

**LOCAL AND GENERAL.**

A foot of snow fell on Saturday night. The fishing party Saturday caught one sucker. Lieutenant Col. Munnell and Col. Lewis arrived here Saturday. Nothing done in the house yesterday forenoon, except some chaffing over that sucker. Would it not be well for our fire companies to take out their steamers?—It is the risk season is over. We notice among the strange faces in town that of Mr. J. D. Creaghan of Newcastle. An old lord receives ladies in the upper house with an oscillatory salutation. To-day is the Feast of the Immaculate Conception and is a Holyday of obligation. The Forty Hours Devotion, commences in St. Dunstan's Chapel on Friday P. M., continuing till Sunday P. M. We are glad to learn that Hon. John A. Beckwith, who was thrown from his sleigh at Gibson, Su day, is recovering. PERSONAL.—Hon. W. E. Perley is (not) at the Queen.—Globe. This paper has this notice electrotyped. They can remove the word in brackets. It is seldom we have seen a quieter business day than Saturday last. Little or nothing in market; no business at all except in the photograph saloons—and the members monopolised it here. A number of our Hon's. drove out to Kingsdale Saturday to catch pickeral and see the woman that sews with her mouth. The party received no considerable damage further than getting a beaver or two knocked out of shape. TEMPERANCE.—A temperance meeting will be held in St. Dunstan's Hall to-morrow (Wednesday) evening. When several speakers of repute will take the platform. The admission fee does not amount to anything. THOSE SIGNS.—Is the City Council going to pass a By-Law to de-throne those hanging nuisances? Or will some of them in their pighedness oppose the measure because some other eye but their own say the necessity of it first? What. It will be seen that the estimates provide merely for the plans and specification for Parliament Buildings. Why does not the Government say that these buildings shall be commenced next Spring and rushed through for the next session? Surely they can't be counting on Legislative Union. The city of St. John's, N. E., with a population of 2,500 souls, is not incorporated. Its filthy condition is notorious.—Woodstock Clipper. It is a pity the writer of the above ever left the buckwheat field. Ignorant fellow! St. John's has a population of 30,000; is a cleanly and wholesome city, and can well retain its reputation against a scribbler who has never been a town beyond the creek, or ever seen a towel save Woodstock or Houlton. The following is the correct report of Hon. Mr. Wedderburn's explanation in reference to a paragraph in a certain paper: "He begged to say that what he did state on this occasion was that Mr. Welsh was present and did vote, but that a majority was found in favor of the removal of Mr. Macdougall without counting Mr. Welsh's vote; the division stood six for, and four against.—Mr. Walsh voting *yes* and Macdougall *no*. He said he held in his hand authoritative statements that agreed exactly with what he had stated on that occasion. SERVES US JUST RIGHT!—We clip the following from an obscene and vulgar exchange, to which we shall not be charged with giving prominence by mentioning its name: "If the editor of the Fredericton Star cannot come nearer telling the truth to his readers in the watery and pedantic effusions with which he fills that sheet, than he does when he presumes to give the names of the authors of what appears in these columns, we fear he will soon forfeit their confidence." Serves us and the STAR well right to get ourselves messed up with such a paper at all. We entered into the exchange of friendly shots with it to help it along, when a sudden it revealed its pole-cat nature, and overwhelmed us with one dash of its exertions. We may just say here, however, in excuse, we never should have got ourselves in this degrading plight, but for the ever sin gentleman, an M. P. P., from St. John, for whom we entertain a very high respect indeed, was connected with it and who now denies through said paper, this connection. How can he be reached? We to-day have a charge in our "leader" against the Normal School. Where is the redress to come from? What can the Legislature do? Suppose we had a still more serious charge to make, one admittedly odious, how can the Chief Superintendent be reached? Mr. Fraser will say, I am not accountable; Mr. Wedderburn will ask, Why enquire of me? Messrs. Adams or Landry know nothing about

him; so the conclusion is that the Doctor is beyond the control of the Government, the House, the country, and is responsible only to himself; is free to do good or bad, just as his desire leads him. Is this in keeping with our Responsible Institutions? Is there not enough intelligence in the House to see that Mr. Rand should be a responsible agent? Yes, the House sees and feels that it must sooner or later put brakes on this individual, or in a few years see the Free School structure perverted and corrupted, a velocipede for the whims of a speculator and a yoke insufferable on the people. The House knows its own business, and what it should do just now we leave to the intelligence of honorable members. We want the Minister of Education however.

**Archbishop Purcell.** Archbishop Purcell has published an "open letter" which gives a correct version of the cause and amount of his indebtedness. In the opening of his letter he says:—"I am burdened with a heavy debt which I am unable to liquidate. This debt, as all who know me are aware, was not contracted by waste, high living, or extravagance. It is my only consolation that my conscience bears me this testimony, and it is acknowledged by Catholics and Protestants as well as by citizens of every and no religion."

He goes on to describe his parentage and early life, his college course and eventually his "ordination" when he says:—"I continued to teach as well as I could in that time honored school of the priesthood until I was made bishop and sent to Cincinnati. In this new sphere, as in my earlier life, I began so poor that I had to borrow \$300 for my travelling expenses to me for myself and two or three students and domestics."

We then come upon the cause leading to the indebtedness. He writes:—"I had soon to contract debts for the many wants of a new diocese. For this debt I had to pay interest, and this interest growing yearly now makes more than half of the indebtedness of the diocese. Of the debt contracted by the diocese, not more than 250,000 was money deposited with him. The rest is the result of compound interest."

He goes on to show from various accounts presented that this statement is exactly correct; so that instead of \$5,000,000 the indebtedness of the Archbishop, *i. e.* the original sum is but \$500,000. He goes on to explain for what purpose this sum was expended:—"For twenty years the burden of educated priests fell upon my financial agent. He supported the seminary without asking aid from the diocese. When it was located in Brown County, upon the farm now occupied by the Jesuit Community, he paid the salaries of the professors during many years and fed, clothed and educated the seminarians. He added all the expenses during the same long period of ecclesiastical students at Mount St. Mary, Emmetsburg, in France and in Rome."

In addition to this he purchased a library of sixteen thousand volumes, built an Orphan Asylum, Churches and Cathedrals necessary for worship. He entirely exonerates his brother from the extravagance imputed to him. He declares that when the blow came it "crushed him" "In my forty-five years" he says, "in the episcopacy that was the darkest, most painful, most sorrowful hour." He therefore makes an appeal to the faithful to help him out of his difficulties, and to this call thousands, by tens and hundreds will respond to the call and wipe out this debt.

**THE CARNIVAL.** In our last issue we had not space to give a few lines on the last Carnival held under the sufficiency of Mr. Easty. The costumes on the occasion were new and very beautiful in design. Take for example that assumed by a very handsome young lady,—The "Morning Star." Taste nor fancy could suggest nothing better calculated to be the counterpart of the evening than this; and more fitting again was such a character to be the queen of the evening, when art combined with nature. The "Queen Enchantress" took a character, coquetish fair, she knew she could well sustain. She moved in a sphere peculiarly her own, and was one of the much admired. There was another character too, which pleased us passing well, the mild, blue-eyed Norman flax-splinter. The character was well conceived and well carried out. The dress, plain, trimmed with modest blue roses, was in good keeping with the distaff and broad trimmed hat. Some young ladies who have a reputation for beauty well earned, don any kind of a homely old dress and seek the opposite extreme. There on they do so we cannot tell, but we lack not examples of this fact while we have the case of Sallie Switzer before us on the night in question. The most inique, though very taking character among the ladies, was an overgrown butterfly, which from its wings you might take for a little angel. Grisetta and the Butterfly were a pleasing twin.

We have not space for "Columbia" "Nox," &c., though they might well grace a page of the STAR; and we take a rapid glance at a few GENTLEMEN. The Knight of the Garter was a dashing looking character. His coat was plum-colored, trimmed in gold; his hat like Kit Carson's, with two monster plumes. This character might have preserved the original well enough, but that a boy happened to cry out, "Miss — has fallen and hurt herself," when from the *vis habitus*, he pulled out a note book and wrote it down. Daily Telegraph was on the cover. The most original characters were "Lengthy Subject," and "Fat Boy;" both were immense. There was a large number on the ice, and quite a number of spectators. At 11 p. m., the carnival closed for the season.

**NEW BRUNSWICK LEGISLATURE.**

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.**

SATURDAY, MARCH 22. Gillespie introduced a resolution, asking what action the Government intended taking on being assured of the ability of the railroad companies to fulfil their contracts, relative to the Kent Northern, the Dalhousie Branch and other roads. After routine, Butler introduced a bill to amend the consolidated statutes, relating to parish courts.

Barbaric moved the house into committee to consider a bill on protection for certain birds and animals. Turner in the chair. Progress was reported.

The mover thought the Bill necessary for the protection of wild geese. He was aware of the means resorted to, to kill these birds on the Restigouche. The hunter placed a flambeau at night in the prow of his boat; the result would be to entirely eradicate the bird. In Quebec they had protection laws, why not here?

Hamington approved the Bill generally, but suggested a change in the phraseology, for the Bill covered more ground than the Hon. gentleman intended. The word light should be restricted by a qualifying epithet. [The change was made.] Hill liked the Bill, but should prefer seeing another section, extending to partridges.

Attorney General thought the legislature had not power to protect partridge the year round if they were intended for exportation.

Crawford,—"What meaning does the Hon. member from Westmead attach to the word light?—Does he mean it to be the opposite to ponderosity or what?"

McMunn thought the subject was no light one, but should be treated with becoming gravity. The fact of using flambeaux was he thought *fool play*; and he would therefore favor the principle of the Bill. He thought that the practise of catching these birds with nooks was also reprehensible.

Ritchie doubted the clearness of the Bill, and asked if it expressed just what the Hon. Gentlemen intended it should.

Butler gave notice of enquiry.

Lynott moved the house into committee to consider a bill relating to imprisonment for debt. Gillespie in the chair. Lynott said he did this to remove a certain anomaly in the law of imprisonment for debt. It was a relic of the past when men were sold in the market; the feeling of the country is that imprisonment for debt should be abolished. There should be no discrimination between small and large debtors. Why should he who owes less than \$40 be put in jail and pay his \$9 cents a day, when if he owes more than \$40 he is clear of the law in this respect. This seems to be a law aimed at the poor man.

Hutchison—"Which do you call the poor man, he who owes less than \$40, or he who owes more?" Black thought there was too much stress placed upon the words, poor man. The tendency of our laws was to shield dishonesty, and to pass the Hon. gentleman's Bill would be to pay a premium for dishonesty. He would oppose the Bill therefore.

Ritchie did not agree with this Bill if it excluded arrest for debt.

Says he would give no mistaken sound on this matter. He heartily endorsed the Bill, for imprisonment for debt was a relic of barbarity. It should go further; he would vote for the abolition of such imprisonment altogether. A man owes a debt which he cannot pay, is thrown into prison, his time is wasted while his family suffers. He is deprived of his liberty, while nothing is gained but much is lost. He did not, nor ever could agree with discriminatory legislation.

Fraser thought that the Bill was objectionable. There should be some protection for creditors from being swindled by those who have no means. But he should never countenance a law that would incarcerate a man for debt who has no property wherewith to pay what he owes. By all means let him be as free as the winds of heaven, and it seemed to him this was now the intent of the law. Some years since this penalty was abolished, but that which followed was disastrous. You could not collect what was owed, though there was wherewith to pay. The object of the arrest is to give the debtor an opportunity to disclose. For this he has 48 hours, and when he has made such disclosure he is set free. He would therefore oppose the Bill.

Lynott asked why the 40 cents a day was set apart, and why he who owed more than \$40 should not be put in jail. He who owes \$35 is cast into prison, but he who owes \$45 cannot be touched. If he were in favor of the imprisonment he should oppose the discrimination, but he was not. Every man's liberty is a sacred thing, and no man should be held as a hostage for debt. Abolish it, and make the case of him who tries to defraud a creditor a case of common fraud. He knew a pensioner who had fought the battles of his country, who was cast into prison, who could not swear out, and he could not get out till the legislature passed a special act.

Other discussion followed, Mr. Landry taking part in a lengthy and very clear speech, in which he pointed out that the bill would not be much improved on the law. Progress was reported.

MARCH 24. The house met at 10 o'clock. Several bills got a second and others

a third reading, after which Marshall presented a petition from Margaret Firth and others of St. John. Fraser moved the house into committee to consider a bill relating the partition of the parish of Canterbury into two separate parishes. After discussion, progress was reported.

Barbaric moved the house into committee to consider his wild goose and water fowl bill. Barbaric said the object of the bill was to protect wild geese, water fowl, &c., from destruction. [He then conferred with the chairman.] Crawford said this seemed to be a private matter between the mover and the chairman (Butler).

Marshall—"It is not right to make game of the bill."

Barbaric—"It is *fool play* to do so. The bill passed with certain amendments."

Marshall moved the House into committee on a Bill to amend an Act incorporating the St. John Protestant Orphan Asylum, &c., &c. in the charter. The bill passed with some amendments at the instance of the mover.

Lynott moved the House into committee on a Bill to establish liens in certain cases. The mover said that one of the very things the people expected under Responsible Government was liens. The House has legislated on everything, important and trivial, down to the very boot socks. This was a matter that touched the principles of justice. The Local Government itself virtually recognises this very lien. The Surveyor General recognises such a principle in his report. The very basis of a man's prosperity is labor, and if labor be not protected we undermine the foundation of our prosperity. Says the mover, the laborer is worthy his hire; and it holds that he who derails the laborer of his wages is as bad as he who commits murder. The laboring man is the man he seeks to protect by the bill. Says Hon. gentleman waxed warm and eloquent in the opposite argument; constructed a nest of straw and stood off from him and squarely knocked him down. Hon. gentleman who oppose the bill hold a hen law would lead to litigation; out of his hand statements from competent authorities in Maine where a law giving much further than his bill, was held to be right, but gives no entire satisfaction. From the thousands of petitions and letters he has received he feels satisfied the country is in favor of a lien law. Give the law a trial; if it does not work, why it can be repealed. Rich men can protect themselves; he was here to ask and press for legislation to protect the poor man. Ritchie said he felt that the time had arrived when the legislature should put upon the Statute Book a law that will protect the laborer, the agricultural man. This Bill before passed the lower house but was thrown out in the Upper Chamber; he felt that this would not be its fate again; for enough was shown from the late building in St. John, that such a law would be a wise and wholesome one.

Back said the Bill had been for a quarter of a century begging before this house; were this Bill to pass it would take labor from the hands of the poor man. If you hamper capital, you hamper its operations and thereby hamper enterprise. Wedderburn said he had already favored the principle of the Bill; and since he has given the matter much attention and research—as regards its operation—it tending to strengthen his conviction in favor of the Bill. Every individual seems to enjoy the privilege of their capital, and the neglect and neglect of the poor man's property depends the progress of our country. He should therefore vote for the Bill if it aimed to protect this class of individuals section.

Davidson said he would not support the bill where it went further than a like bill in Ontario. Is it a reason for giving the whole province a law, because a member is pledged to certain of his constituents to carry out their wishes. Why does he favor the bill of the St. John member (Ritchie)?

McMunn said he would favor the bill because it was on a just and equitable principle. Let us see what the bill seeks to protect. Plainly labor. The relation between capital and labor should be understood. Capital as capital is inert, but labor is the power that puts it in motion. This is what the bill seeks to protect. He cut several cases where large contracts were awarded scores of employees; whereas, had there been a lien such would not be the case. The effect of the lien will be to take an interest in the laborer's interests; because in looking to his own interest, the general principle, he necessarily protects the materialmen and mechanics and thus these men will become the guardians of the poor man.

Cutrell felt from experience and observation that this Bill was a wise one: True without it the province would get along; but it would get along much better with it. He continued in a very clear and practical speech. Hamington said he felt he could not conscientiously support this bill; but this was his individual opinion. He opposed this Bill before, and the reasons now were as cogent as then why he would oppose the bill. He reviewed at length how such a law would operate, and taking case of a lumber contractor showed where it would be injurious. He argued at length that such a law would hamper industries.

[We have not space for the conclusion of this very able argument—which by the way, we think, however well argued is unsound, is rotten at the bottom.—Ed.]

**Border Echoes.** SOCIETY'S CORSETS.—Mr. C. B. Watson, lecturer on this subject in Chipman's Hall last Monday evening 17th inst., under the auspices of the St. Stephen Reform Club and the Ladies Christian Union. It dealt with the strange faced opinions of people of the different parts of the world and showed a considerable amount of research and study. The next lecture of the course will be delivered by David Main, Esq. Editor of the Courier, on the 31st. Subject to be announced. COXETER'S.—The choir of the Presbyterian Sunday School intend to give a concert in the Presbyterian Church next Sunday evening. The public is invited.

A concert was given at the Congregational Vestry, in Calais, last Tuesday evening, 18th inst., consisting of vocal and instrumental music. The different sections were rendered in a manner that did credit to those who participated in the entertainment.

SHIPPING.—Now that the river is free of ice, many vessels are constantly arriving and leaving our wharves, and

seem to be carrying considerable freight of various kinds. The favorite little steamer on the St. Croix, the Bell Brown, is again making her regular trips.

ANNIVERSARY.—The Howard Division, No. 1, S. of T., which is said to be the oldest in the province, held its thirty second anniversary in Chipman's Hall last Thursday evening, the 20th inst. The entertainment consisted of music and speeches, and was very interesting.

BRIDGE GONE.—During the recent freshet, a large portion of the free bridge at the Union was swept away. It was caused by large pieces of ice floating down upon the river, breaking off the spiles by striking against them.

OFF THE TRACK.—The regular train for St. Stephen, ran off the track near McAdam Junction, last Thursday, and caused a delay of about four hours. N. B. was injured. St. Stephen, N. B., March 21.

**TELEGRAPHIC!**

(Special to "Star.")

**OTTAWA.**

**CAPITAL GOSSIP.**

**DELEGATIONS—PRINCESS LOUISE'S ILLNESS.**

OTTAWA, March 24. The discussion on the Budget will be resumed to-morrow, and will be continued without interruption till the close. There are still many delegations in town, waiting on the Finance Minister, some asking for an increase, some for a lesser protection.

The Princess has been indisposed for some days suffering from bronchial disease.

(Special to Star.)

**A FIGHT IN COURT.**

HALIFAX, March 24. Two lawyers to-day arguing a case in the Supreme Court became wrathful, and one called the other a liar. The retort came back with an adjective appended, and the affair ended in a set-to, and a pair of black eyes for the "swell."

**CABLE BRIEFS.**

Hundreds of bodies are being picked up about the ruins of Segeheim. London has subscribed £7,000 for the sufferers of the unfortunate city.

**NOTICE.**

All who are indebted to the subscriber for over six months, either by note or account, will please settle immediately and save cost. OWEN SHARKEY, Fredericton, Feb. 11.

**TO THE WEST!**

SPECIAL reduced Tickets now offered to Elizabeths for Montreal, via the Interior Colonial Railway, also by Lake Shore, Erie, Canada Southern, and all the Great Leading Railways going West. A full line of through coupon Tickets to all principal places in the United States and Canada. For sale at JOHN RICHARDS, Ft. on, March 3, 1878.

**TO BE RENTED.**

THREE STORES now being finished in the subscribers Building. Possession given on or before the 1st day of May next. OWEN SHARKEY, Fredericton, Feb. 4—t

**TO LET.**

THAT hand-some and commodious new house on the corner King and York Streets, now occupied by Mr. Pickard. Suitable for Boarding House. Possession given 1st May. Apply to J. EDMOND E. & SONS. 11th Feb. 1878—t.

**JOHN C. FERGUSON,**

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, NO. 30 SOUTH MARKET WHARF, St. John, N. B.

Wholesale Grocer and Dealer in Flour, Dry and Pickled Fish, Provisions, Keosee Oils, and ships' stores.

Agent for the sale of Western Canadian P. E. Island, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick Produce. Consignment of every description respectfully solicited and Prompt returns guaranteed. P. O. Box 753. Ft. on, Feb. 25.—t.

**GROCERIES**

10 Bbls Herring, 5 Half Bbls, Shad, 50 Sacks Flax and Shoulders, 5 Quintals, Codfish, 700 Lbs. Cheese. For sale low by BENJAMIN EVANS, Opp. County Court House, March 13

**TO BE RENTED.**

THE store at present occupied by EDWIN SROD. Possession given on the first of May next. Apply to P. McPEAKE, Feb. 11th 1879.

**AGENTS, READ THESE**

We will pay Agents a salary of \$100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. We mean what we say. Sample free. Address, 11 SHERRMAN & CO., Marshall, Mich

**New Advertisements.**

And this space is reserved for

**T. G. O'CONNOR,**  
IMPORTER OF

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN MERCHANDISE,**  
English Pilots, Moscow Beavers, Elystan Naps, Scotch Tweeds, Worsted Coatings, Heavy Suitings, Meltons, &c., &c., Plain and Diagonal Overcoatings, Superior Broadcloths, Cassimers, Dosskins, Oxford and Harvey Homeespuns, Flannels, &c.

**MEY AND BOYS CLOTHING AND OUTFITTING GOODS.**

Men and Boy's Overcoats, Reefers, Ulsters, Heavy Tweed Suits, W. P. Coats, Crimean Flannels and Dress Shirts, Linen and Paper Collars, Cuffs, Silk Scarfs, &c., Lambs Wool and Merino Underclothing, Gent's Half-Hose Kid lined and Cloth Gloves, Beavers, Hard and Soft American Felt Hats, &c.

**Men and Boy's Stylish Clothing,**

Made to order, under the supervision of a "Pinstriped Kattist."

Buffalo Robes; S with Sea Seal, Gorman, Mink, Persian Lamb, Beaver and Otter FUR CAPS; Beaver and Otter Goggles; Nutria and Beaver Collars, &c

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.**  
**T. G. O'CONNOR,**  
NEXT BELOW BARKER HOUSE HOTEL.

Fredericton, November 19, 1878.—t

**FUR AND FELT HAT**

3 CASES just opened, fine quality, low prices. P. McPEAKE, Nov. 16.—t.

**SOXODONT,**

FOR THE TEETH.—AT—

**GEO. H. DAVIS,**

Drug Store, cor. Queen & Kent Sts. Ft. on, Oct. 31—w

**WHELPLEY'S**

**GROCERY STORE.**

COYS BLOCK, Queen Street, Fredericton.

This space is reserved for H. A. Cropley, Esq.

**The best Bargain in Real Estate in this City.**

A DOUBLE TWO STORY Solid Brick Building, the very best finished throughout with Barn and Outbuildings complete, is offered at the extremely low price of \$2,600 to close an Estate. The building is situated on East side of King Street, opposite the Madras School House and originally cost over \$4,000 to construct. The property sold right and a decided bargain. Apply to GPO. C. HUNT, Druggist, Queen Street

**CALL AND SEE US**

**MANTLE CLOTHS,**

**HEAVY & CHEAP.**

EXTRA GOOD VALUE AT

**McPEAKE'S.**

Fredericton, Nov. 16, 1878.

**S. OWEN**

QUEEN STREET. HAS NOW IN HIS

**FULL WINTER STOCK**

Sold and cheap for Cash Only. He will however take Socks, MRS., and all kinds of FARM PRODUCE in exchange. Give him a call at once. Queen St., opposite Custom House. NO BOOKS! NO CREDIT! S. OWEN. Fredericton, Nov. 21, 1878.—6 mos.

**NEW STORE!**

**NEW GOODS!**

**NEW PRICES!**

**RICHARDS' BUILDING,**

QUEEN STREET.

Goods will be retailed in this Store at Wholesale Prices.

**IRON! IRON!**

DAILY EXPECTED PER SCHOONER

"RANGOLA,"

700 Bars American Refined Iron, 200 Bundles " "

Which will be sold AS LOW AS ANY IN THIS CITY. JAS. S. NEILL.

**Horse Nails,**

Just Received from

**MONTREAL.**

60 Boxes Mooney's Polished and Finished Horse Nails.

For sale low by JAMES S. NEILL, QUEEN STREET

**THE PERMISSIVE BILL.**

The subscriber has now in stock, the following goods which he will sell cheap for cash, viz:—

- 8 Hds, Dark and Pale Brandy, very old, (in bond).
- 2 Hds, and to Quarter Casks, Gin, (in bond).
- 12 Quarter Casks Irish and Scotch Whiskey, (in bond).
- 3 Hds, and 2 Barrels W. F. L. Old Rye Whiskey
- 3 Barrels "Gooderham & Worts" and Walkers Old Rye Whiskey
- 3 Barrels Loubon Whiskey
- 60 Cases Brandy, "Henney," "Martel"
- "Henry Mourie," "Priet, Cassiton & Co., and other Brands.
- 55 Cases Irish and Scotch Whiskey, "Kirkleton," "Glenlivet," "Lullock Lade," "Loch Katrine," "Dumville," "Wards" and other Brands.
- 10 Cases Old Tom Gin, quarts and pints, 25 cases "Kewneys," old Jamaica Rum
- 10 Barrels Guinness Stout and Lasa Ale, quarts and pints,
- baskets, pipes, gHeidick & Co., Champagne quarts and pints,
- Cases sparkling Moutsele;
- Cases Hock; Cases Claret;
- 2 Chests and 16 Half Chest Tea; also, Flour, Molasses, Sugar, Rice, Cigars, and Tobacco, Pickles, Sauces, Biscuit and all other Groceries usually found in a first-class Grocery Store.

ALSO FOR SALE, CHEAP, 1 Second Hand Coffee Mill;

1 Second Hand Counter Scale;

1-2 Dozen Japanese Tea Cansisters;

1 Tobacco Cutter;

1 Platform Scale; 1 Liquor Pump. no 4, 1879 JAMES S. NEILL

ALEX. BURCHILL.