
3 CASES PILOTS.
1 CASE BRAID AND BINDINGS.
10 BALES BLANKETS.
3 BALES
CAMP BLANKETING
4 CASES FLANNELS.
4 CASES WINCEYS.
3 CASES DRESS GOODS.
Also, on hand, of domestic manufacture, a large stock of
HORSE BLANKETS,
HOMESPUN,
SOCKS AND MITTS, LARIGANS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING,
☞ For Sale at Very Lowest Rates. ☜
oct 19 T. R. JONES & CO.

Just Received ex Str. Student.
3 CASKS LUMP ALUM;
1 do REFINED BORAX;
5 do COPPERAS;
1 do POWDERED PUMICE STONE;
2 do FLOUR SULPHUR;
3 do EPSOM SALTS;
2 do REFINED SALTPETRE;
1 do BLUE VITRIOL;
1 do ROTTEN STONE.
For sale by
oct 16 JARDINE & CO.

Marble Mantles.
SPLENDID VARIETY, from $25 to $150. The best value ever offered.
oct 2 BOWES & EVANS, 4 Canterbury street.

PLUMS.—30 boxes GREEN GAGE PLUMS, in fine order for sale by
oct 9 JARDINE & CO.

New Advertisements.

SAINT JOHN
SLATE MANTEL
MARBLEIZING WORKS.
THE Subscribers have entered into partnership under the name, style and firm of
WILSON, GILMOUR & CO.
For the purpose of manufacturing Marbleized Slate Mantels, Table Tops, and Wash Stand Tops, &c., of the best quality and newest designs.
In addition to Marbleized Mantels, our stock will embrace first-class Stoves of latest patterns from the best manufacturers.
We would call especial attention to the celebrated
Medallion Portable Range.
IT IS UNSURPASSED BY ANYTHING IN THE TRADE
References of entire satisfaction can be given.
ALL STOVES WARRANTED.
Sales Room, No. 78 Prince Wm. street, two doors south of new Post Office and next to Bank of New Brunswick. Also, Hazen Brick Building, Charlotte street.
ALEXANDER WILSON,
sept 4—3m THOMAS GILMOUR.

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

C. E. BURNHAM & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Furniture Dealers,
55 Germain Street, St. John, N. B.
DRAWING ROOM FURNITURE,
BEDROOM FURNITURE,
SHIP CABIN FURNITURE,
OFFICE FURNITURE,
DINING ROOM CHAIRS AND EXTENSION TABLES,
SCHOOL FURNITURE,
SETTEES FOR CHURCH SCHOOLS AND PUBLIC HALLS,
MATTRESSES of all descriptions,
PATENT NATIONAL WIRE MATTRESSES,
PATENT INVALID BEDSTEADS,
HEMENWAYS,
PATENT ADJUSTABLE SCHOOL DESKS AND SEATS,
COMMON FURNITURE of all descriptions.
Prices Low to suit the times.
A CALL SOLICITED.
sept 25 C. E. BURNHAM & CO.

W. MORGAN SMITH,
ARCHITECT,
(Late of Boston.)
OFFICE:—
CUSTOM HOUSE BUILDING (last door south),
SAINT JOHN, N. B.
N.B.—Designs for all classes of Public and Private Buildings Remodelling, Specifications, &c. sep 11—6m

C. McGOURTY & CO.,
49 KING STREET,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
AGENTS for P. DONAHOE, Boston; D. & J. SADLIER, New York, and JAMES DUFFY, Dublin, whose publications are always kept on hand and sold at Publishers' prices.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Agents for the Boston "Pilot." Subscriptions received at any time.
All orders promptly attended to.
sept 4—3m C. McGOURTY & CO.

DR. JULIUS H. ARNOLD,
OF BERLIN, PRUSSIA,
Is at the VICTORIA HOTEL, where he can be consulted at any time until the 1st January, 1876.
☞ His specialties are Midwifery, Diseases of Women and Children, Ulceration or Leucorrhœa, Cancers, Eye and Ear, and Fistula in Ano, cured without the knife. june 19 1w

LAMPS, OILS, &c.
CHANDELIERS,
BRACKETS AND SIDE LAMPS,
TABLE LAMPS AND LANTERNS,
MARINE AND CABIN LAMPS,
CHIMNEYS, BURNERS, ETC.,
ALSO
American and Canadian Oils.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY
aug 21—3m J. R. CAMERON & CO., 33 Prince Wm. street.

GEORGE F. SIMONSON,
14 Charlotte Street, - - - Saint John, N. B.
PHOTOGRAPHY!
In all its Branches, Executed, in the Best Style.
OLD PICTURES Copied and Enlarged to any size required, and Colored in Oil, Ink and Water Color, at reasonable rates.
HEAD QUARTERS for PICTURE FRAMES, MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, CHROMOS, STEEL ENGRAVINGS, Mottoes, Lithographs, Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views, &c., &c.
LARGEST STOCK. BEST ASSORTMENT.
☞ THE TRADE SUPPLIED. ☜
aug 14—3m

HARDWARE.
C. G. BERRYMAN,
12 Charlotte Street,
has in stock a large assortment suitable for
HOUSEKEEPERS,
HOUSE BUILDERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
CABINET MAKERS,
BLACKSMITHS, JOINERS,
MASONS, SHIP CARPENTERS,
SHIP BUILDERS,
MILL OWNERS,
BRIDGE BUILDERS,
FARMERS,
STORE KEEPERS, &c. &c.,
which he offers very low for CASH or APPROVED PAPER.
☞ PLEASE REMEMBER THE ADDRESS,
12 CHARLOTTE STREET,
may 15 Nearly opposite Y. M. C. A. Building.

JAMES H. PULLEN,
CHARLOTTE STREET,
Has on hand a Splendid Assortment of
PAPER HANGINGS,
IN ALL THE
LATEST STYLES,
selected personally, and workmen
To Hang Them in First-Class Style,
PAINTING, GRAINING, GLAZING, &c.,
DONE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
may 10

New Advertisements.

LONDON HOUSE
WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE,
MARKET SQUARE.
SEPTEMBER 9th, 1875
P. Mail Steamers, and Anchor Line Sidonian and Olympia we have received part of our
FALL STOCK!
Comprising a General Assortment from the Markets of
London, Manchester, Leeds, Huddersfield, Bradford, Glasgow, Belfast, &c.
NOW READY FOR PERSONAL INSPECTION OR ORDERS, WHICH SHALL HAVE OUR MOST CAREFUL ATTENTION.
DANIEL & BOYD.
sept 11

HARPER'S PERIODICALS
FOR 1875.
HARPER'S MAGAZINE.
There is no monthly Magazine an intelligent reading family can less afford to be without. Many Magazines are accumulated. *Harper's* is edited. There is not a Magazine that is printed which shows more intelligent pains expended on its articles and mechanical execution. There is not a cheaper Magazine published. There is not, confessedly, a more popular Magazine in the world.—*New England Homestead.*
A repository of biography and history, literature, science, and art, unequaled by any other American publication.—*N. Y. Standard.*
The most popular and, in its scheme, the most original of our Magazines.—*Nation.*
HARPER'S WEEKLY.
The best publication of its class in America, and so far ahead of all other weekly journals as not to permit of any comparison between them and any of their number. Its columns contain the finest collections of reading matter that are printed. * * * Its illustrations are numerous and beautiful, being furnished by the chief artists of the country.—*Boston Traveller.*
Harper's Weekly deserves its primacy in this class of publications, alike for the value of its reading-matter and the excellence of its illustrations. The editorials on public affairs are models of discussion, weighty and temperate, supporting high principles in an elevated tone and a chastened literary style.—*Examiner and Chronicle.*
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