Weekly Monitor.

BRIDGETOWN, JUNE 14, 1876.

TURKEY.

A period of more than twenty years has elapsed since the close of the Crimean war. The primary cause of that conflict was the desire of Russia to shatter the Ottoman Empire, and annex the best part of its territory to the domains of the Czar. That result no doubt would have been realized, had not Great Britain, France and Italy interposed to prevent it. When Sebastopol fell, Russia was thoroughly humbled, and her power of aggression impaired. An idea she had long entertained of her own military omnipotence—of unconquerable capacity on the part of her army to withstand the combined forces of surrounding nations. But when the British and French flags waved in triumph over the battered walls of the Malakoff, the Czar was painfully impressed with the humiliating fact that his Muscovite brigades were not invincible. The dismemberment of the Turkish empire had not been accomplished by the attempt made to effect that purpose; and Russia's ambition of conquest in that direction for the time being was check-mated. The proud monarch of the greatest nationality, territorially considered, on the face of the earth, succumbed to defeat with a sullen grace, and sued for peace. The treaty then entered into on the part of the belligerents, a superficial observer would have thought, was sufficiently stringent in its conditions and stipulations, to secure the stability of the Ottoman Empire for a century to come.

But the national instincts of Russia which is the acquisition of territory by conquest, were only temporarily stifled—not permanently crushed. The reverses she had experienced in the Crimea had not changed the tendency of her ambition and aims. Though mortified in spirit, and the prestige of her martial invincibility crushed, she still cherished the idea of Turkey's ultimate subjugation. From the time of the stunning blow she received on the 8th of September, 1855, when the Malakoff fell, till the present hour, she has never abandoned the hope of attaining supremacy at Constantinople. To the realization of this hope, her policy has been constantly directed. For twenty years she has been biding her time. As views the predatory eagle from his mountain eyrie the object of his contemplated prey in the vale below, so has Russia long looked upon the fairest domains of Turkey. The ambitious designs of the Czar in the matter referred to, have been fostered in silence. He knew that the proclaiming of them to the world would tend to their frustration. Discretion inclined him to secrecy. Nevertheless, he has never wavered as respected his purpose of making a conquest of his neighbor on the Dardanelles. Ever since his discomfiture at the Crimea he has been planning and plotting against the peace and stability of Turkey. He has employed emissaries to stir up strife, and induce insurrection against the rule of the Sultan. These intriguing endeavors to create discontent and turbulence in the outlying provinces of the Ottoman Empire, have been effective, and the present insurrectionary movements in Herzegovinia and Bosnia are mainly attributable to the secret machinations of Russia.

Meanwhile, several of the European powers have been in consultation respecting some conciliatory policy to preserve Turkey from national annihilation, and to secure the tranquility of Europe. For the last few weeks telegrams have come flashing across the Atlantic announcing that the efforts put forth to restore the internal quietude of Turkey had been successful. It now appears, however, that the revolting districts refuse to be pacified by concessions, and that they ignore allegiance to the sceptre of the Sultan. It is believed that the minds of the discontented have been inflamed by the emissaries of Russia; and that while the Czar has pretended a desire to allay insurrection, behind the scenes, he has been adding fuel to the flame of revolt. While efforts have been put forth to tranquilize the insurgents by diplomacy and concessions, with which the Czar *apparently* concurred, it is thought that, under cover, he has plotted to thwart those efforts.

When the late obnoxious Sultan was deposed less than a month ago, and a successor invested with the national sceptre, it was hoped that the immediate restoration of peace and order was probable. But the new monarch has failed to allay popular turbulence and outbreaks in the disturbed districts of the empire. But a crisis has been reached, and several of the European powers are concentrating military and naval forces near the scene of the apprehended conflict. Of course Russia will take sides with the insurgents, and England will exercise her influence—and perhaps her *physical power*—to maintain the stability of the Ottoman Empire. It is hardly probable that Germany, Austria, France and Italy will remain passive spectators of a struggle, in which each of them is either directly or remotely interested. A general European war is not impossible, but should our worst fears be realized, we feel confident that in the conflict the British flag will not be sullied, nor the British people humbled.

MURDERS OF NINETY YEARS AGO BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

KNOWLAND, PA.; May 25, 1876.—In 1790, Sir William Putney having placed in the market his vast possessions in what is now Steuben county, New York, hundreds of emigrants from the East flocked to the section to take up land. One route to the Putney patent passed through Pennsylvania, and the old ruined road near this place was a part of the route.

About that time a Frenchman, named Pierre Latourette, built a log tavern on the above road, two miles west of this place. In his employ was another Frenchman, named Pepow, and his wife. The location of the tavern was such that it became a favorite stopping place of emigrants. Latourette was an old French soldier, and his disposition was such that he was very unpopular with his guests. He had not been long in this tavern before stories of an ugly nature became current among the emigrants. Many of them were robbed at the Frenchman's of money and valuables. Cattle left in his enclosures at night would be missing in the morning, and could not be found till the owner paid Latourette for looking them up, he claiming that they had escaped and were roaming in the woods. It was also alleged that men stopping at the tavern had mysteriously disappeared, and were never heard of afterwards.

Some months after the Frenchman put up his inn a man named Vail, with his wife and two children, was among a party of emigrants on their way to the Putney property. Noticing that the Frenchman was a grinding landlord, and only patronized from neccessity, he conceived the idea of building a house near by, on the road, for the accommodation of emigrants. He secured some land about three quarters of a mile further west, and erected a tavern. This took nearly all the Frenchman's business away. Three months afterward there was a temporary lull in the travel The tide soon started up again, and one night a party stopped at Vail's but found the house closed. Returning to Latourette's the emigrants were told that Vail had become tired of keeping tavern and had gone on to Steuben County.

Nothing was ever seen or heard of Vail or his family afterward, however, and it was generally believed that Latourette had murdered Vail and his family and pillaged the house. Latourette remained in the tavern until emigration had almost ceased, and grew rich. Pepow died on the place, and his wife continued to live with Latourette. At the breaking out of the war of 1812, Latourette sold his property and departed in company with his late assistant's wife. The old log tavern was demolished years ago, and the site is now occupied by a farmhouse.

The above reminiscences of a century ago have been recalled by a startling discovery made a few days since. A hoop pole cutter named Hoff was walking in the woods about two miles from the site of the old Latourette tavern. In clearing away a thicket at the foot of a ledge of rocks, he came upon a large flat stone standing upon its edge against the rocks. Out of idle curiosity he pried it over and was surprised to see that it had concealed an opening in the ledge some three feet in circumference. Hoff crept into the opening on his hands and knees, and found that it gradually grew larger. He went in several feet, when his head came in contact with a hard, round substance. He brought it out into the light and was astounded to find that it was a human skull. Hoff dropped the skull and hurried to another part of the woods, where two other choppers were at work. They returned to the cave with him. One of them lighted a pine knot and crawled into the opening, followed by the others. They found a cavern where they could stand upright and about twenty feet in circumference. By the glare of the torch they discovered four human skeletons lying on the floor of the cave. The men hastily retreated, and came to this place, and told of their discovery. Several men repaired to the spot, and an attempt was made to bring the skeletons out entire, but they fell to pieces on being disturbed. Dr. Kennedy examined the bones and said they were the remains of three males (one full grown) and of one female. They were brought to this place, and, after being viewed by hundreds of people, were buried.

All the old stories connected with the Latourette tavern, which have been handed down for several generations, were at once set afloat. There is no doubt in the minds of any that the skeletons are those of the Vail family, who were murdered by Latourette ninety years ago.—*Pennsylvania Herald.*

ESCAPED FENIAN PRISONERS.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The reported escape of all the Fenian prisoners confined in Western Australia, occasioned not a little excitement among the Irish portion of the population yesterday, and an interview with several prominent Irish Nationalists here reveals the fact that a preconcerted plan has been formed in this city to release the prisoners who were members of the late Fenian movement, mostly soldiers of the British army, and who have been detained in prison for the last ten years, although the leaders have been long ago released. Petitions for their release have been time and again sent to the British Government; thousands of people have attended meetings to advocate amnesty, and every possible effort has been made to procure their release, but all to no purpose. Finally, tired of waiting, some of the prisoners' friends made up their minds to see what force could do, and commenced to organize for a rescue. It is now over four years ago since a lady in this city, who is now dead, and who was a devoted friend of the prisoners, received a letter from one of them, asking that something might done for them, and pointing out the fact that a rescue was possible. The letter was of course, smuggled out of prison. From this point a regular correspondence was started, and after careful inquiry it was found that the prisoners could all be rescued if money enough could be got to defray necessary expenses. How to get that money without exposing the object was the problem to be solved, and considerably difficulty was experienced in procuring it. Finally, after long delays, a plan of raising the money was hit upon and two years ago the movement was definitely started. A great deal had to be risked and many personal sacrifices had to be made by individuals, but finally the thing was got into shape, and over twelve months ago a gentleman eminently qualified to carry out the enterprise started from here for Australia and commenced operations. It was a peculiarly difficult and delicate task, and required a man of unusual ability and tact to perform it. The prisoners were often separated from each other and scattered among gangs of convicts through the bush, and it was a very difficult matter to arrange everything so that a simultaneous dash might be made by all the prisoners, and that they might all be safely conducted to the point of embarkation. There are no troops in Western Australia, but there is a very strong police force, and every colonist is certain of a large reward for the capture of an escaped prisoner. The escape could only be effected by having a good horse for every man and supplying him with a respectable suit of civilian's clothes and a revolver. The great difficulty would be in procuring a ship to take them and in making connection with her, but fortune seemed to have favored the prisoners this time in sending a New Bedford whaler just at the right time, whose captain was willing to take the passengers on board. That portion of the story, of course, can only be told when the escaped men arrive here; but the whole affair is said to have been the result of a well-contrived plan. Then, no date is mentioned for the occurrence, and the ship has probably half her voyage to the United States performed by this time. There were only seven men in actual confinement, but there were nine others living in Western Australia on ticket-of-leave. Whether all escaped or not, of course, remains yet to be seen.

☞ M. de Lesseps has lately returned from his two months' trip to Suez, and on taking his seat in the Academy of Sciences gave some details concerning his observations. He has found that Port Said is in no danger whatever of being filled up with sand, and that there is no need for prolonging the piers as proposed. That operation might prove a source of danger, for one single pier there might change the current in a very marked way. The dredging machine made for the company works regularly and well, and suffices to keep the channel clear. Moreover, it does not fill up as rapidly as supposed, for the work done last year is still free from sand, and two very large ships have recently passed through the canal without difficulty. One was the *Scraps*, 5,110 tons burden; the other an English frigate drawing over twenty feet of water. As for the course of the current in the canal, a matter discussed by a great many people, there is no longer a doubt. During the winter the excess of water in the Bitter Lakes runs into the canal, causing the current to set in towards the Mediterranean; but during the summer, when these lakes are lowered by evaporation, the current runs in an opposite direction. M. de Lesseps states one important fact; Formerly rain was unknown upon the Red Sea, but since the building of the canal there are showers about once a fortnight. This has started vegetation up even upon the Asiatic side, where the infiltration is only of salt water. The study of the ancient geography and history of that section has been begun again by order of the Khedive. Recently pieces of splendid monuments were found upon the site of one of the old cities of Rhamsea. M. de Lesseps laid two specimens before the academy. One was a young shark with the umbilical cord, which attached it to the mother, still intact; the other some oyster shells taken from a bed fourteen above the level of the sea. These details appear trifling, but they are important to the savants.

☞ The *Jewish Chronicle* accounts for the interest Dom Pedro takes in Jewish affairs by the fact that he is of Jewish descent. During the persecution of the Jews in the Spanish peninsula in the middle ages, many Jews left or pretended to leave the religion of their fathers, and were known as "New Christians." They became numerous, and married extensively with families of noble birth. A certain King of Portugal, says the *Chronicle*, becoming alarmed at the power wielded by individuals of Jewish descent, issued a decree that every person with Jewish blood in his or her veins should appear at Court, distinguished by a white badge, the King hoping by this edict to banish all such persons from his Court, as he believed no one would be willing to acknowledge his Jewish blood. On the day named he was surprised to see more than three-fourths of his court wearing the white badge, and he was astonished when the Prime Minister appeared, himself wearing, in a conspicuous manner, the same emblem. He asked him furiously what his business was. His answer was: "I have come to carry out your Majesty's orders. Here are two white badges, at the same time producing them): one is for her Royal Majesty, your august spouse—" "And for whom is the other?" thundered the King. The reply was: "For your Royal Majesty.

FROZEN TO DEATH IN MAY.

From the Denver (Col.) News, May 27.]

Two Swedes, crossing the Snowy Range on foot, left the Summit House, in Berthoud Pass on Sunday, and started down the west slope. Both carried bundles of blankets and provisions, each pack weighing seventy-five or eighty pounds. On Tuesday evening one returned to the Summit House. He was snow-blind, frost-bitten, and has barely strength enough to walk. He reported that his companion had frozen to death, Soon after leaving the Summit the storm set in, and they became bewildered, benumbed with cold, and lost their way. They threw away their blankets to facilitate their movements, and the matches with which they were provided, being wet, refused to ignite. A party of men at Summit went down the trail, or road, and on Wednesday found the dead Swede. The snow was so deep that the removal of the body seemed out of the question then, so they buried it temporarily under six feet of snow.

PROVED HONEST AT LAST.

Two years ago Mr. H. W. Edmunds was paying-teller of the Second National Bank of Boston, but the sum of 10,000 was missed from the safe and the consequence was his quiet discharge from the service of the institution, August 12, 1874. The directors believed him to be an honest man but the fact stood that there was a deficiency of $10,000 for which he was responsible. They were content, however, with dropping him and taking no legal action for the recovery of the money. Since the severance of his connection with the bank Mr. Edmunds has been engaged in the book business, but through all he has been a suspected man. The other day his deliverances came in a simple way. His successor in the bank, Mr. Henry Fuller, while engaged at the safe found the identical bills which had been missing for two years in the safe near the jamb of the door and in such a position that every time the door was opened they were pushed farther out of sight.

THE SEAL FISHERY.

Letters from St. John's, N. F., say that the seal fishery is at an end for this year, but has been unusually profitable. The largest number brought in was by the steamer "Bear," 20,000 worth three times as many dollars. Others got 16,000, 13,000, and 13,000, and 10,000 each. The "Merlin," an old wornout steamer was purchasers by her present owner A. McKay, agent of the Anglo-American Telegraphic Company for $1,000 last year. She was pinned in near the shore by the ice-pack, but the seals came around her, and she got as many as she could load—6000 prime seals, valued at $18,000. Several other steamers have arrived with good trips of old seals. The "Wolf," has 8400; "Ranger," 7000; "Walrus," 3800; "Greenland," 4300. The "Vanguard," and "Commodore," are also said to have secured fair trips. All the captains unite in declaring that they never saw the seals more numerous.

☞ Be reasonable, and you will be happy.

PRESIDENTIAL FORTUNES.—Washington left an estate valued at over $800,000; John Adams died moderately well off, leaving about $75,000; Jefferson died so poor that if Congress had not purchased his library at $20,000 he would have been a pauper; Madison was frugal, and left about $150,000; Monroe died so poor that he was buried at the expense of his relatives; John Quincy Adams left about $55,000; Jackson died worth about $80,000; Van Buren left some $400,000. It is said he did not draw his salary while in office, but at the expiration of his term of service drew the whole $100,000; Polk left an estate valued at $150,000; Tyler married a lady of wealth; Filmore was always frugal, and added to his savings by marrying a lady of wealth, and was worth about $200,000; Pierce's estate was valued at $50,000; Buchanan left $200,000; Lincoln about $75,000 and Johnson $50,000.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

POMEROY TO BE HUNG.

Pomeroy, the boy murderer, is soon to drop violently from the same on which Piper stood. There is no help for it. The stern demands of justice require the boy's excution. This community has got enough of sickly sentimentality in atrocious murder cases. Gov. Rice is reluctant in the matter, but he will do his duty, he having learned, no doubt, that the Supreme Court can take no notice of a "recommendation to mercy," as was made by the jury that convicted Pomeroy. The outside pressure of the mothers is too much for the outraged public morals. The boy already feels the cold chill of death passing over him.—*St. John Globe.*

A BRAVE WORKMAN.—A story of remarkable self-control is told by the London *Builder* of a slater named M. A. Karis, a Belgian. This man was engaged with a companion in fixing a lightning conductor on the summit of a church steeple at Ville-Sur-Ourthe, Belguim. Karis was supporting the other man upon his shoulders, and this workman accidentally spilled some molton lead upon the others forearm. The pain of course was intense, but knowing that the slightest movement might precipitate his companion into the street Karis remained motionless while the lead burned its way into the flesh The men were at a hight of seventy feet from the ground.

☞ A brow of logs at Little Falls, Little Southwest River, owned by W. S. Brown, Esq., took fire through some means unknown at present. There was a strong wind blowing at the time, and the flames communicated with piles of logs adjoining, until the whole was a mass of flames, which raged until late on Saturday. Of 247,000 feet (by Government Survey) not one was left. The loss is a heavy one. It included the whole operation of Messrs. Robert Taylor and James McAllister, and was worth at least $3,000.—*Chatham, N. B., Advocate.*

ACCIDENTS.—At Morgan Settlement, Bear River, one day last week, Mr. Joseph Clarke while working in a saw mill, had his left hand badly injured by the edging saw, rendering amputation of the thumb necessary. —A son of Mr. George Snell, aged six years, was severely injured by a heavy log rolling upon him. When relieved it was found that his chest had been compressed into a space scarcely four inches wide. His left arm was fractured an inch and a half below the shoulder, the lower fragments protruding through the skin.—*Digby Courier.*

THE COMMERCE OF HALIFAX.—Arrivals from sea for the past few days have been quite numerous. On Saturday one ship-of-war, eight ocean-going steamers, six brigantines, and about thirty schooners arrived. Another steamer arrived yesterday. Two steamers, two barques, two brigantines, and about fifty schooners sailed on Saturday. Three steamers are expected to arrive to-day from the United States, and two from other places are now due. —*Chronicle.*

NEW VESSEL.—Launched, from the shipyard of Messrs. Pickels & Mills, Annapolis, a schooner called the "*Portland.*" She measures 134 tons, C. M., is 65 feet keel, 21 feet beam, 7 feet 9 inches hold, and is intended for the coasting trade between Annapolis and Portland. Capt. Daniel Lynch, of Annapolis is, we understand, to be her commander.—*Herald.*

☞ A despatch from Melbourne states that all the Fenian prisoners confined in Western Australia, have escaped from there in the American whaler, *Catalpha.*

☞ Steam launches are now being introduced into Newfoundland to catch bait for the fisheries.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

The Subscriber offers for Sale the Eastern Tenement or Dwelling, now being finished in Modern Style, situate in the Village of

Lawrencetown,

together with the Barns and Outhouses thereunto belonging.

Or, he will Rent the same for a Private Dwelling for a term of years, and will have it fitted up with all the modern improvements.

Or, any party wishing to keep a respectable Hotel, it will be rented for such purpose, and will be fitted up with every convenience to make it attractive and comfortable; and as the Village of Lawrencetown is beautifully situated, being surrounded by one of the best Farming Districts in the County, and also Streams and Lakes, only a few miles from the Village, in which there is good fishing, tourists and pleasure-seekers will be induced to patronize any party keeping a First-Class Hotel.

W. WARWICK.

Lawrencetown, June 13th, '76. 2m t19.

NOTICE.

MRS. L. C. WHEELOCK,

has just received a fresh assortment of

DRY GOODS

—AND—

GROCERIES,

CONFECTIONARY

of Superior Quality,

PERFUMERY, &C.

Morse, Kaley & Co. Knitt'g Cotton.

Boots and Shoes

selling off at 20 per ct. below usual prices,

BRIDGETOWN, June 13th, 1876.

New Advertisements.

DRY GOODS

VIA HALIFAX.

June 2nd, 1876.

W. G. LAWTON,

Has Just received his second importation of Summer

DRY GOODS

COMPRISING

DRESS GOODS,
BLACK LUSTRES,
BLACK COBURGS
BLACK HENRIETTAS.

Black Cashmeres, ⅞, ¾, 4-4,
Josephine Kid Gloves (1st choice,)
Black Silks,
Black Ahecked Hernani,
Black Granadine,
(Plain and checked.)

REAP BALBRIGAN HOSIERY,
AMERICAN WHITE, GREY AND PRINTED COTTONS,
WHITE COUNTERPAINS,
BROWN HOLLANDS,
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS,
BLUE WORSTED COATINGS.

W. G. LAWTON.

Cor. King and Canterbury Streets, St. John, N. B.

June 1876.

June Importation.

Checked Dress Goods; Black Silk Fringes; Seal Brown, Cream and Ecru Silks; Nottingham Lace Curtains; Ecru Lace Curtains; Neck Frillings; Ecru Nets, Ecru Laces, Ecru Scarfs; Muslins of all kinds; Brown Hollands; Irish Linens; Cream Damask; Linen Tea d'Oyleys; Ladies' Linen Collars and Cuffs, New Styles; Black Trimming Velvet; Mantle Velvets; Matalasse Cloths; Matalasse Braids; Black Dress Buttons; Gentlemen's Linen Collars and Cuffs: Linen Tassos, for Costumes; Narrow Plaid Ribbons; Plaid Sash Ribbons; Ladies' Josephine and Cuff Kid Gloves; Hyde Park Wraps, for Girls; Crumb Cloths; Gentlemen's French Kid Gloves; New Plaid Prints.

Manchester, Robertson & Allison.

27 King Street, St. John, N. B.

New Goods! New Goods!!

MRS. L. C. WHEELOCK, has just opened a fresh assortment of

DRESS GOODS,

Gloves, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Laces, Trimmings, Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers, Grey and Bleached Cottons, Window Nets, &c., &c.

MILLINERY AT SHORTEST NOTICE.

BOOTS & SHOES

selling off at 20 per cent below usual prices.

Lawrencetown, June 13th, '76

NEW GOODS

J. W. TOMLINSON
LAWRENCETOWN,

has just received a full stock of New Dress Goods consisting of

Ladies' Sacques, Shawls, Hats, Flowers, and Feathers, Serge Boots, and Slippers, Grey, White, and Printed Cottons.

GENTS' OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT,

consisting of

Ready Made Clothing, Oxford, Regetta, and White Shirts, Collars, Windsor Scarfs, Ties, Bows, and Boys Suits in all sizes.

Also a full stock of Groceries, Spices, &c., Room Paper, and Paper Blinds; all of which he will sell at the very *Smallest Remunerative Profit.*

J. W. TOMLINSON.

Lawrencetown, June 10th 1876.

BOOTS, SHOES,

—AND—

SLIPPERS.

The Subscriber's have now in Stock a Superior Lot of Mens', Womens', Misses' and Infants

BOOTS,
SHOES,
and SLIPPERS.

An Inspection is invite of our Mens'

Pebble, Grain,
and Calf Boots,

and Womens'

KID, GOAT, PRUNELLA,
AND ENAMEL SLIPPERS.

Our Stock of Womens'

Button & Laced Prunella Boots,

are of the best Style and Quality.

MURDOCH & CO.

NOTICE!

MRS. FRASER & SISTER,

beg to inform the Public, that not having been able to dispose of their business as intended, they have

RENEWED THEIR STOCK,

and are now prepared to execute orders for

MILLINERY,

IN ALL THE LATEST STYLES,

June 6th, '76. 5i t14

NOTICE.

AT THE "BEE-HIVE"

Will be fonnd the usual variety of

CLOTHS, TWEEDS, COATINGS, &c.,

For Spring and Summer Wear,

All of which will be made up at the USUAL LOW PRICES.

Also a full assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING and Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Of the Newest Styles and most Economical Prices.

114 WATER, CORNER JACOB, STREET
HALIFAX, N. S.

JAS. K. MUNNIS.

New Advertisements.

DENTISTRY!

THE Subscriber will be at Dr. Morse's Office, in Lawrencetown, for one week only, from June 20th.

J. E. MULLONEY.

3i t12

PEOPLES' STORE,

GRANVILLE FERRY.

A full supply of

Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps,

HAVE ARRIVED,

And I am prepared to suit my customers with any Price, Style or Finish.

As I deal on the

NO CREDIT SYSTEM,

I am Selling 10 per cent less than any other place in the country, and am determined to sell cheap to suit the times, and guarantee satisfaction.

☞ Call and examine my Stock, and be convinced of the above facts.

A. E. AMBERMAN.

Granville Ferry, May 27, 1876. 3i t11

The Morrill Stallion,

LIVE OAK.

owned by W. H. H. Murray Guilford, Conn., and imported by us under special arrangement for the improvement of Stock, will Stand during the Season as follows, viz:

At the Stable of G. M. Wade, Albion House, Bridgetown, from Tuesday noon, June 6th, until Wednesday, June 7th, 2 o'clock p. m., thence to Lawrencetown, where he will remain until 8 o'clock, p. m. same day, from thence to Subscriber's Stable, where he will remain until Monday morning, following week, when he will travel East, returning to Melvern Square Friday night, where he will remain until Tuesday, when he will again be in Bridgetown.

The above route will be travelled during the Season.

TERMS.—SINGLE SERVICE $15.00.
SEASON - - - $25.00.

Cash or Note at time of Service.

Mares from a distance will receive every care and attention, but accidents at owners risk.

HENRY VAN BUSKIRK,
Melvern Square, Wilmot.

McCarthy & Cook,

Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Pianofortes and Organs.

PIANOFORTES BY

WEBER, MATHUSHEK,
FISCHER, LABELLE,
AND OTHER FIRST CLASS MAKERS.

THE MATCHLESS

Burdett Organ

A SPECIALITY.

PIPE ORGANS

BUILT TO ORDER.

Office and Warerooms, Cor. Union and Charlotte Sts., St. John, N. B.

Mr. A. J. Hall, Berwick, is our Agent for Annapolis and Kings Counties.

May 30th, '76. 13. t21

GRADE BULL FOR SALE!

The Subscriber offers for Sale until the

10th day of June next,

a SUPERIOR GRADE BULL, two years old, girth 5 feet 2 inches, and in perfect proportion.

Sire, Imported General Grant. Dam, a noted Jersey Cow owned by G. Homer Salter.

Price, forty dollars cash, or forty-five dollars in three months without interest.

ROBT. PARKER, J. P.

Granville Centre, May 27th, '76. 2i

CARDING! CARDING!

The Subscribers have now their

CARDING MILL
AT LAWRENCETOWN

in good running order, having been fitted up by Mr. John Robertson. The management of the Mill is under Mr. Brown, who is thoroughly acquainted with the business, and we feel confidant of being able to give entire satisfaction in the work done at our Establishment.

ISRAEL BOWLBY & CO.

May 30th, '76. tf

Farm at Auction.

On Saturday, 17th June next,

WILL be sold at Auction in front of the store of J. W. Whitman & Co., Lawrencetown, the Farm lately occupied by Henry Whitman, in NORTH WILLIAMSTON, being the Eastern half of the Levi Whitman Farm, running from the Annapolis River to the lands of Geo. Shafner, on both sides of the Williamston Road, containing about 60 ACRES, with House and Barn. On the farm is a nice Young Orchard. The School House being on a lot off the Farm makes it a very desirable place for a family.

TERMS.—Ten per cent to be paid at sale, the balance on delivery of the deed.

WM. C. WHITMAN.

May, 22nd, 1876.

FRED. LEAVITT,

LAWRENCETOWN,

INVITES the attention of purchashers to his Large and Complete Stock of

Dry Goods,
Ready-Made Clothing,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Hats and Caps,

&c., &c., &c.

Molasses, Tea, Sugar,
Groceries of all Kinds,
Brooms, Pails, Tubs,
Farming Implements,
Nails, Cordage,
&c., &c., &c.

All of which are offered at LOW FIGURES to suit the times.

—*ALSO*—

Parket, Eagle, Doe, Prouty & Mear's

PLOWS,

at Berwick Prices.

May, 1876.

New Advertisements.

HARDWARE

—AND—

CARRIAGE STOCK

Emporium!

Middleton, Annapolis Co.

Particular attention of

House Joiners & Contractors

is directed to our Spring Stock of

English and American

HARDWARE!

CUT NAILS—from 3 dy. to 30 dy.;
CLINCH NAILS— do., do.,
CUT SPIKES—from 3½ in. to 7;
BELGIAN SHEET ZINC;
SMETHWICK and FOREIGN GLASS—from 9 x 7 to 36 x 18;
BRANDRAM'S LONDON LEAD—No. 1 258., 508., 100s.;
HUBBUCK'S do., do.;
PAINTS—Black, Red, Yellow (25lb kegs);
BLUNDELL & SPENCE'S LINSEED OIL—Boiled and Raw;
LEAD PIPE, Sheet Lead, Dry and Tarred Paper;
MORTISE LOCKS, Mortise Latches, Front Door Locks,
MORTISE KNOBS—Mineral & Porcelain;
BUTT HINGES—Fast and Loose, Japd. Acorn Butts, &c., &c.

In addition to a full assortment of

Builder's

SHELF HARDWARE,

too numerous to mention.

—:o:—

We have also in

House Furnishing Goods,

TABLE AND DESERT KNIVES—Ivory, Bone and Cocoa Handles, Plated Steel, Balanced Handles;
ROGER BROS'. PLATED TEA & TABLE SPOONS, FORKS, &c.;
CASTORS, Glassware, Tinware, &c., &.

—:o:—

We would also call the attention of

Harness Makers & Carriage Trim'rs

to our large Stock of

LEATHER,

Consisting of

DASHER No. 1, Enamelled No. 1;
COLLAR, Winker, and
FANCY ENAMELLED or Welting—Red and White.

The above have been purchased direct from the MANUFACTURERS, and we are in a position to offer SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS.

—:o:—

All of the above with our usual large and varied stock of

GENERAL HARDWARE,

Bar and Bolt Iron, &c., will be found well worth inspection.

P. S.—We WARRANT Brandram's Lead. Beware of Imitations.

—:o:—

Bessonett and Wilson

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 5th of Chapter 4th of Act of the General Assembly of the Province of Nova Scotia, for the year 1874 that the first meeting of the

NOVA SCOTIA

Nictaux & Atlantic Central Railway

COMPANY

will be held at the HALIFAX HOTEL in the City of Halifax, on the 15th day of June, 1876, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of organization, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.

THOMAS G. STEARNS,
L. BLOOMFIELD PAGE,
GARDINER S. HUTCHINSON,
RICHARD H. STEARNS.

Halifax, May 6th, 1876. 5i t11

R. D. MACDONALD,

MIDDLETON,

Invites public attention to his

PLACARDS!

Posted in the

Eastern Section

Of the County,

And solicits an inspection of his

NEW STOCK!

WHICH IS

COMPLETE

—IN—

ALL DEPARTMENTS,

AT PRICES

TO SUIT THE CASH TRADE.