Travelers' Column.

1876.

International Steamship Co.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

Two Trips A Week,

On and after THURSDAY, September 21st, and until further notice, the Steamers "NEW BRUNSWICK," E. B. Winchester, master, and "CITY OF PORTLAND," S. H. Pike, master, will leave Reed's Point Wharf every MONDAY and THURSDAY morning, at eight o'clock, for Eastport, Portland and Boston, connecting both ways at Eastport with steamer "Belle Brown" for Saint Andrews and Calais.

Returning, will leave Boston every Monday and Thursday morning, at 8 o'clock, and Portland at 6 p. m. after arrival of noon train from Boston, for Eastport and Saint John.

No claims for allowance after goods leave the warehouse.

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

H. W. CHISHOLM.
AGENT I. S. S Coy.

ANCHOR LINE.

Atlantic Service.

REGULAR & DIRECT

STEAM COMMUNICATION

BETWEEN

GLASGOW, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, Halifax, N. S. & St. John, N. B.

FREIGHT taken upon as favorable terms as by any other first-class trans-Atlantic line. Coarse and heavy freight by special arrangement which can be made with the Agents in Glasgow, London, or Liverpool.

To parties desirous of bringing out their friends we will grant certificates of Passage from any place in England, Ireland, Scotland, or the Continent to St. John, N. B., which are good for twelve months.

Drafts issued, payable upon presentation, in sums from £1 upwards.

No Bill of Lading will be signed for a less sum than half a guinea, and through Bills Lading will be granted to all points on the Intercolonial Railway, St. Stephen, Fredericton Woodstock, Yarmouth, N. S., &c., &c.

For further information, apply to

Henderson Brothers	Glasgow
Henderson Brothers	London
Henderson Brothers	Liverpool
T. A. S. DeWolf & Son	Halifax
Scammell Brothers	St. John

or to

D. G. SMITH, Chatham.

Quebec and Gulf Ports Steamship Co.

ROYAL MAIL LINE.

STEAM COMMUNICATION between Montreal, Quebec, Father Point, Gaspe, Perce, Paspebiac, Dalhousie, Chatham, Newcastle, Point du Chene, Charlottetown and Pictou, and by Railway and Steamboat connection with St. John, N. B., Halifax, N. S., Portland and Boston.

After the opening of navigation the Steamship "SECRET" or "MIRAMICHI" is intended to leave Pictou every TUESDAY at Seven o'clock A. M. for Quebec; and Quebec every TUESDAY at Two o'clock P. M. for Pictou, calling each way at Father Point, Gaspe, Perce, Paspebiac, Dalhousie, Chatham, Newcastle and Point du Chene.

The above Steamers have very superior Cabin accommodation.

The "BERMUDA," "HADJI," "ALHAMBRA," and "FLAMBOROUGH," are intended to run regularly between MONTREAL, QUEBEC and HALIFAX, touching at Chatham, Newcastle, Point du Chene, Charlottetown and Pictou, as business may offer.

The "HADJI" has been fitted during the winter with superior accommodation for passengers, and with the "BERMUDA" and "ALHAMBRA" will form a weekly passenger line from Montreal.

Through Bills of Lading for St. John, Halifax, and Stations on the Intercolonial and Windsor and Annapolis Railways, Richibucto, Summerside, Georgetown, and Port Hawkesbury.

Apply to

WM. MUIRHEAD, Agt., Chatham.
or R. R. CALL, Agt., Newcastle.

CHANGE OF

TIME TABLE

STM'R "ANDOVER," CAP'T BEATTIE.

THE Steamer "ANDOVER" will, until further notice, run as follows:—

MONDAYS.

Leave Newcastle for Indiantown,	5 A.M.
" Indiantown for Newcastle,	7.30 "
" Newcastle for Chatham,	11.45 "
" Chatham for Newcastle and Nelson,	2 P.M.
" Newcastle for Indiantown,	3.15 "

TUESDAY.

Leave Indiantown for Newcastle,	7.30 A.M.
" Newcastle for Chatham,	11.45 "
" Chatham for Newcastle, and Nelson,	2 P.M.
" Newcastle for Indiantown,	3.15 "
" Indiantown for Newcastle,	5.30 "

WEDNESDAY.

☞ The Steamer will be prepared to do any work that may offer.

THURSDAY.

Leave Newcastle for Redbank,	5 A.M.
" Redbank for Newcastle,	7.30 "
" Newcastle for Chatham,	11.45 "
" Chatham for Newcastle and Nelson,	2 P.M
" Newcastle for Redbank,	3.15 "

FRIDAY.

Leave Redbank for Newcastle,	7.30 A.M.
" Newcastle for Chatham,	11.45 "
" Chatham for Newcastle and Nelson,	2 P.M.
" Newcastle for Redbank,	3.15 "
" Redbank for Newcastle,	5.30 "

SATURDAY.

Leave Newcastle for Indiantown,	5 A.M.
" Indiantown for Newcastle,	7.30 "
" Newcastle for Chatham,	11.45 "
" Chatham for Newcastle and Nelson,	2 P.M.
" Newcastle for Indiantown,	3.15 "
" Indiantown for Newcastle,	5.30 "

CALL & MILLER, Owners.

Chatham Branch Railway

ON & AFTER MONDAY, OCT. 23RD, until further notice, Trains will run on this Railway daily, Sundays excepted) as follows:—

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.		No. 1 EXPRESS.	No. 2 ACCOM'DATION
Chatham,	Depart,	5.16 a. m.,	10.50 a. m.
Chatham Junc'n,	Arrive,	5.46 "	11.20 "
" "	Depart,	6.00 "	11.37 "
Chatham,	Arrive,	6.30 "	12.10 p. m.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.		No. 3. ACCOMMOD'TION.	No. 4. EXPRESS.
Chatham,	Depart.	4.34 p. m.,	9.50 p. m.
Chatham Junc.,	Arrrive,	5.04 "	10.20 "
" "	Depart,	5.20 "	10.40 "
Chatham,	Arrive,	5.50 "	11.10 "

Tickets are issued at Chatham Station to all Stations on the Intercolonial and freight is despatched therefrom to all points North and South.

Connections are made with both DAY and NIGHT Trains on the Intercolonial.

The above Table is made up on St. John Time, which is 20 Minutes Faster than I. C. R. time on the Northern Division.

ALEX. MORRISON. PRESIDENT.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Quebec, Halifax & St. John.

1876.—FALL ARRANGEMENTS.—1876.

ON and after MONDAY, 23rd Oct., Trains will leave St. John as follows:—

EXPRESS TRAIN.—Express for Miramichi, Prince Edward Island, Halifax and Way Stations at 8 a. m. (This is an Accommodation Train North of Moncton.)

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.—Accommodation for Point du Chene and Way Stations at 11 a. m.

EXPRESS TRAIN.—Express for Moncton, River Du Loup and all points west, 2 p. m.

EXPRESS TRAIN.—Express for Sussex at 4.55 p. m.

NIGHT EXPRESS.—Night Express for Halifax at p. m.

Arrive from Halifax at 7 a. m.
Arrive from Sussex at 9.30.
Arrive from Quebec and West at 2 p. m.
Arrive from Halifax at 8.20 p. m.

C. J. BRYDGES,
General Supt. of Gov't Railways.

oct 26

General Business.

MILL SUPPLIES.

Just received and in Stock:—

30	BALES BEST RUBBER BELTING;
18	rolls LEATHER do.
1	bale LACING;
14	cases "Wheaton & Smith" SAWS;
12	" "Diston's" do.
1	cask Butcher's FILES;
35	bbls. PALE SEAL OIL;
120	" LUBRICATING OILS;
2	cases "EMERY" WHEELS.

—ALSO—

Tin Oilers, Wrenches, Braces, and everything suitable for Mill use.

Call and examine.

W. H. THORNE & CO.

TO THE FISH DEALERS OF THE NORTH SHORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs all Fish Dealers desiring to have their FISH RE-PACKED and forwarded to any part of the United States, that he has an experimental knowledge of the Business, having carried it on for the last five or six years for some of the most prominent Fish Dealers in Newcastle, viz:—Messrs. E C. Tozer, T. H. Crocker & Co., D. Morrison & Co.

The Subscriber wishes to call the attention of Fish Dealers to the fact that there are two persons of the name of Sparrow in St. John, the one G. Sparrow, the other the undersigned

CORNELIUS SPARROW,

who guarantees satisfaction, having given the packing and re-icing business his special attention during the last five or six years.

☞ Parties wishing an Agency here to look after their interests may rely on having their orders promptly and faithfully attended to by applying to

CORNELIUS SPARROW,
No. 8 Germain Street,
P. O. Box No. 208. ST. JOHN, N. B.

St. John, March 24, 1876.

J. M. J. INSTITUTE OF THE Christian Brothers.

ST. MICHAEL'S COMMERCAIL COLLEGE, CHATHAM, N. B.

THIS College has for its object to impart to young men, together with the benefit of a Christian education, the necessary knowledge of Commerce in all its branches, and whatever else may fit them for industrial pursuits.

Classes will open in the 1st week of September, next.

TERMS OF BOARD.

Board for the scholastic year payable in advance in two terms:—$60; Sept. 1st, $35; March 1st, $25. A term already commenced is due in its entirety.

EXTRA CHARGES.

Drawing	$2 per annum.
Navigation	5 " "
Telegraphy	5 " "
Bed and bedding	3 " "
Half-board	2. a month

☞ *For further information send for Prospectus.*

Ale and Porter.

450 BBLS. and Cases, (Pints and Quarts.) "Guinesses" Porter, "Bass" Ale, "Ind. Coope" Ale, "Tennents" Ale and Porter, "Youngres" Ale.

DANIEL PATTON,
SAINT JOHN.

July 18, 1876.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

THIS INSTITUTION was established in St. JOHN, in 1867, in response to the demand for facilities for obtaining a thorough

BUSINESS EDUCATION,

Our success is proved by the hundreds of our Students who are now

OCCUPYING HONORABLE AND LUCRATIVE POSITIONS.

We will, for a Short Time, during the formation of our Winter Classes, allow

A Discount of 20 per Cent

from our usual rates for Tuition, to all who may enter for either full or partial course.

We can obtain

GOOD BOARD, AT ONLY [illegible] PER WEEK,

for those who apply at once.

☞ Circulars, containing full information as to Terms, Course of Studies, Time Required, &c., mailed FREE, on application to

EATON & KERR.

St. JOHN, Oct. 2nd, 1876.

Brandy! Brandy!

Ex. "Augusta" and "Achilles," from Charente.

410 QUARTER CASKS, } 1875 Brandies.
1000 CASES, quts. & pts. }

From "F. Hennessy & Co." "J. & F. Martel," "Jules Robin," "Geo. Sayer & Co.," Pinet Castillon," "Riviere Gardrette" and "Alexander Seignette," of Cognac.

For Sale Low, from No. 1 Warehouse.

DANIEL PATTON.
SAINT JOHN.

Older Brandies in Stock also, "Three Star" Martell.
D. P.

St. John, N. B., July 18, 1876.

SEASONABLE GOODS, At Prices Specially Suited to the Times,

—AT—

WILLIAM MURRAY'S.

Men's Youths and Boys'
COATS, PANTS AND VESTS,
in great variety.

—ALSO—

BOYS SUITS, Mens, and Youths UNDERCLOTHING—(very cheap.)

Men's and Youths
SHIRTS,
COLLARS,
SCARFS,
SOCKS,
HATS AND CAPS.

TWEEDS, DOESKINS, WORSTED COATINGS,
New Patterns—(extra value,)

We are running off our DRESS GOODS regardless of Price.

Superior value in

Mourning Goods.

A large Lot of SUN SHADES & UMBRELLAS
A Lot of SILK PARASOLS at half price.

Window Curtains in Lace and Muslin, Bed Quilts and Counterpanes.

Unprecedented value in

Grey, White and Printed Cottons, Tickings, Towellings, Osnaburgs and all Staple Goods.

FLOUR,
MEAL,
MOLASSES,
SUGARS,
PORK,
TEA.
TOBACCO.

At the lowest Wholesale Prices.

WILLIAM MURRAY.

Chatham, June 15th, 1876.

ECONOMY!

—AT THE NEW CHEAP STORE—

R. F. WADDLETON & CO., "Canada House" Building,

You can buy good CALICO—fast colors—from 8 cents per yard upwards; Excellent GREY COTTON for 8 cts, per yard upwards.

General Dry Goods, Clothing, &c.,

Selling very cheap for Cash!

Chatham, Aug. 23rd, 1876.

STM'R "NEW ERA," CHANGE OF TIME TABLE.

THIS Steamer will, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, and until further notice, run as follows:—

LEAVE NEWCASTLE.	LEAVE CHATHAM
8.30 a. m.	9.30 a. m.
11 "	12 noon.
2 p. m.	3.30 p. m.
6 "	7 "

CALL & MILLER,
OWNERS.

Newcastle, Sept 12, 1876.

Medical,

CONSUMPTION.

A trial Box of Dr. Kissner's celebrated Consumption Powders will be sent free, by mail, post paid, to every sufferer from the above disease. This is the only preparation known to CURE or benefit that disease.

Price for large Box $3.00.

ADDRESS,

ASH & ROBBINS,
360 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y

FITS OR EPILEPSY.

Any person afflicted with the above disease is requested to send their address to Ash & Robbins, and a trial Box of Dr. Goulard's infallible Fit Powders will be sent to them, by mail, post paid, FREE. These Powders have been tested by hundreds of cases in the Old World, and a permanent cure has been the result in every instance. Sufferers from this disease should give these powders an early trial, as their curative powers are wonderful, many persons having been cured by a trial box alone.

Price of large box, by mail, post paid to any part of the United States or Canada, $3.00.

ADDRESS,

ASH & ROBBINS,
360 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Consumption Cured!

An old Physician, retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a Vegetable Remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, and all throat and Lung Affections: also a Positive and Radical Cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering, he will send FREE OF CHARGE, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper.

DR. W. C. STEVENS,
Box 86. BROCKVILLE, O.

CATARRH.

Five Years' Sickness Cured by Four Bottles of Constitutional Catarrh Remedy.

Pain in Shoulders, Back, and Lungs, and Droppings in Throat Disappear.

ST. ARMAND, P. Q., Sept. 12, 1876

MR. T. J. B. HARDING

Dear Sir:—Being desirous that others may know something of the merits of your CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH REMEDY, I wish to inform you what it has done for me. I am twenty-nine years old, had been out of health for about five years. I had employed three or four different doctors, and tried various medicines, without receiving any permanent benefit, but continued rather to grow worse, until last fall, when I had become so bad as to be unable to do an hour's work at a time. Had severe soreness and pain under the shoulder blades and through the shoulders, with very lame back, and a feeling in my lung as though there was a weight bearing it down, with continual dropping in the throat and down upon the lungs. Such was my condition when I commenced to take your Catarrh Remedy, one bottle of which eased my pains and gave me an improved appetite, and after taking four bottles I was restored to health so as to be able to endure hard and continued labor, such as chopping and clearing land, at which I have been engaged the past season. My recovery I attribute solely, with God's blessing, to the use of your Catarrh Remedy.

Yours truly HENRY SNIDER,

Price $1 per bottle; For sale by all Druggists.

General Business.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

J. B. SNOWBALL

Has just received his usual extensive STOCK of

FURS,

For this Winter of 1876.

The variety chiefly consists of

RIVER SABLE MUFFS,
River Sable Collars and Ties,
Imitation Seal Muffs and Boas,
REAL SEAL MUFFS AND BOAS,
Lynx Boas and Muffs,
Persian Lamb Muffs,
Grebe Collars and Muffs.

A SPECIALTY.

A few extra quality MINK MUFFS, (new)

(purchased under peculiar circumstances)

Will be offered VERY LOW, indeed.

Mens' Nutria, Seal, Lamb and Mink Caps.

LADIES' SEAL CAPS,

With Mink, Lamb, and Beaver Trimmings.

Children's and Misses' White Ermine Caps.

Fur Gloves, Fur Slippers, &c., &c., &c.,

☞ An early examination of the above stock solicited.

Chatham, Oct. 24th, 1876.

1876. FALL SALE. 1876.

To Purchasers of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS.

GRAND Clearance Sale, AT NO. 7 MARKET SQUARE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to sell his Large and Well Assorted Stock at a TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE, for Cash, would respectfully call the attention of intending purchasers to the SPECIAL PRICES quoted below.

0,000	yards American and Domestic GREY SHEETINGS, at 6, 7, 8, 8½ and 9 cents per yard.
5,000	yards WHITE COTTONS, from 7 to 12 cts. per yard.
10	pieces WHITE TWILLED SHEETINGS, 90 inches wide, for 35 cents per yard, former price, 50 cents.
20	pieces half bleached SWANSDOWN, very heavy, from 13 to 17 cents per yard.
50	pieces Black, Brown, and Steel WINCEYS, from 10 to 17 cents per yard.
3,000	yards COTTON and HINDOO SHIRTINGS, from 14 to 20 cents per yard.
3,000	yards Blue, Brown, Scarlet, Grey and White FLANNELS, from 25 to 40 cents per yard.
20	pieces TWEED SKIRTINGS, 45 inches wide, at 30 cents per yard, former price 50 cents.
50	pieces English, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, from 75 cents to $1.00 per yard,

Together with an endless variety of other goods, too numerous to particularize, will be cleared out at unheard of prices.

Call early and secure Bargains.

P. J. QUINN, - - No. 7 Market Square.

P. S.—Gent's Custom Garments of every description made on the Premises by experienced workmen, and satisfaction guaranteed.

NEW BRUNSWICK SCHOOL SERIES.

—JUST PUBLISHED—

The Third French & English Reader.

—ALSO IN STOCK—

The First French and English Reader.
" Second " " " "

For Sale by

J. & A. McMILLAN,
ST. JOHN,

AND BOOKSELLERS THROUGHOUT THE PROVINCE.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

The ST. LAWRENCE ADVANCE is published at Chatham, Miramichi, N. B., every THURSDAY morning in time for despatch by the earliest mails of that day.

It is sent to any address in Canada, the United States or Great Britain (Postage prepaid by the Publisher) for $1.50 A YEAR, OR 75 CTS. FOR 6 MOS.—the money, in all cases, to accompany the order for the paper.

Advertising.

The advertisements in this paper are placed under classified headings.

TRANSIENT RATES.

$1 per square, or inch, for 1st insertion,
35cts. per square, each time, for all insertions after the first.

LOCAL COLUMN, or reading matter advertisements 20% more than above rates.

LOCAL, COMMERCIAL AND YEARLY RATES.

In order to secure the advertising patronage of business men and others on the North Shore—and to give them the benefit of a large circulation in the Counties of Northumberland, Kent, Gloucester and Restigouche, Bonaventure and Gaspe, their advertisements will, on arrangements being made therefor, be taken at CONTRACT SCALE RATES, which are as low as those of other weekly papers in the Province.

The ST. LAWRENCE ADVANCE having its large circulation distributed among communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers very superior inducements to advertisers. Address

Editor "St. Lawrence Advance," Chatham, N. B.

St. Lawrence Advance.

CHATHAM, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1876.

The Mails.

For two days after the change was made in the Intercolonial Railway time table—taking effect on Monday of last week—the mails from St. John reached Chatham, Newcastle, Bathurst, etc., by both morning and evening trains, but on Wednesday evening there were no mails brought by the train coming north which connected with the morning express from St. John. This caused no little disapointment to the reading and corresponding public and as there was no explanation of the irregularity to be obtained at any of the Post-offices it was thought to be only another of those cases of "mails carried by" which were so frequent and annoying a few months ago. On Thursday morning the mails of Wednesday were delivered from the Post-offices here and at Newcastle, just as they were before we had any railway, but it was expected that everything would be right in the evening. The evening train, however, brought no mails and where there was only a feeling of annoyance over the disappointment of the previous evening there was now one of indiguation. People began to enquire how such irregularities could exist and they were a little surprised to find that the system of receiving and delivering mail bags, at least at the north, is one which is marked by some peculiar features. Under it a whole mail may fail to reach its destination and the matter cause no concern to the Postal authorities for from twenty four hours upwards, while the Department is almost sure to get the first news of the blundering or incapacity of its subordinates from outside sources. If mail bags go astray there seems to be an indolent faith in the ordinary postal breast that they will turn up all right somewhere and, fortunately, instead of some fellow having carried off the mails by the St. John morning train on Wednesday and Thursday of last week, they had been seized by the sapient carrier between the station and Post-office at Moncton and thrown in the baggage room or some such place to await the departure of the afternoon express from that railway centre. It must have been an intelligent satisfaction to him to see the train leave for the north a few minutes after twelve, while he detained the mails until the departure of the 7 p. m. train, but he has probably been told not to do so any more and is now ready to perpetrate something equally stupid for the public inconveineence. It is only fair to say that the railway employees were not in any way to blame this time and the blundering may therefore go entirely to the discredit of those entrusted with our mail service. Making all reasonable allowances, it seems somewhat strange that a change in a railway time table cannot take place without involving postal matters so as to render that service unreliable for days together. To persons who understand system and discipline such mishaps are incomprehensible, but there seems to be no remedy for them, and the public must only cultivate patience and charity while their servants will be found ready to supply the multitude of sins to be covered by those virtues.

Since the above was in type we have received the *Telegraph* of 31st October, containing a letter from Hon. John McMillan, P. O. Inspector, regretting the delays above referred to and explaning that he sent Mr. Whittaker on the Monday the change took place to give instructions in reference to the exchange of mails at Moncton and see that they were properly understood; also that he, himself, went north from St. John on Tuesday to see that the mails were properly attended to. The Inspector continues:—

The person who had charge of transferring the mails at Moncton was on hand when the train arrived, and everything was regularly and carefully attended to.

I left for Campbellton the same day, feeling quite satisfied that the contractor at Moncton understood the change and that there would be no difficulty at that point.

To my utter astonishment, I ascertained before I returned to Moncton, that for the two succeeding days after I left him, he put the Northern mail into the Station House at Moncton in place of on board the accommodation train for Campbellton.

Since my return here this morning, I have relieved the contractor of this duty, and made some other changes, which, I trust, in future, will prevent such mistakes.

We are glad the Inspector has acted so promptly in this matter. If employees, both on the railway and in the postal service, were made to understand that sure dismissal would follow such blundering as the above, the public would be saved a good deal of annoyance at times.

The St. John Election.

Our cotemporary the St. John *News* is certainly wrong in its mode of dealing with the ADVANCE in the matter of the St. John election. It should not be personal, because if we were to follow its example in that respect we might say some things which would make a certain third rate political gymnast wish he had kept his observations in a place of greater obscurity than even the columns of the *Daily News*. We forgive him however, and hope that a month or so hence, when Mr. Everett reads of his defeat in the record of the coming election he also will not harbor any ill feeling towards the same aspiring Janus. We prefer Mr. Marshall to Mr. Everett, simply because we have always known the latter as a link in the political tail of the jump-jim-crow, who was the figurehead of the party who, in 1872, endeavored to crush those who were charged with the life and safety of the very school law through which Mr. Everett seeks to gain the vacant seat. Principally on account of Mr. Everett's candidature being championed by the *News*, that gentleman will be "boiled crow" to the intelligent electors of St John. If his political convictions and comprehension of the requirements of the position to which he aspires are of the patent back-action Willis pattern the constituency will do well to prefer Mr. Maher as the next best man after Mr. Marshall. In any case it seems that Marshall will be first or second on the poll and Maher will not be third.

A Plain Declaration.

Gov. Tilden has written a letter to Abram S. Hewitt in reply to one from him regarding the representations that the South hope through his election to have provision made for the rebel debt and the losses of their slaves. After stating at length his previous declarations regarding the Constitutional Amendment, he says "Should I be elected President, the provisions of the 14th amendment will, so far as depends on me, be maintained executed, and enforced in perfect and absolute good faith. No rebel debt will be assumed or paid. No claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave will be allowed. No claim for any loss or damage incurred by disloyal persons arising from the late war, whether covered by the 14th Amendment or not, will be recognised or paid. The cotton tax will not be refunded. I shall deem it my duty to veto every bill providing for the assumption or payment of any such debts, losses, damages, or claims, or for the refunding of any such tax."

A Charleston Protest.

In connection with the terrorism now reigning in South Carolina the President of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce has united with the Methodist, Catholic, and Episcopal bishops and the leading Presbyterian, Lutheran, Baptist, and Jewish ministers, and the presidents of all the national and other banks in the city, in an address on the condition of the state, to the people of the United States, which denies that the white people of South Carolina are disloyal or disaffected to the United States Government; that any part of the State is in insurrection; law cannot be duly enforced within the limits of the State; that any lawful cause exists for federal interference; that the white people of the State are disaffected to the coloured people, or desire to infringe on their political or civil rights; that the rifle clubs in the State are a combination against the law; and that in the recent race collisions the white people have been the aggressors.

THE EAST.—Intelligence from the east is less warlike than a week ago.

THE ST. JOHN ELECTION to fill the vacant seat in the local legislature is said to have been fixed to take place on 14th inst.

HON. DAVID MILLS, member for Bothwell, is the new Minister of the Interior in place of Hon. David Laird the new governor of Keewatin.

THE "ADVOCATE," we regret to observe, shows no sign of being ashamed of the course it has been pursuing towards this journal. It is to be hoped that the successes it claims to be achieving with the public will tend to make it more magnanimous, as well as decent.

WAR OF ELEMENTS.—A cyclone in Central America, on the 3rd and 4th October damaged the coffee crop to the amount of $3,000,000; other property, $2,000,000. Several towns in Nicaragua were inundated, and seven hundred houses burned down. Many lives were lost.

THE "WATCHMAN" complains against the Dominion Government because, under the present Minister of Customs, smugglers are caught and punished. Our cotemporary knows it is wrong to smuggle and however sorry it may be for the misfortunes of its friends, it ought not to "show its hand" so plainly.

TELL IT ALL.—There appears to be a great deal of smuggling going on under the present Government. Cases at Dorchester, Halifax and other points have been turning up.—*Watchman*

We wot of a gentleman who is not a stranger to the *Watchman* who knows a good deal about smuggling at Moncton under another Government and perhaps the *Watchman* will break the seal of secresy and let us know why that was not "turned up" by its friends who were then in power.

HON. MR. GEOFFRION, Minister of Inland Revenue, has been obliged, owing to ill health, to resign his portfolio. An Ottawa despatch of Thursday last says:—

"Hon. Mr. Geoffrion, Minister of Inland Revenue, resigned his seat in the Cabinet to-day and left for home. Hon. Mr. Mackenzie very reluctantly accepted it, but this course could not be helped, as Mr. Geoffrion's health will not allow him to remain in the Ministry. The parting between him and his friends at the railway station, to-day, was deeply affecting."

Mr. Laflamme will, we believe, succeed Mr. Geoffrion.

A PECULIAR JUDGE is Mr. Mondelet. On Tuesday of last week he occupied the bench at the court of Review, Montreal, when a lawyer named Davidson made application to proceed with a case in order on the docket. As it was an insolvency matter and Mr. Mondelet thinks the Act is unconstitutional he refused to hear the case and the court had to adjourn. One of the Judges of the Court thought it was their duty to administer the laws and not to decide on their constitutionality, but Mondelet would not yield. The barristers are very indignant over the matter and the affair will probably lead to the old gentleman's descent from the bench.

INTOLERANCE IN SPAIN:—The official *Gazette* of the Spanish Government publishes a circular strictly limiting worship of all the denominations, save the Roman Catholic, to the interior of chapels and cemeteries. The same circular is also strict in its provisions respecting Protestant Schools, stipulating that they shall be, at all times, subject to the direction of the Government, which recognises only the Roman Catholic religion. It also prescribes that the teachers shall be Spaniards with "proper" academical degrees. "Spaniards" and "proper academical degrees" mean that intolerance in educational matters of which we hear a good deal in New Brunswick, but is only found in full practice in Spain.

General News.

The four years' sentence of Edward S. Stokes expired on Saturday last.

Several mill owners have been recently fined for violations of the fishery laws in Nova Scotia.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Mr. John Bartlett, builder, while leading a colt, was attacked by the animal, knocked into a ditch, and had his thigh broken.

A fire at North River, near Salisbury, on Friday last destroyed George Taylor's three barns, filled with farm produce. Loss about $2,5000.

Mr. Sergeant Cox has in the press a treatise on "The Principles of Punishment and their Practical Application in the Administration of the Criminal Law."

The Arctic Expedition, comprising the *Alert*, and *Discovery* has returned. Progress to the North Pole was found impracticable. No land was discovered northward of 83° 20° In other respects the expedition was successful.

The Company appointed for the revision of the Authorised Version of the Old Testament concluded their fortieth session on Oct. 7th. The revision is now completed as far Ezekiel xxxii., 26. The New Testament revisers have got as far as the end of the First Epistle to Timothy.

Mr. O'Connor Power, M. P., and Mr. Parnell, who were entrusted with the Irish Centennial address, have resolved not to present it formally to President Grant inasmuch as the State Department insisted on its being presented through the British Minister.

John B. Gough, so says the Troy *Times*, employs a man to travel with him and prevent him from drinking. Many years ago he lapsed from sobriety, and he fears that the old appetite may again overcome him. His income from lecturing is about $25,000 a year.

Spurgeon admits that there are persons who should never go to church—those who wear boots that squeak, and ladies whose umbrellas are always falling down with a snap. The great preacher believes in ventilation, and when the windows won't open he directs the smashing of a few panes of glass.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 25.—A coloured lad named Charles Smith, was killed at Preston to-day by a gunning accident. He left his gun in the bushes, and on taking it up again drew it towards him by the muzzle. The charge exploded, and the shot passed through his thigh. He died in an hour.

The Chaudiere lumbermen are offering $2 per thousand for transport of lumber to Quebec. Four weeks ago the highest paid was $1.50, while previously it was $1.30. About 3,000 men have been sent to the shanties on the Ottawa this season. This is not as many as were sent last year. The cut of logs will be small.

The Bristol papers record the death, under melancholy circumstances, of Mrs. Canisius, wife of Dr. Theodore Canisius, United States Consul at Bristol. Four weeks ago the lady had a tooth extracted, and the operation was followed by violent inflammation of the entire inner surface of the mouth, tongue and throat, and a rapid emaciation of the body.

The Centennial Commission announce that the exhibitors will be at liberty to remove their goods Nov. 11th, and that an admission fee of 50c. will be charged after the close of the Exhibition to those who desire to purchase unsold articles. The director-general is authorized to keep the building open as long as he may deem it expedient for the interest of the Exhibition.

COLLINGWOOD, Oct. 25.—A fatal accident happened here about 9 o'clock this morning in the lumber mill of S. C. Kanady & Co., by which a young man named W. Falls was killed. He was working on the "edger" when a board which he was shoving through was thrown back, striking him near the heart. He expired in about 30 minutes. An inquest was deemed unnecessary.

The schooner *Thistle* arrived from Fortune Bay, N. F., reports that on the 20th inst. the schooner Annapolis, laden with produce, drove into the bay on her beam ends. The body of one man and pieces of others were found lashed to the rigging. The vessel had been secured. No doubt all hands were lost. She was probably bound from Annapolis to Boston and got blown off.

The following resolution was adopted at a recent meeting of the Press Association of Quebec:—"That after the 1st November, 1876, the subscription on all weekly papers be payable strictly in advance, and that as soon as the term for which the paper is paid expires, the paper be stopped. That the yearly subscription to all papers shall date from the 1st or 15th of the month, and that the publishers shall have the option of sending back numbers so as to carry out that rule."

Earl Russell was eighty-four on August 16th. It is strange to think of it—that he was eight years old when this century was born; sat in Parliament when the battle of Waterloo was fought; has sworn allegiance to four soverigns—George III., George IV., William IV., and her present Majesty; was a power at the time of the first Reform Bill, and helped to make the Crimean war; is still writing pamphlets; and twice or thrice a year visits Parliament to make a speech.

A venture is on foot of more than ordinary importance to the lumber trade of Ottawa. Mr. Bell, of Arnprior, is undertaking to ship his lumber direct to the British market himself, without the intervention of middlemen, and he is making Montreal his ocean port instead of Quebec. He has now three million feet of deals on Hochelaga wharf, and has chartered the ships "Warrior," Capt. Fleming; the "Sacramento," Capt. Fraser, and the "C. B. Benson," Capt. Duff, all staunch Nova Scotian vessels.

The periodical famine seems to threaten Central India. The presidencies of Bengal and Bombay have been visited by weather unfavorable to the crops, and as a result the distress in the Deccan provinces and the more southerly of the Mahratta States is already very great. The Indian arm of the English government has adopted measures for relief, and is despatching food to the suffering districts. The scarcity of grain, and consequent suffering, is also reported to exist in Candeish and Wassik districts, also belonging to the Bombay presidency.

The case of young Mr. Dropletters of London, is a very sad one. He arrived in America a month ago with letters of credit for $15,000—a respectable fortune for a youth twenty-four years of age and single. Mr. Dropletters went to one of the hotels in the Quaker City, near the Centennial grounds, and took a fair suite of rooms. In three weeks his bill was $29,637.05. He paid the full amount of his letters of credit, pawned his watch and jewelry, and gave notes for the balance. He is now penniless, homeless, and wanders barefooted about Philadelphia, wearing a straw hat and a linen coat with a fur collar. They say he is mad—about that bill!—*Exchange.*

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

A dispatch of 25th Oct. to the *Times* from Therapia announces that Mr. Baring, Secretary of the British Legation, is about to return from Phillippopolis, being convinced that the commission for the punishment of the perpetrators of the Bulgarian atrocities is a delusion and a mockery. The worst criminals are regarded as humane, and the moderate men are in disgrace. The old panic is renewed, and a most trustworthy gentleman has travelled with the utmost haste to Constantinople to inform Sir Henry Elliott, the British ambassador, that Turks threaten new massacres, and have even appointed a day for beginning the slaughter.

The troopship *Himalaya* is preparing to take six companies of the Royal Engineers, and two transport corps to join the British Mediterranean fleet.

The Russian iron-clad fleet will winter in Italian waters.

Morocco is agitated. Christians apprehend a Moslem outbreak, and the foreign consuls have communicated with their respective Governments on the subject.

A Belgrade despatch to the *Daily News* says:—It is reported that General Tchernayeff has demanded the resignation of the Servian Minister of War. The Minister of the Interior has gone to Daligrad to endeavor to effect a reconciliation.

The Belgrade correspondent of the *Times* states that in the country between Paratjin and Deligrad, and the mountains near Saltschar there are 11,000 men, women and children who are almost naked and literally starving.

A despatch from Paris to Reuter's Telegram Company says:—Intelligence has been received here that the Turkish consul and his wife, at Tiflis, the capital city of Georgia, in Asiatic Russia, have been assassinated by robbers.

The Belgrade correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs as follows:—"There has not been since the beginning of the war such depression as now exists, not only in Belgrade, but throughout Servia. All ranks of the people would gladly welcome peace. It now appears that the Servians, with the view of intimidating the Turks, have purposely exaggerated the number of Russian volunteers, not more than 10,000 having really arrived in the country. The apathy shown by the Servians concerning the progress of the war is something that under similar circumstances could scarcely be found in any other country of the world. Although reports of the capture of Djunis have been current for 25 hours not a single Servian manifests the least curiosity about it. Yet the feeling of coming disaster is general. If Djunis is really taken, Russia might well avail herself of her present influence to bring about immediate peace, and from what I hear I shall not be surprised if she makes the attempt. Without assistance Servia must to all appearances very soon succumb. All the correspondents agree as to the collapse of the spirit of the Servian population. They also confirm the news that a battle was progressing yesterday before Deligrad. From the fact that fighting is still going on in that direction it is inferred that perhaps the Turks have not yet gained possession of Djunis."

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* affirms the capture of Djunis by the Turks. He gives a circumstantial narrative of the five days struggle from the 19th to the 23rd inclusive, and says it was unquestionably the greatest success during the campaign. In consequence of their defeat the main portion of the Servian army has withdrawn to Deligrad.

The *Times* correspondent at Belgrade says:—"Depression here continues. I cannot help thinking we are at the beginning of the end if the Russo-Servian is left unassisted. The Turks will assuredly reach Belgrade. They are advancing slowly and irresistibly.

The *Standard's* despatch from the Ragusa says the complete failure of Dervish Pasha's recent attack on the southern frontier of Montenegro ends the campaign for this year, as the winter season has commenced.

CONSTANTINOPLE, OCT. 26.—The *Phare at Bosphare* newspaper of this city publishes the text of the speech delivered by Gen. Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador, on presenting his credentials to the Sultan. Gen. Ignatieff said the Czar understood the difficulties of the situation, and although he did not dissimulate his sympathy for Turkey's Sclavonic subjects, he trusted the existing difficulties would be removed so that the Sultan might improve the condition of his subjects. The Sultan replied in a similarly conciliatory strain, He hoped the Czar would contribute towards facilitating reforms.

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The Russian ironclads will winter in Italian waters.

Morocco is agitated. The Christians apprehend a Molsem outbreak, and foreign consuls have communicated with the Governments on the subject.

There has been a crisis in the Servian Ministry, and Minister of War, Nicolich, has resigned in consequence of General Tchernayeff's arrogance. Prince Milan refuses to accept his resignation.

Eastern news is pacific.

Gen. Ignatieff has intimated the willingness of Russia to assent to six weeks' armistice, with the successive prolongations proposed by the Porte. There only now remains the condition for which the Porte stipulated, that all the powers should concur in recommending the armistice.

All the special correspondents, although differing in details, confirm reports as to pacific change in Russia's attitude toward Turkey.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

FREDERICTON, Oct. 28.—A sad accident, resulting from the careless use of firearms, occurred here to-day.

While two youths, of 15 and 16 respectively, sons of Dr. Thomas A. Gregory and His Honor, Judge Wetmore, were out gunning this afternoon, Wetmore fired from the opposite side of a bush, the charge striking Gregory in the eyes, arm and leg. The sight of one eye is totally destroyed. When Wetmore fired through the bushes, Gregory was not in sight. Much sympathy is expressed for the wounded lad.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—In Spain repressive measures in connection with recently discovered conspiracy continue. The rising was to have begun at Seville, a military insurrection planned at the same time, together with a revolt in the Navy at Ferrol and Cadiz.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION, which has just returned to England made rich collections in natural history and valuable scientific observations were taken. Excellent coal was found near the place where the fleet wintered. The Expedition experienced the coldest weather ever registered, the temperature being 59 degrees below zero for a fortnight, and falling once to 104 degrees below freezing point. A sledge party reached within four hundred miles of the North Pole.

HALIFAX, Oct. 29.—The Government steamer *Newfield*, which arrived here to-day from Sable Island, reports that during a heavy northwest gale, October 16th, an American built schooner, supposed to belong to Eastport, Me., struck on the bar at the west end of Sable Island, and soon after went to pieces. All hands were lost.

Five bodies and part of the wreck were washed ashore.

She had a cargo of herrings from Newfoundland or Labrador. About 150 barrels were saved.

The steamer *Nova Scotian* arrived yesterday morning.

Fire and Loss of Life.

On Thursday evening last about 9 o'clock an alarm of fire was given from the workshop and warehouse of Mr. Adam Young, St. John. Mr. Young has a foundry in Portland and does a good deal of the finishing up of japan and similar work at the St. John shop which is situated on Water Street between the Ferry landing and Market Square. It seems that two lads named O'Brien and Nugent were working with some varnish on one of the upper floors of the building, other workmen being engaged on the floor above. The varnish took fire, making a noise resembling an explosion and covered Nugent, who ran up stairs with his clothing on fire. Workmen there tried to save the boy by putting their coats about him, but without effect and he was left to his fate. The other lad, O'Brien by name, was also covered with flame and rushed down stairs into the street where passers-by succeeded in putting his clothing out although he was terribly burned. The other men, excepting one named Coyle, escaped down through the hatchways in the floors by means of the hoisting chain. Coyle jumped from a back window into the yard, a distance of about 30 feet breaking three ribs and fracturing a leg, while poor Nugent lay on the spot where the men endeavored to extinguish his burning clothing and met a terrible death. At the inquest George Damery a workmen deposed:—

I was standing at the work bench about twenty minutes to nine o'clock, when I heard an explosion and a loud crash. Thought a lot of stoves had fallen. Went to the hatch and saw it was all afire underneath. Adam Young, Jr., said "George, this way." I took my coat and went down three or four steps, but the flames drove me back. Coyle was singing out to the foreman, "Jake, how will we get down?" He replied, "Take your time and we'll all get down." I looked down the steps and saw Nugent coming up. Said I, "Is that you, Dick?" but got no answer. When he reached the workshop floor he fell on his knees. Some one exclaimed "Save the boy." I had my coat under my arm and tried to put out his burning clothing, but it was no use. I put my coat around him when I left. I supposed he was dead. He never spoke. I went to the far window and broke the sash. Coyle came over. Then I went to the hatch and slid down the chain. All had gone down before but Coyle. I think he jumped out of the window I broke.

David J. Stockford who was one of the firemen who discovered the remains of poor Nugent said:—

I belong to No. 2 fire company. Our stream went up the ladder into the fourth story through the window. Saw three firemen there in the room. We were playing water through the upper hatch, when getting wet by No. 3's stream we turned round, and one of our men tripped. As I turned, Robert Lowe said, "Great God, what is that?" I did not recognize the body, but thought it was a negro. He had nothing on but his boots and part of his pants. We turned the corpse over and got a rope and a piece of sail cloth and lowered it down to the ground.

The last witness examined was the lad, O'Brien, who still lies at the Hospital. The Jury assembled at his bedside and the principal part of his evidence was as follows:—

Nugent and myself were blacking pots on the third flat. We got through with all the varnish we had there, and I said to Nugent "Bring the candle and we will get some more." The varnish was kept in a barrel in the back part of the third flat, that is on the same flat we were working.

The barrel was on a stand about a foot high, near the corner of the building. Nugent was holding the cup and the candle at the same time, and I was holding the barrel, which was on its side. We were drawing from the bung. I took out the bung, and rolled the barrel over till the varnish would run out into the cup. I saw the cup filled in his hand, when a loud report came, and I could see nothing for some time. When I came to myself again, the place was all one mass of flames. Then I ran to the door in the partition, leading down stairs in the shop. It was shut and I opened it and called out, "fire," two or three times. I ran down stairs and out of the shop. Two of the men, David Howard and Allen Dibble, tried to stop me, but I got into the street, when some man threw his coat around me. My clothes were all on fire at this time. I was thrown down and water poured over me. A crowd had gathered around. The fire around my legs and body was smothered out by the coat. All the water thrown on me was put on my head.

Then I got up and went into Young's office again. A doctor was sent for, and I was taken to the hospital where I am now. I did not see anything of Nugent after the explosion.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death in the case of Nugent. O'Brien is expected to recover fully. Coyle is very badly injured—the wonder is that he was not killed.

Paris.

Sir Charles Dilke has just made an address on Paris, interesting to those who have to deal with a municipal muddle. Paris, it seems, now has above 1,900,000 people, among whom are 21,000 Jews and 41,000 Protestants. It has only 75,000 houses, as 850,000 apartments or *Lodgements* are in its high, huge houses, London, twice as large, has over 700,000 separate houses. The whole city covers thirty square miles. Now, the government of this consists of a Prefect and a Prefect of Police, both named by the President of France, twenty Mayors over twenty wards and eighty-six aldermen or legislators. Only half the houses have water introduced, but the street hydrant system is very complete. There are 4,000 police, 6,000 poor relief officers, and 3,000 registered prostitutes out of 50,000 at large. The five slaughter-houses, public worship, the pawn-brokers and the duties at the walls are all city institutions. The revenue is $40,000,000, of which more than half is the *octroi* or gate duty, levied chiefly on plaster, fuel, wine flour, and meal. Lodgings also pay a tax. Sir Charles Dilke proposes to have the General Council, or Alderman, elected by cumulative voting of all the citizens, and these to choose the Prefect or Great Mayor, and to break up the system of sub-cities with separate Councils.