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THORNE BROS

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entlemen's and Children's
FURS!

e just finished for Christmas trade a fine
of S. SEAL GOODS—Caps, with and with-
Muffs, Boas, Gloves, Gauntlets, together
dies' and Children's Small Furs in every de-
THORNE BROTHERS,
Hat and Fur Store, 93 King street.

Weekly Herald.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 19.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

There will be fifty-three Tuesday's in 1878.

Only $708.00! Cheap enough at half the money!

The Planet Mercury is now visible in the west about five o'clock every evening.

A bill is to be introduced into the Italian Parliament appointing the Pantheon as the burial place of the Royal family.

President Hayes is, it is reported, considerably annoyed at Secretary Evart's recent acceptance of a retainer.

The *Detroit News* reports that that city contains 35,000 Catholics: 10,500 Protestants, and 69,500 infidels.

The Queen's Speech at the opening of Parliament hints that very liberal supplies may under certain circumstances be asked for.

It is stated that the mission of the Apostolic Delegate to Canada having been satisfactorily concluded, His Excellency will sail shortly for Europe.

Samuel Bowles, founder and editor of the Springfield *Republicrn*, a paper that under his management acquired a national importance, is dead.

The first vessel with articles from the United States for the Paris Exhibition, sails from New York the first week in February.

H. M. Stanley, the distinguished African explorer, has arrived in Rome. The medal awarded him by the late King was presented to him privately.

Lieu. Gov. Cauchon received orders from Ottawa allowing him the usual salute and guard of honor at the opening of the Legislature.

The marriage of the King of Spain will be postponed a few days from the date originally fixed, in consequence of the death of Victor Emmanuel.

The news of the death of Victor Emmanuel created great consternation at Berlin in consequence of fears regarding the triple-alliance. Bismark is uneasy.

The Montreal *Weekly Witness* says the Montreal School Commissioners are in debt, and over drawing their revenue, while they pay $480 interest per month.

The St. Catherine's *Daily News* advocates military drill instead of violent gymnastic exercises for promoting physical development and health. A good idea.

Renan's "Les Evangiles," Bishop Reinkin's "Treatise on the unity of the Catholic Church," and Dr. Frederick's "History of the Vatican Council," have been placed on the Index Expurgatorius at Rome.

We have received the *Scholastic Almanac* for 1878, published at the University of Notre Dame, Ind., and edited by Prof. J. A. Lyons. It is neatly printed and contains a vast amount of useful information for Catholic readers

Eighteen hundred and nineteen failures were reported in the Dominion during 1877, with liabilities amounting to a quarter of a million. With our sparse population we compare very favourable with our cousins across the border.

A Cambridge University notice, recently published, intimates that the Chancellor's gold medal for the encouragement of English poetry, will be given to such resident under graduate as shall compose the best poem on "Canada." The poem is not to exceed two hundred lines.

The rumor first made public in one of the daily papers of this city, that Mr. Daniel Patton's splendid building on Dock street was insecure has been authoritatively denied. Two well-known contractors who have examined the structure, pronounce it safe.

In the Oka Indian case, the jury, composed of Catholics and Protestants, failed to agree. The sworn statements of witnesses were so contradictory that no other result was to be looked for, though it is to be regretted that religious belief should be a barrier to a satisfactory solution of this now celebrated case.

Lieutenant Gov. McDonald in his speech at the opening of the Ontario Legislature, said that immigration into that province for about equal to that of the previous year. The expenditure upon colonization, roads and other public works was satisfactory. He remarked on the increasing settlement of settlers in the out-lying districts of the province

Victor Emmanuel has left four children; Prince Humbert, now King, born 14th March, 1844; Prince Ameder, Duke of Aosti, born 1845, and King of Spain from December 1870 to February 1873; Princess Clotilda born in 1843, married in 1859 to Prince Napoleon; Princess Maria, born in 1847, and married in 1862 to Louis I. King of Portugal.

The nomination in Halifax takes place on the 22nd instead of the 17th as first announced, as the Sheriff had not, in the first instance, time to make the usual announcements according to law. The *Mercre* calls this "scandelous, haste," on the part of the Ottawa government, which our contemporary charges with endeavouring to choke off all opposition to Mr. Jones. Who knows?

Mr. Vallee, postmaster of Montmagny, Province of Quebec, has been dismissed for cause and is succeeded by Mr. Bernatchesey, who already holds the offices of Mayor of Montmagny and Warden of the county. Mr. Vallee was an old public servant in whom the people of Montmagny had every confidence. It appears as though the Dominion Government, are at last, about to give their friends the places so long held by their opponents.

The last number of the *Canadian Illustrated News* contains very good portraits of Mayor Earle and Sheriff Harding. The *News* announces that these are the first of a series of portraits of prominent men in this city which will appear in its columns during the next four or five weeks. The *News* also contains short sketches of the two popular gentlemen whose portraits appear in the present number of the paper. We will endeavour to make room for these next week.

It is rumored that R. Quigley Esq., B. L. D., Barrister, of this city, will deliver the next lecture in the course under the auspices of the St. Aloysius Association, Portland, on the first Sunday in February. The members of the St. Aloysius Association are to be congratulated on procuring the services of a gentleman of Mr. Quigley's well-known ability to deliver the coming lecture in a course so auspiciously opened by the Very Rev. T. Connolly, V. G

The London *Times* persistently ignores the works of Miss Braddon, and the editor-in-chief has given strict orders to all his subs in every apartment of the Thunderer not even to mention her name in the columns of that journal. This is the substance of a paragraph that is going the rounds of the press. If true, it must be particularly mortifying to the *Times* to know that while it so steadily ignores the lady and her books, her writings are as eagerly, perhaps more eagerly sought after as if it eulogized them every day. Such is the perversity of poor human nature!

The new King of Italy, Humbert I., is thirty-four years of age. Although he was only fifteen in 1859, he took part with his father in the war of Italian independence. A little later, he was with Garibaldi at Palermo and Naples, contributing by his presence towards the movement in favor of Italian unity. In 1866, he figured in the battle of Custozza against the Austrian forces. He will, it is thought, prove himself even more revolutionary than his father. Victor Emmanuel, as yet is known that he is very favorable to Germany.

Two despatches were received here on Tuesday last which might be construed to mean a very great deal or nothing at all. One of them was to the effect that the French Republic had instructed its representatives in Great Britain and Ireland to learn the feeling of the people regarding the position that England ought to take on the Eastern question. The other stated that the English government were in receipt of important information which might prevent England acting fearlessly in the Eastern trouble, lest her interferance would lead to more serious complications nearer home. What does this mean?

The following is the opinion of a gentleman formerly of this city, but now of Grand Falls, Victoria County, of the HERALD:—"I am pleased to see you committed to the enterprise of publishing a Catholic paper in St. John. Its appearance, tone, pure reading matter, and Catholic principles, should make it acceptable to all Catholics, and command a liberal support at their hands. Every Catholic family should subscribe for the HERALD. I say very soon you may name a subscriber, and inclose my subscription, $1 in advance."

Quebec wants to put the Common Council of that city in commission. The reason is that the city auditor has found a deficit of much more than $35,000. The meeting of the Council on the 10th inst., lasted till near midnight. Five councillors were elected to form, with five outside citizens, a committee to examine the books and finances of the city. Hon. John Hearn made a long and powerful speech at the meeting in favor of superceding the Council by commissioners, and claiming that municipal representative government in Quebec was a failure. The Aldermen and Councillors of our city should take warning and not goad the taxpayers to desperation, or the same remedy may be applied here.

The presentation which took place in the Court House on Thursday was one of those events of too rare occurrence, which prove that true chivalry and manly gratitude still live on and bring forth such fruit as every lover of his kind must desire to see grow and increase. The event was the presentation of a magnificent chronometer and massive chain and seal to Capt. Chisholm, U. S. Vice-Consul, at this port, and agent of the International S. S. Company, for humane and generous services in saving life and property on the terrible 20th of June last. The gathering was well worthy the occasion: the representative men of the city were worthily presided over by His Honor, Lieutenant Governor Tilley, a gentleman who is ever conspicuous in every good and noble cause. The circumstances preceding the gift of the Queen Insurance Co., were narrated by Mr. Jarvis the agent of the Company here, and Mr. John Boyd made the presentation in a speech which was a master-piece of tact, delicacy and real feeling. Capt. Chisholm, visibly affected at this evidence of kindly feeling exhibited by the donors and citizens of St. John, responded in a brief, manly, well-thought speech. [illegible] subjects credit on [illegible] who took part in it. It would be a pleasure for us to have also to record of something being done for services rendered on that memorable day by many other persons, who perhaps held less exalted positions in this community, but who did equally as well as Capt. Chisholm with the means at their disposal. Not only the saving of the Anchor Line warehouse, the work performed by Capt. Clark and the crew of his tugboat, and the heroic efforts of John E. Trumbull, Esq., and his son to save the mother of T. N. R. Esq., and her sister, from being burned to death.

HUMBERT I.

The so called King of what is termed United Italy, has ascended the throne, to which his late father made his way through a sea of blood; all means were thought justifiable in order to wrest the reins of government from the fatherly hands of a great Pontiff, and force upon the people, in unconstitutional and unheard of ways, a union, which from its very nature, must have been [illegible] to the great majority. By fair means and by foul—partly certainly the latter—the Revolution, openly aided, or tacitly encouraged, by many of the governments of Europe, succeeded in [illegible] its efforts. [illegible] the new [illegible] King of the Romans, a man who was in every way well qualified for the position in which he was placed. Now the man ruler, placed over the usurped states, has gone to his dread account. During his reign, at least, those who aided him in his strange and sanguinary measures for the unification of Italy, can little to complain of. But almost the first official act of his successor, has been an open declaration of a hostile nature, towards the English nation and that government which had such a large share in bringing about the state of things now reigning in Rome and throughout Italy. The new King is, it is said, even more closely linked with the Revolution than his dead father. He is [illegible] ambitious, fearless, [illegible] something extraordinary in the affairs of Europe, to [illegible] the extreme [illegible] of the powerful nations that have [illegible] looked on only until Italy was quietly and surely preparing herself to take a leading position amongst the [illegible] Europe. [illegible] work [illegible] to take from [illegible] and other rivers in Italy, [illegible] and not now be surprised if the same means, the [illegible] success, the same [illegible] should be used against their own dynasty, their plans or their ideas of popular reforms and liberties. The news, recently received from Europe, seems to point to a change in the general attitude of the nations towards one another, that will certainly lead to terrible complications. Bismark has been prompted to build up a strong alliance against France, whose aspirations are known to be pure and [illegible] [illegible] Russian Empire [illegible] Turkish Empire [illegible] with of Christendom. While he envies the fair Provinces of France, and crushed out all opposition at home, except such as can never be subdued, the other states of Europe did not interfere, may, did not make half the semblance of interfering, that England has between Russia and Turkey. So it was too, when Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi forced under their sway subjects who were happy and contented under their former rulers. The most horrible crimes were passed over in silence, every means was employed, even it was said that good gold was lavishly used to foment revolution in different states of Europe, with the [illegible] of placing [illegible] with any apparent [illegible] and common justice reign. That object was attained at a tear of sacrifice of life, and of what is dearer than life, honor. Even the dagger of the assassin was freely used to put away every obstacle that stood in the way of the Revolution. Can a Kingdom founded by such unlawful, unchristian and murderous means last long? Will the first Humbert be also the last of name and dynasty reigning in Rome? May not that very English government which did so much to deprive the Pope of his States, be also the power liberally used to bring about a very different state of things. Time will tell; but, in the mean time the recent action with regard to the British [illegible] by Humbert I. seems to point that way. As the death of the King and the life of the Pope were in the hands of an ever ruling Providence, so also is the time for putting an end to the present persecution of the Church.

A Paris correspondent telegraphs ex-Queen Isabella, who it was stated would not be [illegible] to Spain on account of her action in connection with the expulsion of the Prince of Don Carlos, insists upon [illegible] the marriage of young Alfonso, [illegible] who the Spanish ambassador at Paris is compelled to resort to numberless petty precautions and stratagems to prevent her from carrying out her intention. The marriage is now fixed for February 2nd.

SLAUGHTER HOUSE AND THAT SORT OF THING.

The members of the Slaughter House Committee have reported the result of their agreeable tour to the County Council. As we anticipated some months ago the whole business has resulted in anything but a satisfactory manner. No doubt the gentlemen composing the delegation had an agreeable time, and as the Municipal Council did not limit them to any amount in the way of legitimate expenses they have brought in a rather large bill for travelling expenses, seven hundred and eight dollars. Whether the delegation brought back any reliable information concerning Abattoirs, the gentlemen composing it have certainly slaughtered the public revenues in a most merciless manner.

We are not astonished that members of the Municipal Council asked for a bill of items when the delegation presented such an account. We think in future the Council should, when appointing such delegations, name a certain amount as the limit beyond which such public representatives should not be allowed to pile up expenses.

And after all the practical results of this delegation, which, if the bill be paid as presented, costs the County so enormously, are not very clear. The committee appear to be of opinion that the whole question of the Slaughter House should be left in the hands of private parties, as is the case in many of the Abattoirs visited in the United States. From a thorough examination of the proposed site, it is judged that it is not the proper place to build a structure of the nature required for the purpose of slaughtering cattle for the public market. From the beginning of the agitation in this matter, it seemed to us incredible that gentlemen possessed of common sense would persist in building an Abattoir on a public thoroughfare and in such close proximity to the city. It now appears from the report of Mr. Murdoch, who examined the proposed sight, that the amount required to obtain good drainage there would be excessive. The report of the committee had at least the effect of relegating the whole question to the same position in which it was before the Sessions took it up. The citizens may congratulate themselves on this step. Public bodies with us are only to prone to interfere in questions which individuals alone should deal with. We have examples of this to our cost in recent measures adopted in the Local Legislature, the Common Council, the Sessions, and the Municipal Council. We are glad that this encroachment on the rights of individual tax-payers has for once at least been defeated. Let the Slaughter House matter be left in the hands of individual enterprise, and the Province will be spared the affliction that has been only too wide-spread the itching of public bodies to interfere with the rights and privileges of private individuals.

If the Slaughter House is to be left to private enterprise why should not the Reformatory also be left in the same hands? The Sun has just as little right to obtain, curious and make money out of one as of the other. However, the delegation did not do much to forward the work of those much-needed institutions, Industrial Schools and Reformatories.

THE WORK OF REFORM.

The late Reform meeting held in this city must be a source of gratification to all who took part in it, to all who were in some sense instrumental in bringing about the results there manifested and to all who take an interest in the welfare of their fellowmen and endeavour to apply as far as practicable in every-day life the sublime precepts of Him who was the great Teacher of Charity to all. However much as individuals we may differ as to the means used to produce the results looked upon with so much pleasure by all, we must at least acknowledge that an immense benefit has been conferred on this community by what has already been accomplished, even if it should not be permanent. For our own part we fail to see how a great work of reform like that now in process of evolution can be permanently successful while the gentlemen engaged in it seek to attain lasting benefits by purely natural means alone. As we understand it, the Constitution of the Reform Club is constructed on a purely human basis. Have the Reformers entirely forgotten that drunkenness, the vice they wish to banish from the land is also a sin, and that in order to completely eradicate sin, the voice of religion must be heard? We fail to see how any organization resting on such purely natural means, totaly ignoring in its constitution the practical working of Christianity, can hope for ultimate success. On this account, the absence of the only true means of instilling a loathing vice of every kind, we feel inclined to favor the opinion that the work so auspiciously commenced cannot, in the nature of things, be permanent; we do not mean permanent in its present strength as regards numbers alone, but in its general influence for good. The absence of the greatest factor having influence over the hearts and consciences of men is fatal to the movement. However, for the present at least an immense amount of good has been accomplished, and we wish it were ten-fold greater, for even that would not be sufficient to satisfy those in this city who have the least opportunities of judging of the fearful ravages made by the demon of intemperance. But if only the results already acquired be the only fruit of the movement, we would have cause for congratulation. If the Reform Club had only rescued one of the many it has already snatched from a career of misery for a few weeks it would have done a work so meritorious that all right-thinking men must wish the new temperance movement god-speed. While differing in some things with the gentlemen engaged in this work, we are pleased to note the success that has so far crowned their efforts and wish that their most sanguine anticipations may be fully realised. At the same time we may remark that while all the gentlemen who spoke at the recent demonstration alluded principally to the necessity there manifestly was for reform in the matter in the interests of which the meeting was called, there might have been easily remarked in certain utterances an undertone pointing to another and a more needed work of reform than even that which occupied the attention of the audience. This is the social evil, an evil frightful in itself, horrible in its consequences. The social evil has wrecked the peace and happiness of many a home, has brought ruin and degradation to many once filled with high hopes and noble aspirations; blighted the fairest prospects, made young lives ignoble, and brought broken-hearted fathers and mothers to end their lives in misery, the heart-wound produced by the social evil being one incurable this side the grave. How many young men who have within recent years brought dishonor upon themselves and families, have done so through the infatuation which led them to visit haunts where the glitter and glow and meretricious adornments of this soul-distroying vices conquered and made easy victims of them. For such as are the votaries of this evil money must be obtained. Young men who have entered upon this reckless course of live, who were before honorable and honest in all their dealings, have suddenly become dishonest, and have lavished on the unfortunate partners of their disorders the money of their employers or others. Many of our readers will easily call to mind public examples of what we here hint at. Can nothing be done towards removing a cause of so much misery, so many heart burnings, so much personal and public dishonor. The attention of the public has been frequently called to the manner in which haunts of this vice are permitted to increase under the very eye of our gaurdians of public morality and even to invade hitherto respectable quarters in the city. Can not the officers of the law find a means of putting an end to even the excesses that force themselves upon the attention of all. Is there no law directed against the keepers of such houses? If not, the sooner our public men look into this matter and give it the same or more attention then they have bestowed on Temperance the better for the morality of our city. If there is a law in existence bearing ever so little on this matter, why is it not more strenuously enforced? We fear that, as in the case of those who violate the liquor law, the police force must bear at least a share of the blame attached to every citizen who by neglect or indolence has not done his whole duty to the community in the suppression of the social evil. Something should be done and done quickly looking to the extinction of an evil that is frequently one of the great causes of fraud of every kind, of moral decadence of individuals and communities as well as a powerful auxiliary in the work of making drunkards.

We hope the reformers now so earnestly engaged in suppressing drunkeness will, if practicable, turn their attention to the suppression of this other alarming vice, or that a new organization will take the whole matter in hand.

GENERAL NEWS.

Halifax is troubled with boy burglars.

Sitting Bull is still in British territory.

Four children were lately burned to death in a lumber camp at West River, Maine.

The tug Anglia with Cleopatras Needle left Ferrol, Spain, for England, on Tuesday morning.

A Berlin despatch says that 42 more torpedo boats have been ordered by the Russians to be completed by the middle of April.

At Winnipeg a Swede was the first aspirant for Police Court honours this year, and was a successful candidate, the expenses of the campaign being set down at $2.

The revolution in San Domingo still continues to make headway, all President Baez' efforts to check it being ineffectual. Ex-President Gonzales is at the head of the movement.

A Paris correspondent telegraps that at the forthcoming Postal Congress, France will propose an International Post Office at one per cent. tax, the rate of exchange to be adjusted by Congress.

The town of Theodosia south east of the Crimea has been bombarded by the Turks. Ten houses were burned, one person killed and twelve wounded. Anapa on the Black Sea was also bombarded but little damage was done.

General John O'Neill, known more or less along the Canadian frontier in 1866 and 1870, has died of paralysis in Omaha. He lived there for some time engaged in placing Irish colonies on the Nebraska lands.

A person named George Raymond has been arrested in Brantford, on suspicion of being connected with a gang of counterfeiters in that section. On being searched, eight bonds for sums of one hundred to one thousand dollars having the Detroit City seal, were found in his possession; also two half-dollar Canada pieces.

Sergt. Charles McCarthy suddenly died in Morrison's Hotel where he had gone with the other three Fenians to breakfast with Charles Stewart, (Parnel) Home Rule member of Parliment for Meath. At an inquest held on the body of McCarthy, his comrades deposed that he had been severely treated while in prison. The deceased complained of his heart and said that if he died in prison the Governer would be his murderer. The jury returned a verdict of died from heart disease, accelerated by cruel treatment received while in prison. Corporal Thomas Chambers, another of the released prisoners, is also very ill.

A Home Rule Conference in Dublin, Jan. 15, unanimously adopted resolutions in favor of holding an annual conference consisting of members of Home Rule League Club, and members of Parliament. Biggar supported the resolution, and said that should an intervention in the Eastern war be brought before Parliament the Irish party should repudiate sympathy with England by quiting the House in a body. Dr. Butt declared that the passing of such a resolution would be deadly blow to the Irish nationality. The resolution was ultimately withdrawn and one proposed by Mr. Parnell substituted that the Conference advise the Home Rule party to consult on the Eastern question, and adopt a united line of action.

LETTER FROM JOHNVILLE.

To the Editor of the HERALD.

Dear Sir.—During the summer of 1861 the number of applicants was large, and the growth of the settlement consequently rapid, so much so that more land was needed, and Father Connolly, in the name of the Emigrant Aid Society, applied for another ten thousand acres, which was acceded to without any hesitation, by the Government. Within two years every lot, fit for settlement, of this twenty thousand acres, was applied for, and the applications in the Crown Land Office. Then, in view and in anticipation of other applicants and arrivals from Canada, United States and elsewhere, a third application to the Government was deemed advisable, and a survey of sixteen thousand acres was made—making thirty-six thousand acres in the aggregate.

In so large an extent of country it could not be expected that all lots would be equally good, or equally favored; much of it is level enough, some rough and broken, more hilly and undulating; but, taken altogether, compares favorably with the character of land in Carleton County generally. The greatest inconvenience to the settlers was the absence of large spruce, for building purposes, most of it having been *cleaned out* by lumber parties, before the land was surveyed. During that same summer much road work was done; small bridges and culberts made by settlers, in payment for their land, a work very much needed. In the winter of 1862, the number of children in Johnville being large, the want of a school was much felt. In March, therefore, we commenced a school house—rustic style—and before May 1st we had it finished and furnished, and the school in successful operation, Miss Ellen Mahon having the honor of being the first school teacher in Johnville.

Our next great want was a post office, to spare us the time, the fatigue and inconvenience of walking to the river, five miles for all, and ten miles for some, with, or for a letter. After some negotiations between Father Connolly and the Post Master General, Hon. Mr. Steadman, on the subject, Mr. Wm. Boyd's house was chosen, as the most suitable place for the post office, and Mr. Boyd himself employed, at twenty-four dollars a year, to carry the mail six miles, once each week. That was a memorable day and an epoch in the history of Johnville, the arrival of her Majesty's mail, for the first time, in the settlement. Everyody was there—young and old—and all anxiously expecting papers and letters, of importance, from the relatives and friends they had left behind them. Never was the opening of the mail looked for with more avidity by any people, in any place, and wonderful was the quantity of matter emptied out of that mail bag, on that important occasion.

But the great event, and the day the most memorable, was the visit of his Lordship, Dr. Sweeny, for the first time to Johnville, early in September of the same year, accompanied by Very Rev. James Quinn, St. Stephen, and Father Connolly, of Woodstock. No Bishop ever met with a more hearty welcome, from a faithful people, since the days of St. Peter. His Lordship was much pleased with the evidences of industry and improvement and the progress made in so short a time. He arrived at an hour suitable, and affording time, to see much of the settlement, and enable him to form an idea of what Johnville might become, in time.

Next morning the Bishop said Mass, after which he addressed the people in words of wisdom, encouragement and counsel. Among other things, he warned them against extravagance and the vice of intemperance, that as their lips were, so far, pure in that respect, to keep them pure; and he hoped, for their own sake, and for the honor of Johnville, and through dread of a curse that disobedience would bring on them, there would never be a tavern opened or tolerated among them.

Never before did his Lordship have a more attentive audience, or one that better appreciated the value of his words. The hearers knew that it was not for nothing his Lordship came so far, and exposed himself to such hardships to visit them. That visit had its effect, never will be forgot, and Johnville can say, with pride, that, so far, it has escaped the curse of any such establishment or traffic.

On the occasion of this, his first visit, his Lordship decided on the site for a church, and that being done, he left for home, apparently pleased with his visit, and carrying with him the prayers and best wishes of his people. And, as we afterwards read in the St. John *Freeman*, gave the first Sunday after his return, a glowing account of Johnville, its condition, its progress, and its prospects in the future.

Yours truly,
MONQUART.

BIRTH.

On the 17th inst., the wife of Mr. M. Gallagher, of a son.

MARRIED.

At the Cathedral, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. Father Ouellet, John Layden to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of Edward Nelson, all of this city.

On Tuesday, 8th inst., at St. Michael's Cathedral Chatham, by the Rev. Father Bannon, Robert Wall to Mary Ann, daughter of James Fitzpatrick, Napan.

On the 15th inst., by the Rev. G. M. Armstrong, Rector of the Parish of St. Mark, Mr. William A. Mills, of Lancaster, to Jane, second daughter of Mr. James Anderson, of the city of St. John.

At the Ledge, Dufferin, on Thursday morning, 3d inst., by the Rev. George Harrison, D. F. Maxwell Esq., C. E., of St. Stephen, to Miss Mary McKenzie of the Ledge.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. James Gray, A. M., Mr. Charles D. Prince, of Rothesay, to Mary Jane, second daughter of Mr. Alexander Gilliland, of Kingston, Kings County.

DEATHS.

On Sunday, 13th inst, of inflammation of the bowels, Patrick, only son of Malachy and Maria Norton, in the 15th year of his age.

On Saturday, the 12th inst, after a short illness, Katie May, aged one year, seven months and sixteen days, beloved child of James E., and Mary Ann Kelly.

On Sunday, the 13th inst., Francis X. Yorke, eldest son of the late Capt. Thos. Yorke, aged 23 years.

On Thursday, 17th inst., of croup, Katie A., aged 1 year, 11 months and 12 days, eldest daughter of M. F. and Annie Ritche.

At Indiantown, on the 14th inst., of apoplexy of the lungs, Mr. Charles Eagles, in the 64th year of his age.

On Monday, the 11th inst., of diptheria, Alice M., aged 15 years, eldest daughter of Dr. J. T. Steeves.

Suddenly at Westfield, Kings County, on Tuesday, 15th inst., Louise, the beloved wife of James A. Lingley, and eldest daughter of Robert Roberts Esq., of Indiantown.

On the 16th inst., Mrs. Elizabeth Henry, relict of the late Arthur Henry, in the 68th year of her age, a native of the county Monaghan, Ireland.

In Portland, St. John, on the 13th inst., Lizzie E., aged 4 year and 4 months, youngest child of Robert J. and Margaret Rosborough.

Suddenly, at Coldbrook, on the 13th inst., Prudence, wife of William Cooper, aged 50 years.

In this city, on the 15th instant, V. H. NELSON, in the 61st year of his age.

At St. Stephen, Jan 2, after a painful illness, Walter C., aged 3 years 3 months and 19 days, beloved son of William and Elizabeth S. Douglas.

At Lower Douglas, York County, 3d inst. Frank Burton only child of William and Agnes Bailey aged two weeks and three days.

"The Town of Portland Sewerage and Water Supply Act 1877."

TOWN OF PORTLAND.

NOTICE is hereby given that the appraisers appointed in pursuance of the above Act have made their apportionment of the cost of the Sewer lately laid in Main street, at Indiantown, in Ward No. 1, in the said Town, and have filed the same with me in my office, where it may be inspected.

Dated the seventh day of January, A. D., 1878.

JNO. F. GODARD,
jan12 Town Clerk.

"The Town of Portland Sewerage and Water Supply Act 1877."

TOWN OF PORTLAND.

NOTICE is hereby given that the appraisers appointed in pursuance of the above Act have made their apportionment of the cost of the Sewer lately laid partly in Main street, partly in Sheriff street, and partly in the Straight Shore road in Ward No. 2, in the said Town, and have filed the same with me in my office where it may inspected.

Dated the seventh day of January, A. D., 1878.

JNO. F. GODARD,
jan12 Town Clerk.

The Town of Portland Sewerage and Water Supply Act, 1877.

TOWN OF PORTLAND.

NOTICE is hereby given that the appraisers appointed in pursuance of the above Act have made their apportionment of the cost of the Sewer lately laid partly on Main street and partly in Paradise Row, in Ward No. 3, in the said Town, and have filed the same with me in my office where it may be inspected.

Dated the seventh day of January, A. D., 1878.

JOHN F. GODARD,
jan12 Town Clerk,

The Town of Portland Sewerage and Water Supply Act, 1877.

TOWN OF PORTLAND.

NOTICE is hereby given that the appraisers appointed in pursuance of the above Act have made their apportionment of the cost of the Sewer lately laid partly in Brook street and partly through private property in Ward No. 4, in the said Town, and have filed the same with me in my office where it may be inspected.

Dated the seventh day of January, A. D., 1878.

JOHN F. GODARD,
3an12 Town Clerk.

IF YOU REALLY WANT

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WARRANTED ALL HAND-MADE

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