

How a Minnesota Merchant asks 'Pay.'**NOTICE.**

My Dear Sir: I want to ask you a plain question, in all kindness and sincerity, and I would like to have you answer it honestly and candidly; not in two or three years or months, but now! this week! Supposing you were as poor as Job's turkey, and had invested two or three thousand dollars in an enterprise which you designed to make an exclusively cash business. Supposing, as a matter of accommodation and good nature, you had trusted it all over the country, from H—ll to Jericho; supposing you had kept adding your means and still "putting it on the books for a few days," until your funds were played out, like old Foot's prayer-meeting; supposing you had claims coming against you in the hands of business men who had accommodated you in good faith, and needed their money; supposing you had some pride in you, and meant to be square-toed and punctual, and hated to see a man whom you owed, when you didn't have the legal-tender in your trousers to pay his just and lawful demands, worse than you would to see an Injun or the Devil; and supposing those whom you had accommodated felt perfectly easy and contented; shied the track when you went to see them, and told the wife of their bosom to answer "Not at home," or came into town and left without paying even a part; supposing they held your money and waited patiently for wheat to come up to ninety cents or a dollar, or pork to bring five or six dollars a hundred—what would you do? Would you let your debts go, "and be a villain," or would you sue every mother's son of them that didn't pay you if it were the last business you transacted in town?

If you were an honest man you'd do the latter, and that's just what I'll be compelled to do, and shall do! if the Lord is God or there is a King in Israel!

I don't want money to look at (I can earn enough for that); I don't want any to salt down (I never could make it keep); but out of several thousands trusted out, I humbly want a few hundreds, and I'll be d—d if I won't have it, or an execution returned *nulla bona*.

I have, in addition to erecting an expensive store in Fountain, been seduced into investing over a thousand dollars in a new hall, which is an ornament as well as convenience to the town at large. As you know I was promised four hundred dollars, cash, to assist me. Well, out of this little four hundred I have received just twenty-six. I don't expect any more, and I don't want it! The hall is done! It is mine, and to let, when the schoolhouse cannot be had. But I want what is owed to me. It is a small amount to you; it means thousands of dollars to me. I shall be home in a few days to square up. Let "Doc" have

the money now, before I go. There is not one of you, man or woman, from Christina to Dublin, that he would not stick his head in the fire to serve, whether he ever expects anything for it or not. Get his receipt before I go home, and his soul will rejoice. I love you myself as a mother loveth her first born: but I love to pay my debts better than I love any man, woman or child on the face of God Almighty's green earth; and by the Great Eternal and the Continental Congress, I propose to do it, if I have to make costs for every man in Fillmore Co. Now let's have the spondulicks, and see how sweet and pretty I can smile upon you.

Yours earnestly. C. S. Powers

Senior partner in the firm of C. S. Powers & Sons.

Fountain, Dec. 11, 1874.

Canadian Banks in New York.

The opening of a branch in New York by the Merchants' Bank of Canada is another illustration of Canadian Banking enterprise which our neighbors in the United States rather marvel at. This makes four banks from Canada—the British, the Montreal, the Commerce, and the Merchants—all represented in the commercial capital of the United States, and all occupying most prominent positions in that city. Canadian readers are perhaps not all aware that United States banks are not sellers of exchange on foreign countries, but that great business is done entirely by large private banking houses, such as Brown Brothers, August Belmont, on the Rothschilds, Duncan, Sherman & Co., on the Barings, Drexel, Morgan & Co., on Julius Morgan, &c., &c. together with what business is done by the Canadian Banks; and this latter is not inconsiderable. There are only four or five drawers of Bills of Exchange known as "first-class," the range of "second-class" is only somewhat greater, while of course the third and fourth classes are correspondingly large to the narrow limits of the first and second classes. Well, it will interest Canadians to know that the Canada banks are always quoted as equal in safety and value to the few "first-class" names, and the bills of the Bank of British North America and the Bank of Montreal have for years been quoted at same rate as those of Brown or Belmont. The Bank of Commerce is gradually assuming a like position, and in a little time their sterling exchange will be as well known and as well regarded as the sister Canadian Banks.

The Merchants' Bank have for some time been selling sterling bills in New York through the old-established house of Wotherspoon & Co., and already a good rate has been established for their exchange. But there is now an excellent prospect for the future of the Bank in New York by the opening of a branch there. It has already been intimated to our readers that Sir Hugh Allan is now arranging to establish a branch in London, England; among other prominent names secured for a local board we hear mentioned that of Lord Lisgar, late Governor-General of Canada.

We have thus the spectacle of the strongest banks, of what the Americans deem a remote province, assuming a position in the chief monetary metropolis which not one of their own three thousand banks can occupy. If these four banks make the same progress in the next ten years in New York that has marked their career in the last decade, it will not be surprising if they eventually largely control the monetary facilities needed for the foreign trade of the United States. The operations of the Bank of Montreal in Chicago, and the Bank of British North America in San Francisco, are interesting as pointing in the same direction.—*Monetary Times*.

Please read the notices over editorial columns as they apply to all.

**BRIDGE CONTRACT.**

TENDERS will be received at the Office of Public Works, Fredericton, until **THURSDAY**, 25th day of February next, at noon, for the erection of a **NEW BRIDGE OVER AROOSTOCK RIVER**, Victoria Co., according to plan and specification to be seen at said office and at the store of Hon. B. Beveridge, at Andover. Each tender to be marked "Tender for Aroostock Bridge" and to give the names of two responsible persons willing to become sureties for the faithful performance of the contract.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

WM. M. KELLY,
Chief Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
Fredericton, January 6th, 1875.

**Public Notice.**

TENDERS will be received at this Office until **MONDAY**, 1st February, noon, for **COAL AND WOOD** for the use of the St. John Post Office, during the year ending 31st December, 1875, to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as may be required. The tenders to specify how much per chaldron for Coal, and how much per cord for Wood, delivered at the Post Office.

The Coal to be of the best Old Mines Screened Sydney, and the Wood to be of mixed quality, viz: Rock Maple, Beech, and Yellow Birch.

The tenders for each article to be separate.

J. HOWE, P. M.

P. O. St. John, Jan. 12, 1875.

**Public Notice.**

COMMENCING on the first of FEBRUARY, the Postage rates to be charged in Canada on Mail matter posted in any part of the Dominion for the United States will be the same as if addressed to any part of Canada. When so fully prepaid the ordinary rates of Canada Postage, no further charge will be made on delivery in the United States. And any mail matter for the United States not fully prepaid will be sent to the Dead Letter Office, Ottawa. Letters and all other mail matter posted in the United States received on and after the date named will not be subject to any new postage rates.

These regulations do not authorize the exchange of closed parcels, nor of packages of patterns or samples, for which it is understood that some reciprocal provision will be made at an early day, of which due notice will be given.

J. HOWE, P. M.

P. O., St. John, January 12, 1875.