The Weekly Monitor.

BRIDGETOWN, APRIL 2, 1879.

THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

People who are not thoroughly acquainted with the geography of this continent, have very meagre conceptions of the extent and fertility of the North West Territory. It is remarkable for its numerous rivers, its fertile prairies, and its mild climatic temperature which every year are becoming better known. Fifty years ago, it was a region where the footprints of civilized men were seldom seen. Even twenty years ago, it was little thought of as suitable for any higher purpose than hunting or trapping. Year after year for ages its praries were covered with a most luxurious vegetation, which afforded food for droves of innumerable buffaloes, and the remnant was either consumed by fires, or rotted on the ground as an annual fertilizer. The Hudson Bay Company had here and there a fort or a station, hundreds of miles apart, where they traded with the Indian for his fur, and found a temporary home during the rigors of winter. Scarcely anybody then ever dreamed that it would ever become the scene of prosperous agricultural enterprise, or be the receptacle of extensive European immigration—much less enjoy the protection and blessing of sound constitutional civil government, and the benefits of social civilization.

Times, however, have changed in that far inland tract of our continent. Adventurers have penetrated into the solitudes of that wild region; and now it has become one of the integral parts of this British American Dominion with a local legislature of its own, and a representative voice in the parliament at Ottawa. Its population is increasing with marvellous rapidity, and the characteristics of a developing civilization are becoming every day more distinctly seen. Human abodes are fast multiplying. In Autumn vast grain-fields are waving in the breeze—lowing herds are grazing on the prairies—reads are being opened and extended in all directions—and soon these wilds will echo to the shrill neighing of the irrepressible "Iron Horse." Educational and religious institutions are being established—schools are springing in the new settlements—and itinerant, as well as stationery proclaimers of the Gospel, are telling "the old, old story of Jesus and his love." There has indeed been a wonderful transformation in the "far North West" within a few years,

How little can we here, by the seaside, in these Maritime Provinces, form a perfect idea of the different aspects between their condition and ours. Beyond the shores of Lake Superior, the new settler's cheek is never coolingly fanned by a salt-water breeze—he never hears the screaming of the sea-gull—nor does he ever listen to the solemn moaning of "old ocean." His location is emphatically *inland*. If he is thus far from the sea, he has no wave-washed shore to be strewed with wreck; and if the news of a marine disaster sometimes faintly reaches his ear, his interest in the news of such a calamity is so small, and the scene so remote, that it scarcely arouses commiseration, or awakens sympathy in his bosom. The immigrants, who are hurrying thither, will soon become naturalized to their changed circumstances, and acclimated to the surroundings of their adopted place of abode. A prosperous future for that far-off land is "casting its shadows before."

THE HOMESTEAD.

Family ties and the love of home are the most endearing worldly attachments that can affect the human heart. The wanderer far away from the hearth and scenes of his early home, if he is susceptible of the affections that pertain to his better nature, does not forget the roof that sheltered him in childhood, or the playground where his boyish pastimes were enjoyed. The playmates of his happier days are tenderly remembered, and though separated from them

"By mountain, stream and sea,"

his attachment to them, is still unchanged by distance of locality or lapse of intervening years. The old family mansion and its surroundings are objects around which his most cherished recollections cluster, like evergreens, till the close of life.

The ancestral homestead, no matter how far he may be separated from it, is to him affectionately embalmed in his memory, on which he often muses by day, and of which he sometimes dreams by night. Ours is a comparatively new country; and the homes of our youth have not come down to us from father to son, through "many generations," nor have they been the dwelling-places of our forefathers through successive departed centuries; and yet no mind of light moral tendencies, and no heart of amiable sensibilities, even in our own land, can become wholly divested of early home-formed attachments. Ancient family abodes and possessions in England are regarded as sacred. How sweetly does the sensitive Muse of Mrs. Hemans warble a hymn of veneration to the "old ancestral trees" of her native land. The laws of primogeniture, to a great extent, prevent the alienation of landed estates in that country.

In Nova Scotia, however, lands are held by a less permanent tenure. Their ownership is fluctuating; but in the "old world," the ancient family homesteads are as permanent as the pyramids, while ours are as shifting as the wigwam of the Micmac. A young man here seems to have little compunction or regret in suffering the family homestead, that has been built up by the life long toils of his ancestors, to pass into the possession of strangers. This may be *legally* right, but it is *morally* wrong. Nor can that man escape the chare of *heartlessness* who turns his back upon the venerable abode of his fathers—upon his birth-place—and upon the home of his childhood.

Of late years there has been a lamentable tendency by many of our youth to leave country and home, in search of some more favored land—some happier country. This prevalent spirit of migration—this severing of family attachments — cannot be too deeply deplored, or resolutely resisted. It is no light thing to remove afar from the family homestead and from the consecrated burial-ground where the mortal remains of kindred and friends are mouldering. It is our belief that in nine cases out of ten, those who have left Nova Scotia, and have been years away, are not in such comfortable circumstances to-day as they would have been, had they remained at home. Some people of *do-nothing* proclivities, who of course are not conspicuously prosperous, hope to better their condition by going somewhere else. In such cases, what is needed is not change of *locality*, but change of *habit*. One's own country and home should occupy the chief place in the affections.

NEW VOLUME.—We are again nearing the close of another volume of the MONITOR. Six years have rolled away, and without break or stoppage of any kind we have mailed the MONITOR to our patrons each successive week, freighted with the general news of the County as well as that of foreign parts. To us it is a great source of gratification that our efforts have been appreciated by the great bulk of the people of this County. Our circulation has steadily increased, notwithstanding the hard times, and to-day we stand in advance of this time last year, as regards subscribers. But we wish we could say as much in reference to the manner in which we have received payment for our labor. During the winter we sent out a large number of circulars to those who were owing us for the MONITOR, for from one to four years; but in the majority of cases no response was ever received. Now, we humbly ask those who received them,—is this using us right; is it doing to others as you wish them to do to you; would you let us owe you year after year and not endeavor to collect it by law? we think not! Spring is upon us, and we have debts to pay for stock and labor. How is it to be done if those owing us do not pay up? Friends, if you cannot pay all, send or bring a part—a dollar or so from each one will put us in a position to pay our liabilities.

To those who have paid in advance, our best wishes are extended, and we hope that their number may be much increased this season. We sincerely hope this appeal may be effective and during the present month of April our coffers will be swelled by remittances so much needed. If we do not hear from those indebted, there is no other course left us but to collect by law, which we shall exceedingly regret to do.

— Dartmouth, N. S., has a sensation in the shape of a human skull, which was found in an old house undergoing repairs. The skull is supposed to be that of a well known citizen of Dartmouth, a Dr. McDonald, who mysteriously disappeared some thirty years ago, and up to the present time not the slightest trace of him has ever been discovered, unless, as many believe, the skull found should turn out to be his. There are grave suspicions of foul play, and many are the reports and theories afloat.

LATER.

The *Chronicle* says :—

"Yesterday morning Dr. Weeks, coronor, held an inquest on the skull. The man who found it testified to having discovered it in a cavity in the chimney in the garret, not as before reported. A woman named Mary Ellen Loner, who had formerly lived in the house, testified that the skull was one given to her by the widow of the late Dr. Slaytea, and that she, having no particular use for it, put it in the place where it was found. It bore marks of instruments used by surgical students and is believed to be the skull of one of the "Saladin" pirates. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts."

— The Lecture at St. James' Church, on Wednesday evening, 26th inst., was well, though not largely attended—all the leading churchmen of the place being present, as well as representatives of the various denominations of the town. Mr. Wainright is evidently a man who possesses no ordinary powers as a public speaker, as well as a thoroughly practical knowledge of human nature. This was well proved by the way in which he riveted the attention of his hearers in an address of an hour and a half. We regret that our space to-day will not permit anything like an outline of the lecture, in which there was so much that was calculated to benefit, not only the congregation to which it was more especially addressed, but all Christian people as well. We would advise all our readers, should the Rev. gentleman ever come among us again, to avail themselves of the opportunity of hearing him.

ROBBERY.—The Post Office was robbed on Saturday or Sunday night. The thieves or thief obtained an entrance by means of a duplicate key. No great amount was taken: some pen-knives and bottles of perfumery were missed, and about four dollars in cents. They were evidently not pious thieves, as they left untouched a large number of bibles and hymn books.

LATER.

On Monday afternoon a boy named Sibbons was arrested on suspicion and taken before Justice Carleton for examination, which resulted in his confessing that he was the guilty party. The money stolen was found hid away in an old apple tree on the line of railway, done up in the boy's handkerchief, by Mr. Warnford Dodge, and the knives, etc., were secreted in a stone wall on the road leading to Clarence, the boy himself taking the constable, Mr. Aaron Chute, to the spot. Other parties are implicated and are now under arrest. The trial is proceeding as we go to press.

— A large quantity of apples have been shipped during the past fortnight to Glasgow from this locality by the barques George E. Corbitt and Medford, now loaded and about ready to sail from Annapolis. The G. W. C. turned out her last cargo in prime condition and as the owners, Messrs. Corbitt and Son, have fitted her up especially for the trade, we have no doubt that this lot will arrive at their destination in like condition. These cargoes going abroad will make room for the small quantity now remaining, and will be the means of better prices being obtained in Halifax and St. John.

FULL TIME.—Mr. J. B. Reed's Steam Furniture Factory is now running on full time, and is turning out large orders for Messrs. Stewart & White of St. John, N. B., extensive dealers in that city, in addition to his own local trade. He informs us that owing to the rise in tariff on furniture coming into the Dominion from the United States, the prospect is an increase of orders from the St. John firm. By referring to his advertisement it will be seen that he does not intend taking advantage of the new tariff, but will sell at his old prices, and if sales increase will sell even lower than before.

MARGARETVILLE.—On the evening of Wednesday last the friends of the Rev. W. E. Hall assembled at the Village House for the purpose of contributing to his support. Notwithstanding the bad state of the roads a large number of people turned out. Tea having been served, Mr. Leason Baker, after a few remarks, made the announcement that the sum of $85.00 had been contributed. Vocal and instrumental music added to the enjoyment of the occasion.

ANNAPOLIS COUNTY MINISTERIAL AND MISSIONARY CONFERENCE. — The next quarterly meeting of the above named Conference will be held at Lawrencetown on Tuesday next, April 8, at 10 o'clock, A. M. It is hoped that there will be a good attendance of ministers and delegates. W. H. WARREN, Secretary.

☞ The quarterly meeting of Annapolis Division Grange, of the Patrons of Husbandry, will be held at Whitman's Hall, Lawrencetown, on Tuesday, 8th inst. at 10 o'clock a. m. An *open* meeting will be held in the evening, to which the public are invited. W. E. STARRATT, Secty. Annapolis Division Grange

LARGE EGG.—We were shown on Friday last a goose egg which weighed 14 ozs. Not being posted in the size and weight of goose eggs in general we are not competent to pass an opinion, but presume that the goose did her level best.

— The Rev. Mr. Blakeney, of Port Lorne desires us to say through the columns of this paper, that he expresses his thanks to the people of his charge for the generous donation made him a short time ago.

— The Rev. Mr. Cox, pastor of the Baptist Church at Bear River, died at his residence after a protracted illness from consumption, on Wednesday morning last.

SOME PROBABLE EFFECTS OF THE TARIFF.

From the Monetary Times.]

The expectation is widely indulged that one effect of the new tariff will be to give a decided impetus to Canadian manufactures. In some directions this expectation is likely to be realized; in others it may be disappointed. The manufacturers of iron, for instance, ought to get a good start. This industry is not new to Canada; for the forges of St. Maurice date back to the time of the French Dominion. But it still remains true that by far the greatest part of all the iron we use, in every form, is imported. Where, as happens in Nova Scotia, iron ore and coal are found side by side, it cannot be said that the country has no natural aptitude for this manufacture. Recently extensive iron works have been erected at Londonderry, Nova Scotia, with a capacity of production equal to one-fourth of the entire consumption of the country. There is reason to believe that the manufacture of iron will become a considerable source of wealth, in this country; and to give it a good start the country will not unwillingly make some present sacrifice. No man can forsee the time when such a start could be made without some such encouragement as the new tariff offers; and if this industry deserves national encouragement, the sooner it is given the better.

Mr. Tilley suggests the possibility of iron being manufactured in the Western part of Ontario, by means of petroleum, in the absence of native coal beds there. We would not build too much on this expectation. Beds of iron ore there are in many countries, which are of little or no value. This is notably the case with many of those to be found in France. Ontario iron ore is now shipped to the States to mix with the inferior description of ore there; and we hear that contracts for the delivery of a large amount have been made this year. This, of course, is the least desirable use to put our ore to, because it employs the least quantity of labor, and creates a demand for the minimum of agricultural produce; but since it is profitable, it is a good trade as far as it goes.

We must hope to win by deserving success. A good judge recently stated that the whole study of English iron masters was for some time before steel rails came into use, to produce the best looking iron rail, of the worst quality, at the lowest price. Exactly the opposite policy should be pursued, in this country, and rails made which, having a good appearance, will not belie their looks. It has no doubt cost the United States a great deal to establish securely the iron manufacturers of Pensylvania; but the time has come when a great national advantage will be reaped from the existence of this manufacture. Protection in iron as in other things, often been so excessive as to be seriously burthensome to the consumer; and the evils of this bad example should warn us not to fall into the same error.

If the coal men of Nova Scotia intend to obtain and hold possession of the Ontario market, they must exert themselves in a way likely to secure that end; they must build a description of collier vessels best suited for carrying the produce of their mines at the lowest cost. If these vessels can take grain one way and bring coals the other, they will do in one voyage what the importers of coal from the States have to do in two. In this way they may hope to equalize distances. Here, we take it, lies the permanent condition of success, if they are to be successful in securing the Ontario market.

The newest industries and those which had before the least chance of permanent success, may under the new tariff, often fare best. They will for some time have nothing to fear from domestic competition, as some of the older manufacturers will. Canadian stoves and furniture have long had a strong hold on the home market; both these branches of manufacture will be in danger of being overdone by the temptation to invest new capital in them. In some other manufactures, the new tariff will open the way to an improvement in the quality of the products. Old and extensive as the cotton factories of the United States are, they do not yet produce the very finest kinds of fabrics, and do not even possess the machinery for making them. But they are, in this respect, in advance of Canada. There will now be a tendency to produce better quantities or finer kinds. The margin for such improvements in Canadian woollens is large. Good stock is as a rule put in; often much better than in English goods of the same price; still there may be some defect in some one of the processes, as in dyeing or finishing, which seriously affects the nature of the fabric. There was a time, when English manufacturers of woollens sent their products to Holland to be dyed and finished. Our manufacturers should study to supply their deficiencies. Mere durability is far from being everything; excellence, in all points, is what should be aimed at. It will not do to rest on a protection which may not always last, and which in many cases ought not always to last, and to slacken exertion in the apparent security of possession of the home market. The new tariff will fail of its secondary aim, if it do not act as a spur to exertion, to excellence; in short, a determination to conquer those permanent conditions of success which no reasonable lowering of the tariff could take away.

A new impetus will be given to the manufacture of cottons and woollens; but the increase will at first necessarily be, as always happens in the early stages of a manufacture, in the coarser description of these goods. While our manufacturers have to struggle for a share of the home market, it cannot be expected that they can do much in the way of meeting the competition of the established manufactures of other countries abroad. Some special lines of excellence would give us the best chance in this respect; and special lines of excellence might be tenderly cultivated, with due regard to a probable demand. There is a complaint that our manufactures, not of one kind, but of many, are in a backward state; that they are too often characterized by a want of finish and present some obvious marks of inferiority. It is better that there should be plain speaking on this point; for here self-delusion is certainly not the road to success. Whenever this is true, improvement will be found to be a chief condition of success; even more so than cheapness; the demand for better products will go on increasing; and if it is not met by native manufacturers it will be met by foreign. In many descriptions of goods, notably silks and cottons, English manufacturers have suffered a loss of reputation from having been detected in giving weight to these fabrics by means of foreign substances, including a particular description of clay. Canadian cottons are honestly made; but in this class the range of manufactures, still very limited, is capable of great extension, short of an attempt to make the finest and most delicate of fabrics. At the first world's fair Canada showed what she could do by carrying off the first prize for blankets. Let her now prove what she can do in some of the finer description of fabrics. The difficulty in attaining excellence, not to speak of superiority, in the early stages of manufactures often lies in the want of the most highly skilled kind of labor. The enormous wages paid, to some few individuals in certain parts of the manufacture of large saws is proof of this. If a protective tariff is justifiable at all, when it oversteps the revenue limit, it can be only to enable infant manufactures to overcome difficulties of this kind; difficulties which once conquered should not again become formidable. The new tariff should be regarded as a temporary aid in struggles of this kind; and then we may expect its secondary, but by no means unimportant, object will be in a great measure attained.

New Advertisements.

AUCTION.

To be sold at Auction on

Thursday, the 10th day of April,

at the Residence of the Heirs, at 2 o'clock, P. M. All the Household Furniture and Farming Implements of the Estate of the late CHAS. FITZRANDOLPH. Also two Hogs, one Horse, one Waggon, two Harnesses, and two Buffalo Robes.

By order of Administrator,

Jos. FitzRandolph.

Bridgetown, April 2nd, 1879. 2it52pd

RUNAWAY.

Manford Ring, an indentured apprentice, having left me without my permission, this is to caution all people from harboring, employing or trusting him; and those doing so will incur the penalties of the law; and those bringing him back to me will receive ONE CENT reward.

DANIEL CLARKE.

Granville, April 2nd, '79. 4it5 pd

New Advertisements.

FARM for SALE.

TO BE SOLD AT

Public Auction

on the Premises, on

SATURDAY, the 3rd of MAY,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., that well-known FARM, situated in Williamston near the Cheese Factory, formerly the property of the late CORNELIUS BISHOP, and now in possession of and owned by G. W. NEILY. It contains 150 acres, 120 of which are improved, consisting of Hay, Tillage and Pasture Land, all well watered by never failing springs. On the premises there is a good Dwelling House, almost as good as new, having recently undergone thorough repairs. Also: numerous Outbuildings, consisting of 2 Barns, Horse Stable, Carriage House and Cheese Room, all of which are nearly new. There are on the Premises two good Wells, with pump for House and Barn. The Farm cuts from

40 to 50 tons of HAY,

with superior Pasture for a large Dairy. The ORCHARD produces between

60 and 70 bbls. of APPLES

of Grafted Fruit yearly, with facilities for increase. There is about 30 acres of superior Hard Wood and Poles.

TERMS MADE EASY.

A part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage.

There will also be sold at the same time the following lot of

Stock, & Farming Implements:

Five Cows, one pair 4 year old Oxen, 4 yearling Calves, 1 Plow, 2 Harrows, and a lot of Hay and other articles. For further particulars apply on the Premises or by letter to

G. W. NEILY.

Williamston, Annapolis Co., April 3rd '79. 5i t3

35 PER CENT!

AS 35 per cent is now the duty imposed on American Furniture, the Subscriber wishes to inform the public generally that

HE DOES NOT INTEND

raising the prices of his FURNITURE, as may be seen in his list below; but intends making

Still further Reduction,

as he hopes his Sales will increase under the New Tariff. He has his FACTORY fitted up with the MOST IMPROVED MACHINERY, and is running full time. He also intends adding to his now large STOCK, and can offer better inducements to Customers.

PARLOR FURNITURE, in Suits, from $60.00 to $120.00.
BEDROOM SUITS, in Pine, from $25.00 to $40.00. A good suit for $28.00.
SOFAS, $19.00 to $24.00.
WALNUT CHAIRS, $3.50 to $6.00.
CENTRE TABLES, in solid Walnut, $8.00 to $10.00.
CENTRE TABLES, in Marble Tops, $14.00 to $16.00.
BEDSTEADS, $2.50 to $3.00.
WASH STANDS, $1.00 to $1.25.

Please call and examine my STOCK, and you will find as good an assortment as is generally kept in large Cities, and as times are hard I will sell at Prices that will DEFY COMPETITION.

JOHN B. REED.

Bridgetown, April 2nd, 1879. 50tf

If you want to

SAVE MONEY,

and get the

VALUE

of what you do spend, you

CAN DO SO

by calling at the

Bridgetown Jewelry Store

and select anything in my line you require.

Watches, Clocks, Spoons, Forks, Cake Baskets, Butter Dishes, Call Bells, Brooches, Ear Rings, Sets Jewelry, Finger Rings, Napkin Rings, &c. &c.

These goods have been bought in the very best market and are selling at lower prices than ever before offered.

JOHN E. SANCTON. Bridgetown.

N. B.—WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY, repaired at short notice. All work WARRANTED.

ADMINISTRATORIX SALE.

TO BE SOLD AT

PUBLIC AUCTION

on the premises, on

SATURDAY, 5th day of April,

next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following personal property, belonging to the estate of the late Samuel E. Balcom, of Lawrencetown, viz:

One pair working Oxen, 6 years old, one pair, do., 4 years old, two pair Steers, 3 years old, 2 pairs Steers, 2 years old, 1 yearling Steer, one driving Horse, 6 years old, one Colt, 3 years old, 1 Riding Waggon, 6 Doe Ploughs.

TERMS.—All sums under $1.00 Cash down; over that amount 9 months credit with approved security.

PHOEBE BALCOM, Administratorix of Estate of Samuel E. Balcom.

Lawrencetown, March 25th, '79. 2it51

MUSIC. MUSIC.

The Subscribers having opened a

MUSICAL WAREROOM

IN DURLING'S BUILDING,

offer for inspection and Sale the BEST and CHEAPEST

Musical Instruments

ever before offered the public. For Tone, Style, and Finish, our Instruments are unsurpassed, and have been sufficiently long before the public to have become the general favourite.

Also, constantly on hand

Piano stools, Books, sheet Music, &c

Parties wishing Instruments will do well to call and inspect our stock before purchasing elsewhere. All communications and orders promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed. Liberal Discount to Churches, Clergymen, and Teachers.

C. S. PHINNEY & Co.

Lawrencetown, A. C. 9 r

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

To owners of Horses and Cattle

W. G. WILD, Veterinary Surgeon, Lawrencetown, can be consulted either by letter or in person, with reference to Diseases of the lower animals. LAMENESS a Speciality.

Lawrencetown, March 22nd, '79. 5it2pd

Farm, Stock, &c.,

FOR SALE AT

AUCTION.

The well-known FARM in South Wilmot known as the

'Gilbert Willett Farm,'

now in possession of Mr. Chas. H. Levitt, containing about 220 acres, will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION on the

22nd day of April, next,

if not previously disposed of.

Also:—at 10 o'clock on that day, the following personal property will be sold at auction, at the premises:—

A large quantity of Manure, and about 10 tons of Hay, one Mare, 6 years old, two 3 year old Colts, two yoke of Oxen, 3 Cows, two Steers, 2 years old, one Heifer, 2 years old, 1 Riding Waggon, 1 Truck Waggon, 1 Express Waggon, 1 brass-mounted Harness, 1 other Harness, 3 Plows, 1 Harrow, 1 Ox-cart, 2 Chains, 1 Mowing machine, 1 Horse Rake, 1 Grindstone, and other articles.

A CREDIT of 6 months will be given on all sums over $5.00, and 12 months on all sums over $20.00 on approved Notes, drawing interest; and a credit of a TERM OF YEARS will be given on the Farm, on security approved of. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, at Bridgetown.

Joseph Wheelock.

Bridgetown, March 20th, 1879.

FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for sale his

Ayrshire Bull, 'WILMOT,'

15 months old, certified Pedigree, No. 1927, Ayrshire Record. Ayrshire Breeder's Association of Saugus, Mass., U. S. A. Sire "Saugus," No. 1445, Ayrshire Record; dam "Effie," No. 1103. This Bull is pronounced by competent judges to be a very fine animal. Societies wishing to purchase will do well to communicate with the Subscriber as to terms and price.

PARKER F. REAGH.

Prince Albert, Wilmot, Annapolis Co., March 11th, 1879. 48tf

FOR SALE.

An assortment of Refined and Swedish

BAND PLATE AND HOOP IRON.

Also, Blister, Cast, Caulking, Sled, and Tyre Steel. Nos. 6, 7, and 8,

Horse Shoe Nails

low for Cash.

Hugh Fraser.

Agent for Walter Wilson's Saw Manufactory, St. John, N. B. Orders solicited for Circular, Mill, Gang, and Cross-cut Saws of above make.

Bridgetown, March 19th, 1879. 48tf

Cood News

—FOR—

Housekeepers.

I shall open in a few days one of the best stocks of

Room Paper, Borderings, and Window Shades

ever offered here; together with

Alum, Whiting, W. W. Brushes, &c.,

for Spring House-cleaning, at prices to suit the hard times.

ON HAND:

STONE BUTTER CROCKS,
EARTHEN CROCKS, 1 qt., to 3 gals.
FLOWER POTS, all sizes.
MILK PANS,
LAMPS of GLASSWARE, to suit all.
LOOKING GLASSES, very low.

J. W. Whitman.

Lawrencetown, March 17, '79.

NOTICE.

I take this method of thanking my many friends and customers in Bridgetown and elsewhere, for their liberal patronage in the past, and solicit a continuance of the same for the future, as I still intend supplying

Meat during the Coming Season.

If you do not happen to receive a call from me personally, you can always find my meat for sale at MURDOCH & CO.

Thos. J. Eagleson.

March 12th '79. 13it8

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of MRS. ANN CHIPMAN, late of Lawrencetown, in the County of Annapolis deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, and within six months from this date; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

BENJ. PRINCE, Executor.

Lawrencetown, March 5th '79. 5it2

C. T. Bohaker,

Barrister & Att'y-at-Law,

Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.,

has opened a new office in the store now occupied by E. H. Phinney, Esq., at Middleton Corner, where he will promptly attend to all kinds of legal business.

Middleton, March 1st '79. 1y

TO RENT OR SELL.

Two Houses,

Possession given the 1st of May. Apply to WASHINGTON CHESLEY.

Bridgetown, Feb. 12th, '79. 12i t4 pd

LAWYER'S BLANKS.

Neatly and cheaply executed at the office of this paper.

New Advertisements.

High School.

J. B. HALL, A. M. PH. D.....PRINCIPAL.

THE SECOND TERM OPENS ON

Monday, 17th Day of March,

and closes July 16th, which affords seventeen weeks of uninterrupted study.

Candidates for Licenses have superior facilities for preparation.

Dep't's of Music, Drawing, and Commercial Work, are in successful operation.

Board with furnished rooms, including fire and light, $2.00 per week.

Trustees wishing to engage teachers for the Summer Term can be supplied.

For particulars address the Principal,

J. B. HALL,

46tf Lawrencetown.

SPRING TRADE 1879!

Wholesale HARDWARE, ETC.

CLARKE, KERR & THORNE

Offer for the Spring Trade a full assortment of

Hardware, Paints, Oils, etc.

We have purchased early the following Goods, before the increase in tariff, and invite our customers to send their orders at once for Spring Stock:—

1200 Boxes Windsor Glass;
200 bundles Shovels and Spades;
92 doz. Hay and Manure Forks;
40 " Hoes, assorted;
30 barrels Linseed Oil;
5 tons Brandram's White Lead;
7 casks White Chalk;
20 barrels Whiting;
6 " Fireproof Paint;
10 " Turpentine;
10 " Lubricating Oil;
60 cases American Hardware;
3 " Note Paper and Envelopes;
2 " Harness Buckles, etc.;
65 " Axle Grease;
12 " School Slates;
2 " Tinned Bowls;
3 " Strap and T Hinges;
29 " Cotton and Wool Cards;
2 " Chalk and Trout Lines;
1 " Lamp Wicks;
4 " Cartridges;
3 " Carpenter's Chalk;
3 " Guncaps;
1 " Fish Hooks, assorted;
12 bndls. Measures;
40 reams Sand Paper;
34 boxes Scales;
5 bales No. 1 Salmon Twine;
380 bundles Sheathing Paper;
40 " Tyre Steel;
2 tons Plow Mountings;
19 kegs Boat Nails;
3 casks Kettles and Saucepans;
2 " Kitchen Pumps;
2 " Pocket and Table Cutlery;
1 " Spoons;
2 " Butcher's Files;
8 " Zinc;
1 " Sickles and Hooks;
10 " English Hardware, assorted:
200 boxes Horse Nails;
50 " Clinch Nails;

HAYING TOOLS.

550 dozen Hay Rakes;
305 doz. Scythes;
50 " Scythe Snathes;
30 " Fork Handles;
175 boxes Scythe Stones;

Always in Stock:

ROPE, PITCH, TAR, ROSIN, AXES, BROOMS, NAILS, WASH-BOARDS, PIPES, CLOTHES PINS, &c. &c.

Old Stand:

42 & 44 Prince William St., ST. JOHN, N. B.

☞ Careful attention to orders by mail. ☜

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3-64 SHARES of the BARK "ALBUERA,"

at present insured for sixteen hundred dollars, on which amount she is now paying TWENTY PER CENT. OVER AND ABOVE INSURANCE, PREMIUM AND ALL OTHER EXPENSES. Also, the

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now laying up at Bridgetown. This vessel is thoroughly built, and well fitted in every particular. She is now two years old; Tonnage 36, registered. Is well adapted for fishing, coasting or for a packet.

ALSO:

ONE HORSE,

9 years old—A SPLENDID TRAVELLER—perfectly kind.

ONE COVERED BUGGY, in good repair.
ONE LIGHT " "
ONE SLEIGH, new.
ONE SILAER MOUNTED HARNESS.
SEVERAL ROBES.

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A BARGAIN

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R. H. BATH.

Bridgetown, Jany. 29th, 1878. 13i t2

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