The Weekly Monitor.

BRIDGETOWN, FEBRUARY 28, 1877.

THE NORTH POLE.

It may be emphatically said that the present is a utilitarian age. The days of chivalry and the spirit of romance have passed, it may be assumed, forever away. Knight-erranty is an abandoned folly of the past. Duelling in our days has ceased to be a test of either honor or of courage. Even coronets and titles have lost much of their ancient glories in the eyes of the world. Accumulated wealth, in competition with birth and rank, is rather in the ascendant. The pursuits of men, generally speaking, are in the direction of the "almighty dollar." An ill-bred millionaire is a more influential personage than a penniless nobleman, who claims the prestige of a long line of illustrious ancestry. People without mental or social refinement, work their way into the most elevated and polished circles with no other passport than that of plethoric opulence; and a clown in manners is brought on a social level with educated men of high intellectual culture and genteel manners. In our day Mammon overrides every other claim to distinction or pre-eminence. Money-getting, then, is the grand and general pursuit of our time. It is the object of universal ambition and effort.

As an exception to the spirit of the age in pursuit of that which is strictly utilitarian and conducive to the increase of wealth, is the desire to reach the North Pole. Costly expeditions, again and again, have been sent forth to battle with ice fields and the frost in unavailing endeavors to examine one of the axles of our revolving world. In this line of repeated enterprise ships have been wrecked, and human lives have been sacrificed. Many an adventurer, embalmed in frost, has become an eternal mummy, or has satiated the appetite of some hungry polar bear. The unknown and undoubted terrible fate of Sir John Franklin and his co-sufferers, has been a matter of mournful interest. There has been a large outlay of capital in the fitting out of these fool-hardy expeditions; but have corresponding beneficial results been realised? Have the domains of science thereby been greatly extended? Has the world been made either better or wiser by these efforts to reach the Pole? Even geographical knowledge has received but slight and unimportant extension by these efforts to attain what is physically unattainable.

Suppose some future expeditions in the Arctic regions should prove a success—suppose the North Pole reached—would the world be thereby benefitted? "A stake and stones" might mark the spot; but would any other polar adventurer probably ever see this lonely landmark again? Suppose an open sea found—who would ever navigate it? It is a region which is climatically unfit for colonization. Eternal frost, ice and snow rest upon it. The Esquimaux in his hut of ice is the the lowest type of humanity. He has been reduced to this condition by the frigid intensity of the climate in which he was cradled. In mind and body, he has been benumbed and stunted by the influence of continuous cold. For colonization purposes, then,—nor for maritime facilities, can any further knowledge of the Arctic regions be made available. The world, by no possibility, can substantially be made the better by these perilous voyages into ice-bound seas. We regard them in the spirit of disfavor, because they can never be followed by any *utilitarian results*. They must ever be fool-hardy efforts—unproductive enterprise. The report of the recently returned expedition has confirmed our long-cherished opinion that all that can possibly be known of the Arctic regions will conduce nothing to the *material interests* of the world. When another attempt shall be made to reach the Pole, we have no desire to be of the party. Within the last two months our experience of polar weather has deterred us from the indulgence of a desire to know more about it.

IMMENSE ARRIVAL OF AMERICAN AND CANADIAN BEEF.

The trade in fresh American beef and mutton, has attained such proportions as to most seriously affect the home market. Notwithstanding that the weekly arrivals have been steadily increasing, this week's arrivals will show even a still greater increase. The American Line steamer, "Lord Clive" on Sunday arrived with 460 tons, consisting of beef, mutton, venison, game, &c., and yesterday the same company's steamer "Ohio," brought 351 sheep and 1,531 quarters of beef. The price, owing to the enormous demand has slightly increased both in the United States and in Canada, but vast quantities, especially Canada, are being brought to the seaboard, and when the Canadian ports are opened it is expected that a brisk business will be done in this trade. Already, we believe, a line of steamers are building, especially designed for this particular trade, to run between this port and Canada.—*Liverpool, G. B., Courier.*

A Veteran Indeed.—Andrew Elliot, a Waterloo pensioner, died lately at Knockamanoul, near Ballinasmallard, at the advanced age of 103 years. The deceased veteran was wounded at Quarte Bras, where he received in a subsequent battle two sabre wounds in the side. At the battle of Waterloo he lost one of his legs, and was in consequence discharged from the army in 1815. Up to the last day of his life he retained the perfect use of his senses with the exception of a slight deafness in one of his ears. He was very intelligent and could give a clear description of all the engagements he served in.

THE BUDGET SPEECH—TARIFF CHANGES.

Chronicle Despatch.]

Ottawa, Feb. 20.—Mr. Cartwright then commenced his Budget speech. He began by a general review of the past financial year, which was most critical in Canada as well as elsewhere. Our income had been reduced by abnormal and exceptional circumstances.—Our net expenditure was $24,800,000; our receipts $22,578,000, leaving a deficiency of $1,900,000. He did not make light of this fact, as it was first avowed, but not the first confessed deficiency since Confederation. There was only one course for the Government to pursue under these circumstances. A large part of the deficiency was owing to the cost of the boundary survey of the United States, viz:—$134,000, while for the Centennial Exhibition there was $210,000, along with grants to the Mennonites and distressed settlers in the North West. The policy of the Government was to close minor public works, which has grown too large for the circumstances of the country, amounting to $1,950,000. $980,000 of this was exceptional, and would not recur again; interest of $13,000,000, reduced expenses $250,000, and laying steel rails on the Intercolonial Railway was $250,000 more. These items in accounts could not recur again. We might reasonably expect an increased revenue by the enlargement of the Welland Canal, of $250,000. By a careful computation he was sure the expense of governing the country might fairly be set down at $23,000,000 annually. When the two and a half per cent. addition was made to the tariff it happened that there was a diminuation of values, and the increased revenue expected from this source did not take place. As proof of the correctness of the view that the Governor had taken a correct view that the deficit was owing to abnormal circumstances, he quoted the records of the Finance Department to January 1878. Had we a fair harvest, the Government's calculations of last year would have been realized and the deficit extinguished. The loss in the revenue arose from one cause only—the falling off in customs. The receipts, from $15,000,000 to $8,000,000 in 1874.

The Government was not prepared for an extraordinary retrogression of imports. The first year of Confederation was the close of a period of depression and a time of great commercial cautiousness. Our population was then three and a quarter millions. The ensuing year was very prosperous and the wealth of the people had largely increased. The banks afforded a test of the increase of trade. In January, 1868, our money circulation was $14,000,000. In January, 1877, it was $26,000,000—an increase of nearly 100 per cent. Deposits in the savings banks—a fair indication of the thrift of our people—showed a present deposit of $17,700,000. Our shipping showed an increase of 65 per cent since Confederation. Our productions were $45,000,000 in 1868, and, in 1877, $65,000,000, showing an absolute increase of wealth much greater than our increase of population. Our fisheries increased $3,370,000. The investments in life insurance had increased, a large quantity of land had been settled, our stock improved, and additional railways built. Recent Customs Returns show an improvement in trade, especially in the seventeen and half per cent list. The excise returns were not so good. The loss here was owing to exertions of the temperance people and hard times. He expected the receipts from the Government railways would increase as well as imports. There was little difference in the amount asked for this year and the amount granted last year. Consolidation of the public debt would save the revenue $500,000 per annum. The cost of the Light House service had increased; also the amount for Indians, and the Government of the North West. He called the attention of the British Columbians to the fact that the Government had expended on the Pacific Railway from $74,000,000 to $76,000,000, and adding the cost of Indian treaties $8,000,000 showing that this Goverment had expended on the Pacific Railway. He then referred to the loan obtained by him, last November, of $2,500,000. This was floated without other expense than the unusual commission of one per cent. to agents. It is obtained at the highest price we ever got. It always costs more to sell bonds wholesale than retail. He alluded to the misrepresentations that were published at the time he was negotiating this loan. His business at that time was difficult and delicate, and he had a right to expect fairer treatment. If Canada succeeded in consolidating her debt to four per cent. other Provinces would follow. A Finance Minister, in operations of this kind, had a right to expect the support of his colleagues and his country. He regretted that there was no former Finance Minister in opposition who could understand the difficulties connected with the floating loans. The system in the London money market was to issue loans at a fixed price except in rare cases, like that when we had the Imperial guarantee. He believed the great firms that had assisted him in placing his last loan understood the money market, and the attacks on them were dishonorable, dastardly and thoroughly to be reprobated. He called on the leader of the Opposition to repudiate these attacks as his silence would be construed into an endorsation of of these disgraceful attacks. The consolidation of our debt would save three per cent. interest. Our liabilities when we came into power were $6,000,000 to $7,000,000 on the Intercolonial Railway; Nova Scotia Railway $2,000,000. Prince Edward Island Railway $1,000,000. Lands in the same Island $800,000. Minor public works $4,000,000. Welland Canal $10,000,000. Lachine Canal $6,000,000. Ottawa Canals $2,000,000. St. Lawrence improvements $1,500,000. Pacific Railway $10,000,000. For Provinces $1,000,000. Debts $53,000,000. St. Lawrence Canals $6,000,000 to $9,000,000, amounting in round figures, including minor items, to $96,000,000. He believed our liabilities would be enormously reducted in 1878, and which he estimated at about $46,000,000 of the $96,000,000 liabilities, left by the gentleman opposite, had been reduced to $24,000,000.

After recess Hon. Mr. Cartwright continued. He had reason for believing that the depression had reached its utmost and that the failure of the harvest had produced the deficit.—He did not think the Government justified, in a time like this, in increasing the taxes of the people. He explained his ideas on this subject last year and would only refer to it. The duty on petroleum or coal oil, was one he did not believe in, and one he did not like to impose. About 8,000,000 gallons were consumed in Canada. The Government had carefully considered the whole question, with a desire to lighten the burdens of the people, and at the same time not to throw out of existence this industry. The Government had decided to remove the excise duty altogether and reduce the importation duty from 15 to 6 cents. He proposed an additional tax of 1 cent per lb. on tea, a tax of 1 cent per lb. on malt, and 3 cents per gallon on beer.—These were the principal changes. In reference to tobacco he said cigarettes were to be taxed as cigars. All cigars pay 50 cents specific, and 25 per cent. *ad valorem*; 25 per cent *ad valorem* on perfumery. Tubing to be removed from the free list to the 17½ per cent. list. Considerable fraud existed in the importation of wine. He was going to amend the tariff to prevent these impositions in the future. He also proposed to amend the law respecting packages, placing them on the 17½ per cent. list. On malt imported by a Custom duty of 2⅔ per cent. [Something omitted here.] It has been found expedient to alter the duty on ale, beer and porter imported from other countries, and impose a duty of 18 cents per imperial gallon on bottles, and 12 cents on wood: also to change six-ply cotton yarn from the free list to the 10 per cent. list. The net result would show $500,000 or $600,000, and there would practically be a diminution of the burdens under which we labored. The total estimated income for the year was about $23,400,000 The Government, adhering to the policy hitherto laid down, was not disposed to add to the burdens of the people unless the necessities of the revenue really required it. After all they had not suffered more than the people of the neighboring Republic, and he called the attention of the House to the policy in force in that country, showing that the revenue in 1873 was $663,000,000, falling in 1874 to $595,000,000; in 1875 to $563,000,000, and in 1876 to $476,000,000. Whatever misfortune we might have they were not more than our neighbors' who, according to some of his Hon. friends opposite, had a fiscal policy which is a panacea for all the evils. He called attention to the fact that our exports for 1876 did not compare disadvantageously with those of the United States. We were exporting fully as much in proportion as the United States, notwithstanding the advantages which their fiscal policy was said to give them. While the United States exported $12 per capita we exported $18 per capita. While they imported $11 per capita we imported $22 per capita. He referred to the great distress prevalent in the United States, men out of employment, &c. Taking into consideration the severity of the strain in Canada, there was reason for congratulation that the crisis had passed without inflicting greater loss. Our credit has been sustained and our securities had a better price in the English market than they hitherto have had. He had good hopes that we would yet be able to weather the storm, and hoped not again to be called upon to increase the burdens of the people. But our credit had to be sustained. Moderate caution was still needed, but he did not fear the result. We would not long remain in our present depressed condition. The Government would set an example of economy. He hoped on the next occassion he addressed the House, he would be able to see the Treasury placed in a prosperous condition.

THE ESTIMATES.

Ottawa, February 16.—The estimates for the year 1877-8, brought down to-day, show the amount chargeable against revenue as $83,167,686, against $23,031,699, estimates for the current year. The following is a summary of the estimated expenditure of the financial year, ending the 30th of June, 1878, together with the sums granted for the financial year ending the 30th of June, 1877:—

	Total 1876-77	Total 1877-78
Public debt, including Sinking fund	$7,324,640 15	$7,820,226 90
Charges of management	180,641 14	182,176 64
Civil Government	896,088 16	881,478 16
Administration of Justice	612,411 66	618,700 00
Police	15,000 00	11,000 00
Penitentiaries	306,175 69	313,494 60
Legislation	643,491 80	612,486 80
Arts, Agriculture and Statistics, including Census	20,400 00	15,200 00
Immigration & Quarantine	280,150 00	230,450 00
Pensions, including Superannuation	210,438 04	227,464 35
Militia, including Dominion Forces and Mounted Police North-West Territories	958,151 50	988,556 50
Public Works & Buildings chargeable to income	1,176,860 00	953,800 00
Ocean and River Service	427,815 00	381,073 33
Fisheries	78,820 00	90,570 00
Geological Surveys & Observatories	96,050 00	96,050 00
Marine Hospitals and Sick and distressed Seamen	65,000 00	64,750 00
Steamboat Inspections	14,650 00	14,650 00
Inspection of Insurance Companies	10,090 00	10,000 00
Subsidies	3,648,125 60	3,477,577 60
Indians	301,596 00	388,576 00
Miscellaneous	96,800 00	96,800 00
Collection of Revenues—		
Customs	657,591 00	705,967 00
Excise	235,800 00	241,200 00
Culling Timber	81,500 00	81,000 00
Weights & Measures	110,600 00	100,780 00
Inspection of Staples	3,000 00	1,000 00
Adulteration of food	10,000 00	10,000 00
Public Works	2,330,291 65	2,264,635 00
Post Office	1,732,500 00	1,760,500 00
Dominion Lands	60,000 00	60,000 00
Minor Revenue	10,000 00	10,000 00
Total Consolidated Fund	$23,032,699 00	$23,167,686 00
Redemption of debt	1,879,586 56	5,382,730 40
Public Works and Buildings chargeable to Capital	8,977,900 00	5,437,100 00
Total Capital	$10,857,486 66	$10,819,830 40
Total	$33,889,186 56	$33,977,526 20

WRECK OF A BRITISH BARQUE AND LOSS OF LIFE. TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS AND CANNIBALISM AT SEA.

Boston, Feb. 21.—Capt. Kane, of the American schooner "A. E. McDonald," writes from Gorce, West Africa, that on a voyage from Boston he took from the wreck of the British barque "Mavia," two survivors out of the crew of fourteen, all the others having perished; one of the survivors subsequently died. The barque was bound from Dober, Georgia, to Belfast. She sprung a leak in a gale, and filled with water. It was impossible to save any provisions or water. The lumber with which the vessel was loaded prevented her from sinking, but the weight of the masts turned the vessel on her beam ends, until the mast's broke away, when she righted, and the men regained the deck. They soon began to die of starvation. The survivor whose name is James McLauchlin, and who belongs to Belfast, says that only small portions of the dead bodies could be eaten. No one was killed, but the moment he died the survivors cut the throat of the deceased and drank his blood, and then divided the heart and brains. It was thirty-two days from the time the disaster took place till the wreck was sighted.

New Advertisements.

Society of Arts.

Ventilation, and the way to make Workmen's Cottages Healthy.

On Wednesday evening Mr. Frank E. Thicke, architect, of 5, Great Queen-Street, Westminster read a paper before the Society of Arts, on the "Ventilation of Rooms Generally, and the Way to make Workmen's Cottages, Comfortable, Warm and Healthy." Mr. B. W. Richardson presided. Mr. Thicke's views of ventilation, as expressed in the paper, aimed at the ample introduction of the outer air through muslin, wire gauze, peforated zinc, or cotton wool. He proposed to carry the impure and vitiated air out of a room by a ventilator in the shape of a tube, about 25ft. to 27ft. long, bent upon itself in a somewhat syphonoid form. The efflux ventilator was to be placed in the breastwork of the chimney, just beneath the ceiling, with one opening communicating with the room, and one within the smoke flue, when by the current in the flue the impure air would be drawn out of the room and into the chimney. On the subject of rendering workmen's cottages healthy, Mr. Thickie alluded to the internal painting and decoration with silicate paint for woodwork and silicate wash for the walls and ceilings. These non-posionous paints manufactured by the Silicate Paint Company, of Liverpool and London, do not owe their existence either to accidental discovery or to a "happy thought," but are the results of long continued research and experiment to produce pigments free from the well-known objections of ordinary paints. The selection of silica as a base was not a solution of the difficulty in itself, for silica in various forms and varying quality was already used in the production of rough anti-corrosive and silicate paints made by simply mixing silica in more or less fine powder with the common painting colors. Silica was selected as the base because, when obtained absolutely pure, it has no chemical action whatever on iron or any of the metals; nor can it be destroyed by fire or the acids. Extreme cold has no effect on it; in fact it is an indestructible neutral product, incapable of injury to the most delicate pigments with which it may be combined. The silica used by the Silicate Paint Company is almost pure silex and is doubtless the product of centuries of natural levigation. When dried it is found to be in the condition of a powder, finer than it would be possible to reduce it to by mechanical means. The first great difficulty to overcome—viz., the production of a non-poisonous white paint of good body, of course necessitated the discarding of white lead and zinc oxide. The new silicate white, a patented preparation of zinc, has all the good qualities of white lead without its attendant bad ones. It resists foul air, and retains its whiteness and opacity under all conditions, will withstand 500 deg. of heat, has a covering power equal to the best lead, and, besides, being non-poisonous, has no chemical action whatever on the metals. Of the other colors it will be enough to say they are one and all non-poisonous, and contain neither lead, antimony, arsenic, nor copper in any form. The only disadvantages from which these paints suffer, in common with the ordinary painting colors, is the inability, as yet, to discover a vehicle for them to supersede linseed oil. A step in this direction has doubtless been made in the production of the petrifying liquid, though this is not applicable in all cases. It is certainly to be regretted that a more enduring medium cannot be found as the silicate pigments will withstand, uninjured, a degree of heat that would utterly destroy the oil with which they are mixed. In a recent letter on the subject of white lead v. zinc white, Mr. Barff, Professor of Chemistry at the Royal Academy, referring to the new silicate white says, "I wish to call the attention of those interested in this question to the fact that they can obtain a better paint in all respects than white lead, and one that has no injurious effects on the health of those who prepare or use it." Professor Goodwin, also, speaking at the late meeting of the Social Science Congress, on the subject of damp walls, &c., alluded to the preparation of the Silicate Paint Company. He said, "When we recollect the enormous amount of injury that lead paint did every year, and the number of persons who were damaged most seriously by it; and the difficulty of keeping damp out of houses, and when they found that this company claimed to meet these two points, their preparations were of the greatest importance." The question of the cost of the silicate paint as compared with white lead being in many cases the ill-important one, it is satisfactory to know that, notwithstanding the many advantages of the former, they are found in working to be from 10 to 15 per cent. cheaper. Though slightly dearer in the first cost, they have nearly double the bulk of white lead, and weight for weight will cover almost twice the space. Being cheap, non-poisonous, permanent of color, of good body, damp proof, all but indestructible, and suitable alike for delicate interior decoration or the most exposed out-door wear these paints surely supply the painters, "desideratum." The increasing demand for the preparations of the Silicate Paint Company, particularly from the "trade"—met by the opening of an establishment in London—would seem to indicate that the prejudice with which innovation and improvement are generally received is in this case fast disappearing, and I venture to predict that the day is not far distant when the use of lead paint shall be the exception rather than the rule. Another speciality of the Silicate Paint Company is the petrifying liquid, for the cure of damp walls and the preservation of stone, brick, plaster cement, &c., from decay. This preparation) also called the washable distemper) is a water paint, manufactured in two distinct forms—viz., as a transparent liquid, for indurating soft stone or brick when it is desirable to render it damp-proof without altering its character or appearance; and as a paste, in all colors. In the latter form—apart from its damp-resisting qualities—I purpose to use it in the place of common distemper, for the decoration of bedrooms, corridors, staircases, passages, basements, kitchens, &c., presenting an appearance almost equal to paint, and, like paint, admitting of being thoroughly cleansed by washing; and I also intend to use it on the bare walls, which will save the cost of plastering; and I here invite your inspection of these samples, which I have had prepared to demonstrate the nice appearance, the economy, and the healthiness of this invaluable petrifying liquid. This petrifying liquid could also be used at a very small cost, for the borders of all floors, and might be stencilled in patterns as shown here on the specimens shown. As it is also unaffected by disinfectants, the value of the petrifying liquid from a sanitary point of view cannot be over estimated, and its recent introduction into the decorations of the School Board buildings, workhouses, prisons, asylums, and other large institutions must ultimately result in its general adoption for all buildings of this character, as well as by all persons who study the sanitary condition of the houses, not only of the poor, but of all classes. The enamelling paint which renders varnishing unnecessary is the last of the decorative preparations manufactured by the Silicate Paint Company, and is a capital paint for superior interior work of all kinds. As its name implies, it is a paint drying with a hard, highly glossy surface, and, like the petrifying liquid and silicate paint, is admirably suited for damp walls. It will thoroughly prevent the penetration of moisture, however copious, when applied to the walls or foundations of dwelling-houses, railway arches, bridges, tunnels, viaducts and other structures, and is invaluable for porous tiles on the roof. Two coats of it are quite equal in effect to two coats of ordinary paint and two coats of varnish, while on clean ironwork one coat is, in most cases, sufficient. For the production of telling decorative effects at small cost, these paints are unequalled. As an example of this, one coat of enamelling paint, succeeding a coat of silicate paint on a surface previously treated with one coat of petrifying liquid, gives an admirable result, and has also the merit of speedy execution—a point often of considerable importance. The enamel dries speedily, and, in combination with the silicate paint, has been used with the most complete success on damp walls to which lead paints could not be made to adhere from the presence of excessive moisture. Recent experience has also demonstrated that the enamel is not affected by chloride of sodium (common salt), Iron treated with one coat of this paint was exposed in the open air for months, in contact with salt, and watered at frequent intervals. After a considerable time had elapsed the iron was removed and examined, when both the metal and paint were found to be in the same condition as when first applied. This has resulted in the use of the enamel for the protection of the iron ships engaged in the salt-carrying trade which had always previously to be cemented internally, at great cost, with loss of space and increase of dead weight.

Upon the conclusion of the paper, the chairman made some observations, in the course of which he pointed out the necessity which existed for a great national movement for improving the homes of the people. It was he said one of the most important points in the advancement of sanitary reform that no sooner did we begin to work for the present generation that we began at that moment to work for future generations, and it was impossible to contemplate what, in the matter of some sixty years, would be the difference in health, compared with the state of health at present, if our sanitary measures continued to proceed as they were doing now, and if we got into the way of making one generation healthier than another. He approved of Dr. Ball's Janus grate, and Capt. Dalton's stove, and said he regarded the use of silicate wash as a special advance in sanitary science. Other speakers also expressed high opinions of the silicate paints and wash, which were destined to supersede ordinary paints and distemper.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to Mr. Thicke for his paper.—*Liverpool (Eng.) Daily Post.* n45 tf

New Arrival.

Just received from BOSTON:

175 BBLS.

Flour and Cornmeal,

2 BBLS.

AMERICAN

KEROSENE OIL!

which will be sold

LOW FOR CASH.

BEALES & DODGE.

Middleton, Feb. 22nd, '77.

O. C. HERBERT,

MIDDLETON, ANNAPOLIS Co.,

AGENT FOR

Canada Agricultural Insurance Co.

Capital. : : : $1,000,000.
Government Deposit, 150,000.

INSURES Isolated Dwellings, Churches, and School Houses, for 1, 2 or 3 years at THE VERY LOWEST RATES.

ALSO:

CITIZEN'S INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA.

Sir Hugh Allen, - - Presdt.,

Capital, : : : : $2,000,000.
Government Deposit, : : 10,500.

INSURES *Dwellings, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, Factories, &c.*, also,

Ships on the Stocks.

Agent also for

Citizens' Accident Insurance Company

Capital, - - $1,000,000.
Government Deposit, - 53,000.

Middleton, Feb. 23rd, '77. 6m

PUBLIC AUCTION.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Wednesday, 14th March, 1877, at the subscriber's residence, PARADISE, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following stock:—

1 yoke Oxen, 5 years old, 1 do., 4 years old, 1 Horse, 4 years old, 6 Cows with Calf, 6 Sows with Pig, 4 Litters of young Pigs, about a month old, 1 Boar, 3 Store Pigs, 1 yoke Steers, 2 years old.

Terms.—All sums over $8.00, eight months credit with approved security.

ALONZO DANIELS.

P. S.—If the 15th should prove stormy, the sale will take place the next fine day after.

Feb. 27th, '77. 2i t47

FARM For Sale.

The subscriber will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY, 1st OF MARCH, at 2 o'clock, p. m., the farm he now occupies, situate in BROOKLYN, ANNAPOLIS COUNTY.

Containing 160 acres, cuts annually from 40 to 50 tons of hay, and with little labor, can be made to out double that amount, good tillage, pasture, wood and pole land, well watered, 50 young and 30 old apple trees, pear, plumb and cherry trees. A large house, nearly new, 2 barns, one 32 x 42, the other 28 feet square, and all necessary out buildings, all in good repair. It is pleasantly located in a good neighborhood, within ½ of a mile of school house, cheesefactory, shoemaker, tanner, carriage and blacksmith shops.

TERMS:

Ten per cent to be paid on day of sale, half of Balance on delivery of deed, the remainder may remain secured by bond and mortgage. Also, stock and farming utensils. Sale positive.

3i t46 E. C. YOUNG.

Berwick Star and Annapolis Journal copy.

FOR SALE!

Forty tons of first-class HAY (baled) suitable for any market, will be SOLD AT BRIDGETOWN, in lots to suit purchasers—for price and terms please apply to Messrs. S. D. James & Co., or to WILLIAM CHIPMAN, Bridgetown.

5i t49

Corbitts' Packet Line

THE Schr. "T. B. Harris" will sail for BOSTON on the 14th, all parties wishing FREIGHT will please forward orders at once, freight carried at a through rate, for further particulars apply to J. G. Hall & Co., Boston, or

A. W. CORBITT & SON, Annapolis, N. S.

FARMERS!

Just received, on consignment,

100 BBLS.

FISH PUMICE,

one of the

BEST FERTILIZERS

now in use, and the

CHEAPEST!

For sale by the

TON OR BARREL TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

A. W. CORBITT & SON, Annapolis Royal.

dec5

Bessonett and Wilson

:o:

HARDWARE

AND

CARRIAGE STOCK

Emporium!

Middleton, - - Annapolis Co.

We have now completed our FALL Importations, and would invite the attention of our patrons and the public in general to the following Lines:—

75 SETS AMERICAN

SLEIGH RUNNERS

—AND—

RAVES,

A very Choice Lot, free from checks, and of the Latest Bend.

We have in Stock in the

PAINTING AND TRIMMING LINE:

VARNISHES—Nobles & Hoare's, Lane's, and American;
MASURY'S Colors, in Japan, Rose and Carmine Lakes;
AMERICAN Brown Japan, Gold Size do.;
GOLD and Silver Leaf, Gold Bronzes;
DRY COLORS—U. M. Blue, C. Yellows, Orange and Lemon, English and American Vermillion, &c., &c.;
VELVET Pile Plushes, Tufts, Buttons, &c.;
LACES—Broad, Seaming and Pasting;
CARRIAGE Mariine, Silver and Japanned Lining Nails;
SILVER Plated Shaft Tips, Whiffletree Tips, &c, &c.

:o:

We would call the attention of IRON WORKERS to our Large Stock of

SLEIGH & SLED SHOE STEEL

consisting of

SLEIGH SHOE—¾ and 1 x ⅜, ½ and 1 x ½;
SLED SHOE—2, 2½ and 2½ x ½ and ⅝;
NOSE IRON (half oval)—¾, ⅞ and ⅞;
NORWAY IRON—All Sizes, "Eagle," Coach and S. S. Bolts;
OVAL HEAD & COUNTER SUNK RIVETS;
COLD PRESSED WROT. NUTS—¼ to ¾ inch;

In addition to a full assortment of

Scotch and English

REFINED IRON,

MOONEY'S

B. and P. HORSE NAILS, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

Hide Roller and Gate Hay Cutters,

SLEIGH BELLS,

Brass and S. P. Neck, Back and Body, Loose, Round and Open-mouthed.

:o:

SHOE FINDINGS!

C. D. FRENCH FRONTS, English Fitted Uppers;
SHOE-PEGS, Russia Bristles, W.P. Shoe Wax;
SHOE-THREAD, Upper Leather, Calfskins, RED ROANS, &c, &c, with a prime lot of

Logan's No. 1 Sole Leather.

:o:

All of the above, in addition to our large stock of SHELF HARDWARE is well worth inspection. Send for Price Lists—address

BESSONETT & WILSON, *Middleton, Annapolis Co.*

ALMON & MacINTOSH, BANKERS and BROKERS.

:o:

INVESTMENTS

Made in best Securities, Stocks, Bonds, &c.

Interest allowed on deposists subject to cheque,

Exchange bought and sold.

166 Hollis Street, HALIFAX, N. S.

1y n27

Refined Sugar.

100 Bbls. REFINED C. SUGAR,

Landing ex "Bonetta" from New York

GEO. S. DeFOREST,
11 South Wharf.

St. John, N. B., Jan 15, '77.

Dental Notice.

Dr. S. F. Whitman, Dentist,

Would respectfully informs his friends that he is now in

BRIDGETOWN,

to fill engagements previously made, persons requiring his professional services will please not delay.

Jan. 10th '77. n36

THE ANCHOR LINE.

We have much pleasure in announcing to IMPORTERS and the PUBLIC generally that the sailings of this splendid line of steamers for Halifax and St. John for the ensuing Spring have been arranged as follows:

From Glasgow. From Liverpool.

"SIDONIAN."

Saturday, 10th Mar. Wednesday, 14th Mar.

"ALEXANDRIA,"

Saturday, 24th Mar. Wednesday, 28th Mar.

To be followed by first-class Steamers throughout the season.

From London: *Dorian*,.....Friday, March 9.
" " *Tyrian*.....Friday, March 30.

(unless prevented by unforseen circumstances.)

The above steamers being well known in the trade, and considerable care having been taken in fixing the sailing dates, we beg to solicit from Importers their undivided support,

Through Bills of Lading will be granted to all the principal points in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Freight taken upon as favorable terms as by any other first-class Trans-Atlantic Steamship Line.

No Bill of Lading will be signed for less sum than half a guinea.

Parties desirous to bring out their friends should make application to the Subscribers who will grant Certificates of Passage from any place in England, Ireland or Scotland to St. John, N. B., which are good for twelve months.

Drafts issued payable on presentation in sums from £1 upwards.

Rates of Passage.

Cabin.....13 Guineas.
Steerage.....30 Dollars.

For plans of Cabins, passage Tickets, Drafts or any further information apply to or address Henderson Brothers, 49 Union Street, Glasgow, 19 Leadenhall Street, E. C. London, 17 Water Street, Liverpool, 30 Foyle Street, Londonderry, 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, 65 Washington Street, Chicago, 7 Bowling Green, New York, and T.A.S. DeWolf & Son, Water Street, Halifax, or

SCAMMEL BROTHERS, 19 Smyth Street, St. John, N. B.

jan30

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have this day Entered in partnership under the style and firm of

WATTS & TURNER,

and intend carrying on the WHOLE-SALE and RETAIL

DRY GOODS BUSINESS

AT

VICTORIA HOUSE.

The firm assumes all the liabilities of the late business of E. D. Watts.

E. D. WATTS
ROBERT TURNER.

St. John, Jan. 16th, 1877. n41 tf

Customs Department.

Ottawa, Feb. 5th, 1877.

AUTHORIZED Discount on American Invoices, until further notice—5 per cent.

J. JOHNSON, Commissioner of Customs.

ap14

NOTICE.

AT THE "BEE-HIVE"

Will be found 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.

SOLE LEATHER!

1000 SIDES

Heavy Buenos Ayres

SOLE LEATHER.

FOR SALE.

Apply by letter to the subscriber, or to John S. McNeill, Esq., St. Mary's Bay; or J. S. Hawkesworth, Esq., Digby.

DANIEL HAWKESWORTH.

Joggin, January 1st, '77 13i t52

UNION BANK OF HALIFAX,

ANNAPOLIS AGENCY.

INTEREST allowed on Deposits. Drafts on New York, Boston, Montreal, St. John, and Halifax, at City rates.

STERLING EXCHANGE BOUGHT and SOLD.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL ACCESSIBLE POINTS.

ALEX. SHEARER, Agent.

Jan. 10 n38 tf

WANTED.

WE WANT reliable, energetic canvassing agents in every town in the Dominion for the new "Illustrated History of the Dominion of Canada." This work is truly magnificent, containing over 2,000 double column quarto pages, and over 300 superb full page engravings. The work is published in Parts, on a plan which insures its welcome to every English reading family. To energetic young men or ladies, who are willing to work, we will guarantee a permanent position for two years, and good pay! Don't fail to write for our private terms, sample pages, etc. This is a grand opportunity for school teachers to make more than double their salaries without interfering with their professional duties. The work is being manufactured at a cost of over $20,000 for the literary, artistic and mechanical work of producing the plates, by the old well-known, reliable Lovell Printing and Publishing Co., of Montreal. All letters from agents must be addressed to the Publishers general agents as follows:—

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