CITY OF FLORENCE, Aug. 10, 1868. Being about to depart from this city, gardate for the Imperial city of Rome, i must give you u very brief sketch of my visit to Venice, and this city, and the wonders I saw in both of them. This won lefful and interesting city of Yenice is nearly as old as the Christian era,—its first foundation being lain about the close of the fourth century by a body of refugees from Padua and other cities, who had field from the tyrany of the Greek conqueror Atilia. These refugees planted themself were the fact that they are gens of a small, low island in the centre of a shallow bay or lagoon, protected from the mainland, and stretching almost across its entrance. Venice is aptly designated "a city in the sea." It is reached from the mainland, and stretching almost across its entrance. Venice is a spity designated "a city in the sea." It is reached from the mainland, and stretching almost across its entrance. Venice is a spity designated "a city in the sea." It is reached from the mainland either by water passage, or across a betige which also carries the railway train leading to the city. This bridge is a grand work resting on two hundred and twenty two arches, and from the one end to the cetter is two miles. On stepping from our train, we had simply to cross through the station and step into a gondola, thence through the grand can all and a long a certurous course through the station and step into a gondola, thence through the grand can all and a long a certurous course through the station and step into a gondola, thence through the grand can all and a long a certurous course through the station and step into a gondola, thence through the grand can all and a long a certurous course through the station and step into a gondola, thence through the grand can all and a long a certurous course through the station and step into a gondola, thence through the grand can all and a long a certurous course through the station to the course, and winds through the city from the lagoon on the one side to the lagoon on the one side to the FARMER HARDSCRABBLE,-Being about to depart from this city, which we simply stepped from our water-borne vehicle. The canal called "grand" has a considerable breadth along portions of its course, and winds through the city from the lagoon on the one side to the lagoon on the oposite, thus dividing the city in two parts. Beside the "grand canal," there are one hundred and fifty-six of smaller size. Those canals form the streets and highways of the city, and these are spanned by three hundred bridges for convenience of the citizens requiring to pass over to their heighbors residences for business or gossip. The most notable of these bridges is called the "Rialto," after the little island of the same name, on which the original refugees from the tyranny of Atilla, the conqueror of their former homes, planted their standard. This bridge is sufficiently broad for a row of small shops on each side of the passage way. Besides the former little island Rialto, upon which the ancient founders of the city got a resting place, there were a considerable number of little miniature islets, all so small and low, the necessity of placing the structures to be erected from time to time, on piles was inexorable; hence it is truly were a considerable number of little miniature islets, all so small and low the necessity of placing the structures to be erected from time to time, on piles was inexorable; hence it is truly said, that the whole city rests on piles, driven into the sand which forms these islets, and into the soil beneath the waters of the lagoon, which surrounded them. The piles being driven, earth was brought from the main land to fill apptie interstices, and thus a permanent foundation was raised above the water, on which to raise the structures required from time to time by the in creasing population. At length after immense labor and skill, those hardy settlers became a power, and sent forth their armies "conquering and to conquer," in their turn. She was, during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, a powerful republic, its chief rulers being chosen by the suffrages of the people, and dignified with the title of "Dogo." The palace of the "Dogos," of those ancient days, remains in all is grandeur, and interior magnificence to the present, and fronts the principal open area of the city called "St. Mark's Square,—St. Mark being the patron Saint of the city, and whose ashes are sgid to repose beneath the great church called by his name, the body of the saint having been brought from Alex, dria, in Egypt, in the year eight nundred and twenty-eight, during the four the present of the city called "St. Mark's Square,—St. Mark being the patron Saint of the city, and whose ashes are sgid to repose beneath the great church called by his name, the body of the saint having been brought from Alex, dria, in Egypt, in the year eight nundred and twenty-eight, during the four terms of the city and the venetians boast that it is one of the finest squares in the world. Its area is certainly not very large, but it must be conceded that its surroundings are very great or the order of the principal of the present of the the principal of the present of th is certainly not very large, but it must be conceded that its surroundings are very grand. On the side fronting the by a statue of St. Theodore, the former patron saint, and the other by a winged Lion, the Venetian Republic's emblem, symbolizing the winged beast of the apocalypse. On one side of this square, called the piazetta, and which joins the great Square of St. Mark, and properly forms a grat of it, stand the Doges's place, to grand and elaborate in style to permit description in my limited space; and fronting it on the opposite side of the square, stands an most grand old palace stretching along the whole side of the piazette, from shrer it joins the great square of St. Mark, down to the mole elaborate in some two dozen marble statues placed on the balustrade of its fronts and ends and claims justly, it think, to be one of the finest structures in Venice. Turning the correct of this last mentioned control of the finest structures in Venice. Turning the correct of this last mentioned control of the finest structures in Venice. Turning the correct of this last mentioned control of the finest structures in Venice. Turning the correct of the square, is in front of the present Royal Palacy which extends along the entire side of the square, is in front of the present Royal Palacy which extends along the entire side of the square, is in front of the present Royal Palacy which extends along the entire side of the square, is in front of the visitor them of that side of the square, is in front of the square, and marked the propulace of the square, is in front of the square, is in front of the visitor them of that side of the square, is in front of the present Royal Palacy which is successed by five size and the propulace of the square, and the side of the square, and the side of the square, is in front of the present Royal Palacy which the propulace of the square, is in front of the square, is in front of the present Royal Palacy which the propulace of the square, is in front of the square, and turning to the visitor them together was a properly the properly in the square and turning to the visit of the square, and turning to harbor are two very high red granite columns, one of which is surmounted edifice, called the old "Procuratic," till he reaches the structure called the

RAMBLING NOTES BY A TRAVEL- to describe it farther to you at present than to mention, that five hundred sta-tues ornament it, and four bronze horses, formerly belonging to the arch of Nero, at Rome, and taken from thence to Constantinople, by Constant-ine, and from thence brought to Venice, by the Venetians when they captured Constantinople.

SAD DEATH OF AN EDITOR AND HIS FAMILY IN NEW ORLEANS.

Clock Tower. This imposing structure has a wonderful clock placed in its front, and on the top of the tower, which rises high above its main front, is placed a large bell, on each side of which probably the most surprised of menstands the figures of two giants cast in bronze, and whose duty it is to strike men whose hair turned white in a the hours, which they do with critical regularity, and with a power truly given gantic, while the statue of the Virgin, with the Infant in her arms looks down upon them from a pedeslooks down upon them from a pedestal above the bell. The visitor, by again turning to the right at this point passes along another side of the great square, and finds himself in front of the are remarkably well. They square, and finds himself in front of the are very small, but still perfect in their square, and finds himself in front of the are very small, but still perfect in their square, and finds himself in front of the are very small, but still perfect in their square, and finds himself in front of the are very small, but still perfect in their square, and finds himself in front of the are very small, but still perfect in their square, and finds himself in front of the are very small, but still perfect in their square, and finds himself in front of the are very small, but still perfect in their square, and finds himself in front of the are very small, but still perfect in their square, and finds himself in front of the are very small, but still perfect in their square, and finds himself in front of the are very small, but still perfect in their square, and finds himself in front of the are very small, but still perfect in their square, and finds himself in front of the are very small, but still perfect in their square, and finds himself in front of the are very small, but still perfect in their square, and finds himself in front of the are very small, but still perfect in their square, and finds himself in front of the are very small, but still perfect in their square, and finds himself in front of the are very small, but still perfect in their square, and finds himself in front of the are very small, but still perfect in their square, and finds himself in front of the are very small, but still perfect in their square, and finds himself in front of the are very small, but still perfect in their square, and finds himself in front of the are very small, but still perfect in their square, and finds himself in front of the are very small, but still perfect in their square, and stephene and stephene and stephe

NOTICE.

A LL persons are hereby cautioned against buying or regotiating a certain Note of and drawn in favor of GEORGE MOIR, of armington, dated on, or about the 1st of ally last, due in six menths from date r the sum of thirty-five dollars. Not has

ALSO: A Very Large Stock of

Groceries To which they would call the attention of the Trede.

To Special Inducements offered to CASH NOTICE

THE Subscribers wish to call the attention of the Public to their

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, consisting of

Boots and Shoes, Tweeds and Cloths of all kinds, Crockery, Groceries, Timothy, Clover and Also, they would call the attention of

BUILDERS to their Stock of

Nails of all kinds, Paint, Oil, Glass, Putty Zine, Tarred, and Sheathing Paper, Locks, Knobs, Hinges, &c.

Also, CARRIAGE STOCK consisting of

pckes, Rims, Bent S. Bucks and Rails, En-ameled Cloth, Enameled Leather and Dasher Leather, with a va-ried steek of SHELF HARDWARE of all kinds. FLOUR AND MEAL always on hand. The above will be sold

for Cash. BEALES & DODGE. Middleton, April 28th, '77



MATHESON & CO. ENGINEERS

Bank, Post, Parchment, Cream Laid, Ruled, Plain and Water Lined. ENVELOPES in Great Variety FASHIONABLE STATIONERY,

BLANK BOOKS, in Every Binding, NEW NOVA SCOTIA SERIES OF

SCHOOL BOOKS.

MORSE & PARKER, Barristers-at-Law,

Solicitors, Conveyancers, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, ETC., ETC. BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

J. G. H. PARKER Bridgetown, Aug. 16th, '76. 1y

GILBERT'S LANE DYEWORKS ST. JOHN, N. B.

Tis a well-known fact that all cla Tis a well-known fact that all classes of goods get soiled and faded before the material is half worn, and only require cleaning and dying to make them look as good as new. Carpets, Feathers, Curtains, Dress Goods, Shawls, Waterproof Munites, Silks and Satins, Gentlemens' Overcoats,

Pants, and Vests, dec. dec.

IN order to meet the demands of our nur

SPECIAL NOTICE

ous customers, we bog to announce that, Slipper and Larrigan Factory the necessary Machinery for the Manufact

Men's, Women's, Misses', & Children's **BOOTS AND SHOES**

in all the leading styles. By continuing, as in the past, to use first quality of material, we hope to merit a liberal share of public patronage in our new branch of business, as well as a continuance of public favor in our old business.

Vincent & McFate, 240 Union Street, St. John, N. B. CARD.

G. T. BOHAKER,

11b, 11b, 2lb, 3lb, 4lb, 5lb, 6lb, 775, 8lb, 9lb, 10lb, 12lb, 14lb, 16lb, 18lb, 20lb, 25lb, 30lb,

Store Keepers supplied at

LOWER PRICES than they can import them Send in your orders. SANCTON & PIPER.

nitor Office, Bridgetown, Jan. 23rd, 1878 New Stock!

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Ready-Made Clothing,

Boots and Shoes, Crockeryware

AT LOW PRICES, to suit the FRED. LEAVITT.

KNOW By reading and practicing the inestimable truths contained in the best medical book ever issued, entitle SELF-PRESERVATION HYSELF-Proceeding of the Control of of Exhausted Vitality, From the Do-ous and Physical Debility, and the end mitant ills and untold miseries that re from and contains more than 50 original Steel Engravings—a mar-vel of art and beauty— sent FREE to all. Send HEAL re it at once. Address EABODY MEDICAL THYSELF STITUTE, No. 4 Bul-THYSELF Sch St., Boston, Mass.

W. WHYTAL & CO., Manufacturers of

and Being the Ofdest Established Leather and Finding Business in the Province, leads we are enabled to offer Cash Custemers the MOST LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS. CAYER RAISINS BY BOX OR cows to produce it.

Co's. Confectionery.

RANDALL, HIGGINS & CO., Annapolis, Jan. 16th, 1877.

S. R. FOSTER & SON'S STANDARD

Nail, Shoe & Tack Works.



ESTABLISHED 1849.

GLASS!

1000 Boxes GLASS, in all sizes, atcheap White Lead, Oils, Brushes, Paper Hangings of all kinds, WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

The trade supplied on reasonable terms Germain St......St. John, N. B. BLAKSLEE & WHITENECK.

Queen St., Bridgetown, September 27th, 1877.

A Fresh Supply of TEA & SUGAR Rankine's Oelebrated BISCUITS

RETAIL, VERY LOW. MRS. L. C. WHEELOCK. BRIDGETOWN, Sept. 26th, '77

WANDERING NEEDLES.

Dental Notice.

Dr. S. F. Whitman, Dentist, Wolld respectfully informs his friend that he is nor in the collectors of th The vagaries of needles which bave

G. T. BOHAKER,

These caganished with waving will under
those type of the content of the content

Joker's Corner.

Whenever young lacies learn so to stick a pin in their apron string that it won't scratch a fellow's wrist there will

the cause of death, and how slight, an interference with function their presence and movenaent cause. From time to time their detection by a magnetic needle is proposed as a novelty; but, as Dr. Gillette reminds us, this method was employed by Smee nearly 40 years ago, and has often been adopted since.—Lancet.

PRINCE BISMARCK.

He is a powerful man. That is what strikes at once everyone who sees him for the first time. He is very tall and of enormous weight, but not ungainly. Every part of his gigantic frame is well

HOW HE CURED HIMSELF.

Every part of his gigantic frame is well proportioned—the large, round head, the massive neck, the broad shoulders. and the vigorous limbs. He is now more than sixty three, and the burden man with the For many, many years,' said the

and the vigorous limbs. He is now more than sixty three, and the budden he has had to bear has been unusually heavy; but though his step has become slow and ponderous, he carries his head high — looking down, even on those who are as tall as himself—and his figure is still erect. During these latter years he has suffered frequent and severe bodily pain, but no one could look upon him as an old man, or as one to be pitied. On the contrary everybody who sees him feels that Prince Bismarck is still in possession of immense physical power. Photography has made his featuras known to all. It is a strange face, which would attract attention anywhere, even if we did not know that it belonged to a man whose doings have changed our modern world. It is a face never to be forgotten—by no means handsome, but still less an ugly one. It was remarkably bright, full of humor, merry muschief even, in days long gone by. It has now became serious—almost solemn—with an expression of unflinching energy and daring. The bald, round forehead—an object of admiration for the phrenoiogist.—is of quite extraordinary dimensions; the large, prominent blue eyes

ogist—is of quite extraordinary dimensions; the large, prominent blue eyes seem as if they could look into the sun without blinking. They are not quick,

A NEW STOVE.

they wander from one object to another

but when they rest on a human coun-tenance, they become so intensely in-

A fat citizen, having in view the purchase of a new coal stove, was yes-terday standing in front of a hardware

but when they rest on a human countenance, they become so intensely in quiring, that many people, when they have to undergo this searching look, feel or superiors, are made aware that they are in the presence of a man with whom it would be wise to play fair, as he would probably discover the subtlest tricks. His thick, well set eye-brows are singularly long and shaggy, and they add not a little to the stern, and at times, somewhat flerce expression of his countenance. The nose is of ordinary size—not as long, perhaps, as might be expected from the rest of the face; the chin is large and massive.—Black wood.

I A Canada cheese factory has turned out what is claimed to be the largest cheese ever produced. It weighs 9,000 pounds, is six feet ten inches in diameter, and twenty-one feet in circumference, and required the milk of 7,000 cows to produce it.

A Cathedra, having in front of a hardware store, when a newsboy halted and respectfully said:

I don't know that I have,' was the the one that beats een it is one that beats een it is one that beats was the calm reply.

'You orter see it, sir. They are allustalkin' bout these coal stoves which save got one,'

'Ilave,eh?'

'Yes'r, I saw this one gon the other day, bot nuff to bake an ox, an' it didn't burn any coal at all—not even a pound.'

'Is that possible! Why, I never heard of such a thing! Didn't burn any coal at all?'

'Not an ounce, and it was throwing out an awful heat.'

'Well, that beats me. I don't see how they got the heat.'

'They burned wood, sir !' was the humble reply.

The man tried to coax the boy within reach, but the lad had to go to the post office.—Detroit Free Press.