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THORNE BROS

[...]ay Gifts.

[...] Gentlemen's and Children's

FURS!

[...] just finished for Christmas trade a fine [...] of S. SEAL GOODS—Caps, with and with- [...] Muffs, Boas, Gloves, Gauntlets, together [...] and Children's Small Furs in every de- [...]

THORNE BROTHERS,
Hat and Fur Store, 93 King street.

Weekly Herald.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 12.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

General Grant has sailed for Egypt.

Our subscribers are requested to notify us of the non-delivery of their papers by the carriers.

A public temperance meeting will be held under the auspices of St. Malachi's Society, in St. Peter's Hall, Portland, to-morrow evening. As the new St. Malachi's hall is not yet completed they will begin their usual course of lectures in St. Peter's Hall.

We direct the attention of our readers to the letter of Monquart, giving much valuable information with regard to the new settlement at Johnville. We ask for it the careful perusal of all who are any way interested in the work of colonization.

As we anticipated last week the lecture delivered before the St. Aloysius Association by the Very Rev. Father Connolly, attracted a very large audience. The invitation extended to the Temperance men of the city and vicinity, through the HERALD, was responded to in a most gratifying manner.

On our fourth page will be found two pieces of poetry, "The Sister of Charity" and "The Cradle Song of the Poor," the continuation of "The Mystery of Fulton Valence," and the commencement of "Recollections of a Trip to California," by "Now and Then," all of which are well worthy of perusal.

At a meeting of the St. Patrick's T. A. R. Society of Carleton, held on Wednesday evening last, a committee was appointed to confer with the members of the different Temperance bodies in Carleton, the City, and Portland, with a view to having a Bill prepared to go before the Local Legislature, at its next sitting, requiring all Licensed Taverns to close at 8 o'clock, p. m., instead of 10 as at present, and to also consider other proposals with a view of the further suppression of the liquor business.

The *Moniteur Acadien* says that G. McLeod, M. P., Kent Co., will, perhaps, be obliged to resign. Should he do so there is talk of inviting P. A. Landry, ex M. P. P., Westmorland Co., to oppose him. Mr. Landry has long ago proved that he possesses all the qualities required to make a representative of the first-class. We hardly think, however, that he will be prevailed on to seek the suffrages of the electors of Kent or any other county for the Dominion Parliament for some years yet. Mr. Landry is a young man yet and can well afford to wait the high honors that are surely in store for one of his well-known ability and industry.

We think the HERALD'S correspondent might have been a little more liberal too and have named scores of successful Irishmen. (And we must not give Ireland credit for it all, because we must take into account the Scotch blood that is in them!) We could fill a column with such, but we simply mentioned a few at random by way of example, never stopping to consider what was their particular form of belief. It is this continual bringing up of creed that widens the breach between people and perpetuates existing differences. If we would look upon each other more as friends and brethren rather than as Catholics and Protestants it would be better for us all and better for the world.—*St. Croix Courier.*

As far as the HERALD is concerned, we may state that it has been our constant endeavor to bring about that good understanding between Catholics and Protestants in this Province, which the *Courier* appears to be so desirous to see reigning here. We are always careful to avoid asking for anything for any party on purely religious grounds. While we claim nothing for Roman Catholics or Protestants because they are such, we shall also see to it that any particular form of religious belief shall not be an obstacle in the way of any one in purely civil matters. We fully agree with the *Courier*, when it says that, "if we looked upon each other more as friends and brethren, rather than as Catholics and Protestants, it would be better for us all and better for the world."

We publish in another column of this week's issue a letter from St. George. Our correspondent is right when he says that the HERALD did not editorially give utterance to anything which would tend to belittle the Hon. A. H. Gilmor. Our correspondent, in writing as he does, [...] in his mind's eye, no doubt, the letter which we published last week in reference to "That Real Irish Grievance." We [in]serted that letter because we had pre[vio]usly stated our willingness to publish [any]thing bearing on the subject of suffi[cient] interest to the public, and the HER[ALD] is independent enough to publish both [sides of] any question just as they are re[...]. Surely our esteemed correspon[dent, fo]r Mr. Gillmor would not deny us [the righ]t to bring to task any public man [who] would neglect or evade his duty. We [ha]d no intention of doing Mr. Gilmor an [i]njustice, as his record as a public man will compare favorably with many who held the highest positions in the gift of the people. He filled the position of Provincial Secretary of this Province years ago in such a creditable manner, as to give evidence that he was a man possessed of no ordinary ability. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor also held the Secretaryship, and we hope the day is not far distant when Mr. Gillmor may also hold the same exalted position as that now occupied by the Hon. S. L. Tilley.

THE DEAD KING AND THE REIGNING PONTIFF.

The news has at last come of a death in the Eternal City that has taken the world by surprise. For months, we might say years, the Liberals and Jews of Europe have been filling the world with stories of the illness, even the death of Pius IX., but for the King who usurped his states they had only words of adulation, of high hope telegraphed all over the globe. While they were looking with anxiety for the death of him, who is seated in the Chair of Peter, they forgot that death might in another shape set all their purely human plans and speculations at naught. While they faithfully and zealously watched the Vatican for the first symptoms of the approaching dissolution of the great Pope they had so cruelly persecuted, so foully robbed, so inhumanly imprisoned, they had not time to mark the approach of the dread messenger to the Quirinal, the home of the so-called King of Italy. Thus it is always with the plans of man. While God in His own mysterious way marks out the destiny of men and nations they on their part are blinded to the workings of His providence.

Who, at the beginning of this new year of grace, would have said that Pius IX., would live to see his great enemy in the cold embraces of death! Not any who look upon the events of the world from a purely human stand-point, and who fail to recognize the ever-ruling Providence of God in our affairs. Thus it has been and thus it ever shall be. God, in His own good time and place and manner, astonishes the men of our day by some striking dispensation of His providence. From the meagre details that have so far reached us, we learn of the dismay, the dread, the apprehension that fills the courts of Europe at the simple announcement of the death of a man who played with the revolution, which, for its own ends, kept the crown on his head. While the revolutionists and the crowned heads and courts and statesmen of Europe, were from day to day waiting the announcement of the death of the reigning Pontiff, the news has reached them that the King, and not the Pope, is dead; that the ruler who was their faithful ally in the work of Revolution and Liberalism as antagonistic to the church, lies dead in that same Quirinal palace, long the undisputed property of the Pope's, which he wrested from the still reigning Pope. And there is dismay. A certain policy had, of course, been settled on in anticipation of the death of Pius IX. He has not died, but the so-called King of Italy has, and therefore, a change becomes imperative. Now that the nominal leader of the Revolution against all that was ancient, honorable, mighty in the constitutional governments of Europe, has been called to his dread account, will Italian liberalism and the European revolutionists be content to allow Prince Humbert to rule peacefully, or will they seek to carry out their mad idea of a United Europe, as they have made a United Italy?

Amid the perturbation of the rulers in Europe, as noted in the telegraphic despatches, an imposing and consoling sight is presented at Rome, where the great Pontiff, the spiritual leader of the millions of Roman Catholics the world over, remains alone calm, hopeful, peaceful, amid the general uneasiness occasioned by the presence of the dead King in his own city of Rome. He alone of all the rulers of Europe had the courage, born of faith, to oppose the Revolution at every step, while others calmly laid down their arms and ceased battling with accomplished facts, he alone as became the successor of a long line of Pontiffs, older than any royal house in Europe, still protested against the folly of the revolutionists, and while the King who served the revolutionary party lies dead in the Quirinal, Pius IX. rules in the Vatican.

MISS NANNARY'S MEMOIRS ON THE LIFE OF THE REV. E. J. DUNPHY.—The writer of these modest memoirs is one of the teachers of the public schools of Carleton, known as the Catholic schools, which the Rev. Mr. Dunphy so many years ago placed under the School Board of this city. We have always looked upon Mr. Dunphy's course, in that respect, as one marked by charity and wisdom, and as well fitted to advance the best interests of the youth of his flock. Miss Nannary, who is an excellant teacher, and now proves that she can write as well as she can teach, has done well in writing these memoirs, the task being to her a labor of love. Mr. Dunphy was an eminently spiritually-minded and devoted clergyman, and the facts relating to his education and life-work, which are here collected by a loving hand, will be read with interest by all who knew him. They will be most highly prized by the adherants of the Roman Catholic church; but they may be read with interest and profit by all denominations. For ourselves, we heartily thank Miss Nannary for the memoirs. The book is very nicely got up. It is issued from the press of the WEEKLY HERALD.—*Telegraph.*

It is not for us to suggest what punishment the temperance body in this city should inflict on the two temperance lights who figured in the Police Court yesterday as having been guilty of mutual fisticuffs in their lodge room, and of fighting on the steps of a church on Watch night. But they ought at least to be suspended for a season from inveighing against the wine cup as the stirrer up of strife and the cause of all uncharitableness.—*Toronto Mail.*

NUISANCES.

Men who are engaged in building up and developing our home industries should be allowed the free use of all the rights they may claim as theirs, and even privileges, not inconsistent with the public welfare, should be freely granted them; but, while giving so much, we should be careful that we do not go too far in a direction in which our patriotism and good nature may almost unconsciously carry us. There are at the present time, in this city, many manufacturies of different kinds which are furnishing abundant employment to numberless individuals, who would otherwise be unemployed. Those who are carrying on such industries should be encouraged in every manner possible, but should not for a moment be allowed to imperil the public safety. The recent fire on Waterloo street shows the utter folly of allowing light wooden buildings to be erected in the very heart of a populous portion of the city for manufacturing purposes. We are sorry to see, despite the fearful warning we have had, that preparations are being made to rebuild the structures destroyed. This is to be regretted. In such a centre of population those factories and machine shops are simply nuisances. There is not the least excuse for building them just where they are likely to be the cause of much loss to owners of private dwellings, to say nothing of the threatened danger to costly places of a more public nature. [illegible] establishments recently burned down, will take these remarks in the spirit in which they are written, and setting aside all purely selfish and personal motives, will look to the common good. Of course there is no law bearing strictly on this matter. Legally, we are informed, the proprietors can, if they are so minded, proceed at once to build up factories, carpenters shops, paint shops, trunk factories, and place a large livery stable in the very centre of them and thus endanger the other buildings in the same locality; increase the rate of insurance, and work incalculable damage to their neighbors. We say they are at perfect liberty to do so, as far as the law is concerned, unless, indeed, the construction of the proposed buildings can be prevented by an injuction. If an injuction can be placed on such structures it should by all means be sought, if no other means can be successfully employed to prevent what must result in great loss to the entire community, at no distant day. There can not be any great hardships in compelling manufacturers to erect their [illegible] particularly when of a dangerous or inflamable character—in the outskirts of the city or Town of Portland, [illegible] suitable for such purposes, can be obtained at a more reasonable rate than in [illegible] and over-crowded localities. The danger to be apprehended from the erection of the same class of buildings, as existed on Waterloo street, before the fire, is of such magnitude that we are surprised that such sensible business men, as the late proprietors, should think of rendering it possible. If these manufacturers, and others, do not see the folly of the course they are about to enter upon, some of our public-spirited citizens should take the matter up, and see if there is no legal means by which this mad project may be successfully resisted.

In connection with this matter we may remark that we were much pained to see that the usefulness of one of our finest new churches, (Rev. Mr. Carey's,) has been much impaired by the presence of a nuisance, in the form of a soap and candle factory on the next lot. The gentleman engaged in this branch of industry, which is one we would like to see encouraged by every legitimate means, must know that they have not added much to the beauty or attractiveness of Mr. Carey's church, by erecting such an objectionable building almost at its very doors. An establishment of the same kind exists on Waterloo street, which is [illegible] to residents [illegible]. Could not the proprietors of these and other such public nuisances be prevailed on to remove their offensive and dangerous business to some less populous place, and thus do the city generally a great and lasting benefit?

THE RECENT APPOINTMENTS.

It has often been asserted, with what foundation we know not, that the affairs of the city are managed by a few prominent members of the Common Council, who are and who have been for years doing as appears good to them without the slightest regard to the public sentiment of the city. In the last report of the public accounts of the city, published by order of the Council, we find a committee appointed to look into these accounts stating that the utmost economy must be practiced in the management of the different branches of the public service, particularly in the Fire and Street Departments, the amounts appropriated to which were largely overdrawn in 1876, [illegible] accounts have been published. After this very serious recommendation it is somewhat startling to find members of that same committee voting away the revenues of the city for a purpose which is not at all necessary. Our readers are aware that Mr. Marter, while Chief of the Fire Department, received a salary of $1000 for his services. When it was determined to make a much needed change in that department, A. Chipman Smith was appointed at a salary of $1500, and Mr. Marter for doing a certain portion of the work he formerly looked after was pensioned on the snug little sum of $600, making an increase of $1100 in the expenses of the Fire Department, voted without hesitation by the Common Council, including the members of the committee who recommended economy in the management of the Fire Department. It has not been stated by any member of the Common Council that Mr. Smith, although we are aware that he is eminently fitted for the position, was the only gentleman in the city willing to assume the responsibilities of Chief Engineer. There are many old firemen who, we feel convinced, would have undertaken to discharge all the duties of the office at much less than $2100 per annum, the amount now paid for work formerly done for $1000. There is no good reason why Mr. Smith should receive the large salary he does for performing only a part of the work the whole of which Mr. Marter did for even less than Mr. Smith receives for his share. Then, why give Mr. Marter a salary of $600 and name him to a position which is entirely useless. The only reason we can see for such a proceeding is that he is an old public servant and should not be left without the means of support in his old age. But a gentleman who has had $1000 for a long term of years for services which did not very seriously interfere with his ordinary occupation should have been able to save enough to protect him from want now, without having recourse to the public charity. If this precedent of pensioning old civic servants be carried out generally the debt of the city will soon be something alarming. As we stated before in these columns this is one of the worst jobs yet perpetrated [illegible] of the council board, [a]nd the sooner they are taught by the tax-payers that such acts do not merit their approval the better for the financial standing of the city. Even these members of the Board are beginning to understand that they cannot much longer carry on the single-handed proceedings of recent years, and there are rumours of how certain Aldermen and Councillors are preparing comfortable offices for themselves when they retire from the Council.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Dominion Parliament will meet on the 7th of February.

Lord Dufferin will retire from the Governship in October.

The British Government has embarked 2000 cases of cartridges on a steamer at Cardiff, destined for Constantinople.

Higgins and Boyd are to row on Monday for £400 sterling, the champion cup valued at £400 sterling, and the championship of England.

The first anniversary of the proclamation of Queen Victoria, as Empress of India, was celebrated throughout India with great cermony.

A meeting at Montreal, on Sunday, for the establishment of a branch of the Laval University, was attended by Mgr. Conroy. All the bishops of the Province and five hundred priests were present.

"Fortune and Boone Bay herring fisheries are an utter failure and have been abandoned," so says a Grace Harbor, Newfoundland telegram to the Boston Fish Bureau.

John W. Flett, said to belong to St. John, N. B., committed suicide in Memphis, Tenn., on Jan. 3rd. He was a dry goods clerk, and ill-health is said to be the cause of the rash act.

The exasperating work of putting up a stovepipe resulted in a tragedy in Lancaster, Pa. Cheney and his father-in-law, Snyder, quarrelled over the job, and Cheny was killed in the fight that ensued.

A girl tried to commit sucide in Augusta, Ga., by jumping from a bridge. She was grabbed and held by a man, who was compelled to use considerable violence to restrain her. Afterward she had him arrested on a charge of assault.

On Saturday night, a cabman named Wilson and two young girls named Bouletier and McDonald were drowned in Steele's Pond, near Halifax, N. S. They were out sleighing at the time and fell through the ice. Their bodies were recovered.

Henry Hickey, the Boston boy who killed his play fellow, had read the cheap romances of border life until he became ambitious to do some bloody deed himself. He told a companion that he intended to kill somebody, and then live in a cave as an outlaw.

On Thursday of last week, several thousand workingmen marched to the office of the Mayor of San Francisco and demanded work or bread. On being told to go to the benevolent societies they held a meeting and declared they must resort to force to obtain food if other means failed.

A new cloth has been invented. It is made of the down of birds. It is waterproof, and is five times lighter than wood, and three times warmer. The inventer does not state its cost, but probably a good estimate can be arrived at by placing the two figures together and roughly calculating it at 53 times costlier than wool.

The Russian Government treats temperance and teetotal leagues as illegal secret societies. This is because the revenue is so largely increased by liquor duties, whereby $160,000,000 are annually added to the imperial exchequer. Policemen and soldiers are instructed to flog teetotalers into drinking. The clergy are ordered to preach against the new sedition. Publications on the immorality of the liquor traffic are vetoed, A Polish schoolmaster was recently put to sweeping the streets in a convict-gang for denouncing liquor-selling.

The United States have a frontier line of more than 10,000 miles. We have a line of sea coast of 4000, and a lake coast of 12,000 miles. One of our rivers is twice the size of the Danube, the largest river in Europe. The Ohio is six hundred miles longer than the Rhine, and the Hudson has a navigation 120 miles longer than the Thames. The single State of Virginia is a third larger than England. Ohio contains 2,120,000 acres more than Scotland. From Main to Ohio is farther than from London to Constantinople; and so we may go on, and fill pages enumerating distances, rivers, lakes, capes, and bays, with comparitive estimate of size, power, and population.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Montreal *Star* says:—"There is a great deal of talk about the creation by the Government of a new and very lucrative office in connection with the postal department here. There having been a desire manifested on the public to have the facility afforded of purchasing postage stamps in the post office, the Postmaster General acceded to the desire expressed, but instead of promoting some of the old faithful servants in the department to so lucrative a position, a stranger unconnected with the department has been nominated and, as the people say, for no other reason than that a near relative of his has rendered political services to the party in power. This is certainly not the way to encourage faithfulness among employees."

The *Standard* announces that Colour-Sergeant McCarthy and Private O'Brien, sentenced to life penal servitude in 1860, have been released on ticket of leave. Corporal Chambers, undergoing a similar sentence, will be released next week. The prison governors, however, received no intimation concerning the release of O'Meara, Condon, and Melidy, undergoing sentence for complicity in the Manchester murder, nor of the probable release of the other prisoners detained for complicity in the alleged Fenian outrages, but who were not convicted of treason, felony or any military offence. McCarthy and O'Brien were received in London by the Irish Political Prisoners' Visiting Committee. They are well, but look prematurely aged. No condition has been made as to their residence outside of the United Kingdom.

LETTER FROM JOHNVILLE.

To the Editor of the HERALD.

Dear Sir,—I continue to be of the opinion that it is with new Settlements as with young children, too much petting spoils them. Stanley, in York County, is an example of this. The world knows what this place cost the Company, and in what it all ended—complete failure.

I hope it is pardonable in us to feel and express a grateful pride in the success of our Settlement, unprecedented, I may say, in the history of this Province. We delight, also, in the enphonious name Johnville,—not so much on account of agreeable sound, but because it was so named through respect for our worthy and beloved Bishop, who took such an active part in the Colonization movement and organized the St. John Emigrant Aid Society, in 1859, the object of which was to better the condition of the poor laborer, by encouraging him to settle on the Crown Lands in different parts of this Province.

In the summer of 1860, his Lordship the Bishop, through the Society, petitioned the Government for a *reserve* of ten thousand acres in the Parish of Kent, Carleton County. The petition was favorably received and the survey ordered forthwith. Instructions to that effect were given to James Hartley, Deputy Surveyor, who made the survey in the autumn of that year, very much to the surprise, no doubt, of Mr. Inches, who tried to make it appear that there was no vacant land in that quarter; but the business of the Society was not with any subordinate in the Crown Land office, but with the Hon. Jas. Brown himself, the head of the Department.

Before the work of the survey was quite complete, Hugh McCann and his wife arrived from St. John, with their effects and provisions for twelve months. This worthy couple,—who are even yet called the Adam and Eve of the Settlement, the first man and woman—full of courage, and at that late season, November, set to work with a will, and in a few days, with but little assistance, had a comfortable, temporary dwelling erected, and there lived through the long, dreary winter alone, in the heart of the forest, (the wild woods of America they called it,) three miles distant from the nearest neighbor, and as happy as the *days were short.* That was their first and certainly their last lonely winter in Johnville, for before the commencement of another winter there could not have been less than fifty men and their wives in the Settlement. All who came were charmed with the quality of the land, the growth of the wood and the abundance of good water.

It is astonishing to see, and it needs seeing to believe, how much two men, who understand the work and are accustomed to the use of the axe, can accomplish in a short time, on a new place, in the green woods.

In May, 1861, Bartholomew Riley, accompanied by his son, arrived from Nova Scotia. They lost no time in getting to work. They commenced at once in the green woods, and at the end of two months had three acres under crop, consisting of oats, turnips and potatoes. In September Mrs. Riley and the rest of the family came, and on their arrival Riley had a comfortable house ready for them—and all that on ground where, on the 1st of May, there was not one tree cut. What they did any other two good men may do, and that, too, without Government pap. The turnips and straw fed their cow, and they paid out no money for potatoes that winter.

Several families came later in the season, too late to get any seed in the ground that year, and had to wait until the next season before they got any return for their labor,—some of them, however, had money and could wait without inconvenience, others who had not found suitable employment among the farmers at the River, and thus things moved on smoothly without a grievance, and no whining in the papers about Government neglect, or broken promises, or any such humbug.

Some at first were new to the work, but in time they grew to it, and time, which cures everything, cured that also. With patience and perseverance they improved, and soon the use of the axe came easy to them. Thomas Crehan from Galway, Ireland, and his son Michael, were of this class. At the time of their coming to Johnville, July, 1861, Mr. Crehan could not speak one word of English and had never before seen an axe. They took two lots, one mile east of H. McCann's, put up a camp and moved into it as soon as finished. Mr. Crehan had to support his large family for fourteen months before he got anything out of the land. Who can tell the difficulties this family had to contend with, and their privations during all that time,—and all that without a murmur? To-day the Crehan family is among the most prosperous of this Parish,—respectable and respected? They have three hundred acres, making two good farms, with convenient, comfortable buildings, a good stock and all the necessary farming applianees. The good old man now says he is happier and better off than the old landlord he left, without any regrets, in Ireland.

I mention these instances, a few out of many such, to show that, as somebody says, (Shakespeare, perhaps) "difficulties disappear when boldly confronted."

With these few remarks I close my second letter.

Yours, &c.,

January 9th, 1878. MONQUART.

LETTER FROM ST. GEORGE.

To the Editor of the WEEKLY HERALD.

Dear Sir,—You have not directly or editorially given any utterance which tends to belittle the Hon. A. H. Gillmor, M. P., for this County, and, judging from the liberal manner in which your paper is conducted, I cannot permit myself to believe that you would do so unless you were in possession of facts which would tend to convict that hon. gentleman. The article published by the *St. Croiz Courier* will do little good to its Party's cause and can do Mr. Gillmor no harm. That "Irish Grievance" of the *Courier's* will be attended to, and so will every "grievance" that might exist within the limits of the County be attended to, if it comes within Mr. Gillmor's sphere, as his influence with the Government of the day is, perhaps, greater than that possessed by any member representing the County since Confederation,—the *St. Croiz Courier* to the contrary notwithstanding. Before the *Courier* existed Mr. Gillmor held honorable and exalted positions in the affairs of our Provinee, and few have yet dared to assert that he shirked any duty, or was politically dishonest. Thanking you for the space I have occupied in your columns,

I remain, yours, &c.,

St. George, Jan. 8th, 1878. O. M.

Information for the Public.

A writer under the above heading sends us the following, with the request to publish it. Having made, what he considers an important discovery, he selects the HERALD as the best means to impart it to the public:—

Sir,—I find that there are many who suffer from heavy colds, during dark and heavy weather, and they are those, generally, who have impurities of the blood. During this kind of weather the air is so dark and heavy that it forces all fumes and foul gases down on the earth—which can be easily proved by the winding of the smoke round the chimnies and house tops. These gases would otherwise rise up out of reach, if the air was clear and the sky bright, but, in consequence of their not ascending, we are compelled to inhale them with the air we breathe. Now, Mr. Editor, let such people be temperate in eating, at the beginning of such weather; let them not eat quite as much as they would under other circumstances, and a cold will not take a deep hold on their constitution; and as long as any of the symptoms of a cold remain, they should be temperate in eating. People don't generally believe this, but I have proved it. It will be noticed that when one is suffering from a severe cold, there is a loss of appetite, when they are compelled to fast, and here is the philosophy, "a stitch in time saves nine," as temperance in eating will.

Your's truly,

OLIVER GIBSON.

MARRIED.

On Monday morning, 7th inst., at the Cathedral, by the Rev. A. Ouellet, Jeremiah Shea to Miss Mary Quinn, both of Portland, St. John, N. B.

At the Cathedral, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. Father Ouellet, Mr. Hugh Ryan of Simonds, to Annie, eldest daughter of Mr. George Doherty, of St. John.

At the Cathedral, on Wednesday, January 9th, by the Rev. Antoine Ouellet, Mr. Patrick Breen, of Charleston, Mass., to Letitia Sullivan, of St. John.

DEATHS.

On the 6th inst., at No. 1 Wellington Row, in this city, Sarah, relict of the late Wm. Nicholson, Esq., Kenmare, County Kerry, Ireland, aged 78 years, and mother of John W. Nicholson, Esq., of this city, of which she was a resident for the last 28 years.

In Portland, on Monday, 7th inst., Mary Aloysia, beloved and only child of Patrick J. and Mary Ann Quinn, aged 6 months.

On Sunday, 6th inst. Patrick Barker, aged 87 years, a native of County Monaghan, Ireland.

In this city, on Wednesday morning, 9th inst., James Greene, in the 78th year of his age.

In this city, January 10th after a lingering illness, Mary Ann, daughter of Edward and Mary Quirk, aged 13 years and 11 months.

NOW OPEN.

THE Subscriber takes pleasure in announcing that the

Dominion Wine Vaults,

LUNCH & BILLIARD ROOMS,

Situated in Mullin Bros. Block, corner Dock street and North Wharf, are now open to the public. The entire premises are fitted up in the most approved American style.

Thankful for past patronage, a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited.

jan12 C. COURTENAY.

Greenville Extra Lime,

MANUFACTURED BY

D. A. HOLLAND & CO.

ALL Orders left at JOHN O'BRIEN'S, (Tobacconist) Mill street, or at the Adelaide House, McCoskery's Road, Portland, will be promptly attended to.

jan12—1y

Corporation Contract.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Common Clerk's office, until 12 o'clock, noon, on TUESDAY, 15th day of January, inst., from persons willing to undertake the

Grading of Union Street,

between Dock and Prince William strtets, according to plans and specifications to be seen at the City Engineer's office.

Saint John, 8th January, 1878.

By order of the Committee,

HURD PETERS, City Engineer

jan12—1i

"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, Town Clerk.

jan12

"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 be inspected.

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

JNO. F. GODARD, Town Clerk.

jan12

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, Town Clerk.

jan12

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, Town Clerk.

jan12

IF YOU REALLY WANT

IF YOU REALLY WANT

IF FOU REALLY WANT

A GOOD PAIR OF BOOTS

A GOOD PAIR OF BOOTS

A GOOD PAIR OF BOOTS

WARRANTED ALL HAND-MADE

WARRANTED ALL HAND-MADE

WARRANTED ALL HAND-MADE

WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND YOU

WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND YOU

WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND YOU

TRY WALSH & SON FIRST.

TRY WALSH & SON FIRST.

TRY WALSH & SON EIRST.

THEY ARE LOWER IN PRICE

THEY ARE LOWER IN PRICE

THEY ARE LOWER IN PRICE

THAN ANY OTHER STORE.

THAN ANY OTHER STORE

THAN ANY OTHER STORE.

EVERY KIND IMAGINABLE

EVERY KIND IMAGINABLE

EVERY KIND IMAGINABLE

CAN BE FOUND AT

CAN BE FOUND AT

CAN BE FOUND AT

WALSH & SON'S,

WALSH & SON'S,

WALSH & SON'S,

97, 97, 97

97, 97, 97

97, 97, 97

KING STREET.

KING STREET.

KING STREET.

dec22

THE AMERICAN

Door and Sash Depot

(Next to Dominion Dining Rooms,

CHARLOTTE STREET.

SASHES, MOULDINGS, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL DOORS, constantly on hand at Lowest Prices.

WAREROOMS:—No. 26 Nelson Street.

HOLID[...]

DURING THE PRESENT [...]
BARGAINS T[...]

Dry Good[...]

OUR W[...]

REDUCED TO LESS [...]

Christ[...]

Choice Bl'k Silks Lyons Si[...]

WOOL SHAW[...]

Ladies' and Gen[...]

LINED KID [...]

(Ladies', Gentleme[...]

BERLIN WOOL GOODS[...]

Scarfs, Jackets, for Ladies', M[...]

GENTLEMEN'S CARD[...]

GENTLEMEN'S TIES A[...]

JAMES McC[...]

95 (Head [...]

BLANKETS!

Clearing ou[...]

We will sell the balance of our [...]

GREA[...]

$2.75 BLANKETS for $[...]
3.40 BLANKETS for [...]
7.00 BLANKETS for [...]
10.25 BLANKETS for [...]

50 COMFORTABLES [...]
60 " [...]

McCAFFE[...]

Corner of [...]

$1[...]

IRISH FRIE[...]

The Society having [...]

Their Building, L[...]

and being without funds, and desirous of [...] position to hold their meetings [...] incorporated, by Act o[...]

MR. WM.[...]

(whose management of the Grand Gift C[...] such signal su[...]

GRAND E[...]

Operat[...]

GRAND CAS[...]

$[...]

Commencing [...]

POSITIVELY NO [...]

8,000 Tickets [...]

Giving every Ticket holder Two Adm[...]

1 GRAND CASH GIFT, [...]
1 " " "
1 " " "
1 " " "
10 " $100 "
10 " 50 "
25 " 20 "
200 " 10 "
1050 " 5 "

1299 GIFTS, aggregatin[...]

11 TICK[...]

All tickets will be numbered and registere[...] All receipts from the sale of tickets will [...] special fund, subject only to the join[...] public and the Business Manager. Should the enterprise not succeed, the [...] ticket holders. The distribution of Cash Gifts will be sol[...] from among themselves, assisted by leading[...] Each ticket sold will be good for two adm[...]

GRAND OP[...]

HUGH Mc[...]

JOHN C. FERGUSON, M. W. MAHER, F. Mc[...]

COMM[...]

Simeon Jones, of S. Jones & Co., Banke[...] Chipman Smith, Thom[...]

DUDNEE B[...]

All Letters, Post Office Orders and Co[...]

Responsible and first-class Agents wa[...]

CARD [...]

The Irish Friendly Society having entru[...] inform the public that the same care and [...] of Music scheme, managed by myself and [...] same results.

Business Office in J. C. Ferguson's [...]

we[...]
"I[...]
Warwick,