Department of Public Works

THE WATCHMAN.

VOL. II. SAINT JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1877. NO. 38

New Advertisements.

C. FLOOD'S

PIANOFORTE & ORGAN WAREROOMS,

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

ORGANS

by the Mason & Hamlin and Smith American Company

The leading and best established Manufacturers on the Continent.

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

These Instruments have a world-wide reputation. The most popular and the only Instrument that has a European First Class Endorsement by Musical Doctors and professionals as the *ne plus ultra* for Parlor and Church *Thousands now in use!* They are to be found in every Town and Village in Canada and the United States, as well as in every important City and Town in the Old World.

☞ Call and see and hear them. Send for Circulars and Catalogues.

ALSO, THE LARGEST STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS

GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTES,

including the celebrated

WM. BOURNE and HALLETT & CUMSTON PIANOFORTES.

Catalogues and every information forwarded when requested.

Instruments sold on instalments and exchanged.

Sheet Music, Music Books and General Musical Merchandize. dec 9

YOU WILL FIND

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

BOOTS & SHOES

Suitable for Winter wear, at

GEO. A. KIMBALL'S, 11 King street.

Men's CALF BOOTS, hand made. dec 16

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

ANY OF OUR FRIENDS WISHING A GOOD AND SUITABLE PRESENT, should call at

No. 50 KING STREET,

and purchase the

NEW LAWLOR FAMILY SINGER

Sewing Machine.

dec 16

GOLDEN BALL CORNER PHARMACY,

Just received:—

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

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

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

TRUSTEE'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that EDWARD BALCOMB, of the City of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, Ship-Smith, has assigned all his estate and effects to me, the undersigned, for the benefit of his creditors. The Trust Deed now lies at the office of MONT. McDONALD, of the said city, Barrister, for execution.

Creditors wishing to participate under the said Deed must sign the same, within three months from this date.

Dated at the City of Saint John, the 14th day of November, A. D. 1876.

MONT. McDONALD, Trustee. nov18 3m Office—49 Princess street.

CLOTHING

FOR

CHRISTMAS!

GENTLEMEN IN WANT OF

A GOOD OVERCOAT

CAN GET ONE

Very Cheap for Cash.

J. J. FINN, Merchant Tailor, 98 KING STREET.

Patterns for Ladies' Over-Garments Cut to Order. Orders solicited.

dec16 J. J. FINN.

DENTAL NOTICE.

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

(HALL'S BUILDING,)

Cor. King and Germain Sts., St. John, N. B. june30 1y

SKATES! SKATES!

C. G. BERRYMAN.

11 CHARLOTTE STREET.

ENGLISH, AMERICAN AND DOMESTIC SKATES, in variety, comprising Acme, Whitney, Marsden, Wood Top, (Men's) Wood Top (Ladies) Long Reach. Narrow and Broad Straps, Buckles, Gimblets, Screws, etc. Extra parts and Screws for Acme Skates. ☞ Skates Ground and Polished in first-class style. dec16

JAMES H. PULLEN,

CHARLOTTE STREET,

Has on hand a Splendid Assortment of

PAPER HANGINGS,

IN ALL THE

LATEST STYLES,

selected personally, and workmen

To Hang Them in First-class Style,

PAINTING, GRAINING, GLAZING, &c.,

DONE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

may 8

New Advertisements.

ANNUAL

CHRISTMAS SALE!

At Reduced Prices.

IN accordance with the custom introduced by us the year we commenced business on our own account, we now beg to notify our numerous customers and the general public that our

ELEVENTH ANNUAL CHRISTMAS SALE

HAS COMMENCED.

The reductions we have made in

SILKS, POPLINS,

MANTLES, FURS,

DRESS GOODS and LACES

are much greater than heretofore.

Our Fancy Goods!

FOR

Christmas Presents

Will be ready on MONDAY, December 11th.

MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON & ALLISON.

dec9

Portland Foundry.

JOSEPH McAFEE,

(Late ANGUS McAFEE,)

WAREHOUSE:

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

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

MANUFACTURER OF

COOKING STOVES.

SHIP, PARLOR AND OFFICE STOVES,

MILL CASTINGS.

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

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

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

☞ Work done to order with quick despatch. ☞ july29 1y

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS

AT

JAMES MANSON'S.

NOTICE THE FOLLOWING:

A FULL DRESS OF NEW MATERIAL

For $1.85, $2.25, $2.65, $3.75, up.

Muffs in Lynx, Fox, Alaska, Mink, Seal, &c.,

for $1.10, $1.50, $1.85, $2.20 up, all reduced.

A FULL DRESS

OF

Scoured Wincey and Tweed

for 75c., 90c., $1, $1.20 up, splendid value.

MILLINERY, A MAGNIFICENT STOCK.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Sontags, Promenade Scarfs, Clouds, Vests, Squares, Skirts, Polkas, Jackets, Shawls, Hosiery and Gloves, etc.

THE PALACE, 12 KING STREET.

dec30

Call and Examine.

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

LADIES' PROMENADE SCARFS, in White, Navy Blue and Cardinal Red. These goods are clean and fresh and are really a splendid lot;

CHILDREN'S POLKAS, GAITERS and TIES;

MEN'S CARDIGAN JACKETS;

LINED GLOVES and MITTS, KNITTED VESTS;

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

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

Cardinal Red Silk Scarfs in great variety.

A few doors below Hanington's drug store.

SCOTT & BINNING, 38 King street. dec30

AMERICAN OIL!

Received per Janet S. and Violet:—

60 Bbls. AMERICAN KEROSENE OIL

For sale by

J. R. CAMERON & CO., jan6 37 PRINC EWM. STREET

DECK PLANK.

White Pine Deck Plank

For sale low by

ANDRE CUSHING & CO., jan6 1m 102 Prince Wm. street

For the New Year.

A FEW FANCY GOODS, to late for Christmas, just arrived in time for the New Year.

A few handsome Cut Glass Bottles, in various styles, can be had at the Drug Store of

GEO. STEWART, JR., dec30 24 King street.

New Advertisements.

LONDON HOUSE,

WHOLESALE.

STEAMERS CASPIAN AND SARMATIAN.

DECEMBER 27, 1876.

2 CASES

MATALASSE BRAIDS.

1 CASE

MATALASSE MANTLE BUTTONS,

1 CASE

WOOL FRINGES AND TRIMMINGS.

1 CASE MARSHALL'S THREADS.

1 CASE I. R. BRACES.

1 CASE CORSETS.

1 CASE SCOTCH YARNS.

1 CASE HABERDASHERY, ASSORTED.

DANIEL & BOYD.

dec30

Centennial Goods.

NEW & USEFUL!

AT

LOW PRICES.

300 SLEDS; 250 FRAMERS; WALNUT CAMP CHAIRS; Children's Camp Chairs; Walnut Music Stands and Portfolios; JARDENIER STANDS; Centennial PERFORATED CHAIRS, large and small; Fancy EASELS; Ladies' WORK TABLES; Parlor DESKS; Ladies' DAVENPORTS; Patent Easy Chair and Rocker Combined; Large Variety of Children's Chairs; Toy Chairs; Footstools; Carts, Waggons and Toy Buggies; Saratoga Toy Trunks; 5 o'clock Tables, in gilt.

C. E. BURNHAM & CO., dec15— 94 Germain Street.

1877.

CASTOR GLOVES!

Ladies and Gents'

CASTOR GLOVES

IN ALL SIZES.

A Nice Glove for the Rink!

AT

A. MACAULAY'S,

61 CHARLOTTE STREET,

jan6 SECORD'S BLOCK.

Mantles Reduced!

WE HAVE MARKED DOWN

The Balance of our Stock

OF

Winter Mantles

AND

JACKETS,

To Prices that cannot fail in making a Speedy Clearance!

LIKELY, CAMERON & GOLDING,

61 KING STREET.

jan6

Continuance of Sale

AT LESS THAN

Discount Prices!

ENCOURAGED by the success of our Christmas Holiday Sale, we are no end obliged to our numerous friends and all for their valued favors, and beg respectfully to remind them that until further notice the scale of prices at reduced rates will still be continued.

The stock is acknowledged to be of superior excellence, and comprises in the various departments, all the richest, newest and best of British and Continental manufactures.

MACKENZIE BROTHERS.

P. S.—A few superior Shetland Pacific Seal Caps, Muffs, Ties, Gloves, Mitts and Jackets.

jan6 M. B.

FOR CASH,

the best value you can possibly get is at

W. W. JORDAN'S, 2 Market Square.

COTTON FLANNELS,

AT 10 CENTS.

GREY, SCARLET & WHITE FLANNELS

FROM 7 CENTS AND UP.

COMFORTS THAT ARE COMFORTABLE,

AT GREAT BARGAINS.

W. W. JORDAN,

jan13 2 MARKET SQUARE.

New Advertisements.

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

E. S. THOMAS, Pulaski, N. Y.

And NORTHRUP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., Sole Agents for the Dominion.

NOTE.—*Eclectric*—Selected and Electrized.

READ CAREFULLY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

CATARRH.

Constitutional CATARRH REMEDY.

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

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

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

JUST ISSUED!

CANADIAN COPYRIGHT EDITION.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIR

OF

THOMAS GUTHRIE, D. D.

ONE Volume, Demy 8vo., 820 pages, with Steel Portrait, cloth, $2.50; half calf, $4.00; full morocco, $6.00.

"One of the most interesting books recently published."—*London Spectator.*

"As an autobiography it is almost peerless."—*Hearth and Home.*

"We have here Dr. Guthrie with, as it were, his coat off, and telling us the story of his life in his own natural voice and attitude."—*Daily News, London.*

"Its style is a model of Anglo-Saxon, strong, plain, rhythmical and earnest. It is music to read his rich and ringing sentences, all on fire of the Gospel. His sermons are more terse and educating than Spurgeon's, warmer and deeper than Beecher's, and vivid, keen, convincing and uplifting as only Guthrie's own can be."—*Methodist Pentecost.*

☞ AGENTS WANTED. Apply to

H. A. M. MORROW & CO., dec30 284 Prince Wm. street, St. John, N. B.

1877.

International Steamship Company.

Winter Arrangement.

ONE TRIP A WEEK!

ON and after JANUARY 4th, the splendid new sailing steamer "St. Brunswick," D. S. Hall, master, will leave Reed's Point Wharf

Every Thursday Morning, at 8 o'clock,

for Eastport and Portland.

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

No claims for allowance after goods leave the warehouse.

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

H. W. CHISHOLM, jan15 AGENT.

MARINE INSURANCE

BOSTON MARINE INSURANCE Co., OF BOSTON, MASS.;

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, of Halifax, N. S.;

UNION INSURANCE CO'Y, OF PORTLAND, ME.

RISKS TAKEN AT CURRENT RATES in the above named Companys, by

VROOM & ARNOLD, SMYTHE STREET, jan13 1m SAINT JOHN, N. B.

The Beliveau Albertite and Oil Co.

A FURTHER CALL OF TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. on the subscribed Stock of the above Company has been made by the Directors—payable on or before the tenth day of FEBRUARY next, to the Treasurer or at the Bank of British North America in Montreal or St. John.

Petitcodiac, 28th December, 1876.

E. B. CHANDLER, Jr., jan6 1m Treasurer.

SMOKED HERRING!

LANDING TO-DAY:—

8000 boxes Extra Scaled Herring.

FOR SALE LOW.

GILBERT BENT, jan13 SOUTH WHARF.

PRINTED BY MCKILLOP & JOHNSTON, CANTERBURY STREET

The Watchman.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JAN. 20, 1877

THE WEATHER-COCK PRESS.

Says the St. John *Globe*:—

Some of our contemporaries would do well to take warning by the fate of the Ottawa *Times*. It has been compelled to die. The *Times* was a supporter of the Pacific Scandal party, and when that party was brought to ruin by its own course, the *Times* changed hands and became a Reformer. But, although the presses and the type could not be blamed for the turn-coating of the paper, it got a bad reputation, and it went over again, into the arms of what some of the Opposition contemporaries insist upon calling the Liberal-Conservative party; and then the prodigal expired. The *Moneton Times*, *Telegraph*, *News*, and other papers will, we hope, be more guarded in the future. In springing around from one side to another they know not what rock they make strike on and become stranded, helpless wrecks.

The paper here referred to—the Ottawa *Times*—was the paper which Hon. Messrs. Mackenzie, Burpee, Smith, and other members of the "Reform" Government of Canada, acting in concert with the late Malcolm Cameron, subscribed money to buy over from the Liberal-Conservative ranks and change into a Goverment "organ." The conversion of the *Times* was at the time heralded throughout the Union as an example of the force of public opinion favorable to the new Government's advent and policy; and it was quite two years before the public, through Mr. Cameron's revelations, were put in possession of the knowledge which utterly annihilated the *Times's* influence. It soon became so poor a property that its managers were glad to part with it, and it was purchased by Mr. J. B. Taylor, and replaced in the Liberal-Conservative ranks. But its old supporters preferred to stand by the Ottawa *Citizen*, which had stood by them, and they gave the *Times* the cold shoulder. It could not succeed in inspiring confidence; indeed, there was a determination in the Liberal-Conservative Party that it should not be recognized; that it should have no standing; that its race was over, as far as they were concerned.

Of course, the ruin of the *Times* lies at the door of those members of the Government who, with Mr. Cameron, seduced it from its allegiance to its former friends. Its case does not resemble the case of the *Telegraph, News* and *Moncton Times*. The proprietor of the latter might have retained both office and railway painting had he chosen to endorse everything done by the present corrupt Government and its still more corrupt and inefficient Railway Management. As for the *Telegraph* and *News*, they are fixtures in the "Reform" ranks. Doubtless, they are prepared to worship the rising sun, but the rising sun will not probably find pleasure in their devotions. Whenever either of them can pluck up courage to defend the very worst acts of governmental maladministration, it does so although their editors and proprietors owe their present political positions almost exclusively to those whose advent to power they are endeavoring to prevent. The *Globe's* warning is unnecessary in their case, as they continue quite as earnest seekers for the loaves and fishes of the "Reform" table as the *Globe* itself is.

A NEW BRUNSWICKER IN TEXAS.

A Snow Storm in Austin.—Texans Shivering in their Houses.—Failures in Trade—Pistol Practice in the Streets of Austin—Interest in the Presidential Election.—Stocking the Colorado with Fish.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 6.

A fierce Norther was the greatest novelty for Christmas here in the Capital. It sprang up in the morning, followed by a rain storm towards noon, and as darkness settled down, snow began to fall, and old Texans, those who ventured to look out, had the privilege of seeing a regular snow-storm coupled with their dreaded Norther. And truly their Northers are to be dreaded, so piercing, chilly and sudden after the hottest days. A few parties and Christmas trees, both public and private, drew for a while the attention of many from the boisterous storm without. Many resorted to their every day Christmas, the bottle, while the great mass considered themselves lucky to be able to keep warm at home. Houses here are built for summer air rather than winter comfort. Those who shivered of cold on Christmas enjoyed the same shiver during the whole week, as each day was but a repetition of Christmas. During the week large numbers of cattle perished, the owners being unable to care for or collect them. But with the New Year came sunshine, now doubly welcome, after one of the fiercest weeks ever felt in Texas.

The financial depression could easily be observed by the slim manner in which farmers and others made their Christmas purchases. The failure of several of the largest firms, shortly before Christmas, contributed to making the usually joyous week gloomy. C. R. Jones & Co. did one of the largest banking businesses and were also agents for several New York firms in Real Estate, etc. Their failure was the most important, though report points to several other equally large establishments who are only waiting for the expected hard summer to wind up. The wise ones who profess to have been watching business changes say Texas is only now to feel the hard times that have proved disastrous to so many Northern firms. I believe this correct, as I know the majority of farmers are without money and their crops disposed of, and nine months before their selling season comes round, and have yet the expense of planting to meet.

The Presidential election caused at first very little excitement, as the result was already known that Texas would go Democrat. But as the returns from other States became known and people saw how closely the prize was being contested, public interest was aroused and "latest returns" were eagerly looked for. Finally, after several days' anxious waiting for returns, the public turned their whole attention to South Carolina. And now seeing the Republicans have exhibited such a disregard for law in that State, the people grow warm and excited; and though sincerely anxious to avoid a repetition of '61, yet declare their intention to uphold right, and while knowing that out of the 58 members representing that State, only very few are white, yet they know they are only acting as the dupes of carpet beggars, backed by the Federal Government, and that otherwise trouble would be avoided. Only those acquainted with the ignorance of the Southern negro can know to what extent he can be wrongly advised before penetrating the designs of his adviser. And thus it is, if war is resorted to, the colored race will be the greatest sufferers, as they are now the greatest dupes. It is to be hoped a satisfactory settlement may be had before March.

Whatever excuse may be offered for the multitude of crimes daily occurring on the Texas frontier, none are sufficiently satisfactory to justify the ever growing tendency to murder, pilfer, etc., here in her capital. On Christmas Eve, while the Capital theatre was in the midst of an act, pistol shots were exchanged, and for a while the scene was lively. Several shots were fired. One man was instantly killed, another died on the following morning, and to-day the murderer can at almost any time be seen on the principal streets. Again on Tuesday night firing commenced, and for some time one unacquainted with Austin would have supposed a revolution had taken place. Next morning the city *State Gazette* coolly remarks: "Another revolution in Mexico,"—that is to say, the Five Points of the city, where not long since the carrier of the U. S. Mail hazarded his life in running the gauntlet of a cross fire of 35 or 40 shots, and an alderman and his friend, in attempting to arrest a criminal, were shot and wounded. We learn that the same desperadoes defied the arrest of one of their number on Wednesday night, and, as usual, resorted to their shooting irons. If the city authorities are incapable of keeping the peace with their present force, we repeat a former recommendation, that a special police force be organized at once to bring these scoundrels to justice. Imagine such a scene taking place in St. John, and the press recommending as necessary such measures, and the criminals at large on your streets, and the crime only one of many; and yet there is said to be a poor man in jail who, when asked by a kind hearted preacher how he came there, replied, with tears in his eyes, that when going home from a prayer meeting, he fell asleep on the street, and before he woke up the County built the jail over him, and the cruel Sheriff refused to let him out! A young man was not long since brought before the Grand Jury for disturbing a congregation by discharging his pistol in church. The question upon whether simply discharging a pistol could disturb a Texas audience, and it was decided in the negative.

This is the season for emigration, and more than the usual number have arrived, owing largely to supposed trouble in the North. Their prospects at farming with small capital cannot be more than a scanty living. Texas is filling up so rapidly that many who are good men will have to be known as tramps, and there are thousands of them here. I may here remark there is far more likelihood of a tramp finding his way to jail for vagrancy, with a $10 fine to be worked out on the street, than the party who would engage in a row as I have described.

The Colorado river has just had added to its fishing resources 25,000 California salmon. They were deposited in the river last week, and ranged in size from the tiny minnow up to fish several inches in length. Some time previously a large number of shad were deposited, and it is hoped the Colorado will yet be of some benefit besides being a watering place.

HISTORY OF QUEEN'S COUNTY

Prize Essay for "The Watchman," by E. Stone Wiggins, A.B.

[CONTINUED.]

Ralston, James, born in the county of Fermanagh, Ireland, in 1794, came to New Brunswick in the brig *Hannah*, in 1819, and settled at Wiggins' Cove, on the farm adjoining the "Wiggins Homestead." His wife's maiden name was Hannah Wiggins. His only son, John, now lives in Carleton.

Reid, Robert, born in the county of Derry, Ireland, January 30, 1806. He and his brother John came to New Brunswick in the ship *Sir Walter Scott*, commanded by Captain Bruce, in 1837. He first settled at Young's Cove, on the farm now owned by Isaac Snodgrass, but in the year 1853 moved to the farm on Young's Creek on which he still lives. His brother, John, who never married, settled at the head of Cumberland Bay, and still lives in his first New Brunswick home. Robert's wife's maiden name was Martha Doherty. Their children were all sons, three of whom are now living. James and John died within five days of each other of diptheria, in 1860.

Rose, Alexander, son of a sea captain and a Loyalist, came with his parents to St. John in 1783, and subsequently settled on Cumberland Bay, on the farm now owned by his sons Joseph, John, William and Archibald. He was a local minister of the Baptist Church. His wife's maiden name was Phœbe Smith. Their children were: Edward, who married Elizabeth Smith; Alexander, Ann Johnston; Silas, Jane Potter; Cuslir, never married; Joseph, Catherine McLean; John, Ann McLean; Archibald, Eleanor Butler; William, Mary Butler; Elizabeth, Hector McLean; Ann, Lauchlin McLean; Hannah, Israel Ellsworth; Mary, Josiah Cross; Amy, Conrad Barton.

Mr. Reece was a lineal descendant of the Welsh King Rees Ap Madoc. This is why his descendants claim that their name should be spelled *Rees*.

Captain Reece commanded the British ship of war *Galatia*. He captured three prizes from the enemy on the day he was killed.

Roberts. There were four of this name who adhered to the royal cause during the war of Independence—Frederick, a protester against the Whigs in 1774; James, whose property was confiscated in 1779; Zachariah, the subject of this article, and John, who served in the army of Sir William Howe. The latter was tried as a traitor in 1778, before Thomas McKean, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania and a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and was condemned and shot. His estate was confiscated the following year.

Zachariah Roberts came to St. John in 1783 and settled on the St. John river, back of Long Island, where he died in 1833, aged seventy-seven. His children were: Ezekiel; Elizabeth, who married Michael Berry; Sarah, Nathaniel Adams; Mary, Edward Jones; Hannah, Josiah Adams; Sibbie, John Maze; David, Ann Vincent; Scovil, Sarah Golding; Thomas, never married. Only Hannah and Sibbie are now living. Scovil Roberts is the only descendant of Zachariah now in Queen's County. Mr. John Robinson has in his possession the original grant of all the land on both sides of the Maquapit Lake.

Robertson, John, born January 2, 1772, in Dunkeld, Perthshire, Scotland. He came to St. John in May, 1801, and settled on the farm now owned and occupied by William Ferris, sen'r. Here he and Mr. John Young, his partner, built, in 1811, the first stone house in Queen's County. In the year 1812, Mr. Robertson crossed the Grand Lake and settled on the farm now owned and occupied by Allen Holder, where he died Dec. 7, 1845. His wife, whose maiden name was Margaret Marshall, died Dec. 20, 1861, at Ingersoll, Ontario, while paying a visit to her son. Their children were: John, who married Charlotte Ann White; David Marshall, Louisa Scott; Ann, John R. Marshall, Chief of Police, St. John; Elizabeth, John Hunter; Richard, unmarried; Duncan, unmarried; Grace, Jeremiah B. Stickney; Eleanor Jane, unmarried; Margaret Douglas, unmarried; Jannet, William Williamson; Caroline, unmarried.

John owns and occupies the property formerly known as White's Point, and is one of Queen's County's model farmers. Marshall is an active merchant in Ingersoll, Ontario. Caroline is a teacher in the Wesleyan Female College, Hamilton, Ont.

Robinson, Patrick, a U. E. Loyalist, born in the County of Derry, Ireland, settled in the American States, where he married about the year 1775. He came to St. John in 1783 and settled at Newcastle, on the Grand Lake. His children were: Charles, who married Mary Suitor; William, Mary Thorn; James, Jane Foster; John, never married; Mary, Jacob Albright; Sarah, William Buckout; Rebecca, George Hume; Elizabeth, never married. John died in Rio Janeiro, South America. None of these are now living except Mary Albright. John, William and James Robinson, of Newcastle, are sons of James. Charles and James Robinson, farmers at the Narrows and who own the mills at that place, are sons of John and grandsons of Charles. Their brothers, John and George, of the same place, are comfortable farmers.

Scovil, Rev. James, an Episcopal clergyman of Connecticut. He removed to New Brunswick in 1783 and resumed his clerical duties at Kingston, King's County, where he died. His widow died in 1832, aged ninety. He had six sons—Samuel, William, Elias, Daniel, Edward and Henry. Elias succeeded his father as Rector of Kingston, where he labored for forty years in the service of the Society for Propagating the Gospel. He died in 1841, aged seventy, and was in turn succeeded by his son, Rev. William Elias Scovil, the Phonographer, who died in 1876, greatly respected and deeply beloved by his parishioners. Samuel, the youngest, was the only member of the Scovil family that settled in Queen's County. His farm on the river, near the mouth of the Jemseg, is one of the most valuable in the valley of the St. John. He had no children, and his large property was left partly to his brother's children and partly to the Diocesan Church Society. He was a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and represented Queen's in the Provincial Assembly.

Scribner. There were six of this family natives of Connecticut—Hezekiah, Joseph, Thomas, Elias, Eben and Thaddeus—all United Empire Loyalists. They came to St. John in 1783, in the ship *Union*, one of the spring fleet. Hezekiah died in St. John in 1820, aged sixty-one, and Thomas in 1837, aged seventy-seven. Joseph is mentioned by Sabine as a grantee of that city. Eben and Thaddeus settled in King's County. Elias, with his wife and five children, settled in Gagetown, the only one of the family that settled in Queen's County. His wife's maiden name was Bennet. He had nine children: Elias, who married Caroline Peck; Sarah, Reuben Vail; Lydia, Asher Vail; Eben, Sarah Dingy; Bennett, ——; Mary, ——, Union Chase; Elizabeth, Daniel Currie; Esther, —— Sargent; James, unmarried. His two sons, Elias and Charles, still live in Queen's County. The former is Postmaster at Jemseg.

Simonds, James, son of Nathaniel Simonds and Sarah Hazen, of Ipswich, Massachusetts, and great grandson of Samuel Simonds, Esq., of Essex, England, who came to the American States with Governor Winthrop, in the year 1630. He was the first English settler at the mouth of the St. John, the spot on which our greatest commercial city now stands, being at that time, in 1761, a wilderness. Twice he was obliged, on account of the hostility of the French and Indians, to return to New England. In 1764, however, he succeeded in founding a permanent settlement, which four years later was protected by the construction of Fort Howe. He subsequently represented New Brunswick—then the County of Sunbury—in the Nova Scotia Assembly. He died in 1830, aged ninety-five. His wife's maiden name was Hannah Peabody. Their children were: Charles, who married Lucy Klupper, of Boston; Richard, who married Miss Charlotte; Mary, who married Captain Allair, N. R. Rangers; Hannah, who married Dr. John Milledge, Rector of Annapolis; Sarah, who married Thomas Milledge, Esq., of St. John; Eliza, who married Henry Gilbert, Esq., also of that city; and Ann, who died unmarried. Charles for many years represented the county of St. John in the Assembly of New Brunswick and was also Speaker of that body. He died in 1859, leaving two sons, Henry and Richard. The former married Gertrude Ward, of Coiteshal Hall, Norfolk, England. He met a sad death in the waters of the Kennebeccasis during a gale in the year 1860, leaving behind him three infant children: Lucy, Edmund and Irene. Lucy married Count de Bury, of Bury, Province of Hainault, Belgium, nephew of Field Marshal Chasteler, Governor of Venice, under the Austrian dominion. They now reside in St. John, N. B. Edmund and Irene are unmarried. Richard, second son of James Simonds, was, at an early age, elected a representative of the county of Northumberland. During the incumbency of Sir Howard Douglas he was chosen Speaker of the House and subsequently accepted the portfolio of Provincial Treasurer, which office he held till his death in 1836. He was an eloquent and accomplished speaker and a true friend of his native Province. His children were: Richard, at present rector of Burton, Sunbury County, and who married Miss Morse, of Amherst; Edward, who married Miss Scovil and who died in 1873, leaving five daughters; Charles, who married Miss Maltby and who died in 1860, leaving four sons and one daughter, of whom two only survive, viz.: Richard, a lieutenant in the Royal Navy, and Charles, a student of medicine. In the year 1762 James Simonds obtained from the crown the grant of a large tract of land lying on the east of the mouth of the St. John river. This still remains in the possession of the family, except that portion left by the late Richard Simonds to Thomas Gilbert, Esq., to the exclusion of the natural heirs.

Stewart, Alexander, born in Athol, Perthshire, Scotland, May 1, 1777, came to St. John, May 1st, 1817, in the ship *Clyde*, owned by Robert Robertson, of St. John, father of the Hon. John Robertson, late Dominion Senator. Mr. Stewart was in the employ of William White, at White's Cove, for a year, settling subsequently on the Washademoak, on the farm now owned by John Macdonald. His children were: Charles, who married Grace McNaire; Neil, Alexander, Margaret and Robert, all unmarried. The latter was drowned in No. 11 Aroostook, in the spring of 1846.

THE TOWER OF LONDON.

Interesting Discovery of Historical Remains.

Some very interesting and important historical discoveries have been made during the past few weeks by the Office of Works in their restoration of certain parts of the Tower of London. The special scene of their labors has been the church of St. Peter at Vincula, which forms the front of the White Tower. The Commission of Superintendence, under whose orders the work of removing the flooring and examining the various vaults took place, consisted of the secretary of the Board of Works, a well-known London surgeon, and a representative of the Constable of the Tower. It was not long before they came upon the coffins, or rather the light deal boxes, in which those executed for State offences had been interred within the chapel precincts. By the aid of contemporary chronicles and registers a very fair and probably accurate idea of the remains of some was arrived at. Across the floor, in the centre of the chapel, was found the body of what was pronounced to be that of a woman of at least 70 years of age, which, according to all probability, was that of the Countess of Salisbury, the last of the Plantagenets, whose execution by Henry VII. was considered by most contemporary and subsequent statesmen as an inevitable necessity. Not far from this spot was discovered the body of a man of great stature and bulk, which would answer to the description given of Robert Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, the father of Lady Jane Grey. For some time it was doubted whether the fact of the head being found with the body did not upset this theory, but further search among the Tower records showed that in his case the usual formality of placing the head on London Bridge had been dispensed with. Close under the altar were the bones of a woman of excessively delicate proportions, showing that its owner was possessed of that "lyatel necke" which Anne Boleyn told the executioner would give him so little trouble to sever. No trace has yet been found of any body which can be identified as that of Lady Jane Grey, but the work of the commission has not yet terminated, and hopes are held out that the whole of the inmates of the vaults of St. Peter and Vincula may sooner or later be identified. Meanwhile they are gathered together and placed in leaden caskets, labelled respectively "supposed remains" of the historical characters with whom they are most easily and logically associated.

HOW TO KNOW THE AGE OF A HORSE.

The colt is born with twelve grinders; when four front teeth have made their appearance the colt is twelve days old, and when the next four come forth it is four weeks old. When the corner teeth appear the colt is eight months old; when the latter have attained to the height of the front teeth it is one year old. The two-year old colt has the kernel (the substance in the middle of the tooth's crown) ground out in all the front teeth. In the third year the middle front teeth are being shifted, and when three years old these are substituted by the horse teeth. The next four teeth are shifted in the fourth year, and the corner teeth in the fifth. At six years the kernel is worn out of the lower middle front teeth, and the bridle teeth have now attained to their full growth. At seven years a hook has been formed in the corner teeth of the upper jaw, the kernel of the teeth next at the middle is worn out, and the bridle teeth begin to wear off. At eight years the kernel is worn out of the lower front teeth, and begins to decrease in the middle upper front. In the ninth year the kernel has wholly disappeared from the upper middle front teeth; the hook on the corner has increased in size, and the bridle teeth lose their points. In the tenth year the kernel is worn out of the teeth next to the middle front of the upper jaw; and in the eleventh year, the kernal has entirely vanished from the corner teeth of the same jaw. At twelve years old the crown of all the front teeth in the lower jaw has become triangular, and the bridle teeth are much worn down. As the horse advances in age, the gums shrink away from the teeth, which consequently receive a long, narrow appearance, and their kernels have become metamorphosed into a darkish point, gray hairs increase on the forehead and over the eyes, and the chin assumes the form of an angle.—*Journal of the Farm.*

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The Watchman.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JAN. 20, 1877

A WINTER PORT.

There ought to be a distinction made between Halifax as a point at which English mails should be received and despatched in the winter of 1876-7, and that "Winter Port" for the Upper Provinces which has been so much talked of. We think it is only right that the experiment of transferring English mails at Halifax should be tried, even in the present winter when, according to the experience we have had, the Inter-Colonial is shown not to be sufficiently protected from winter storms and the management is very inefficient. We dare say there is some gain both to mails and passengers by landing at Halifax compared with landing at Portland. It does not follow, however, that Halifax is or ever can be *the Winter Port* of Canada. Doubtless, for the receipt and shipment of Upper Province freight Halifax is an impossibility. Vessels will not go to Halifax seeking freight, dependent solely on the chance of a cargo coming from the Upper Provinces, nor will they charter to Halifax at reasonable rates, trusting solely to such an accident for return cargo. The uncertainty of obtaining a cargo will always make freights to or from Halifax abnormally high. Not so with St. John, for here ship or steamer will always find a cargo of wood goods, ready to be stowed at a moment's notice. The most expensive steamers that sail the ocean, after delivering cargoes of the finest and most expensive merchandize in Portland or St. John, have gladly loaded here a cargo of deals for Europe, receiving a remunerative rate of freight. This is an advantage St. John will always have over any other Maritime port, and it is an advantage which will be found to increase in importance the more the subject of winter ports is discussed. But there is another reason why St. John, after certain railway connections are made, must stand pre-eminently above all rivals as a winter-port for freight purposes. With the Lake Megantic Railway completed, St. John is nearer to Montreal and Toronto by several hundred miles than Halifax or any other port in the Maritime Provinces that has the slightest accommodation for shipping. When this "short cut" is completed, St. John will necessarily be the winter depot for Upper Province freight. As regards passengers, a port east of Halifax will, no doubt, ultimately be selected. The sea voyage will be greatly shortened by European passengers taking or leaving steamer at any Whitehaven or some other port near the Strait of Canso. The course of travel would then be from Toronto or Montreal by Grand Trunk to Sherbrooke; thence in a nearly straight line on Lake Megantic to the E. & N. A. Railway at or near Lincoln in Maine; thence to St. John, and on by Inter-Colonial to New Glasgow, and across the country to Whitehaven. The "missing links" are being supplied, excepting the 60 or 70 miles out from Whitehaven, but this portion of the great through line will soon be forthcoming when it alone remains to be built. The idea of making Whitehaven the European passenger depot is rapidly making headway.

THE LANCASTER LANDS!

On the 6th inst. the *Telegraph* published a copy of Alderman Duffell's report on the present condition of the Lancaster Lands, the property of the Corporation. The laudable object of the report appears to have been to re-assure the citizens of St. John in regard to the value of that property, and, incidentally, to justify the character of its management by the St. John Corporation. Mr. Duffell appears to have shown more industry than many of his predecessors, in the position of Chairman of the Lancaster Lands Committee: he has, at the same time, put on record certain facts and figures which, supply material for strong condemnation of the Corporation's management of these Lands.

Mr. Duffell justifies the purchase of the improvements of the Lewin Lot, known as Lot No. 9, and the cancelling of the lease in 1872, alleging that if the purchase had not then been made, "this large tract of 125 acres would have passed away from the city forever for a sum which is only the interest on about $800, while it now belongs to the city," etc. He shows that the total income from the Lancaster Lands,—that is, from the whole of them, say 825 acres—is $3,180; total charges, $2,768.

But the statement of the yearly income and expenditure of the Lewin Lot, or No. 9, according to Mr. Duffell's figures is as follows:—

The Moore property, 1 acre, to James Manchester, - - - - -	$1 00
The Thompson house and 7 acres, Geo. Notman, - - - - -	60 00
The Stevens property, vacant, - - -	170 00
The Brown property, to 1st May next free; to Samuel Long next year, -	00 00
The Melrose property, John S. Fraser, to 1st May next, $50, next year, -	100 00
The Huggan property, 2 acres, Jas. Notman,	140 00
The Noar property, Geo. Little, - -	100 00
The Shanks property, McBride, - -	60 00
The Shanks " Jas. Gray, - -	50 00
The Murphy " McLaren, - -	36 00
The Dooley " Cooper, - -	50 00
	$827 00

The expenditures chargeable to this Lot, No. 9, are as follows:—

Interest of $23,000 debentures at 6 p. c.,	$1,500
Insurance on buildings, - - - -	193
School and County rates ($526) say one half of these levied on No. 9, containing the Corporation buildings, - - -	263
	$1,956

According to Mr. Duffell's figures, the City of St. John loses about $1,130 a year by the transaction. As a matter of fact they have lost a great deal more. Mr. Duffell, it will be observed, avoids stating what the Corporation has received in the way of rents from these houses in the last three years; he does not even give particulars of rents received *this* year. (We must wait for the publication of the City Accounts for full information on those points.) The Alderman merely tells us what is to be received *next* year.

The truth is that little or no rent has been received from the Thompson property. Mr. Notman, altho' down for this house at $170 a year, must have entered it, if at all, very late in the year, as he resided in and paid rent for the Huggan house. It is quite safe in calculating the rents for this year, to put down the Thompson house at *Nil*. The Stevens property has brought in nothing at all since the Corporation bought it. The Brown house has not brought in a dollar this year, or any year since it fell to the city. The Nelson property realized only some $50 this, whatever it may do *next* year. One or two of the small properties in the rear, which are all down as tenanted, were certainly empty during a part, if not most, of the year. There should be deducted from the $827 a year set down by Alderman Duffell as income, at least $400, leaving something over $400 as net income—and even this sum may be found in excess of the actual receipts, leaving the City a loser by $1,500 to $1,600 a year by this single transaction.

If our estimate, then, is fair,—and we would like Alderman Duffell to correct anything he sees amiss in our figures—it would seem that the condition of this lot alone is sufficient to turn Alderman Duffell's supposed "balance of $411 to the credit of the Lancaster Lands" into a deficiency of about $1,100 a year. And it should be understood that 1876 was the *best* year for income since the Corporation bought the tenants' improvements. The other years since 1872 simply showed disbursements without income,—the whole loss for four years for interest and expenses being about $6,000, to say nothing of the depreciation to the houses caused by their standing empty both in winter and summer.

☞ The *Freeman* will have attention next week.

MANAGEMENT OF THE INTER-COLONIAL RAILWAY.

THE RAILWAY CAR CONTRACT.

It was known that the Dominion Government, through Mr. Brydges, sent notice to a few parties, inviting them to tender for the construction of three hundred freight cars. That is to say, after the tenders went in it was publicly known that such action was taken, but as a matter of fact no public notice was given, no tenders were invited publicly, although there was no prospect of the disbursements in the case being under $150,000. Why this course was adopted we do not know, unless it was intended to have the contract awarded "where it would do the most good" to "the Party." Of course, a leading house like James Harris & Co., of St. John, who had an excellent reputation as car builders, could not very well be shut out, especially as it is a political power in Mr. Burpee's Town of Portland, and accordingly Messrs. Harris & Co. were notified. The tenders were a long time in the hands of the Government, a long time after the date assigned for their receipt, before any announcement was made or any satisfaction could be obtained,—at least in this quarter. Finally it transpired that three tenders were very nearly alike. James Harris & Co.'s tender was very low, but a London, Ontario, house was a shade lower, and a Cobourg firm a slight shade lower still. To show how "fine" the process was we make a relative,—not an exact,—comparison:—

James Harris & Co., say,	$530 per car.
London firm,	525 "
Cobourg firm,	524 "

Now, Harris & Co.'s figures were extremely low, and we can understand how another firm might tender a round sum of $5 lower, but how a third firm should happen to go just *one dollar* lower than any of its competitors on a $524 offer, or a difference of only $300 on a gross sum of $157,200, is passing strange. Whether a little bird whispered in the ear of the successful contractor, or there was something in the air that suggested to the Government to place its contract where it most needed political support, to wit, the Province of Ontario, will probably never be known until some desk-riding, office-robbing, secret-buying Party arises to elevate afresh the standard of public morality. Meantime there remains a mystery which "no fellow can understand."

"ECONOMICAL" MANAGEMENT.

Car loads of flour—which is the principal article of freight brought by the Inter-Colonial Railway to the Maritime Provinces,—can be removed from Grand Trunk cars at River Du Loup to the I. C. R. at a cost of fifty cents per car, and the delay would amount to very little when added to the eight or ten days which freight already takes in coming from Ontario. But Mr. Brydges, instead of paying the fifty cents, is paying mileage each way for the use of the Grand Trunk cars at the rate of a cent a mile or $9.60 per car for every car so used, for each round trip. Of course, most of the cars return empty. The Grand Trunk's mileage charge, therefore,—as we had previously pointed out—makes a large hole in the I. C. R's. proportion of through freight. It may be said by apologists for Mr. Brydges that the Grand Trunk cars must be used because the Inter-Colonial Railway has not a sufficient equipment of box cars. If this is the fact, whose fault is it? Why was there not proper equipment when the road was opened? Mr. Brydges knew a year before-hand, to a week, when the road would be opened through: then why did he neglect to provide the necessary rolling stock and thus leave the people's railway liable to pay the Grand Trunk such heavy sums for the use of its rolling stock?

FREIGHT BUSINESS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Fredericton *Reporter* says, and perhaps believes, that the freight business falls off on the Intercolonial, and that a clerk worth $600 a year could do all that the general freight agent and his lately appointed assistant have to do. The freight business on the Intercolonial so far exceeds all expectation that the rolling stock, which was thought more than sufficient, has proved insufficient and an increase in that part of the staff which manages the freight business was probably found necessary also.—*Freeman.*

This shows exactly how much the *Freeman* knows of what is being done on the Inter-Colonial. The extra assistant to whom the *Reporter* refers is, no doubt, Mr. C. D. Thomson, a very worthy official whom Mr. Brydges dragged from a good position at St. John station, that of Ticket Agent, under pretence of making him Cashier at the Moncton head-quarters. Mr. Thomson was Cashier a day or two; then he was displaced. Again it was given out that he was "all right," and the next day he was turned out for good. Mr. Brydges fashion, without the sanction of the Government. Mr. Thomson was left to drift for a while, and at last found refuge in the Freight Agent's office, a very uncomfortable position, as he holds the place on sufferance only, having no special duties, the freight officials being generally reduced instead of increased in winter. From this plain statement of the facts it will be seen that the *Freeman's* theory, that the appointment of an extra official was rendered necessary by an increase in the freight business, is manufactured to meet the *Reporter's* charge.—We merely add in this connection that the whole freight business of the line has fallen far *below* expectations, and, indeed, has been so bad that the system of publishing monthly returns has been entirely abandoned.

MOLSON'S BANK.

It is known that Mr. Brydges has caused a branch of Molson's Bank (not the "Mechanics,") to be opened at Campbellton. For the benefit of this private banking corporation the Government of Canada, through Mr. Brydges, has put the country to the expense of an extra building at that place. The large brick station was ample both for the uses of a station and a restaurant, and was so occupied. But one day orders were given for the erection of another large building, altho' it did not appear to be needed; and then it was given out that this was to be the restaurant. The building was erected, and instead of the vacant portion of the station being devoted to railway purposes, Molson's Bank Agency was established in the building. Not only so, but the Government and people of Canada have furnished the expensive safe for the Bank and gone to other expense which should properly be borne by the Bank itself. Referring to the late attempt of the I. C. Railway authorities to drive P. E. Island money out of circulation along the line, the *New Era* of Charlottetown says, among other things:—

We observe that some New Brunswick papers credit Mr. Brydges with the order and point out that he had an axe to grind in driving from the north shore the Prince Edward Island Bank circulation so as to admit that of Molson's Bank, in which he is immediately interested. We cannot absolve the Dominion Government from blame in being the ready tool of a man whose insatiable greed has often led him into "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain." Had the Dominion Government imposed a discount on the notes proportionate to the expense of sending them to Charlottetown for redemption, no one could have found very serious fault with them, although, at the same time, to be impartial in their dealings they should have charged a discount on notes of Ontario and Quebec Banks, having no Agencies in the Lower Provinces.

Mr. Brydges may be a good deal mixed up with Molson's Bank, for aught we know; he has certainly been a good deal mixed up with the Molsons, themselves. The full purpose of the establishment of the agency has not yet transpired; it will probably appear more clearly next summer.

MORE TRAVELLER'S EXPERIENCE.

HALIFAX, Jan. 10th.

To the Editor of the Watchman.

Herr Rudolphson, of Boston, arrived here last evening *via* Inter-Colonial railway, to sing at the opening of the new Academy of Music, having been engaged at great expense by the Halifax Philharmonic Society. On his arrival at St. John on Tuesday evening, finding the night trains off, he hired a special train to Moncton, in order to catch the Express which is advertised to leave there at 5.45 a.m., for Halifax. He arrived in Moncton in good time, but at 5.45, when the officer, whose duty it is to despatch the trains, was awakened for the purpose by the guard, he would not get up, as the Quebec train was late and the Halifax train must wait for it. *He held the Halifax train and some twenty passengers for four and a half hours* till the Quebec train arrived, and then it was found that twenty people anxious to make connections in Nova Scotia had been disappointed to accommodate *two* who arrived by Quebec train. It would have been much better, and as I now learn the duty of the despatcher, had he sent the Halifax train off on time when he ascertained that the Quebec train was 3 or 4 hours late, as any passengers and mails could follow at 12.05 p. m. and reach Halifax at 8.20 p. m. As it was, everybody was disappointed and put to extra expense, owing to the conduct of the proper official who wanted an extra nap and had it at others' cost.

Herr Rudolphson actually paid fifty dollars, besides the ordinary fare, for a special in order that he might arrive in Halifax at 1.30 p. m. on Wednesday, as he supposed; but through the laziness and carelessness of the Moncton people he actually paid his fare for privilege of arriving at 6.30 p. m., instead of 8.20 p. m. He is justly indignant, and passengers who feel that they were badly used, wish you to publish those who thus make travellers a convenience.

[The train despatcher, no doubt, acted according to the instructions of his Superintendent, this official, when not at his post at Moncton, being always easily reached by telegraph.]

TRAIN DELAYED

[From the St. John News.]

The Intercolonial train arrived at 9 last evening, having been detained twelve hours waiting for the English mail.

[From the St. John Telegraph.]

ACCIDENT TO AN I. C. R. FREIGHT TRAIN.

There is a good deal of trouble on the Intercolonial, caused by the breaking of wheels on the freight trains especially, which is no doubt due to the sudden changes of temperature. On Saturday an accident of this kind occurred near Humphrey's mills, Westmorland. A coal train of 25 cars broke a wheel of one car at the above point. Brakesman Scott was sent back with danger signals and torpedoes to stop a train that was coming on. It is stated that Scott went out on the line, as directed, but did not take his signals with him, and went into a house near the track to warm himself. It so happened that the coal train that got the warning came in sight of the house, though it was all right when she started, and while using it coming up it became useless. The men on the up-coming train, who were all at their proper posts, not seeing the danger signals nor hearing the whistle from the disabled train, did not apply the brakes and the train ran on, though the engine was reversed. But the wheels would not catch the rails to stop until she ran into the end of the coal train, damaging the van and two other cars. The engine of the freight train was not much damaged. The brakesman will probably lose his place for his neglect. The matter is under investigation by the proper department.

[From Monday's Telegraph.]

THE ACCIDENT ON THE INTERCOLONIAL.—In yesterday's issue it ought to have been stated that though the brakeman, Scott, took his signal with him, he left it and went into a house, whereas he should have remained by the signal.

The Moncton *Times* has a different version of the accident, one more favorable to brakeman Scott, who, it says, went into a house to warm his lamp, which would not burn, the night being very cold. The *Times* says the train following should have been warned by the torpedoes, which were placed in due position, even if the danger signals were not shown.

CAR ON FIRE.

[Halifax Herald, Jan. 15.]

There was some little consternation on board the local train from Truro on Saturday morning, when it was discovered that the woodwork of the car roof was on fire. But the consternation was of short duration, for conductor Donkin promptly stopped the train, and had the fire put out, with no greater harm than filling the car with smoke. The woodwork had caught from the stove pipe. The car, it is said, was one of the new American ones, and half a dozen stoves would not keep it warm. There was much grumbling among the passengers.

ENGLISH MAIL TRAIN OFF THE TRACK.

[Telegram to Halifax Press.]

MONTREAL, Jan. 16.—The English mail train was off the track at River Du Loup, but arrived here this morning.

MORE GOOD MANAGEMENT: BODY OF EMPLOYES DISCHARGED FOR WANT OF "SUPPLIES."

[From the St. John News.]

MONCTON, Jan. 16.—All the unmarried men in the Car Shops of the Railway were discharged, temporarily, a few days ago. The discharge of the workmen was occasioned by want of materials of various kinds. Supplies are expected daily, and are very much needed. It is probable that in a very few weeks the Car Shop will again be as well filled as heretofore with the busy workmen.

[From the Telegraph, Jan. 18.]

ACCIDENTS AND DELAYS ON THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

While the northern train was coming along at Mountain Road, Westmorland Co., yesterday morning, the locomotive ran off the track, the flange of the forward truck having worn off. The engine ran about 200 yards before being stopped. The morning express from St. John came up to the disabled train, and about the same time an engine came down from Moncton and took the cars back to that place. Afterwards a new pair of wheels were brought for the injured engine, which had got upon the track by the locomotive from the express train, and the wheels were put on. The passengers from the north arrived in St. John a little after eight p. m., by the brown and white *cigarette* and a eastern train was delayed half an hour by the accident.

Six cars of a coal train left the irons at Memramcook, yesterday, while coming westward. Auxiliary cars and a crew were despatched to the place, and worked so promptly that the other trains along the line were in no wise delayed.

THE SUSSEX STATION AND THE RAILWAY.

SUSSEX, 13th Jan., 1877.

To the Editor of the Telegraph:

SIR: IN THE WATCHMAN of to-day is a letter signed "Justitia," intimating that the employes of this railway at this station are negligent of their duty. Now, sir, without entering into the merits of the case in question—which has another side to it—we, residents of Sussex, and frequenters of the station, wish to publicly testify to our perfect satisfaction with the manner in which the railway officials, collectively and individually, executive their duties towards the public and the road.

Yours truly,

F. E. Morton,	Alf. Markham,
E. A. Vail,	Charles T. White,
Samuel N. Freeze,	W. A. Stockton,
H. C. Stubbs,	W. A. Smith,
W. T. McLeod,	White, Upham & White.

ALMOST AN ACCIDENT.

[From the Truro Sun.]

As the St. John Express was coming Trurowards on Friday last, the flange of one of the engine wheels broke and was found by a trackman a short distance from Londonderry Station. The train rushed on, crossing the giddy height—The Folly Bridge—and in safety reached nine miles when the rest of the wheel came to grief and the train was brought to a standstill. It was most providential that no further accident happened than the mere breaking in pieces of the driving wheel of the engine.

DRINKING OFFICIALS.

[From the Halifax Citizen.]

Reference has been made in our columns recently, in some of the newspapers, and elsewhere, to the fact that some of the employees on the Intercolonial Railway, were more or less addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors. The Managers of that Railway have taken action in the matter and have caused to be posted up in their works a notice that "any employee seen either drunk or drinking intoxicating liquors whilst on duty, will be instantly "discharged." This step will be applauded by the public, because it cannot be tolerated that the lives of passengers and the safety of freight and mails should be in the care of men addicted to the use of intoxicating liquor. A correspondent of the St. John, N. B. "Globe" calls attention to the fact that, in addition to this, if the reform is to be thorough, the managers must not permit keepers of refreshment saloons at stations to sell beer and spirits, as is done in some places—the temptation must be removed, if intemperance among the employees is to be prevented. We coincide with this opinion—the managers should strictly prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors of any kind at all places under their control along the Intercolonial.

DOMINION BOARD OF TRADE CONDEMNS INTERCOLONIAL FREIGHT TARRIFF.

Mr. Joseph, of Montreal, (?) introduced the subject of freight rates on the Intercolonial Railway; he showed by figures that the rates were unfair to shippers, and moved a resolution that the Government be requested to have them arranged and apportioned according to the distance, without preference rates being made against the interests of any particular section. Mr. Howland seconded which was carried.

THE "TELEGRAPH" appears to think it was perfectly impartial in its treatment of the Judgments of Chief Justice Harrison and Judge Morrison in the Brown Contempt Case, that its slurs on the Chief Justice was the essence of fairness and that its political references were quite in place. The worst feature of the *Telegraph's* management is that it fancies it is most impartial when it is most unfair. Perhaps it was unnecessary for us to refer to this matter, as all the readers of the *Telegraph* saw, and many complained of the imputation levelled at the Chief Justice and of the attempt to bolster up the political pirate known as "Big Push," at the expense of a Judge whose high character and great abilities compelled even his political opponents to select him for the high position which he so admirably fills. The *Telegraph*, not profiting by the melancholy fate of "Big Push," has blundered sadly in assailing an honest, able, patriotic Judge. But, then, this is only a fresh evidence of the *Telegraph's* qualification for a chief seat in the Grit Temple.

THE PRESS.—The Fredericton *Reporter* shows improvement from week to week, both in matter and appearance.—The Truro *Sun* has donned a new suit of type and enlarged its size. It has also a new "head" or "heading." Like its editor, it is a burly, solid institution.—The *Farmer* has removed from Annapolis to Truro. It is renowned for its excellent English.—The Fredericton *Farmer*, by the way, has surrendered the space usually devoted to editorials, to a sharp, clever scamp who has taken a contract to abuse every member of the House of Assembly, including—hear, ye Heavens and give ear, O Earth,—yes, including even the Hon. John Smith Covert, the ex-Leader of the Opposition. Some say this is Willis' work, and that he is using the Opposition journal for the purpose of killing off all claimants to the Leadership; but we discredit the report. It is probably either Mr. Gregory or Mr. Blair, either of whom has more brains than judgment.—The *Telegraph* announces that it has engaged the services of Mr. Powell Martin, of Toronto, as a special advertising agent. Mr. Martin is highly spoken of by the Toronto Press.—The Charlotte-town *Examiner* will shortly be published as a daily, the first daily ever started in P. E. Island.

THE BALLAST WHARF BREAKWATER CONTRACT.—The *Globe* on Monday of this week announced that this contract had been awarded to Mr. James T. Kennedy, of Portland, a substantial builder, who will probably make as good a job as the plans and engineering will permit. We made the same announcement a fortnight ago, and we added—what the *Globe*, strange to say, has omitted—that Mr. Morrow, of Oromocto, Sunbury Co., is interested in the contract. When our cotemporary supplies information of this description, it ought to give it in all its completeness and so do justice to all the parties to the contract. In this connexion it is proper to call attention to the fact that the Engineer, Mr. Perley, appears to have been instructed not to furnish contractors with printed copies of the specifications, thus compelling parties who wished to tender to copy the whole affair, an amount of labor which was equal to a day's time, besides being an unmitigated annoyance. This severe economy in a matter involving $170,000 to $200,000 of public money (the average of tenders was over $190,000) is not in keeping with the general extravagance connected with the management of the public works.

THE ONE THING CERTAIN.—You may not be struck by lightning. You may not die of the small pox. You may not go insane endeavoring to understand one of the *Telegraph's* articles. There is an element of uncertainty about each one of those possible happenings. The only one thing certain is that Grit Government can not be carried on without "increased taxation." And that is as certain as that Death will claim you at last.

NOT A DOUBT OF IT.—Says our own confiding *Evening Globe*:—

We presume that there is little doubt but that an increase of taxation will be necessary the present session. Last Session the [Mackenzie] Government tided it over in the hope that the dull times passing over would cause a revival of business. That hope, unfortunately, has not been realized.

Quite so. Now, then, bring on your palace cars, your mile-a-minute trains, your increased salaries for railway "heads," your cosy residences for railway officials, your $1,500 salaries for railway ticket agents, your million dollar losses by steel rail speculations, your highest tenders for Goderich harbor improvements, your telegraph lines built on the wrong routes, your new Governorships, new Governors, and new salaries. Bring on *all* the evidences of extravagance and public corruption you can muster, but don't whisper much of an "increased taxation" you intend to impose to pay for all these delightful illustrations of Grit administration. Let the public know all about it.

OF COURSE, we must have "increased taxation." There are still a good many "old" and "new" Grits unprovided for. Although the Government has been short in patronage and its supporters at a crisis unparalleled in the history of Canada, there remain, according to the best Grit authorities, some thousands of minor "elevators," besides some members of the Government, without permanent life salaries from the public purse. This is quite too bad. In the Southern States each colored person expected to receive when the war was over "a mule and ten acres of land." In this blessed Dominion of ours the victory of "Reform principles" means that the elect should each and all be entered on the Government pay roll, and labor no more for ever. Until the consummation of this Reform principle we must, of course, expect "increased taxation."

THE HALIFAX SENATORSHIP.—The Mackenzie Government, not daring to open Halifax constituency, will not appoint Mr. Patrick Power to the Senatorship promised him, but will appoint Mr. Power's son! Nobody outside of Halifax knew Mr. Power had a son, and nobody either in or out of Halifax pretends that the son has the slightest claim to be made a Senator of Canada.—It was, however, generally believed that the matter of the Senatorship should supply another delightful specimen of the "Reform" method of distributing public honors.

—The world moves! Halifax has its society for preventing cruelty to animals, and two men have been fined for not having had their horses properly shod for icy streets, and a third is up for brutually beating his horse. There ought to be a similar society in St. John.—And we ought, moreover, to have much sort of an association to prevent deserving people from starving to death.

"INCREASED TAXATION."—A CHEERFUL SIGHT —It will be worth going all the way to Ottawa to see John Ferris, A. H. Gillmor, S. B. Appleby, John Pickard, George McLeod, Charles Burpee, *et al*, marching up and voting for the "increased taxation" of their constituents which the St. John *Globe* foreshadows.—They will do it. They are not the men to flinch when Mr. Mackenzie orders.

—"Truly independent" papers—those that find fault with and abuse everybody with whom it is not their interest to agree. "Milk and water" papers —those that are independent enough to treat everybody with decency and judge everyone charitably. —*N. B. Exchange.*

Isn't it a little curious that the charitable judgment generally goes hand in hand with the Government office, the Government advertising and the Government job printing?

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Sunday, the 14th inst., a man named Cormac Manealla, aged about 60 years, who was living alone, was found dead in his house in Jerusalem, Queen's County. It is supposed that he died on Sunday morning, as he was seen late on Saturday and the body did not appear to be long dead when found. He had been ailing for many years.—On account of the absence of Coroner Slipp and the non-qualification of Mr. Vincent no inquest was held, but an examination was held by Justices Harrison and Inch, which showed that death was from natural causes.

[FOR THE WATCHMAN.]

FASHION NOTES.

Again Penelope's web is partly unraveled! After chronicling the introduction of long, and subsequently of short, bustles, we are now called upon to state that really fashionable ladies are abandoning bustles altogether. With street suits which cling more closely than ever, now that the cold weather makes such a fashion comfortable, they are very seldom seen, and even for evening wear leading authorities tell us that dresses entirely undraped and ornaments as semi-barbarous as the Elmont crush, are considered more *distingue* than the much bepanniered and bustled skirts which still make frequent appearances.

The absurd excess to which those bustles and panniers have been carried is undoubtedly the reason for their extinction, and yet, if such be the case, we wonder very much that "pull backs" do not follow suit, for these must certainly have reached their extremest limits by this time. Here in St. John, no one but a constitutional grumbler could carp at the extent to which they have been worn; but, it may be that this only goes to show how far behind the age we are, for even yet, New York ladies incase themselves as tightly in suits of silk and satin as the knights of old in their mail and armor; and the latest Parisian despatches tell us that the more nearly a French lady can compress herself into resembling a lead pencil the more nearly she approaches the fashionable standard for fashionable womanhood. Failing in all other reasons for this long-continued adherence to so uncomfortable a mode, we might suppose that the ridicule bestowed so plentifully upon it has aroused the obstinacy and opposition of Dame Fashion and her handmaids, but even so, the evil, as evil it undoubtedly is, must very soon reach its culmination, and then, like all other severe attacks, when the crisis is safely passed, the season for convalescence will immediately set in.

Another but a more sensible fashion, which is still very popular in the matter of costumes, is the fancy for

POLONAISES.

They are not only worn still, but are now so long that in many cases they obviate the need of an underskirt, or at least, if an underskirt is worn, it exists only in name, being simply two or three breadths of the dress fabric, trimmed as if they formed part of a real skirt and fastened under the skirt of the polonaise, so as to be visible when the polonaise is draped. In shape, the Princess polonaise continues most fashionable, but the real Princess has been subjected to so many modifications and alterations, that its name is the only part of it which has remained unchanged since the time of its first introduction. Foremost among these alterations, five parallel rows of buttons are now seen instead of three, and dresses are more frequently fastened diagonally down the front than at the back. The necks of all dresses are cut very high, so high, in fact, that to grace the ears with the collar seems to be a special object, and the collars, which are often lined with some contrasting color, are finished by a folded scarf of the dress material, tied in a sailor knot, or else a square plastron of the material by which the dress is trimmed. The sleeves are invariably as tight as comfort will permit, and are either lined with flannel or else wadded and quilted to give the arm a round look. They are still plain from the shoulder to the elbow, but from the elbow to the wrist is trimmed in a variety of ways, which are beyond our power to recount. On our streets the colors most frequently seen are black, navy blue and seal brown, but in other cities the prophecy respecting fifle and bronze green still holds good, although in New York a very decided preference is being shown for lighter tints or pronounced contrasts, such as ecru camel's hair trimmed with seal brown velvet. Such contrasts as this latter, however, are only used for visiting or carriage toilettes, to be worn under a fur lined cloak, which is left in the carriage while the wearer pays her visits.

As mid winter advances,

FUR TRIMMINGS

become, if possible, more fashionable than ever. They are also worn wider than before, it being announced that in other season, narrow borders will be entirely out of fashion and that trimmings of fur will be prized only in proportion to the width with which they are laid on. The best models for fur-trimmed suits are invariably accompanied by a muff, trimmed to correspond, and if the costume and muff are both French, the latter will be such a babyish affair that it will hardly prove large enough to cover two ordinary-sized hands. A worn-out newspaper item has been informing us that "A muff is an article which holds a pretty girl's hands without squeezing them;" but this definition will no longer pass muster, as the muffs of the present day squeeze the hands of pretty and ugly girls without discrimination.

IN MILLINERY

there are no very striking changes as yet, although the seventy-five shapes recorded at an earlier part of the season have, for the benefit of enthusiasts on the George Eliot question, been replaced by a "Daniel Deronda" hat, in addition to the "Grandolen" of which we have before spoken. Not having seen this latest novelty we are not in a position to criticise, but certainly if it be as stiff and unbecoming as its predecessor, we feel inclined to think that the generality of Daniel Deronda's most stringent admirers will decide that there is nothing in a name and thus emit this opportunity for displaying their loyalty to Daniel Deronda's creator.

As might be expected at this season of the year, the generality of St. John millinery establishments find business very slack, and business very dull; and yet, notwithstanding this dullness we are, during this last week shown some hats of Mrs. Manson's manufacture which were quite as pretty, if not prettier than any we have yet seen, and quite as much of an "increased taxation" you intend to impose to pay for all these delightful illustrations of Grit administration. Let the public know all about it.

BREAKFAST AND DRESS CAPS

for young ladies. The breakfast caps were of white lace edged muslin, shaped very much like an ordinary sweeping cap, and trimmed simply with blue or other colored ribbon. The dress caps, however, were on a smaller and more elaborate scale, being often trimmed with ribbon loops, cashmere lace flying liquors, or sometimes a tiny feather band. Any two of the above materials will make a very dainty little cap; but for young girls the most coquettishly pretty and, at the same time, simple mixture is ecru cashmere lace and net, with loops and very long streamers of pale blue or pink gros grain.

Among late

NOVELTIES IN JEWELRY,

popular fancy seems to range between sets modelled after classic designs and those of modern oriental style, such as those of India and Russia. In the Russian style *cloisonné* enamel applied to gold, in brilliant floral decorations, is the newest idea, and after this Limoges enamel in mythological devices and set with pearls or diamonds. India sets are crescents made of tigers' claws, held by broad bands of pale yellow gold richly embossed, and Moorish sets are turquoises set as violets with pearl or diamond mountings. Diamonds, when worn alone, are now set in such a manner that no gold is visible, the stones being held by silver or platinum claws. For brides, both seed pearls and rose pearls in knife edge setting are worn, pearls above all things being the favorite stone for such occasions. Coral is still used a great deal; large amethysts are in favor again, and lovers of odd things wear silver jewelry inlaid in Japanese designs in colored niello-work; but people of artistic tastes prefer stone cameos and intaglios to almost any other kind of moderately expensive jewelry.

In cheaper sets, shell jewelry has become a permanent favorite for general wear, being fine and at the same time modest and inconspicuous. When they had always been ordained, which is far more than can be said respecting the last French notion, viz., jewelry made entirely from the feathers of humming birds. A correspondent tells us that those humming bird sets are simply exquisite, and so much in demand that it would strip the forests of America to provide for the consumption of Paris prettily tinted shells are used, one could readily imagine that this was the special purpose for which alone; but however beautiful they may be, or however enthusiastically fashion may adopt them, we feel half inclined to regard the adoption of such ornaments as semi-barbarous as the Elmont crush.

For the remaining rules by which the contents of a lady's jewel case are assorted, we learn that watch chains are either short chatelaines hanging from the belt or else the long old-fashioned chains that are passed around the neck. Gold necklaces are worn close about the throat, in dog collar shape, with long flat links alternately of red and yellow gold, or else a series of pendant enameled drops, or perhaps they represent the net work and pointed shape of lace collars. Brooches are worn very large and are also made to serve for pendants. Earrings are either quite small and short, as in the solitaire diamond knobs, or the shell and jet balls so much in fashion, or else they are very long and elaborate for full dress parures. Bracelets come in quite a number of forms, but the most popular style is a series of narrow bangles of silver, gold or shell. Others are wide, massive bands of yellow gold, ornamented with enamel, and others still are composed of cameos, linked together with fine gold chains. Apropos of bracelets, the latest *on dit* is that the Duke of Edinburgh is inaugurating a new fashion by wearing bracelets himself and that many English gentlemen are following in his wake; but as this paragraph came to us directly from Yankee authority, we do not consider it any more authentic than the generality of American information respecting English royalty and nobility; and any way, so long as the magnates of our native land manage to keep their wrists free from bracelets of *steel or cast iron*, whether they do or do not wear gold or silver, is a matter of small moment to us.

DR. MACLISE'S "WITCH OF ENDOR."

To the Editor of The Watchman.

From time immemorial, among the illiterate and educated, barbaric and civilized, the mighty power wielded by Satan and his emissaries in this lower world, through supernatural, or what might be termed mysterious, hidden agencies, has been universally acknowledged and recognized. Through the mists and gloom of degraded superstitions and lying wonders some rays of light have been reflected in the bright mirror of Revelation, only sufficient, however, to partially illumine the hidden mysteries behind the veil. The curtain has been but barely lifted. Of this much we can be assured: the agents of the Devil have been ever exerting, and still do exercise, a wondrous influence over the inhabitants of our earth.

The connection linking the material and supernatural is close and intimate, and we are, apparently, beset by good and evil influences—intellectual agencies—guiding us rightly or wrongly, in the paths of virtue or vice, as the case may be.

As regards the Powers of Light, who that reads and believes his Bible can dispute the deeds they perform in a supernatural manner; and, with reference to the Powers of Darkness, we cannot (laugh at and ridicule as we may magic and necromancy) deny the astounding works, or miracles, accomplished, for instance, by Pharaoh's wizards, without ignoring those of Moses himself, wrought under divine direction:—"And the magicians did so with their enchantments, and brought up frogs from the land of Egypt;" and, although baffled at last, the same magicians did, even as Moses, turn their rods, too, into serpents.

All through "The Drama of Saul," supernatural agencies are vigorously at work. Charles Heavysege, in his sublimest effort, (The Drama of Saul) guided by the light of the Word, has beautifully portrayed the doings of the infernal ones in his story of that wayward Monarch.

The above thoughts have been suggested on reading the report of a sermon in your journal, recently delivered by the Rev. Dr. Maclise, on the "Witch of Endor." While, in part agreeing with the reverend gentleman's ideas of that renowned interview, we cannot altogether concur in some of his conclusions. That Samuel did actually appear in human shape to the astonished vision of Saul, is undoubtedly true, according to the strict and literal rendering of the text; but, that he (Saul) was considered at first,—in perfect disguise as he was—in the eyes of Endor's witch, any other than a spy, is equally certain. It would seem that Saul, driven to despair, under mayhap the baleful influence of that "evil spirit" sent to possess him after the "good spirit" had gone out, albeit forever! was in some manner led to consult the witch of Endor. In reply to his request, "Divine with me, by the familiar spirit, and bring me him up whom I shall name," the witch tells him that the king had cut off out of the land all the wizards, and accuses him of having a snare for her life, *evidently deeming him (Saul) a spy.* Saul, by a most solemn oath, assures her she should not be betrayed, or, as the text reads, "no punishment shall happen thee for this thing."

After desiring her to bring up Samuel, the witch, when she beholds the shade rising—not yet seen by Saul—cried aloud, in fear and wonder, no doubt; but mark what follows: *she only then recognizes the king as Saul*, and exclaims, "Why hast thou deceived me, for thou art Saul!" evidently afraid and astonished, not at beholding the ghost of Samuel but, through some mysterious agency, it would appear, *for the first time*, recognizing him (Saul) as the veritable king himself, of whose commands or edict, as to the cutting off of sorcerers, she had been so well apprized. It will be observed, Saul has not even yet, recognized the shade of Samuel:—"he said unto her, be not afraid (of me), for what seest thou?" and, on the witch exclaiming "I beheld "gods ascending from the earth," he said unto her, "What form is he of?" In reply, the woman goes on to describe the prophet's venerable appearance, his mantle, etc., and then, and not till then, does the king recognize him, perceiving "that it was Samuel," using rather the word "perceived," as the text has it. By

OUR BOOK TABLE.

LONDON BANKING LIFE, by Wm. Purdy. New York and Montreal, Lovell, Adam, Wesson & Co.; St. John, J. & A. McMillan.

Business men will find this collection of papers on trade and finance especially valuable and interesting. The writer has had a vast amount of experience in Banking Life, and he presents his views in a succinct and readable form. The story of depression in trade, the collapse of the great house of A. Collie & Co., which plunged so many in ruin and misery, the suggestions for the future, the account of American and Canadian trade and financial operations are all treated in a graphic manner, as interesting in many respects as a novel. The book is divided into sections and it may be read at intervals without destroying its continuity. Some of Mr. Purdy's ideas of banking, however, would hardly satisfy our merchants on this side of the water, were they put into force. He would lend money to those only who were beyond the need of it, and the small operator would fare badly at his hands. The book teaches many practical lessons, and it should be thoroughly read by business men, especially by young merchants starting out for themselves, as it shows at a glance many of the rocks on which the ship of commerce sometimes splits. This treatise is one of the best of its class and Mr. Purdy writes fluently and well.

PETER, THE APOSTLE, by the Rev. Wm. M. Taylor, D. D. New York, Harper & Bros.; St. John, J. & A. McMillan.

Dr. Taylor, of New York, who enjoys a fine reputation as a preacher and exponent of the Gospels, furnishes, in this volume, an excellent biography of St. Peter. He discusses the impulsive apostle in a broad, liberal and independent spirit. He considers him in the light of a man having like infirmities with ourselves. His errors, misjudgments and weaknesses are explained, and his excellencies are shown forth. From these many useful lessons are taught, lessons which serve as guides to the Christian in combatting the trials and temptations of life. The book is divided into twenty-three sections, and the whole career of the apostle is admirably sketched. In his previous works, Dr. Taylor has contented himself with taking up the lives of the worthies of the Old Testament. In this last book he has made a new departure, and his life of St. Peter is an able and thorough contribution to Christian biography. In forming his estimate of the warm-hearted apostle, he has been in the main correct, though he leans a trifle to St. Peter's side occasionally. This has sprung from his love of the apostle as the book has grown from his hand. The greatness of Paul, towering far high above his fellows, has had the effect of keeping the other apostles in the background. Many books have been written about the great apostle, but few concerning the apostle of the circumcision, whose life has been one notable exemplar. It is partly on this account that the author of a life of "David of Israel" and "Elijah the Prophet," has added this last admirable volume to the series. Dr. Taylor writes with much power and vigor. The book is attractively got up.

THE YOUNG LADIES' JOURNAL, for February,—with remarkably full fashion plates, patterns and designs of all kinds for ladies' work, capital stories and much other entertaining matter, is received. For sale by Mr. W. K. Crawford.

AMUSEMENTS.

The H. S. Murdoch Benefit took place at the Boston Theatre, Friday afternoon. Mr. Chas. H. Thayer had charge of the business arrangements. Among the volunteers appear the names of W. J. LeMoyne, J. W. Lanergan, D. J. Maguinnis, Napier Lothian, C. Leslie Allen, Geo. W. Wilson, Harry Bloodgood, Mrs. Thomas Barry, Miss Ida Savory and Mrs. J. R. Vincent, all well known to St. John Theatre goers. The amount expected to be realized was $2,000, and the proceeds are for Harry Murdoch's mother, Mrs. Hitchcock. The programme is a long and strong one. The leading literary men and merchants of Boston united in forming a list of patrons. Among them were Oliver Wendell Holmes, James R. Lowell, T. W. Higginson, James Freeman Clarke, Edward E. Hale, Jas. T. Fields, W. H. H. Murray and others of equal fame.

Mr. J. W. Lanergan, the veteran manager, is teaching elocution in Boston with much success. The *Sunday Times*, of Jan. 14, thus notices our genial Knight of the Bushkin:—Persons desirous of developing their voices and receiving instruction in elocution and stage action, could do no better than take advantage of the opportunity afforded by Mr. J. W. Lanergan, of the Globe Theatre. He has already received pupils in the green room of the Globe Theatre, and is prepared to receive more. His modest announcement is strangely in contrast with those of more pretentious, but less talented, people. We have so often commended Mr. Lanergan's intelligent acting, and the Boston people know his merit so well, that words of recommendation are not necessary.

The Philharmonic Club, of Boston, will give two grand concerts at the Academy of Music, on the evenings of the 23rd and 24th January. They come at the request of the Y. M. C. A., and a fine musical treat is promised. Mr. Adopt Belz, who performs on the French Horn, has no superior in this country on that instrument. Both concerts should be well attended.

Neil Warner, who has been starring it in the West the past two months, rejoins his old friend and manager, E. A. McDowell, in Montreal, on the 22nd inst.

Oliver Doud Byron has been playing in Montreal. His engagement closes to-night.

W. H. VENNING, Esq., has addressed to *The Miramichi Advance* a very interesting and able letter on the subject of the Smelt and Bass Fisheries in Gloucester and Northumberland. He shows very clearly that these Fisheries are doomed if bag nets and seines are permitted. His letter abounds in useful information on the habits of the fish, and ought to have the effect of stimulating public opinion in opposition to those detestable practices in which men called fishermen have been indulging in the Northern Counties. Only want of space prevents us from copying every word Mr. Venning has written in reference to the iniquity of this "seining" and "bag net" business, but we heartily endorse his remarks under this head. The Minister, we notice, has laid the heavy hand of the Department on the "seiners," largely influenced, no doubt, by Inspector Venning's representations.

DEMONS, DEMONIACS AND DEMONIACAL POSSESSIONS.—Rev. Dr. Maclise, as we learn, will deliver a lecture on the above subject on Thursday evening next, the 25th inst., in Calvin Church Lecture Room. This is a subject that has troubled the minds of most good people, and is an exceedingly interesting one, and will, no doubt, be treated in an able and interesting manner, whatever theory of interpretation may be adopted. We are of the opinion, however, that, when rightly understood, the Scriptures do not teach that evil spirits or devils ever entered into, or dwelt in human beings; and that demoniacal possessions had no real existence except in the fancy of an ignorant and superstitious populace. We understand the lecture will not be published. Those who want information on the subject must, therefore, go and hear it.

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

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

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

FIVE CHILDREN IN THREE YEARS.—Mr. Merritt, of St. Catharines, Ont., who formerly lived in this city, writes to his relatives here that his wife has just presented him with a second pair of twins, making five children as the fruit of three years of wedded life. He merits a diploma. His outlay for soothing syrups and rattles must be a large percentage of his expenses.—*St. John News.*

GRAHAM'S PAIN ERADICATOR has stood the test of several years, having been placed before the public in 1860, and its extraordinary curative powers had been long tested previously. It is everywhere acknowledged to be the best and most successful remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Asthma and other chronic complaints, which it cures effectually, and is equally efficacious for the cure of Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Sprains and most forms of aches and pains. Diptheria, Quinsy and other forms of Sore Throat are readily cured by it.

BUSINESS NOTES.

DUN, WIMAN & CO. have compiled and published their "Business Outlook" for 1877. They state the number of failures in the Dominion and Newfoundland in 1876 at 1,728; total liabilities $25,617,991, divided as follows:—

Quebec,	600	$13,678,646
Ontario,	873	9,488,052
Nova Scotia,	150	1,419,921
New Brunswick,	78	740,854
Prince Edward Island,	23	140,684
Newfoundland,	4	40,833

The showing of New Brunswick for 1876, as compared with Nova Scotia, is highly satisfactory, being only about one half the latter's. It will be found still more satisfactory when the figures of 1875 are shown:—

Nova Scotia,	$2,759,750
New Brunswick,	3,160,008

The total liabilities of the failed in Nova Scotia in 1876 are therefore about one half of what they were in 1875, while in New Brunswick they are less than one fourth. The losses in Quebec Province were about the same for each year, while in Ontario and Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland they were somewhat larger in 1876 than in 1875—the grand total for 1876 being also larger. In fact, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are the only Provinces that show an improved state of things. New Brunswick being the foremost in this connexion. And here we take occasion to remark that British wholesale houses who supply our dry-goodsmen have no hesitation in declaring themselves better satisfied with their St. John customers than with any other of their numerous clients in Canada. It might be well if Dun, Wiman & Co., or other Mercantile Agencies, in their annual statements would give details showing the number and extent of failures in the principal business centres, crediting each locality with what properly belongs to it.

THE DEAL FREIGHT MARKET is firmer this week and rates show a slight advance. Bkntine *Jane Wright* has been placed for Liverpool on p. t., and Brigt. *Mabel* for Conway, 77s. 6d. c. d. For Cuba the Brigt. *Ellen H.* has been chartered for Cardenas at 24 cents, and two schooners have been placed at same rate for direct port.

FLOUR has advanced daily abroad during the past week, but prices here have not followed, owing to large stock held and light demand. We quote to-day:—Spring Extra, $6.40 @ $6.50; Fancy, $6.60 @ $6.75; Extra, $7 @ $7.50; Oatmeal, $6; Cornmeal has advanced to $3.25.

MESS PORK is firm at $21.00.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.—Notice is given by James O'Reilly (Brother Tobias) that "application will be made at the next Session of the Legislature of New-Brunswick, for an act to incorporate the Brothers of the Christian Schools, in this Province, commonly called the Christian Brothers, and enable them to hold property for their use and for Educational and other purposes, and to sell, convey, or mortgage the same or any part thereof."

APPOINTMENTS.—We understand that Mr. W. J. O'Brien, B. A., son of John E. O'Brien, Esquire, is appointed Collector of Customs for Bathurst, vice Meehan, retired. The Bathurst Custom House has been in charge of Detective Gallagher for some time. The new appointment ought to give satisfaction.—It is also said that Mr. Walter Welsh, (late of Welsh Bros.) St. John, has secured an appointment in the Customs at this port. Mr. Welsh's duties will probably be in the line of a special agent on the Boston steamers, the Government having reason to believe that a good deal is done in smuggling goods from the States into St. John.

DEALS IN ENGLAND.—F. & Jardine, Liverpool, Dec. 30, say no advance in price of spruce deals has been obtainable of late, but as few more cargoes were expected, it was hoped prices would be better in January. The import of Liverpool for 1876, viz.: 6,429,890 pieces, was the heaviest for three years. St. John spruce deals, last sales, were £7.10; Lower Ports, £7 to £7.5.

GENERAL WARNER, it is said, has sold his residence at Rothesay to J. Morris Robinson, Esq., manager of the St. John Agency of the Bank of Nova Scotia. The price is said to be about $6,500. The figure would seem to indicate that real estate at Rothesay is holding its own in these dull times. Very many of our citizens—indeed, all who have the pleasure of General Warner's acquaintance—will regret to hear of his contemplated removal from the Province. It is understood that he will resign the U. S. Consulship during the present year and return to his native State, Ohio, where he will follow his profession, the practice of the law.

—Messrs. Edwin Frost & Co., King street, retiring from business, offer the stock and good will of their boot and shoe business for sale. The stand is a good one and the business first class. The whole affords a fine opening for a party who understand this line of business.

—Magee Brothers have several shops and offices to let in their fine new brick block on Water street, next to the Ferry landing. This is one of the best business stands in the city. Brokers and others requiring simply office room will find their wants met in the upper stories.

—The annual meeting of the Spring Hill Mining Company, will be held at the office of Chas. Merritt, Esq., St. John, Thursday, the 30th inst.

—The annual meeting of the Joggins Coal Mining Company will be held at the Secretary's office, Reed's Building, on Monday, 5th February next; and of the Joggins Coal Mining Association at same place and time.

—A Meeting of the Courtenay Bay Bridge Co. will be held at the office of A. A. & H. O. Stockton, St. John, Saturday, Jan. 27th.

—An agency of the Bank of Nova Scotia, under Mr. George Henderson, is to be opened at Digby, N. S.

—The Dominion Telegraph Company have offices in Halifax, Dartmouth, Waverly, Shubenacadie, Truro, Pictou, New Glasgow, Guysborough, Canso and Tor Bay. The line connects with the direct European cable at the latter place. The Halifax office is in Morton's News Depot, a very central and convenient place.

—At the Dominion Board of Trade on Thursday Mr. T. White, jr. moved a resolution in favor of protection pure and simple, including sugar, coal, and all industries of the country, which was carried by 24 votes to 14.

—John and Robert Sinclair, Chatham, N. B., who have for some time past been in deep water, are asking for an extension of time. We hear they show plenty to pay all they owe, and an indulgence will not be misplaced.

—John Chaloner, druggist, advertises his business for sale. It is a good property.

—W. C. Gibson, jeweller, St. John, has settled with his creditors @ 35 ₱, in 6, 12 and 18 months.

—Welland Vale Manufacturing Company, Saint Catherines, Ontario, burnt out; loss $120,000.

—Henderson & Bostwick, Toronto, wholesale millinery and fancy goods, failed; liabilities $100,000.

—O. Benedict & Co., New York, hat manufacturers, failed; liabilities heavy.

—George B. Swett, Mount Denison, N.S., assigned.

—Henry Fielding, partner in C. F. Vose & Co., Halifax, dead.

—A branch of the bank of Nova Scotia is to be established at Bridgetown shortly. T. D. Ruggles, Esq., is to be the agent.

A. J. Woodrow, formerly of St. John, has opened at Digby, N. S., as a general agent and commission merchant.

—James Domville and James Scovil, (James Domville & Co.) St. John, have dissolved, Mr. Scovil retiring. The firm name is continued by Mr. Domville.

—On Friday, 26th, there will be a special meeting of the stockholders of the St. John Gas Light Co., to consider an application to the Legislature for an alteration in the Company's Act of Incorporation.

—There will be special meetings of St. John Co. Sessions this day, Saturday, and on Monday next. A liquor bill for the out-parishes will be considered to-day.

—Messrs. Richey & Johnston, painters, St. John; dissolved. Mr. James Richey continues the business in co-partnership with his son, Wm. Richey. Firm name, Richey & Son,—old stand 108 Princess street.

—Six tons of gold from California reached the U. S. sub-treasury on Wednesday.

—Peace or War in Europe? It is still unsettled. The great powers are apparently united in their demands on Turkey; but Turkey is as defiant as formerly. A Grand Council of the Empire, in session in Constantinople, which included the heads of all the Churches, Christian and Mussulman, in Turkey, pronounces for War.

—E. D. Watts and Robert Turner (the latter lately with John Vassie & Co.) have entered into partnership, in dry goods, as Watts and Turner, Prince William St.

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.—We have been favored with a copy of "Calculations of Cost of River Plate Produce, free on Board at Buenos Ayres," a statement compiled by Mr. F. L'E. Wallace, a St. John gentlemen now resident in Buenos Ayres, for the use of merchants at a distance. It is quite a meritorious work, as it enables importers to estimate, not merely the first cost but all attendant expenses on such articles as Ox and Cow Hides, Horse Hides, Sheep Skins, Wool, Beef and Mutton Tallow, Nutria Skins, Ostrich Feathers, Goat Skins, Horse Hair, Jerked Beef, Bone-ash and Bones. The tables are carefully prepared and arranged, evincing much skill in figures and a good knowledge of the trade of the country.

GEO. W. WHITE, Esq., entertained his brother members of the County Council and a few other guests at dinner at the Gibson House on Wednesday evening. The dinner was excellent, and a long evening was spent most enjoyably. A number of toasts were proposed and elicited speeches of a character to prove that speaking talent of a high order exists among the representative men of the County.—*Sentinel.*

—Attention is directed to Messrs. Manchester, Robertson & Allison's advertisements of "Custom Shirts," in this issue.

—George H. Ruel, St. John, insolvent; first meeting Feb. 8.—Stilwell & Goggin, hardware, St. John; first meeting Feb. 8.

—William Peters is appointed assignee for W. H. Knowles, trunk maker, insolvent, H. H. McLean, solicitor to assignee.

—The creditors of Hilyard & Armstrong, liquors, St. John, have accepted twenty cents, cash, to be paid in three weeks.

—The Grand Trunk lost a million and a half dollars by the four days strike of its engineers.

Consumption.

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

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

Mr. J. H. ROBINSON,—

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

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

I was unable, in the summer, to walk any distance without much fatigue. I can now take my gun and travel all day, and feel first-rate at night, and eat as much as any lumberman. Have not bled any since I took your preparation, and can now inflate my lungs without feeling any soreness, and I think I can inflate them up to full measurement, same as before I was sick. I have also gained in flesh; my weight in the summer was 175 lbs., and now it is nearly 190 lbs., which is pretty well up to my former weight.

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

I am, dear sir, yours truly,
(Signed) C. H. S. CRONKHITE.

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

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

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

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

R. B. EMERSON,
5 Canterbury street.

European & North American Railway.—For Extension from St. John Westward.—On and after Monday 4th December and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:—Express leaves St. John at 8.15 a. m., and due at 4.30 p. m.; Fredericton Freight and Passenger accommodation leaves St. John at 3.00 p. m. and due at St. John at 1.00 p m
H. D. McLeod, Supt.

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

Removal Notice!

H. BROCKINGTON & CO.

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

Superior Cloths for Fall and Winter Wear,

At remarkably low prices for cash.

H. BROCKINGTON & CO.

sep23

NICKEL PLAITING
ON ALL ARTICLES!
DONE AT
WARING BROTHERS'S.

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

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

WARING BROS.

nov 25—3m

Births.

At Edgecome House, Charlottetown, on the 22d ult, the wife of George Peake, Esq., of a son.

At Dartmouth, N. S., on the 6th inst., the wife of George Lane of a son.

On the 28th ult., at the Baptist Parsonage, Portland, the wife of Rev. D. McClellan, of a daughter.

Marriages.

At the Catholic Church, Calais, on the 11th of January, by the Rev. Father Donnill, Mr. J. E. Osburne to Miss A. M., Crangle, of Calais, Maine.

In this city, on the 14th inst., by Rev. J. D. Pope, Mr. Charles H. C. Pinsent, of Moncton, to Miss Mary Esther Griffin, of St. John.

At the residence of the bride's father, Jan. 11th, by the Rev. R. N. Hughes, Mr. William T. McLeod, of Sussex, to Alberta, daughter of A. D. Yerxa, Esq., of Gibson, York Co.

On the 17th inst., at the residence of the bride's father Indiantown, by the Rev. Foster Almon, John McGinty to M. Marriette, daughter of James T. Kennedy, Esq.

At Fredericton, on the morning of the 18th, by the Rev. Mr. McKeown, Frederick S. Hilyard, of St. John, to Bertha Ida, second daughter of Thomas Temple, High Sheriff of York County.

Deaths.

Suddenly, on the 14th January, Helen, wife of Peter Cormack, in the 63rd year of her age.

On Jan. 12th, Johanna Conlin, aged 22 years and 9 months wife of Patrick Conlin.

On Jan. 13th, George Allan, in the 29th year of his age

In Portland, on the 13th Jan. Annie Ethel, infant daughter of William and Annie Starkie, aged 4 months and 19 days.

In Carleton, on the 12th of Jan., James, only son of Alexander Cobham, aged 1 year and 2 months.

In Carleton, on the 14th inst., Andrew H. Cripps, aged 88 years a native of the County of Cork, Ireland.

In Portland, on the 13th inst., Mary Emma, in the 5th year of her age, only daughter of Abraham Gregg.

In this city, on Jan. 15th, Joseph Francis, infant son of John and Catharine Halpin, aged 1 year and 8 months.

In this city, on the 14th inst., Berton Willard, son of Albert E. and Bessie Kirkpatrick.

In Carleton, on the 17th inst., Willie, eldest son of Wm. and Annie Nannery, aged nine years.

☞Funeral this day, Saturday, at 2.30 p. m., from his father's residence, St. John street, Carleton.

In this city, on the 16th inst., Frances M. Lawson, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Lawson, aged 4 years.

On the 17th, Edward Gallagher, in the 20th year of his age.

In Carleton on the 18th inst., Mary Fairchild, eldest daughter of James and Mary Kindred, aged 26 years.

☞Funeral from her parents' residence, Duke street, to-morrow, Sunday, at 2 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

Y. M. C. A. GRAND CONCERTS!
AT
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVEN'GS,
23rd and 24th JANUARY,
BY THE
BOSTON PHILHARMONIC CLUB!
CONSISTING OF
BERNHARD LISTEMAN, Violin.
FRITZ LISTEMAN, Violin.
ADOLPH HARTDEGEN, Violoncello.
EUGENE WEINER, Flute.
ALEXANDER FREYGANG, Harp.
ADOLPH SERLZ, French Horn.
ASSISTED BY
MISS DORA WILEY, Soprano.

TICKETS, 50 cents; Reserved Seats 25 cents extra; Upper Gallery 25 cents.

Tickets may be obtained and plan of Hall seen at the book stores of Messrs. J. & A. McMillan, Prince Wm. street, and H. B. Smith, King street. jan20 11

ANCHOR LINE.

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

GLASGOW SERVICE.

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

LONDON SERVICE.

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

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

RATES OF PASSAGE.—Payable in United States Currency.

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

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

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

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

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

FROM LONDON.—"DORIAN," FRIDAY, 9th MARCH, (unless prevented by unforseen circumstances.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, 13 Guineas.
Steerage, 30 Dollars.

For Plans of Cabins, Passage Tickets, Drafts or any further information apply to our address Henderson Brothers, 49 Union street, Glasgow; 17 Water street, Liverpool; 19 Leadenhall street, London, E. C.; 29 Foyle street, Londonderry; 3 Rue Scribe, Paris; 86 Washington street, Chicago; 7 Bowling Green, New York, and T. & S. DeWolf & Son, Halifax, or in Saint John to

SCAMMELL BROTHERS,
jan20 19 Smyth street.

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE.

PATENT ADJUSTABLE SCHOOL FURNITURE.

The Cheapest Approved Desks and Seats.

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

COUNTY OF SAINT JOHN.
Winter Street School, Portland; Indiantown School, Portland; Spurr's Cove School, Lancaster School, Dr. Wiggins' College, City of St. John; Coldbrook School.

WESTMORLAND CO.
Dorchester School (2 lots), Sackville Academy.

NORTHUMBERLAND CO.
Newcastle School.

KING'S CO.
Penobsquis School, Long Reach School, Cambridge School, Springfield School, Hammond School, Greenwich School.

KENT CO.
Richibucto Grammar School.

NOVA SCOTIA.
Digby School, Round Hill (Annapolis) School, Annapolis School, Kentville School, Amherst School, Canning School, Nappan School.

Dr. Rand for Training School, Fredericton.
St. John's, Newfoundland.

Will forward photograph and price list on application.

A large assortment of Household Furniture, wholesale and retail, at low prices.

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

NOTICE!

ALL ACCOUNTS DUE THE ESTATE OF

LANSDOWNE & MARTIN,

remaining unpaid on the

1st FEBRUARY NEXT,

will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection.

MAGEE BROS.,
No. 1 IMPERIAL BUILDINGS,
jan20 1m Cor. King and Prince William streets.

TO RENT.

FOUR SHOPS AND SEVERAL OFFICES,
In the Brick Block at present being erected for subscribers in Water Street.

Application to be made at
Imperial Buildings, Prince William Street.
jan20 1m MAGEE BROS.

GOD BLESS

OUR HOME is the name of the most elegant French Oil Motto Chromo ever issued. The motto is surrounded by one of the most exquisite and richly-colored wreaths of beautiful flowers on dark background, and is perfect in all its details. It is 11 × 15. We send this motto chromo and the BOSTON WEEKLY GLOBE, a large eight-page family, story and news paper, with agricultural, chess, puzzle, household, and all popular departments, 3 months for only 60 cents. Chromo and paper, 6 months for $1. A beautiful holiday gift. AGENTS WANTED. Address,

WEEKLY GLOBE,
238 Washington Street,
jan20 1i BOSTON, MASS.

IN STOCK
AT
16 NORTH WHARF,

and for sale at Market Rates:—

500 BBLS. CHAMPION, 600 bbls. BRIDAL ROSE,
400 barrels WHITE ROSE,
400 barrels TEA ROSE,
300 " HOWLANDS, 200 bbls. ALBION,
100 " NORVAL, 600 bbls. SPRING EXTRA,
100 " GRAND CENTRAL, 100 bbls. HAXALL,
100 hhds. BARBADOS MOLASSES,
150 " CIENFUEGOS do.
700 chests and half-chests TEA,
630 boxes LAYER RAISINS, 100 bbls. WHITE BEANS,
500 barrels REINDEER,
400 " SOVEREIGN, 200 bbls. ECLIPSE,
200 " LAWRENCE,
200 " PRIDE OF THE WEST,
200 " QUEEN CITY,
100 " MILFORD, 150 bbls. MAZEPPA,
100 " VICTORIA,
200 " OATMEAL,
1000 " CORN MEAL,
200 boxes and caddies TOBACCO,
125 kegs SODA,
50 barrels DUTCH CRUSHED SUGAR,
100 sacks RICE,

To Arrive and Due:—

600 barrels SILVER LEAF,
100 " ALBERT, 500 bbls. HOWLAND'S,
100 " MESS PORK,
600 " BRIDAL ROSE, 200 bbls. PEACEMAKER,
500 " TEA ROSE,
100 " OATMEAL,
25 hhds. REFINED SUGAR.

J. & W. F. HARRISON,
Jan20 1m 16 North Wharf.

Drug Business for S ale

THE DRUG BUSINESS OF

J. CHALONER,

Established over Thirty Years.

THE STOCK IS OF GOOD QUALITY, and is in good condition.

THE STAND is one of the best in the city.

TERMS on application to the proprietor.

jan20 40 KING, COR. GERMAIN STREET.

SHARKEY & SON'S
Men, Youths, Boys'
ULSTERS!

ALL THE NOVELTIES to be worn this Season, viz:—FRIEZE, plain and checked; NAP, blue and black; ELYSIAN, brown and grey.

SHARKEY & SON'S
MEN, YOUTHS, BOYS'
OVERCOATS!

Very stylish. Bound and unbound. Made by ourselves from good material.

SHARKEY & SONS'
Men, Youths, Boys'
REEFERS!

Ranging from $3.60 upwards. Prices all reduced. Great bargains may be expected.

Travellers who have not time to leave their measure will find in each of the above departments some extra fine Garments.

SHARKEY & SON,
3 KING STREET. 3
jan 20 Next door to Telegraph Office.

Custom Shirts!

MANCHESTER,
ROBERTSON
& ALLISON

DESIRE to inform the public that their present facilities for the manufacture of CUSTOM SHIRTS are unsurpassed for the following reasons:—First, being direct importers of the materials used they are enabled to effect a large saving by purchasing from the manufacturers. Second being large employers of labor all the year round, they can thus secure the services of the best needle-women, who are glad to accept moderate wages when steady employment is given; and thirdly, having a thoroughly equipped LAUNDRY on their premises, the Shirts are dressed under the supervision of their manager, thereby guaranteeing a superior finish to the Garments, and, at the same time, effecting a considerable saving in expense.

The price charged for CUSTOM SHIRTS is regulated by the quality of materials used.

Ready-made WHITE SHIRTS, kept constantly on hand, in all the various qualities.

GENTLEMEN'S UNDER-GARMENTS of any description made to order at short notice. Also, Collars, Cuffs and Shirt Fronts.

BOYS' CUSTOM SHIRTS a speciality, the best quality (in three sizes,) at $1.35, $1.50 and $1.65 each, lower quality if desired.

MANCHESTER,
ROBERTSON
& ALLISON.
jan20

FAMILY MOURNING
AT
THE PALACE.

A Large Assortment of

DRESS GOODS,

suitable for Slight or Deep Mourning.

Crapes, Flowers, &c.

DRESSMAKING
AND
MILLINERY ORDERS
EXECUTED PROMPTLY.

N. B.—Country Orders receive special attention.

☞ **Inspection invited.**

JAMES MANSON,
THE PALACE,
jan20 KING STREET.

Manufacturers
OF
Masonic Regalia!
for every Degree up to
KNIGHT TEMPLARS.
M. M. APRONS,
P. M. APRONS,
ROYAL ARCH SUITS.
ALSO—
Knight Templars' Outfits, as follows, namely—Swords, Aprons, Sashes, Neck Ribbons, Solid Silver Stars, the Enamelled Silver Maltese Cross, K. T. Gauntlets, White Neckties and Gloves.

MACKENZIE BROTHERS,
47 King street.

Clergymen and Barristers' Gowns made to order in correct style.
jan20 M. B.

Account Books!

THOSE requiring **BLANK BOOKS** will do well to examine our stock, which embraces all sizes and qualities in use.

H. CHUBB & CO.
Jan20 1m

BETTER THAN INK,
IN THIS WEATHER, IS THE
PATENT INK PAPER, with which you can produce the Ink as you want it. Price trifling. Result instantaneous. Quality excellent. Wholesale and Retail.

H. CHUBB & CO.
Jan20 1m

Special Notice.

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

St. John, N. B., 1st January, 1877. Jan20

NEW BOOKS!

THE PLAINS OF THE GREAT WEST and their Inhabitants, by Richard Irving Dodge (Lieut. Colonel U. S. A.). $4.00.
STUDIES IN THE PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION AND HISTORY, by A. M. Fairbairn. $1.75.
THE LIFE OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, THE PRINCE CONSORT. By Theodore Martin. Vol. 2. $2.00.
THE COMEDY OF THE NOCTES AMBROSIANE, by Christopher North. Selected and arranged by John Shelton Aldrocate. $2.00.
THE DETECTIVE and the SOMNAMBULIST, by Allan Pinkerton. Paper 75c.; cloth $1.30.
LONDON BANKING LIFE: Papers on Trade and Finance. By William Purdy. $1.00.
A DICTIONARY OF CHRISTIAN ANTIQUITIES. Edited by William Smith, D. C. L., LL. D., and Samuel Cheetham, M. A. $8.50.
MAD-CAP VIOLET: a Novel. By William Black.
FOOTSTEPS OF THE MASTER. By Harriet Beecher Stowe. Cloth $1.25.
All books sent by mail, postage paid, upon receipt of price.
For sale by J. & A. McMILLAN,
Booksellers, Stationers, etc.,
jan20 St. JOHN, N. B.

The Clothwelling

"DAILY TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, or 29 PADDOCK STREET. P. O. Box 737.
Ranging from $3.60 upwards. Prices all reduced. Great bargains may be expected.
jan20 tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP DISSOLUTION.

MR. JAMES SCOVIL retired from the firm of JAMES DOMVILLE & CO. on the 31st December, 1876. In future, MR. JAMES DOMVILLE will conduct business under the same style on his own account.

JAMES DOMVILLE.
JAMES SCOVIL.
jan20 1m

"RAILWAY" ALMAS!
A CASE NOW OPEN.

Indigo Blue, High Crowns.
At 57 King street.
HAT AND CAP WAREHOUSE.
jan20 D. MAGEE & CO.

Special Sessions.

SPECIAL SESSIONS of the Peace for the City and County of Saint John will be held at the Court House, in the City of Saint John, on SATURDAY, at 10 a. m. for the purpose of considering the *Bill for regulating the Sale of Spirituous Liquors in Lancaster, Simonds and St. Martins;*

And on MONDAY NEX

THE LITTLE BOY THAT DIED.

[Dr. Chalmers is said to have been the author of the following touching and beautiful poem, written on the occasion of the death of a young son whom he greatly loved. It cannot fail to find a place in the heart of every bereaved parent:—]

I am alone in my chamber now,
And the midnight hour is near,
And the faggot's crack, and the clock's dull tick
Are the only sounds I hear,
And over my soul in its solitude,
Sweet feelings of sadness glide.
For my heart and my eyes are full when I think
Of the little boy that died.

I went one night to my father's house—
Went home to the dears ones all—
And softly I opened the garden gate,
And softly the door of the hall.
My mother came out to meet her son—
She kissed me and then sighed,
And her head fell on my neck, as she wept
For the little boy that died.

I shall miss him when the flowers come,
In the garden where he played,
I shall miss him more by the fireside,
When the flowers have all decayed.
I shall see his toys and his empty chair,
And the horse he used to ride;
And they will speak with a silent speech,
Of the little boy that died.

We shall go home to our Father's house—
To our Father's house in the skies,
Where the hope of our souls shall have no blight,
Nor love no broken ties.
We shall roam on the banks of the river of peace,
And bathe in its blissful tide;
And one of the joys of heaven shall be
The little boy that died.

THE WONDERFUL BLACK ART.

Robert Heller tells a little about it.

Seeing Robert Heller performing some of his very clever deceptions, gave rise to the question: "How do conjurers learn their tricks?" There are schools for learning almost all arts. "Is there a school for learning the 'black art?'" Mr. Heller ought to know. Let's ask him. "I can tell you about few of my profession except myself," he says. "No, there is no school for studying the art of conjuring that I know of. Most men begin in a small way—have a few simple tricks which they perform in pot-houses to pick up a few coppers.

"You see I was designed by my parents to be a professional musician, and began study when eight years old. At fourteen I was fortunate enough to be appointed 'King's scholar' in the Royal Academy of Music in London. One night I happened to attend one of Houdin's performances. He was then at his best, and a remarkably good conjurer. I was carried away with his performances, and went right to work endeavoring to do something in that line.

"I kept up my music, at the command of my friends, but gave more time to conjuring than to concertos. A year or two later I went into the north of England and gave entertainments. They were wretched affairs, certainly, and brought me neither money nor reputation. While there I was seen by John Hall Wilton. You know who he was. The man whom Barnum sent over to engage Jenny Lind, and who also brought over Gus Brooke, the tragedian, who was afterwards lost at sea. Well, he brought me over to this city (New York) in 1852. I got together a little apparatus and began to exhibit in the old Chinese building that has since burned. But I made no money. In fact, my performance wasn't worth paying to see, and the people found that out very soon. I continued working, however, and gradually improved until 1865, when I had succeeded in perfecting something worth seeing and paying for, and then I began to make money.

"Great as was Houdin, modern conjurers only began where he left off. They can bring to their aid electricity, galvanism and chemistry. I ascribe much of my success to a love for experimenting with these forces, and some of my best and most incomprehensible tricks are the result of such study.

"I say that it's a disordered brain," said he, laughing, "for could some of my discoveries be utilized, I thing they might be as useful as the sewing machine. As it is, they are of no earthly use to anyone but myself. I dare not tell you some what they are. I sometimes wonder how easily people are deceived, and how blind they are to the improvements in our profession. For instance, they come here and say, 'Pshaw, the same old trick,' when they see me do the canary trick. In old times the conjurer used a mechanical box and a mechanical cage, each containing a bird, so that it was very easy to send the bird from the box to the cage, or rice versa. Now, the 'same old trick' is done with a glass vase in which there can be no second bird, and with a common bird cage—a vastly superior trick to the old one, and yet people are just as well pleased with the old trick."

"You have travelled much, Mr. Heller?"

"Rather. In 1867 I went to California, Utah and Canada, and then to Paris. By the way, let me tell you of a pleasant thing that happened there. I went one day to the Tuilleries to see an upright piano. Strolling around the room I picked up a pack of cards that was lying on a stand in one corner. I began conjuring a little with them, when some ladies approached and said something in French. I couldn't 'parley voo' then, and then one of them asked me in English to show them some tricks with the cards. This proved to be the Empress Eugenie, though I didn't know it at the time. I asked her to choose a card or cards from the pack. She said she'd choose the whole pack, taking them and putting them in a side pocket. 'That would be difficult,' I said; 'permit me to take your fan.' I stepped to her side, took her fan, and fanned every card apparently from the tip of the fan. The Empress looked for the cards in her pocket, and, of course, they were not there. This trick pleased her wonderfully. The next day I was asked to give a special performance before the Emperor. I did so, and a day or two following an official drove up to my hotel. I was sent for, and he told me that the Emperor was pleased with my performance; what recompense would I choose? None, I told him. But I must take something; that was the way they did there. 'Well,' I said, 'if you will give me the ribbon of the Legion of Honor, I shall be satisfied.' I thought that would settle him, but the ribbon came, and I've got it now.

"From France," continued the narrator, "we—Miss Heller and myself—went to the West Indies, Central America, and the second time to California, then crossed the Pacific to Australia. We had a fearful voyage of ninety-seven days, nearly starving, but when we did reach Melbourne, how the money did pour in. Then we went to Ceylon, and thence to India. That was a good field for my particular sort of performances. I hesitated a little at first, for I had heard such marvellous accounts of East Indian jugglery. My fears didn't last long. It's all bosh about their wonderful tricks. Let me tell you of my first experience with them.

"While I was off Madras, before disembarking, there came out to the ship a couple of jugglers and asked permission to exhibit their skill. The captain said yes, at the same time asking me to get ready and give them a little exhibition of what I could do. They squatted down on the deck, with their dirty old bags of traps before them, and began. Among other things they 'grew the mango tree. First, they put a little sand on the deck, then planted the seed, and covered all with a cloth. When the cloth was taken off, there was a little shoot; this was covered with the cloth, which was then withdrawn, and the shoot had grown a couple of inches. So they kept on until they had a bush two feet high. This they called growing the mango tree. When they got the tree grown, I selected a shawl which Miss Heller wore, and asked leave to put it over the mango tree. They nodded. I threw it over, made a pass or two, withdrew it, and there in its place was a tree two feet taller, and entirely different; a little fir-tree, in fact. You never saw such surprised natives in your life. Not so, I was well up in that trick, having it in my programme. Then the Indians played with snakes, and ended up with making a snake and a pigeon fight. After this business was over, I asked to be permitted to look at the pigeon. Taking it in my hands, I said, 'This isn't a good pigeon,' at the same time quickly pulling its head off. The Indians howled and the pigeon flapped as all beheaded fowls do. 'Oh, well, if you're going to make such a fuss about it, I'll put the head on again.' As I said this I clapped the head to the neck and threw the bird overboard. It circled around the ship once or twice, and then flew to its master and lighted on its cage. The jugglers were absolutely astounded. They bowed to the dust before me. And the whole trick was as simple as A B C. I had a false pigeon-head among my traps. This I had in my hand. I took the bird in the other hand, quickly tucked its head under its wing, whilst pretending to pull off its head, and showing the false head. Of course, the pigeon flapped. The captain told me that if I threw the bird overboard it would alight on the ship again, for we were two miles from land. That was all that was in my trick."

—The Rev. Joseph Cook rather unnecessarily asks, "What becomes of the wicked?" Mr. Cook we thought had been in New England long enough to know that usually they practice law for a while and eventually go to the Legislature.—*Norwich Bulletin.*

—It doesn't make any difference, after all, which city packs the most pork. It's the number of Ulster overcoats worn in a town which tells the story of its progress.—*Providence Journal.*

HE ORDERED OYSTER STEWS.

One of those toil-hardened, true-hearted chaps, often read of in romance, made his appearance on the Campus Martius yesterday, and his sympathies were at once aroused by the sight of three or four old men standing around with their buck-saws and waiting for work.

"I'll be hanged if it isn't tough," he replied, when they told him that they hadn't had any work for a month. "How would you like some oysters?"

They smacked their lips by way of reply, and he gathered up a crowd of eight, marched them to a restaurant and ordered oyster stews for each one.

"It just does my soul good to see them eat!" he said to the owner of the place as the eight got to work.

"Yes; it's a beautiful sight," was the reply.

"It makes me feel good in here," continued the stranger, laying his hand on his heart.

"A good deed brings its own reward," was the soft answer of the restauranter as he calculated his profits.

"I can't rest here—I must do further good," said the big-hearted stranger, and he rushed out, and brought in three negroes, a chimney-sweep two boys and an old woman, and ordered more oysters.

The fifteen people went for oyster soup in a manner to amaze, and their guardian nudged the restaurater in the ribs and said:—

"See the gentle lambs! Oh, that I could feed the poor of all America!"

"You are a good man, and Heaven will reward you," replied the proprietor, as he filled the dishes up again.

The stranger said he wanted to bring in just five more, so as to say that he had fed an even score, and he rushed out after them, while the restaurater sent after more oysters and crackers. The stranger didn't return. He was last seen climbing into a farmer's sleigh on State street and guiding his team to the west. The fifteen in the restaurant licked their plates clean and departed in joyful procession, and the last one had passed out before the man who furnished the soup had got through waiting for the return of the big-hearted stranger. There were oaths and slang phrases and watchwords and expressions, delivered in the purest of English, but what mattered it to the fifteen soup-devourers who drew up in line opposite and

Resolved, That them oysters just touched the spot."

"PUT UP YOUR HANDS, MARIA."

[From the Danbury News.]

One of the men employed in a Danbury factory has a wife who will easily turn the beam at two hundred. He, on the contrary, is of very slight build, but possesses some spirit. Some one left a pair of boxing gloves in the factory, articles which look a strong hold upon the attention of our friend. When alone and unobserved he would don the gloves and square off scientifically at an imaginary opponent, and get in some licks at times which showed surprising agility on his part and must have been the cause of much gratitude to the opponent to think that he was imaginary. The other noon his wife came to the shop with his dinner, the usual carrier of that meal being off duty for that day. She sat with him until he had finished the meal, and then an idea struck him. He got the gloves and put them on and asked her to square off at him. Imaginary opponents, although perfectly safe, become tedious after a time. He now wanted a change, but he hardly cared to risk himself before one of his own sex. Besides, he wanted the companion of his bosom to witness his intrepidity; so he danced around her and said:

"Put up your hands, Maria."

"Oh, go away with such foolishness," she replied.

"Put up your fins, I say, or I'll go for you," he playfully mentioned, as he danced before her and made feints of smashing in her entire front.

"Why don't you go away," said she, pettishly, "you'll hit me in the face with them things if you don't be careful."

"Then put up your fists like I do, and I won't touch you," he kindly explained. "Try to hit me. Come, do, Maria," he urged.

Then he danced about still more violently, threw his head back, and then to one side, squinting out of his eyes in a purely scientific manner, and making movements with the ponderous gloves which looked toward her complete demolishment. Finally one of his feints went a trifle too far, and touched her on the nose. This aroused her ire, and in a flash she let drive, taking him unexpectedly on the chin, and driving him backward into a kettle of hot water. Almost as quick as her anger came it went again, and with a cry of horror she rushed to his aid and snatched him from his perilous position.

Bolstered up in bed and encased with cotton and sweet oil, he now forms a majestic monument of misplaced confidence.

MORAL.—Never strike your wife.

MITIGATING CIRCUMSTANCES.

[From the San Antonio Herald.]

"I reckon, Johnson, I'll have to fine you a little. The Eastern question is dying out, the Presidential excitement has boiled down, now we all know that the infamous designs of F. Cooper have been foiled in the bud, and I must do something to keep the people of the United States in a stirred up condition. I believe I'll fine you seven dollars and a half. If you know of any mitigating circumstances, come out with them."

Sam Johnson pushed out an under lip that looked like an inkstand, and said sulkily that he wasn't no "banjo niggah;" he didn't know muffin about "military circus dances."

"Cap Dobbin, do you know any military circus dances that will justify me in commuting this man's sentence to imprisonment on the gallows for life?"

"Yes," replied the City Marshal, "I know one military circus dance in the case."

"What's that?"

"Nothing; only the city election comes off in January, and this man is a registered voter. That's all, but it is only one vote Hayes is suffering for," and the City Marshal closed one eye and looked steadily at the Recorder.

"Mr. Johnson, you are a registered voter, are you not?"

"I is dat, and voted for you last time."

"You cast your ballot for me at the last election, Cap Johnson?"

"I did, sah, once at de court house, and two timesober in Ward No. 4, and I was gwine to vote once mosh for you, but I slipped up on it dat last time; for you see dere was some mistake in de number, and when I handed in de ticket dey looked in de registration book and one feller asked me how my name came out to be Herman von Schulze, and if I was a German. I tole him dat didn't make no difference, because dey had passed me in as an Irishman at de court house, and in de oder ward dey mistook me for a Mexican."

Various attempts were made by his Honor to interrupt the speaker, but he kept on until he got through, when his Honor fined the City Marshal $10 for not keeping order in the court, and ordered Johnson to leave the room, threatening to make it a personal matter with him if he ever showed his face there again.

BROWN'S MATRIMONIAL METHOD.

"Brown, I don't see how it is that your girls all marry off as soon as they get old enough, while none of mine can marry."

"Oh! that's simple enough. I marry my girls off on the buckwheat straw principle."

"But what is that principle? I never heard of it before."

"Well, I used to raise a good deal of buckwheat and it puzzled me to know how to get rid of the straw. Nothing would eat it, and it was a great bother to me. At last I thought of a plan, I stacked my buckwheat straw nicely and built a high rail fence around it. My cattle, of course, concluded that it was something good, and at once tore down the fence and began to eat the straw. I dogged them away and put up the fence a few times, but the more I drove them away the more anxious they became to eat the straw. After this had been repeated a few times the cattle determined to eat the straw, and eat it they did, every bit of it. As I said, I marry my girls off on the same principle. When a young man that I don't like begins calling on my girls I encourage him in every way I can. I tell him to come often and stay as late as he pleases, and I take pains to hint to the girls that I think they'd set their caps for him. It works first rate. He don't make many calls, for the girls treat him as coolly as they can. But when a young fellow that I like comes around, a man that I think would suit me for a son-in-law, I don't let him make many calls before I give him to understand that he isn't wanted at my house. I tell the girls, too, that they shall not have anything to do with him, and give them orders never to speak to him again. The plan always works first rate. The young folks begin to pity each other, and the next think I know they are engaged to be married. When I see that they are determined to marry I always give in and pretend to make the best of it. That's the way I manage it.—*Dubuque Telegraph.*

EDUCATION IN WESTERN TEXAS.—An amusing incident occurred last week at an exhibition of a school out in the country, down in Live Oak County. A large orphan boy was asked by the teacher why it was that no attempt was made to explore the South Pole. The boy replied because it was too cold. After expressing his unbounded amazement at the ignorance of the youth, the professor procured his cowhide out of his desk and began to instil the latest geographical intelligence into him annotating the information with copious whacks. "I'll teach you to disgrace my school in that way (whack)! Now repeat after me (whack! (whack!): The South Pole being in the torrid zone immediately under the equator, (whack! quit blowing your fingers—hold out the other hand), and being covered, (whack! take some more you young ass) covered (with a dense jungle, infested by savage tribes, (quit howling or I'll punish you severely—whack!), ferocious wild beasts and venemous reptiles (you'll know next whack! time, whack! won't you?) civilized man cannot penetrate there (whack! whack!) The audience, composed of the most intelligent citizens, expressed their approval of the zeal of the professor by increasing his salary, and one of them, a Justice of the Peace, wanted to hold the boy while the professor rebuked him.—*San Antonio Herald.*

THE OLD DEACON'S LAMENT.

Yes, I've been deacon of our church
Nigh on to fifty year,
Walked in the way of dooty, too,
And kep' my conscience clear.
I've watched the children growin' up,
Seen brown locks turnin' gray,
But never saw sech doin's yet
As those I've seen to-day.

This church was built by godly men
To glorify the Lord,
In seventeen hundred eighty-eight;
Folks couldn't then afford
Carpets, cushings and sech like—
The seats were jest plain wood,
Too narrow for the sleepy ones;
In prayer we allus stood.

And when the hymns were given out,
I tell you it was grand
To hear our leader start the tunes,
With tunin'-fork in hand!
Then good old "China," "Mear," and all,
Were heard on Sabbath days,
And men and women, boys and girls,
J'ined in the song of praise.

But that old pulpit was my pride—
Jest eight feet from the ground
They'd reared it up—on either side
A narrer stairs went down;
The front and ends were fill'd carved
With Scripter stories all—
Findin' of Moses, Jacob's dream,
And sinful Adam's fall.

Jest room inside to put a cheer,
The Bible on the ledge,
(I'll own I did get narvous when
He shoved it to the edge).
There, week by week, the parson stood,
The Scripter to expound;
There, man and boy, I've sat below,
And not a fault was found.

Of course I've seen great changes made,
And fought against 'em, too;
And first a choir was interdooced,
Then cushings in each pew;
Next, boughten carpet for the floor;
And then, that very year,
We got our new melodeon,
And the big shandyleer.

Well, well! I tried to keep things straight—
I went to ev'ry meetin',
And voted 'No'" to all they said,
But found my influ'nce fleetin'.
At last the worst misfortin fell—
I must blame Deacon Brown;
He helped the young folks when they said
The pulpit should come down.

They laughed at all those pious scenes
I'd found so edifyin';
Said, "When the parson rose to preach,
He looked a'most like flyin';"
Said that "Elijah's chariot
Jest half way up had tarried;"
And Deacon Brown sot by and laughed,
And so the p'int was carried.

This was last week. The carpenters
Have nearly made an end—
Excouse my feelin's. Seems to me
As ef I'd lost a friend.
"It made their necks ache, lookin' up,"
Was what the folks did say:
More lookin' up would help us all
In this degin'rate day.

The church won't never seem the same
(I'm half afraid) to me,
Under the preachin' of the truth
I've been so used to be.
And now—to see our parson stand
Like any common man,
With jest a railin' round his desk—
I don't believe I can!

—*Mr. E. T. Corbett.*

MR. SPICER'S EXPERIMENT.

The subject, says the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* was the employment of women as sales woman, or "sales'ladies," as the latest euphemism has it.

Mrs. Spicer said she always "hated to buy anything of a woman."

"That is because one woman does not know how to use another," said Spicer; "men have no difficulty in dealing with shop-women; lemme show you," and they entered a toy store; he blandly approached an apple-faced girl, with flaxen hair done up in small pats over her forehead, and slightly raising his hat asked to be shown some toys suitable for a child of three. Apple-face turned a cheap locket, hanging at her neck, right side out, smiled, and said, "Yes, sir."

Spicer turned his eyes around in triumph, but his ears unfortunately heard the shop girl say, *sotto voce:*

"Jenny, show this bald-headed old noodle some cheap stuff, will you; there's Jim Spooner jess come in, and I want to see him."

Mrs. Spicer chuckled, and Spicer thought they had better walk on and see what there was at the further end of the store.

CIVIL RIGHTS IN ST. LOUIS.

Klieutopf, the barber on Olive street, says the St. Louis *Times*, has studied the civil rights bill. He was standing in the front part of his barber shop yesterday, when a sprucely dressed darkey switching a cane entered and remarked, "I want to get shaved."

"All right," responded Mr. Kleintopf, "have you a cup here?"

"No."

"Can't shave you unless you have your own cup."

"I'll buy one. Will you sell me one?"

"Certainly, sir."

"How much is it?"

"Five hundred dollars."

"What?"

"Five hundred dollars."

"You mean to debar me from getting shaved?"

"Do you want a cup?"

"At that price?"

"Yes."

"No."

"Git, then."

Kleintopf assumed the attitude of a "boss bouncer" and the African went out through the door as if propelled from a catapult.

OLD SI ON THE NEGRO'S FRANCHISE.

A gentleman at the hotel, says the *Atlanta Herald*, after reading that only nine hundred negroes in Fulton County were entitled to vote, asked Old Si:—

"Why don't more of the colored people vote in this country?"

"'Kase dey hesn't been up ter de captin's offis an' put down de sugah?"

"I don't quite understand."

"Dey hesn't pade der pole taxes, dat's wha's de matter."

"Ah, yes, and why don't they pay the poll tax, when it is only one dollar?"

"Fustly, 'kase de dollar are not so handy as dey mought be, an' second, 'kase ob de dog tax princerpully."

"Indeed, and would a man prefer a dog to a vote?"

"I sees, sah, dat you is a stranger down heah, 'an I has ter 'splaine you dat de nigger am berry preculier in his infections. When de mussels ob a nigger's hart gets twined roun' a dog he finds mo' comfort in dat proputy dan in all de votes dat yer could cram inter a fo' bushel ballut box—an dat's nigger 'sperience, now."

The gentleman was thoroughly satisfied.

—A Newington man was paralyzed in one of his arms while sleighing last week. It seems he had driven over fifteen miles and had been obliged to hold it around a lady all the way to keep her from falling out. Paralysis is a terrible affliction, but a man who isn't willing to risk both arms and hold the reins in his teeth, never receives an invitation in this vicinity, when the ladies get up a leap year sleighing party.—*Norwich Bulletin.*

—The most innocent things are becoming engines of destruction. A spiral shirt stud in California nearly gouged its owner's eye out, and a feather bed in Ohio exploded and plastered its occupants up against the ceiling. Men must now keep away from the kindling wood, for there is no telling when, in a moment of emotional insanity, the seemingly docile saw-horse may rise up and kick the stuffing out of its owner.—*Easton Free Press.*

INTERJECTIONAL READINGS.—In his book entitled "Rambles in Galloway," Mr. Harper brings out the following good story concerning the Rev. Nathaniel McKie, minister of Balmaghie. Mr. McKie had a habit of addressing personal remarks to his auditors in the course of his Scripture readings. "Beginning one day in Exodus, he said: "And the Lord said unto Moses—sneck that door; I'm thinking if ye had to sit beside the door yersel, ye wadna be sae ready leaving it open. It was just beside that Yedam Tamson, the bellman, got his death o' cauld; and I'm sure, honest man, he didna let it stay muckle open. And the Lord said unto Moses—I see a man aneath that laft wi his hat on. I'm sure ye're clear o' the soogh o' the door. Keep aff yer bannst, Tammas; and if yer bare pow be cauld, ye maun just get a grey worsted wig like mysel; they're no sae dear; plenty o' them at Rob Gillespie's for tenpence." Of course, after this interpolation he subsequently read the instructions in strict accordance with the text.

THE "WITNESS"

Holds a high place in Canadian journalism. Its unswerving course has done more for it than the ability with which it is managed. It has denounced both political parties by turns, as their policy seemed to demand it. At times it has been held to have taken sides; and again its independence becomes most evident. The work of the good newspaper is to drive out bad reading with better. This the WITNESS has made its mission. It is eminently

A FAMILY PAPER.

Its progress during a year or two past has been most remarkable. The circulation of the WEEKLY WITNESS has, as appears from its prospectus, grown in two years, from

17,000 TO 26,000.

Its progress is largely owing to the enthusiasm awakened by its position with regard to the Ultramontane aggression, so increasingly rampant in the Province of Quebec. This feeling went so far as to the issue of certain legal proceedings against it—and at the time it underwent the episcopal malediction—as to take form of public meetings, held in Montreal and many other large cities and towns, with a view to the founding of a testimonial fund. But the best testimonial is the above rapid growth, owing, as it is, largely to the efforts of its readers. The publishers have taken a novel course this year in offering to all who remit ten dollars in new subscriptions a pair of

SELF-ADJUSTING SKATES

of the best make. This skate is a Candian invention, and of Canadian manufacture, but in all countries looked on as the best; is called the "Eureka," and has become an object of great desire among the younger people. The subscriptions sent in to obtain the skates may be for the WEEKLY, TRI-WEEKLY, or DAILY WITNESS, or for the NEW DOMINION MONTHLY or the NORTHERN MESSENGER.

The New Dominion Monthly—the oldest Canadian Magazine—seems to manifest signs of upward progress, both in circulation and character, and everyone in Canada who wishes to see a Canadian Literature developed, must wish it success.

[illegible] Increase has been the most remarkable of all in circulation having grown in two years from 20,000 to 30,000. It is a family and Sunday-school paper, containing a very large supply of good family reading, and is excellently illustrated.

Those wishing to work for the prize skates, or for any of a series of money prizes which the WITNESS advertises, should write by the first mail to Messrs. John Dougall & Son, Montreal, for lists of prizes and samples of the publications. The prices are as follows:—

DAILY WITNESS,	$3.00	per year, including postage
TRI-WEEKLY,	2.00	" "
WEEKLY,	1.10	" "
NEW DOMINION MONTHLY,	1.50	" "
NORTHERN MESSENGER,	30	" "

Reductions in these prices to Ministers and School-Teachers.

Sample copies, subscription lists and all information desired, sent free on application to the publishers.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Montreal.

1877.

The Quarterly Reviews

AND

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE!

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WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal),
BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW (Evangelical),

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Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine!

The British Quarterlies give to the reader well digested information upon the great events in contemporaneous history, and contain masterly criticisms on all that is fresh and valuable in literature, as well as a summary of the triumphs of science and art. The wars likely to convulse all Europe will form topics for discussion, that will be treated with a thoroughness and ability nowhere else to be found. BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE is famous for stories, essays and sketches of the highest literary merit.

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Payable strictly in advance:

For any one Review,	$4.00 per annum.
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Clubs.

A discount of twenty per cent. will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus: four copies of Blackwood or of one Review will be sent to one address for $12.80; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwoodfor $48, and so on.

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New subscribers (applying early) for the year 1877 may have, without charge, the numbers for the last quarter of 1876 of such periodicals as they may subscribe for.

Neither premiums to subscribers nor discount to clubs can be allowed unless the money is remitted direct to the publishers. No premiums given to clubs.

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THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.,
41 BARCLAY ST., NEW YORK.

dec23

HARDWARE

At very low prices for Cash.

A GOOD AXE,

75 CENTS.

A Globe Lantern,

50 CENTS.

Fire Irons at 10 per cent. dis.

Call and examine prices before purchasing elsewhere

W. WATERBURY,
13 KingStreet.

jan13

CO-PARTNERSHIP!

A PROFESSIONAL CO-PARTNERSHIP has this day been entered into between the firm of

FRASER & WINSLOW and EDWARD L. WETMORE,

Barristers-at-Law, under the name and style of

FRASER, WETMORE & WINSLOW.

Fredericton, 2nd January, 1877. jan13 3m

GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS.

20 HHDS. Scotch Refined Sugar;
75 barrels Crushed, Powdered and Granulated Sugars;
300 pkgs. Souchong, Congou, Oolong and Hyson Teas;
25 bags old ground Java Coffee;
200 boxes Valencia, Sultana and Layer Raisins;
25 casks Currants, crop 1876;
25 sacks Arracan Rice;
50 barrels Crosse & Blackwell's and Morton's Mixed Pickles;
20 cases Worcestershire, John Bull, Harvey, Mushroom and Tomato Sauces;
25 barrels New Dried Apples;
20 sacks White and Black Pepper;
6 cases Nutmegs and Mace;
8 cases Nixey's Black Lead;
300 pkgs. Tobacco, favorite brands;
80 boxes Factory Cheese; with a full line of Spices, Candied Peels, Nuts, etc.

LIQUORS.

50 hhds. } Hennessey, Martell, Dennis Mounie
100 qr.-casks, } and Vine Growers Pale and
500 cases } Dark Brandies;
15 hhds. }
25 qr.-casks, } Holland's Geneva;
300 cases }
50 qr.-casks, } Old Irish and Scotch Whiskies;
300 cases }
2 pnns. Old Kentucky Bourbon;
7 pnns. Old Demerara Spirits;
80 cases Red Heart (Jamaica) Rum;
100 qr.-casks Port and Sherry Wines, all grades;
10 qr.-casks Scotch Ginger Wine;
150 barrels Ale and Porter, best bottles;
50 cases Champagne and Claret;
10 casks New Cider.

All the above and every other requisite, either for family or jobbing trade, are offered at market rates, either for cash or satisfactory payment.

D. BREEZE,
1 King Square.

dec 22

New Advertisements.

China, Parthia, Caspian.

JUST OPENED BY ABOVE STEAMERS:—

BLUE AND BLACK

Nap Cloths and Elysians,

BLACK

MATALESSE MANTLE CLOTHS,

Fancy

DRESS MATERIALS,

IN ALL THE FASHIONABLE SHADES.

J. & J. HECAN & CO.

nov4

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

Robertson's China, Glass and Earthenware

Warerooms will be complete with

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

of all kinds, during the Holidays, at low prices.

dec23 5 KING SQUARE.

PROFESSIONAL CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have this day entered into a profesional co-partnership as Attorneys-at-Law, Conveyancers, &c. Dated at Woodstock, Carleton County, Nov. 17, 1876.

JOHN C. WINSLOW.
W. B. CHANDLER.

WINSLOW & CHANDLER,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

CONVEYANCERS, &c.,

WOODSTOCK, N. B.

JOHN C. WINSLOW, Barrister, &c., &c. dec2 3m
W. B. CHANDLER, Attorney-at-Law.

NOTICE.

MR. BYRNE, of London, G. B., VETERINARY SURGEON, begs to inform the public that he has opened at office at Mr. F. Ritchie's Foundry, corner Waterloo and Peters streets, where he can be consulted on all branches of his profession.

MR. BYRNE is prepared to take a pupil. Terms moderate References required and given. nov11 3m

POOLE OF SAINT JOHN!

Fashionable Tailoring!

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED a splendid assortment of Plain and Fancy

Elysians, Nap Cloths and Basket Coatings,

suitable for the coming season.

Also, English, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds,

which will be CUT and MADE TO ORDER by first-class workmen, in a style not to be surpassed in this city.

JOHN EDGECOMBE,
Practical Tailor,
Near Golden Ball Corner,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

nov15 3m

SEASONABLE GOODS

FOR

Christmas Presents!

Ladies and Children's Kid Gloves and Mitts,

Lined and Unlined.

SILK TIES, SCARFS and HANDKERCHIEFS, WOOL PROM. SCARFS, SQUARES, JACKETS, BREAKFAST SHAWLS, SONTAGS, HOSIERY, Plain and Fancy.

Gents' L. W. Wool and Merino Underclothing,

HI-Hose, Braces, White Shirts,

BUCK, CASTON, KID GLOVES AND MITTS,

Silk Ties, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Linen and Paper Collars and Cuffs.

A LARGE STOCK OF NOVELTIES.

A. MACAULAY,
61 CHARLOTTE STREET.

dec23

Human Hair Goods

of all descriptions at

CONROY & SON'S,

CANTERBURY STREET.

SWITCHES, from $1.25 to $20.00 each;
Curls, from 50c. to $7.00;
Fronts, from $2.00 to $8.00;
Wigs, from $10.00 to $20.00;
Crimps, Finger Rolls, Braids, Puffs, and all other articles connected with the trade.
Any article not in stock made to order.
Lois D'or, for changing the hair to the beautiful golden color so much admired.
French Preparations (harmless) for restoring hair to former color.
Perfumery, Combs, Brushes, Curling Irons, Crinching Irons, Crimping Pins.
Dominoe Masks, Beards and Wigs for Masquerades.

dec23 1m CONROY'S HAIR STORE.

WEIR TWINE.

1 Case Weir Twine.

ALSO—

COTTON WEIR TWINE,

On hand and for sale low.

T. R. JONES & CO.

jan6

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Department of Public Works, Fredericton, until SATURDAY, the 20th January, 1877, at noon, for BUILDING THE BRIDGE over the Meniramcook River, near Dorchester, according to plan and specification, to be seen at the store of William Hickman, Esq., Dorchester, and at the Public Works Department, Fredericton.

The names of two responsible persons willing to become security for the faithful performance of the work will be required.

The Government do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

WM. M. KELLY,
Chief Com. Public Works.

Department of Public Works, Fredericton, December 20th, 1876. dec23 4t

New Advertisements.

STADACONA

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - QUEBEC.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, $5,000,000.

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

Insures all classes of Risks

AGAIN FIRE!

AT MODERATE RATES.

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HON. T. R. JONES.
W. H. TUCK, Esq., Q. C., D. C. L.
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SERPHES S. HALL, Esq.

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Secretary and Agent for N. B.

OFFICE:—

MERRITT'S BUILDING, PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

oct23

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ST. JOHN.

ESTABLISHED IN 1846.

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

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

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

Losses are paid in full, without deduction or discount.

No charge for Policies, or for alterations or renewals by an downward.

OFFICES—13 Wiggins' Building, Prince Street.

JAMES HARRIS, PRESIDENT.
O. D. WETMORE, SECRETARY. dec 4—1y

FIRE and MARINE

INSURANCE AGENCY.

OVER THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS DEPOSITED AT OTTAWA.

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

Imperial Fire Insurance Company, of London.
ESTABLISHED 1803.

The Ætna Insurance Company.
INCORPORATED 1819.

The Hartford Fire Insurance Company.
INCORPORATED 1801.

Phenix Insurance Company, of Brooklyn.
ESTABLISHED 1853.

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

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

British-America Assurance Company.
INCORPORATED 1833.

The Merchants' Marine Insurance Company,

OF CANADA.

(Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.)

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

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

Apply at Insurance Rooms,
CORNER PRINCE WILLIAM ST. AND MARKET SQUARE.

ROBERT MARSHALL, Agent.

may 13

FURS. FURS. FURS.

In order to give everyone the opportunity of securing

A GOOD FUR CAP, MUFF, TIE OR GLOVES,

we have made a *bona fide* REDUCTION in all our Fur Goods. Parties desiring anything in our line will find it a saving by calling on us and inspecting our stock.

We have also a fine assortment of Children's White and Dark FUR CAPS, Men and Boys' CLOTH CAPS, SEAL CLOTH CAPS and SCOTCH CAPS.

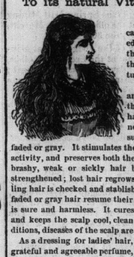
BARDSLEY BROS.,
36 King street.
Sign of the Silk Hat.

dec23

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR

To its natural Vitality and Color.



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

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, by long and extensive use, has proven that it stops the falling of the hair immediately often renews the growth, and always surely restores its color, when faded or gray. It stimulates the nutritive organs to healthy activity, and preserves both the hair and its beauty. Thin brashy, weak or sickly hair becomes glossy, pliable and strengthened; lost hair regrows with lively expression; falling hair is checked and stabilized; thin hair thickens; and faded or gray hair resume their original color. Its operation is sure and harmless. It cures dandruff, heals all humors, and keeps the scalp cool, clean and soft—under which conditions, disease of the scalp are impossible.

As a dressing for ladies' hair, the VIGOR is praised for its grateful and agreeable perfume, and valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts.

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

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS.

Sold by all druggists and dealers in medicine

A. CHIPMAN SMITH,
Wholesale Agent,
ST. JOHN.

july29

KING'S SQUARE LIVERY STABLES.

HORSES, Carriages, &c., of every description, to let. Superior Coaches in attendance at all hours, careful drivers. Boarding Horses kept on reasonable terms. No business done on the Lord's day, except in cases of necessity.

J. B. HAMM,
Proprietor.

mar 11

UNION STREET STABLES,

*NEXT No. 3 ENGINE HO