

CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER.

SACKVILLE, N. B., JULY 30, 1885.

—Mr. Gladstone is suffering from a throat affection.

—Sir John Macdonald leaves for Riviere du Loup to-day.

—The Scott Act was carried in Victoria County, Ont., by 1,100 majority.

—It is positively asserted that Zulfiar Pass has been occupied by the Russians.

—Late advices confirm the report that El Mahdi died of small pox on the 29th of June.

—It is rumored that the Duke of Connaught intends to reside in Ireland in the near future.

—The Lords have passed the Land Purchase bill and the Housing of the Working Classes bill.

—Riel's trial was resumed on Tuesday. W. Dell Perley, formerly of Mangerville, is one of the jury-men.

—Mr. Michael Davitt refuses to enter Parliament, because in doing so it would be compulsory to swear allegiance to the Queen.

—Mr. Jeremiah Travis, LL. B., has been appointed Stipendiary Magistrate and member of the Council for the North-West Territories.

—The Dean of Westminster has granted the use of Westminster Abbey for a commemorative service on the day of General Grant's funeral.

—It has been decided to bury General Grant in Central Park, New York City. The funeral will take place on the 8th of August with national honors.

—The Winnipeg *Globe* paper says that "it will for ever cover the name of John Macdonald with obliquity." That is too bad.

—Mrs. Grant is already assured of between \$300,000 and \$500,000 as her share of the proceeds of General Grant's book, in which the General's sons have no interest.

—J. E. Brown, the man to whom Blake wrote his famous letters, says Blake's friends promised him \$12,000 to give them his statement in writing, provided he would take an oath of secrecy.

—It is said the new bridge over the St. John River, at St. John, will be opened for traffic on the first of next month. It is proposed to run through trains from Halifax to Boston without change of cars.

—The Canadian Wimbledon team this year seems to have been unfortunate, or else not up to the average, as they only captured a few minor prizes, and were last on the list in shooting for the Kolopole Cup.

—The Canada Pacific Railway loan of fifteen million has been taken up on favorable terms, and the company will not require the five millions that the Government was authorized to lend them while loan was being floated.

—Mr. Gibson is laying the foundations for a shingle and saw mill at Marysville. He has also proposed to erect an iron foundry. It is thought probable that the machine shops of the Miramichi Valley railroad will be located at Marysville.

—The marriage of Princess Beatrice, youngest daughter of Queen Victoria, to Prince Henry of Battenburg, took place last Thursday in St. Michael's Church, Whitehall, London. The bridegroom was Prince Henry of Battenburg, and the bride was Princess Beatrice. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The bride was dressed in ivory satin with Honiton lace, and Prince Henry wore a white uniform.

—Grip is very severe on the Liberal patriots in Parliament, who in spite of the frenzied protests of the Toronto *Globe*, pocketed, every one of them except Mr. McMillen, the \$500 extra sessional allowance. The leading cartoon represents the Shakespearean character Constance (Miss Canada) saying to Mr. Blake: "Hast thou not spoken like a soldier on my side? Hast thou not sworn my soldier? Bidding me depend upon thy star, thy fortune and thy strength? And dost thou now fall over to my foe? Thou wear a lion's hide! Doff it for shame, and hang a calf skin on those recreant limbs!"

—The *Yarmouth Times* published an interesting report of an interview with Mr. Frank Kilham, one of the directors of the Cotton Duck factory. Mr. Kilham, who is a professed freetrader, states that the duty imposed on foreign duck has had the effect of securing the home market to the Yarmouth factory and that dealers in St. John and Halifax who held agencies of American factories are now preparing to deal almost entirely in Yarmouth duck. He also states that the duty has not had the effect of raising the price to the consumer, and that the net price at the factory is about the same as that charged in Baltimore, New York and New England Ports. The quality of the Yarmouth duck compares favorably with standard American goods, and the Yarmouth twines are used by dealers in preference to the American make. The sales of duck during the last half year were 150,000 yards, being fifty three times as much as was sold in the corresponding six months last year.

FARMERS.

Every season the honest farmer is the victim of the wiles of travellers, who by appealing to the human failing—greed, and by one plausible pretence or another succeed in getting the farmer believe he is making something for nothing—that he is getting away ahead of his neighbors, and thereby robbing him. The hay fork business done by one Jones throughout this Province a few weeks ago was an example of this. Shoddy clothing, hay presses and thousands and one marvellous inventions are made to do duty. Every year the same business is done, by the same appeals and in nearly the same way—the only difference being in the article offered. What is the remedy? The farmer has a very good protection in consulting his local paper. The manufacturer or patent right vender who is afraid or ashamed to give newspaper publicity to his wares in the locality where he sells, ought to be regarded with doubt. If he dares not court publicity, there is good reason to regard him with distrust. On the other hand if the farmer wants an agricultural implement, or anything of which he has not a sufficient acquaintance, let him not pass by the local dealer, who solicits publicity for his goods through the local press, and who being amenable to public opinion as well as legal remedies is much less likely to peddle shoddy wares than an unknown traveller, who when the bargain is closed, at once disappears from the scene.

—Can cholera be averted? is the subject of a series of articles, by leading scientists, in the *North American Review* for August. They all refer to Dr. Ferran's (Spain) system of inoculation with attenuated cholera material as not yet having been proved decisively a protection. Detention at quarantine is condemned, because the cholera germs may remain in a state of hibernation almost indefinitely, and while the passengers and cargo may be detained in the steamer, the disease may be introduced into the State of Louisiana, germinal diseases—any sulphurous acid gas—driven with immense force into the hold of the vessel by a powerful fan, while the passengers and crew are detained until it is certain they have passed the incubatory stage of the disease. "Dr. Felix L. Oswald, on the 'Animal Soul'" shows by a great number of illustrations there are greater differences between the human and some of the lower animals. Mr. M. J. Savage undertakes to describe a model newspaper, for the purpose of showing how a newspaper should be conducted. "The 'V.'—Zelium," amongst the gods of the Fourth Estate, he claims he is well "smattered," as Gail Hamilton says, to be critical, for all candid men will admit that a man need not be a French cook in order to have a well grounded opinion that his soup is not improved by finding a fly in it. He asserts they are not so much teachers of the truth as interested advocates working for a reward; to make papers sell, every bloody, and to make columns, to exterminate evil, it abuses indiscriminately public men and public measures.

—The Toronto *News* says of the additional indemnity vote that Sir John "has induced his opponents to go before themselves with the mire of corruption that they are not in a position to meet him successfully for his delinquency. They cannot go into the court of public opinion with clean hands. It is a master stroke worthy of one whose life has been spent in studying the weak phase of human nature and trading for his own aggrandizement." Some of the papers that are very fond of quoting the *News* at times have apparently overlooked this paragraph.

—A good deal has been said about Col. Oulmet punishing Protestants under his command in the North-West for refusing to attend R. Catholic worship on one occasion. He did impose a private named Convey—but this fellow, who pretends to such scruples about R. C. worship, actually admits he enlisted as a R. Catholic. Col. Oulmet claims he was arrested for abusive and insulting language. The charge against the Colonel seems to be a most flimsy one.

—The House of Lords on Tuesday refused to consider the bill providing for woman's suffrage. The Marquis of Salisbury said it was impossible to deal with the subject at the far end of the parliamentary session.

—General Ulysses Simpson Grant, who for the past twenty years has been the most prominent American citizen, died at Mt. McGregor, N. Y., last Thursday, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

—Sir Moses Montefiore the well-known Jewish philanthropist, who in October last celebrated the 100th anniversary of his birthday, died in London on Tuesday.

—The Queen has conferred on Prince Henry of Battenburg the Order of the Garter and the Grand Cross of the Bath.

—Sir Leonard Tilley has arrived at St. Andrews. He has partially recovered from his recent illness at Ottawa.

—Jackson, Riel's late secretary, was tried at Regina last Friday and acquitted on the ground of insanity.

—Hon. A. W. McLellan will shortly leave for Halifax.

Ulysses S. Grant.

The press the past week has been busy with the life and death of Ulysses S. Grant. The multitude of personal reminiscences of his character and career, from the time he was elevated from his \$600 clerkship (1860) in a leather store in Galena, Ill., until he became the conqueror of the South and Lieutenant-General (1865) would fill a library. He illustrated how closely in a man could be allied attributes of the gods with the qualities of earth.

In the spring of 1860 he removed to Galena, Ill., and excepted a clerkship at \$600 a year in his father's leather store. At that time political excitement was running high; the country was convulsed, and Grant, in common with his friends and neighbors, took a deep interest in the question under discussion. During that year he made the acquaintance of John A. Rawlins, then a young politician, rapidly rising into public notice. In 1861 the rebellion broke out, and Rawlins, who had canvassed the Galena district as the Douglas Democratic candidate for Congress, had been elected to the United States House of Representatives. He called upon to address his fellow citizens at a public meeting to be held at Galena. It was expected he would take a view of the crisis in opposition to Elihu B. Washburne, the Republican member of Congress, and throw his influence against the war; but, to the surprise of many, he made an impassioned appeal in behalf of the preservation of the Union at every cost. Capt. Grant heard this speech was captivated by it, and gave it, and his adherence to the doctrine of coercion so fearlessly and eloquently proclaimed by the young lawyer. They became fast friends, and a few months afterwards, when Grant received his commission as Brigadier-General, he obtained the appointment of Rawlins as his Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Captain. Thereafter till the death of the latter they were inseparable. Rawlins was a remarkable man, possessing extraordinary abilities, a devoted friend, and a true patriot. At the outbreak of the war he was a much more considerable man than Capt. Grant, in Galena and the surrounding country. He was, of course, entirely ignorant of military science, and yet in certain respects he was the complement of his chief, and afterwards exerted upon Blucher or Berthier over Napoleon.

After the capture of Vicksburg all Grant's energies were in the field, and all eyes began to turn toward him as the only General who made clean work of his campaigns. It was at this time that a delegation of Christian people called upon Mr. Lincoln and asked him to send them a man to look after the spiritual needs of the army. Grant was a drinker, and he didn't know, but if it was so he would like to ascertain where Grant bought his liquor so that he might send a barrel of the same to each of his army commanders.

AN EARLY EVIDENCE OF OBSTINATE DETERMINATION.

In those early days he exhibited another trait, which shone out most conspicuously in his public career as a general, viz., the apparent unconsciousness that he was unable to do anything he did not set about. To begin a thing with him makes sure the end. He exhibited this trait at Shiloh, and though terribly beaten the first day, he intended, even if Bull had not arrived, to fight the second day. He intended to fight, and his total destruction would secure his defeat. This peculiarity was exhibited in early life. His father sent him one day with a team in the woods to bring back some pieces of timber, supposing these were men at work there, who would help him load. But, on his arrival, they were gone. The natural, usual course would have been to return and report the state of the case. But having been sent for the timber, he never occurred to him that he was to go back without it. So after contemplating the job for awhile, he set about accomplishing it. A half fallen tree lay near, making an inclined plane. Up this he succeeded in rolling the heavy sticks, leaving the ends projecting over. Backing his team up under these, he fastened with a chain to the wagon, and so hauled them on it, one by one, and returned home with his load.

NOR MORE THAN 10,000 TO CARRY OVER. After the battle of Shiloh, and even up to the present day, there has been a good deal of discussion as to whether Grant was justified in selecting his position with the river in the rear. It is reported that Grant, when asked the question, what he would have done had he been forced to cross the stream, replied: "We would have used the gun boats."

"But," continued his questioner, "the gun boats would have carried over only 10,000 men at most." "Well," said Grant, "there would not have been more than 10,000 men to carry over."

It is well known that when he resided in Missouri he was very poor, and lived in a small, uncomfortable house, cultivating a farm of a few acres. His chief income was derived by hauling wood to the city of St. Louis. He used to supply Hon. H. A. Blow, of that city, with his fuel. Mr. Blow was elected to the Thirtieth Congress, and on one occasion went with his wife to one of General Grant's popular receptions. Mrs. Blow wondered that General Grant would recognize her as an old friend or acquaintance under the different circumstances in life. Well, Mrs. Blow had not been long

at the general's before he came to her and said, "Mrs. Blow, I remember you well. What great changes have taken place since last we met!" "Yes, general," said Mrs. B., "the war is over." "I do not mean that," he replied, "I mean with myself. Do you recollect when I used to supply your husband with wood, and go to his office for my pay?" "Oh, yes, general, your face was familiar in those days." "Mrs. Blow, those were happy days; for I was doing the best I could to support my family."

He had been abused and slandered by a certain person to such an extent that he was running high; the country was convulsed, and Grant, in common with his friends and neighbors, took a deep interest in the question under discussion. During that year he made the acquaintance of John A. Rawlins, then a young politician, rapidly rising into public notice. In 1861 the rebellion broke out, and Rawlins, who had canvassed the Galena district as the Douglas Democratic candidate for Congress, had been elected to the United States House of Representatives. He called upon to address his fellow citizens at a public meeting to be held at Galena. It was expected he would take a view of the crisis in opposition to Elihu B. Washburne, the Republican member of Congress, and throw his influence against the war; but, to the surprise of many, he made an impassioned appeal in behalf of the preservation of the Union at every cost. Capt. Grant heard this speech was captivated by it, and gave it, and his adherence to the doctrine of coercion so fearlessly and eloquently proclaimed by the young lawyer. They became fast friends, and a few months afterwards, when Grant received his commission as Brigadier-General, he obtained the appointment of Rawlins as his Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Captain. Thereafter till the death of the latter they were inseparable. Rawlins was a remarkable man, possessing extraordinary abilities, a devoted friend, and a true patriot. At the outbreak of the war he was a much more considerable man than Capt. Grant, in Galena and the surrounding country. He was, of course, entirely ignorant of military science, and yet in certain respects he was the complement of his chief, and afterwards exerted upon Blucher or Berthier over Napoleon.

—Shelburne has passed a by-law granting a loan of \$8,000 for the establishment of a roller mill. —Thirty-three tons of quartz, taken from the new gold mine at Yarmouth, Co. N. S., yielded 220 ounces of gold valued at \$4,400, or \$133.33 per ton. —A sale of nineteen \$500 six per cent. bonds, with accrued interest, of the St. John Cotton Company, was made in St. John, N. B., this week. They brought forty cents on the dollar. —The St. John, N. B., *Globe* is informed that the necessary authority for the release, by the Mexican government, of Robinson, the fugitive, has been granted, and that the prisoner will start for St. John in a few days. —It is estimated that the shortage of the crop of spruce timber this season will be fully 112,000,000 feet, valued as follows:—St. John River, 30,000,000 feet, St. Croix 10,000,000, Penobscot 37,000,000, and Kennebec 35,000,000.

—Hereafter the commerce of Canada will be represented by a trade section and committee in connection with the London (Eng.) Chamber of Commerce, a meeting to form which was held on the 24th of June. This movement has apparently some reference to the India and Colonial Exhibition which is to take place at Kensington next year.

—Some of the public-spirited citizens of Bale Verto and Port Elgin are trying to effect arrangements for a towing service to the Bay. Objects, to get the best possible price for their deals, by shipping them by rail, and also to save the time wasted under the present system in waiting for wind and tide—and the risks attendant upon rafts in case of a heavy breeze. Capt. John Purdy has been making enquiries for a suitable boat for the enterprise.

—During the session just closed, parliamentary tactics received a reinforcement which will scarcely be regarded by the tax-paying public as an improvement. For the first time in the parliamentary experience of Canada, the Irish Land League's policy of obstruction was deliberately adopted. The cost of the operation is easily counted by adding up the additional \$500 indemnity paid to each member of the House of Commons for each day of obstruction. To have seen the first and the last of the policy of obstruction in the Canadian parliament. —*Monetary Times.*

—The *Popular Science Monthly* for August contains the particulars of the embezzlement of Frederick Harrison, the Postivist and Herbert Spencer, and the reasons for the latter ordering the destruction of the book containing the controversy. Diet in relation to age and activity, by Sir Henry Thompson, is a valuable article. Measures of Life Tensivity, Mechanics of Hanging and other articles make this number instructive.

—The "block" system has been adopted on the T. C. Railway by order of the Chief Superintendent. The gun boats would have carried over only 10,000 men at most. "Well," said Grant, "there would not have been more than 10,000 men to carry over."

—The Amherst *Sentinel*, which recently blossomed out as an advocate of Prohibition, attacks the Government for increasing the tax on spirits on the ground that "liquors and tobacco will not stand very much more duties."

—The outlook for the Windsor Cotton Company is brighter than it has been for some time past. It is said that during the last six months the mill has not only held its own, but has cleared about \$2,500.

—Reports have been received of fearful loss of life and great destruction of property near Colorado Springs by a cloudburst on Saturday.

—Judgment was given Monday on the Scott Act re-count in St. Thomas, declaring the Act carried by a majority of thirteen votes.

—Two Scott Act fines have been paid at Moncton.

Westmorland Circuit.

On Thursday Mr. R. B. Smith moved that the prisoner DeRoche, accused of train obstructing, be discharged on the ground that the Grand Jury of this circuit found "no bill" against him. The motion was refused and the prisoner was remanded to jail to await his trial at the County Court in December, under the old indictment.

In the case of the Queen vs. Shepherd Somers the jury failed to agree after being locked up all night. His Honor ordered a new jury to be empaneled to try the case again, and as he will keep on trying it if it takes the remainder of the summer. The trial of the case before the new panel was concluded yesterday afternoon, and the jury, after a few minutes consultation, returned a verdict of "Guilty."

From Parrsboro.

—It is so healthy here now that the medical profession have little to do.

—While the sch. "C. Y. Gregory," with deals for Boston, was making out from Ramsgate river, on Friday, she ran aground. She afterwards swung across the river, and was about twenty-five feet of her keel and receiving other damage.

—C. W. Young, of the firm of B. Young & Son, is building a fine house on the bank near their wharf at Parrsboro. It is a single place, having a view of the river, light-house, Minas Basin, Old Blomidan and other places too numerous to mention. There are some beautiful places for palatial residences in Parrsboro, and the situation is very healthy.

—The Baptist Sabbath School, of this place, had a splendid picnic at Maccan Crossing yesterday, through the kindness of J. G. Aikman, Esq., the Superintendent of the Cumberland Railway and Coal Co. railroad. Speeches were made at the picnic grounds by Rev. F. Beattie, A. E. McKee, Esq., and J. G. Aikman, Esq., after which a vote of thanks was given to Mr. Aikman. Three young men also were given to him and three more to the school for their good behaviour.

From River Hebert.

—Farmers are all busy with their hay which is turning off a better crop than they expected. —There are fourteen vessels in the river this morning, loading with coal and deals. Messrs. Young have loaded six or six within a week with deals for Parrsboro. —A young man named Morrison fell off the bank head of the new slope of the Maccan & River Hebert Coal Co. on the 28th inst., stunned him quite badly and cut his head some. He is getting better.

—Mitchell & Grant are loading the schrs. "T. A. Stuart" and "Emma K. Sully" with piling, at Downing's Cove, for N. Y. E. J. White is loading the sch. "Everett," at Hebert with piling at Two Rivers, for N. Y.

AN OLD PRESCRIPTION. Having had placed in his hands by a friend the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the cure of all kinds of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung troubles, he has decided to offer it to the public. It is a simple, safe, and reliable remedy, and has cured many cases of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung troubles. It is a simple, safe, and reliable remedy, and has cured many cases of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung troubles.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites. For Bronchitis, Consumption, and all Lung troubles. It is a simple, safe, and reliable remedy, and has cured many cases of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung troubles. It is a simple, safe, and reliable remedy, and has cured many cases of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung troubles.

Itching Piles—Symptoms and Cure. The symptoms of itching piles are, itching, burning, and a feeling of weight and fullness in the rectum. The cure is by the use of Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites. It is a simple, safe, and reliable remedy, and has cured many cases of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung troubles.

It is impossible that a remedy made of such common, simple, and safe ingredients as Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, should make so many and such great cures as Hop Bitters do; but when old, young, rich, and poor, pastor and doctor, lawyer and editor, all testify to having been cured by them, you must believe in them yourself, and doubt no longer.

A Frequent Annoyance. Many people suffer from distressing sick headaches and bilious attacks of frequent occurrence, which a bottle or two of Burdock Blood Bitters would entirely remove. It regulates the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Blood to a healthy action.

An Invisible Poe. The poisonous germ of disease are lurking in the air we breathe and in the water we drink. The system should be kept carefully purified and all the organs to proper action. This can best be done by the regulating, purifying and tonic powers of Burdock Blood Bitters.

It Never Fails. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Sassafras will never fail you when taken to cure Dysentery, Colic, Sick Stomach or any form of Summer Complaint. Relief is almost instantaneous; a few doses cure when other remedies fail.

New Advertisements. ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late Alexander M. O'Brien are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned; and all persons having any claims against the said Estate will render the same duly attested within three months from the date hereof, to CLARISSA O'BRIEN, Administratrix.

Sackville, July 1st, 1885. J29

New Advertisements.

JULY 9TH. FLOUR

IN STORE AND ON RAIL: 125 Bbls. Best Patent Flour Made, "Gold Coin."

NOW IN STORE: 125 Bbls. "Superior Ex." Choice Brand; 125 Bbls. High Patent "Glen Valley;" also 1 Mixed Car Flour and Middlings, Part in store, balance due few days.

We invite special attention to our brands of Flour. We can and will give the buyer the best value for his money!

J. L. BLACK.

JULY 9th, 1885.

New Goods in Various Departments.

Our Stock Arriving Daily.

Large Additions During Past Week.

J. L. BLACK.

SUGAR GOING UP!

Now the Time to Buy.

WE HAVE IN STOCK:

3 CASKS BEST BRIGHT PORTO

25 Bbls. "HALIFAX" REFINED; 10 "GRANULATED."

At the bottom of low prices.

J. L. BLACK.

TOBACCO.

RECEIVED TO-DAY:

25 CASKS, "LITTLE SEAGRAM;" 10 CASKS, "GOLD COIN;" 10 CASKS, "BLACK HAWK;" 25 Bbls. "CHALLENGE;" 125 "SHAWATHA."

At the lowest wholesale rate per box.

J. L. BLACK.

DRY GOODS!

Full Stock now in Store:

BLACK GOODS

In Cashmere, Ottomans, Persian Cashmeres, &c.;

Fancy Dress Goods, Black and Colored

Sateens, Fancy Cambrics, White Goods, Prints, Cretonnes, Fancy

Shirtings, Cottonades, Grey Sheetings, Pillow Cotton, Silks and Linens, &c.

June 1 J. L. BLACK.

Carpets! Carpets!

5 Bales Carpets,

In All-Wool, Union, Tapestry and Hemp, assorted quality.

15 Pieces Oil Carpet,

1 1/2, 1 3/4 and 2 yards wide. At bottom prices.

June 10 J. L. BLACK.

TEA! TEA!

Direct Importation from London:

60 Chests Tea,

Assorted quality. Wholesale from 24 to 35 cents.

June 10 J. L. BLACK.

House Building Stock.

NOW IN STORE:

125 KEGS NAILS—Best Quality;

1000 lbs. White Lead;

1000 lbs. Colored Paints;

10 casks Raw and Boiled Oil;

3 casks Turpentine;

75 boxes Glass;

1000 lbs. Sheet Zinc;

500 lbs. Sheet Lead;

1 ton Dry and Tar'd Paper;

Ready Mixed Paints;

Locks, Knobs, Hinges, &c., &c.

June 1 J. L. BLACK.

Carriage Builders' Wood

One Car Load Stored this Day.

100 SETS WHEEL RIMS;

5 Sets SULKY RIMS;

72 Pairs CARRIAGE SHAFTS;

80 Sets SPOKES;

8 "SULKY SPOKES;

20 "CARRIAGE HUBS;

2 "WHEELS—Wood Hubs;

2 "IRON JACKET WHEELS;

2 "Calhoun Iron Hub WHEELS;

2 "Colby's "Starve" WHEELS;

HICKORY PLANK, &c., &c.

ap22 J. L. BLACK.

IRON

Received within this Week:

1 Car Load Londonderry Iron,

ALL SIZES REQUIRED.

1 CAR CONTAINING

TIRE STEEL, AND A GENERAL STOCK OF SPADERS, SHOVELS, FORKS, CARRIAGE BUILDERS' GOODS, HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

Big Stock and Full Variety.