Miscellaneous.

— Quebec is to have a new French paper called "L'Elaireux."

— A fire on Sunday night destroyed the main portion of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. The loss is about $10,000.

— Nearly 200,0000,000 tons of freight, mails, etc., were transported over the railroads of the United States in 1876.

— The Czar has decreed that fresh levies shall be raised at home. The Turks will be crushed if there is power in Russia to crush them.

— The last official reports from India state that Nepaul, as well as Burmah and Assam, had sufficient rainfall, and are now safe.

— It is stated that when the Russian headquarters were removed from Tirnova to Biela, the people were horror-stricken at being left to be massacred by the Turks.

— Orders were received at Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, on the 6th inst., for five hundred tons of shell to be sent to Malta, and be embarked Monday.

— The village of Garnsee, near Morien Iverder, Prussia, has been burned; eight hundred people are homeless. The town of Saudval, Sweden has likewise been totally burned.

— The Turkish plan is believed to be for Osman Pasha to fight eastward, and Mahomet Ali to advance westward upon Tirnova, while Sulieman Pasha endeavors to force the Russian position at Kazanilik.

— Messrs. H. Lloyd, Sons & Co., of Pittsburg, Pa., have just had erected a fourteen ton shears. Old car axles fall from the powerful knives sliced up without a show of effort or jar. The work was done at the shops of J. L. Lewis.

— It is said that Mr. Devlin, M. P., will institute proceedings against the Boston "Transcript" for a libellous paragraph in its Montreal correspondence, charging him with having distributed arms before the 13th of July.

— The Temple of Ypsambul, in Nubia, is cut out of a solid rock, and is of vast dimensions. In it were found four colossal figures sixty-five feet high, twenty-five feet across the shoulders, the face seven feet, and the ears above a yard.

— A telegram has been received at Portsmouth from Adrianople ordering two Indian troop ships to be ready to embark 3,000 additional troops for the Mediterranean if required by Saturday. The Serapis, Malabar and Jurma are to be ready.

— Two French astronomers, M. Andre and M. Angot, will visit California next year to observe the transit of Mercury. The transit occurs May 6, and will be visible all over the United States, the duration of the planet's passage across the sun's disc being about seven hours and three-quarters.

— It is not thought the Bulgarians are of much advantage to the Russians in or out of the army, they are so afraid of the Turks. At Sistova the panic was so great that mothers threw their children into the Danube to save them from the Turks, and the bridge was crowded with wounded Russians bound to Gimnitza.

— From apparently well authenticated reports of outrage, murder and rapine by Bashi Bazouks, Bulgarians and Cossacks, the war is fast assuming a character of savage cruelty which threatens to make it a war of extermination for all inhabitants of the territory involved, whether Christian or Mahometan.

DIED FROM EXPOSURE.—Further enquires into the cause of the death of Margaret Collins has revealed a case very little short of criminal neglect on the part of those who should have attended to her in the helpless condition in which she was after the accident.—*Montreal Star.*

— On the 10th ult., there was a sudden fall of one foot in the level of Lake Ontario, the cause of which is unknown. These tides occur at all hours of the day, and have been known to occasion accidents to boats in shallow water, the sudden receding of the water leaving the boat on rocks where a few moments before there had been an abundance of water.

— On Saturday evening a fire broke out in the poor house on the Industrial Farm, County of Norfolk, near Simcoe, Ontario. Nothing was done to save the furniture: all efforts were directed to saving the inmates. Notwithstanding the exertions of the people present seventeen human beings were burned to death and four men were badly burned. The cause of the fire is unknown.

— The Maritime Exchange, Philadelphia, has resolved, relative to the losses and damages resulting from the late riots, that a committee of seven urge united action among the members of this and other Exchanges, in the prosecution of claims, and consult with legal authorities for the purpose of ascertaining on whom the losses and damages properly fall, and to decide as to the best method of preparing, presenting and collecting claims when the responsibility is determined.

— The ladies in Russia are very anxious to marry, because they have no liberty before marriage. They are kept constantly under the paternal eye until given up to their own course. Almost as soon as a girl is born, in the better rank of society, her parents begin to prepare the dowry she must have when she goes to her husband. She must furnish everything for an outfit in life, even to a dozen new shirts for her coming husband. The young man goes to the house of his promised bride and counts over her dresses, and examines the furniture, and sees the whole with his own eyes before he commits himself to the irrevocable bargain.

— A young man who is evidently without pride of ancestry or hope of prosterity is constructing a raft on which he expects next month to ride over Niagara Falls. The raft is being constructed on scientific principles, but no doubt the young man will be drowned in the common way.

— Insurance adjusters have completed the settlement of losses by the St. John fire. The total amount in round numbers to be paid is $6,736,000. Of this the English companies will pay $4,892,000; Canada companies, 1,469,000; American companies, $445,000, adding 125,000 re-insurance by the Queen and London and Globe companies. Total amount to be paid is $6,961,000.

— General Grant is much honored abroad, but he does not receive one tithe the attention bestowed on another American visitor, the potato bug, whose photographs have been sent by the German authorities to all parts of the empire. The effort to destroy the few bugs which first appeared surely ought to be successful. The infected potatoe fields, having been covered with sawdust, were drenched with petroleum and set on fire. The eggs and beetles on the potato leaves having been destroyed by this summary procedure the ground was dug four feet deep to look for grub and chrysalis. These were carefully picked out and burnt. Finally the ground was drenched with caustic lye.

☞ An example of the large returns which a small invention may often bring in is found in the experience of Mr. Charles Cahoon, who recently died at Portland, Maine—a man of much inventive ability and persistent determination. It is said that he realised $60,000 out of a little lamp-burner, which had an appliance for lifting the chimney so that the wick could be reached for lighting or the mouth of the lamp for filling. This saved the frequent removal of the chimney while hot, and so doubtless prevented many fingers from being burned, and many chimneys from being broken. Simple as was this device, Mr. Cahoon studied hard over it, and nearly lost his eyesight by persistent watching of the lamp flame under different conditions.

A STRANGE GALLOWS SCENE

LAKE CHARLES, La., July 25.—Jules Guidery, condemned for the murder of John Beale, his wife's supposed paramour, on August 20, 1875, was executed to-day at Lake Charles, on the square adjoining the jail. He was handcuffed and mounted the scaffold at 1.40 this afternoon, assisted by the sheriff and a friend, and accompanied by father Charles Guidrey. He addressed the crowd, saying that he killed John Beale and would do so again to day; that he ought not to die for it, but he would die like a man. Father Charles said a few words of prayer, and Guidrey nodded his head as if assenting. He then turned to his friend on the scaffold and said: "I am firm; I am not afraid to die." He said that what D. D. Dusen testified to in court is not so. He continued talking loud to the crowd, declaring his indifference to death, and that he would commit the same crime again; and that he was justified. Before he was pinioned he took up the rope in his hands. It was dangling from a beam above him to his feet. He handled the rope and examined the noose, saying "the fall is not enough. I want a break-neck fall of ten feet." The Sheriff lengthened the rope to a of about eight feet, but this did not satisfy him. He tried the noose to see if it worked easily. When the black-cap was put on his head he cried out, "Why I can see everything." The rope was adjusted, and the slip not tightened. He said; "Not so tight, but put the knot more on the side of my neck." As the Sheriff took up the axe to cut the rope he cried out jeeringly, "I can see you are going to cut the rope." In a few seconds more while the condemned man was saying he did not care, the axe fell, the rope parted and Guidrey died almost instantaneously.

WAGES STILL ABOVE THE NORMAL STANDARD.

Albany Evening Journal.]

In spite of the very general reduction since the panic of 1873, wages, as a rule, are not as low as they were in 1860, while the financial and business crash of 1857 bore still more heavily upon laborers. During the reductions of the last four years common labor has fallen most, rates averaging about the same as in 1860. First-class New England farm hands even for the busy season now only get one dollar a day for odd jobs, boarding themselves at that. But skilled laborers, such as engineers and firemen, are still paid from 30 to 50 per cent. in advance of the rates of seventeen years ago. Some corporations which in 1860 paid engineers $50 a month, firemen and brakesmen $30, now pay $67.50 to $90 for engineers and from $40 to $45 for firemen and brakesman. The Baltimore and Ohio reduced the pay of its firemen and brakesman to $1.50 and $1.35 for first and second class hands. The Boston and Albany as well as the New York and New Haven pay from $1.60 to $1.80 per day for the same class of hands. Turning to another class of skilled labor we find that compositors were paid 25 cents per thousand ems in 1853, 20 in 1857, 28 in 1860 rising upwards of 50 during the period of expansion. Now prices have fallen to 40 and quite generally to 35, which however, would still be an advance of 25 per cent over the rates of 1860. And in the same way the illustrations might be indefinitely extended, but the foregoing are amply sufficient for the purpose. Now has the cost of living kept pace with the decline of wages ¿ Will a dollar go as far now in supporting life and maintaining a family as it would in 1860? If it will then the laborers of to day are in every way better paid than they were then. Groceries and clothing have declined to about the rates just before the war. For a few months of the present season flour has been higher owing to the speculative movement growing out of the Eastern war, though still no higher than it was in 1856. Vegetables are nearing old prices—in some instances below them. Coal was never cheaper. But in many places rents are higher. Yet on the whole the same kind of living is about as cheap now as it was then.

Telegraphic News.

Special Dispatches to the Morning Chornicle.

EUROPE.

LONDON, August 1.—An extrordinary sitting of Commons is now proceeding. The House assembled at four yesterday afternoon, and before six had gone into Committee on South African Confederation Bill, to which there has been at every stage long and persistent obstructions by Parnell, Biggar, and O'Donnell, occassionally assisted by one or two other members. The struggle lasted throughout the night, and led to numerous scenes and incidents. The government determined not to permit obstructionists to defeat the measure, and have the support of Liberals. The sitting was prolonged by relays of members; many left at nine last night to return at midnight; fresh relays came at four and seven, and officials and police were relieved at intervals. The excitement is general throughout the house.

LONDON, August 1, evening.—The Pope's health is reported poor.

Cassagnac refuses to acknowledge Bonapartist committees authority, and says if the Empire does not know how to subordinate itself to the needs of France and to contain itself and wait it should never be restored.

The Goodwood stakes were won by Crawford's colt, Prince George.

In the House of Commons, to-day, about noon, the obstructionists discontinued active opposition and at 2 o'clock, p. m., the Bill was completed in the committee amidst thunders of cheers several times repeated. The scene throughout was animated and sometimes stormy. Within recent history there has been no parallel to the sitting. The House of Commous sat twenty-five hours on the Slavery Emancipation Bill, but not on account of obstruction.

The House then proceeded to take up other bills and a violent scene followed in the discussion on the judicature of Ireland Bill, caused by Mr. Parnell, Home Rule member for Meath.

During last night's discussion Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, declared that the Government intended to pass the Bill if they had to sit through vacation. Upon this John O'Conner Power, Liberal Member for Mayo Counry, charged the Government with having organized a conspiracy to crush the Irish members. The House was in tumult and the chairman demanded the withdrawal of the word "conspiracy." Mr. Power tried to explain, but cries of "withdraw" drowned his voice. He finally withdrew the expression.

A note received by the Russian Secretary of State from the head-quarters of the Grand Duke Nicholas, where the Czar is sojourning, as to sinking of vessels in Sulina at the mouth of the Danube, and the employment of Egyptian troops in the service of Turkey, says as soon as the war is ended the Russians will remove the impediments and clear the bed of the river. With regard to the other point the note states that to calm the anxiety of the British Cabinet, His Imperial Majesty has instructed the Russian ambasssador in London to declare to Earl Derby that as we have barbored no project of aggression against Egypt, might we not have expected therefore that in strict fairness the British Government would use its influence with the Khedive to prevent him being engaged in direct hostilities against us. In our last fight in the Balkins our soldiers found themselves opposed to Egyptian troops, and it will perhaps suffice to point out this fact to justify the hope that if the British Government does as is desired, its interests shall not be compromised by aggression on our part against Egypt.

The *Daily News'* correspondent sends from Persdin, near Plevna, a graphic account of Thursday's battle, the substantial facts of which are as already telegraphed to the United States. The following closing scenes give a vivid idea of the extent of the Russian disaster. The correspondent is with Prince Schachoskoy's command and does not attempt to give any account of conditions or losses of General Krudnel's corps, and says that now all hope of success anywhere was dead. Prince Schachoskoy had not a man left to cover his retreat, and the Turks struck without stint; they had the upper hand for once and were determined to make the most of it. They advanced in swarms through the dusk on their first original position, and captured the Russian cannons before the batteries could be withdrawn. The Turkish shells began once more to whistle over the ridge above Radishoe, and full into the village behind, now crammed with wounded. Streams of wounded wending their painful way over the ridge were incessant. The badly wounded mostly lay where they fell. Later, in the darkness, the Bashi Bazouks swarmed over the battle field and spared not. Lingering there on the ridge till the moon rose the Staff could hear from below cries of pain and entreaties for mercy, and yells of bloodthirsty fanatical triumph. The Turks had our range before dark, and we could watch the flash of flame over against us and then listen to the scream of thes hell as it tore by us. The sound of rifle bullets was incessant and the escort and the retreating wounded were struck About 9 o'clock the Staff quitted the ridge, leaving it littered with groaning men. Gen. Krudenei sent word in the morning that he had lost severely and could make no headway and had resolved to fall back on the line of the river Osmao. There had been talk of his troops being fresh and of renewing the attack to-day with his cooperation, but we have no troops to attack with.

A moderate estimate is that we have lost two regiments, say five thousand men, out of our three brigades.

LONDON, August 1.—Egyptian troops are reported to have advanced to Bermerede, and to be threatening General Zimmerman's corps. This movement is meant to protect the rear of Mehemet Ali, who is near Rasgrout.

A despatch from Sukum Kaleh, dated 2nd, says the Turkish frigate Waumudich bombarded Russian batteries at Tchamtchiera on the 30th ult., silencing every Russian gun. The Waumudick was considerably damaged, and several of her crew killed and wounded. Near Tchamtchiera were six thousand Turks in a critical position, owing to the advance of the Russian army. Hobart Pasha embarked the entire force safely on the 1st inst., under cover of guns of the fleet. This completes the withdrawal of the Turkish military expedition to the Caucasus. Hobart Pasha commands the entire Black Sea forces, consisting of twenty men-of-war and transports.

It is reported that the Austrian military attache left Biela with a confidential mission to the Emperor Austria.

It is reported that Redif Pasha was suddenly taken ill, and his physicians think he will not live a week. The suddenness of his illness has caused various rumors.

Six thousand more Egyptian troops are going to Krudener, and reinforcements are pushed forward from all points north of the Danube.

Bulgarians, since the Russian defeat, are fleeing to escape Turkish revenge and massacre.

— A new international Roman Catholic league has been formed with the object of restoring Papal temporal powes by force if necessary, and all Bishops, Priests and Catholic organizations throughout the world are commanded to work in harmony to that end. Catholic newspapers are to be established in all principal cities, and all "calumnies" of opposition papers are to be met by prosecution.

— The London papers tell of a race from Dover to London between the Continental mail express train and a pigeon. The bird was tossed from a carriage window as the train left the Admiralty pier, and the train immediately got up a speed of sixty miles an hour, and proceeded without stopping to Cannon Street. The pigeon, which was "homed" to a building in Cannon Street, took the straight route, probably saving half a mile in the whole distance of 76½ miles, and beat the train by twenty minutes, or a time allowance of eighteen miles.

☞ Dr. Eramus Wilsoh, an authority in England on cutaneous disorders has been investigating the number of hairs in a square inch of the human head, and estimates that it contains on an average about 1,066. Taking the superficial area of the head at 120 square inches, this give about 133,920 hairs for the entire head.

WHAT THEY SAY OF IT! A FEW FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—There are but few preparations of medicines which have withstood the impartial judgment of the people for any great length of time. One of these is Dr Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Read the following and be convinced:—Thos. Robinson, Farnham Centre, P. Q., writes, "I have been afflicted with rheumatism for the last ten years, and have tried many remedies without any relief, until I tried Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and since then have had no attack of it. I would recommend it to all."—J. H. Earl, Hotel Keeper, West Shefford, P. Q., writes, "I have been troubled with liver complaint for several years, and have tried different medicines with little or no benefit until I tried Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which gave me immediate relief, and I would say that I have used it since with the best effect. No one should be without it. I have tried it on my horses in case of cuts, wounds, etc., and think it is equally as good for horse as for man."—A. Maybee Merchant, Warkworth, writes, "I have sold some hundreds of bottles of Eclectric Oil, and it is pronounced by the public, 'one of the best medicines they have ever used;' it has done wonders in healing and relieving pain, sore throats, etc., and is worthy of the greatest confidence."—Joseph Rusan, Township Percy, writes, "I was persuaded to try Thomas' Eclectric Oil for a lame knee which troubled me for three or four years, and I never found anything like it for curing lameness. It is a great public benefit."

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. — Ask for Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. See that the signature of *S. N. Thomas* is on the wrapper, and the names of Northrop & Lyman are blown in the bottle, and *Take no other*. Sold by all medicine dealers. Price, 25 cents. NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., Proprietors for the Dominion,

NOTE.—*Eclectric*—Selected and Eclectrized.

For sale by W. W. CHESLEY, Bridgetown, N. S.

CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH REMEDY, the only certain, safe and effectual cure for Catarrh, builds up the system and cures all other diseases at the same time. Asthma, Rose Cold, Hay Fever, Bronchitis, Leucorrhoea, Diseases of the Kidneys, Nervous Debility take their leave when the Constitutional Catarrh Remedy is used as directed. Price one dollar per bottle. For sale by all Druggists and Medical Dealers.

SERVICES ON SUNDAY NEXT.

Episcopal Church	11 a. m, 7 p. m.
Methodist "	3 p. m.
Baptist "	11 a. m.
Presbyterian, "	11 a. m.
Y. M. C. Association, Prayer Meeting, at the Temperance Hall	4½ p. m.

DEATHS.

EATON.—On the 29th ult., at Granville Centre, of Consumption, Charlotte E., daughter of Mr. Stephen Eaton, aged 30 years.

MARRIAGES.

SABEAN—WHITE.—At Phinney Cove, on the 1st inst., by Elder J. E. Blakney, Mr. Zipheniah Sabean, to Miss Mary Eliza White, both of Phinney Cove.

New Advertisements.

ANNAPOLIS, S.S.

In the Supreme Court, 1877.

IN EQUITY.

CAUSE: WILLIAM B. TROOP, Plaintiff, vs. JOHN H. FITCH AND HELEN FITCH, Defendants.

To be sold at

Public Auction,

by the Sheriff of the County of Annapolis, or his Deputy, at the head of the Ferry Slip, in Granville, on

SATURDAY, 11th day August

next, at 10 o'clock, a. m.,

Pursuant to an order of Foreclosure and Sale made herein on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1877, unless before the sale the debt herein amounting to $340.42, with interest since the issue date of the writ and costs be paid to the Plaintiff, or the Sheriff, or into Court;

ALL the estate, right, title and interest of the said Defendants, into, or out of all that parcel or tract of

LAND,

situate, lying and being in Granville, and bounded and described as follows:—Beginning at the South side of the Granville Post Road, where the West line of lands of David Mills strikes said road, thence running Westwardly along said road five rods, thence Southwardly fifteen rods, thence Eastwardly at right angles across the said lot of lands five rods, or until it strikes David Mill's West line fifteen rods to the place of beginning, containing half an acre, more or less, with all the houses and appurtenances to the said lot belonging, or in anywise appertaining, and all persons claiming, or having any lien in, or upon the said mortgaged premises, are requested and required to take notice hereof.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent deposit at time of Sale, remainder on delivery of the Deed.

PETER BONNETT, Sheriff.

E. RUGGLES, Attorney of Plaintiff.

Annapolis, July 6th, 1877. 5i

New Advertisements.

LOST!

BETWEEN INGLESVILLE and NICTAUX a CHECK BOOK, containing a quantity of names with accounts. My own name was in several places, and on a letter and post card. This book is very valuable to me, and to no other person. The finder will be rewaded by sending it to me, and all persons are cautioned against paying any account to any suspicious person from said book.

GARDINER TUFTS, Kingston Station, Kings Co.

4i t19

G. W. STUART,

Produce Commission Merchant,

HALIFAX, N. S.

THIS old and well-known stand is situated in the most favourable part of the city, for the sale of produce of all kinds, being large and commodious having ample room for storage, if necessary.

The subscriber with past experience and strict attention to business, feels confident he cannot fail to give satisfaction to all who favor him with their patronage. All goods are carefully handled and carried on spring waggons. All charges moderate—in no case more than 5 per cent. commission charged, Prompt returns. Any reference required, given. All correspondence promptly answered. The smallest consignments receive a full share of attention.

G. W. STUART, Colonial Market, Halifax, N. S.

Thanks, &c.

During the two years I have done business at Middleton I have received a large share of public patronage, for which I am duly grateful, and beg to tender my sincere thanks to my many friends and customers.

My lease at Middleton having expired, I have purchased the property at

Melvern Square

lately occupied by NATHANIEL PARKER, ESQ., to which I have removed my

Large and Varied Stock of

GENERAL GOODS!

adding an exceptionally heavy importation of

Millinery, Fancy Goods, BOOTS AND SHOES, &C.,

suitable for the

SPRING TRADE,

and am now prepared to do business on the most liberal terms.

Produce of all kinds exchanged at market rates.

White Granite Ware

at Wholesale prices.

R. D. MACDONALD

MELVERN SQUARE.

MANHOOD: How Lost! How Restored!

We have recently published a new edition of **Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay** on the *radical and permanent cure* (without medicine) of Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc., resulting from excesses.

☞ Price, in sealed envelope, only 6 cents, or two postage stamps.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay clearly demonstrates, from thirty years' successful practice, that alarming consequences may be radically cured without the dangerous use os internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and *radically.*

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Address

The Culverwell Medical Co., 41 Ann Street, N. Y.

Post Office Box, 4586. n10y

Hotel at Middleton.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the general public that he has opened his house for the accomodation of

Transient and Permanent Boarders,

and will endeavor to give satisfaction to all those who patronize him.

GOOD STABLING,

and an experienced groom always in attendance.

DANIEL FIENDEL, Proprietor.

may '77 13i t19 pd

Valuable Property FOR SALE!

The subscriber is instructed to offer at PRIVATE SALE that valuable property known as

The Alexander Troop Homestead,

Now in the possession of the widow of the late Hon. J. C. Troop. There are eight acres of land under a high state of cultivation, and a comfortable Dwelling House, a New Barn, other outbuildings in good repair. Well of water close to house. There are about

100 APPLE TREES in bearing condition,

also, PLUM, PEAR and CHERRY Trees.

THE GARDEN attached is one of the FINEST in the town, and has an abundance of Currant, Gooseberry and Raspberry vines of the choicest varieties.

Any futher information can be obtained of GEORGE J. TROOP, Esq., Halifax, or EDMUND BENT, Agent, Bridgetown.

June 6th [n7tf]

New Advertisements.

1877.} STOCK for {1877.

Spring Trade

now complete at

CONNOLLY'S CENTRAL BOOKSTORE.

Extra Fine Stationery!

Bank, Post, Parchment, Cream Laid, Ruled, Plain and Water Lined.

ENVELOPES in Great Variety.

FASHIONABLE STATIONERY,

in handsome boxes—64 varieties to select from,

BLANK BOOKS, in Every Binding,

NEW NOVA SCOTIA SERIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS,

Cheapest and best Series now in use, and every article used in the School Room, for sale low. Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags—all sizes and qualities, Taylor's, Carter's and Stephens' Celebrated Inks, Lead Pencils of every stamp, Room paper, Green paper and Paper shades.

Wholesale and Retail.

THOMAS P. CONNOLLY,

Cor. Granville and George Sts., Halifax, N. S.

may23 '77 1y n19.

LONDON HOUSE!

Clearance.

HAVING decided to make a change in my business, I now offer my entire stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c., &c.,

AT COST For Cash.

I shall continue to sell at the above rate

FOR SIXTY DAYS!

after which time shall sell at

Auction one day out of each week!!

of which due notice will be given, until my whole stock is disposed of.

☞ I take much pleasure in thanking my many friends and customers for the kind support that they have given me during the three years that I have been doing business in this town. Trusting that each and all may come and receive a share of the benefits derived from this Cheap Sale, which I guarantee to be

Bona Fide.

NOTICE.—In view of the above change, I kindly ask all who have Notes of Hand or Book Accounts with me to settle the same at once. I shall close my books from this date.

R. H. Bath.

Bridgetown, April 25th, '77.

BOOTS & SHOES, BOOTS & SHOES,

Ready-Made Clothing, GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS. TIMOTHY and CLOVER.

WE have now opened the largest Stock we have ever received of

Boots and Shoes

Womens' and Misses' SERGE GOODS a specialty.

A Fresh Supply

GARDEN SEEDS!

of choicest qualities.

Timothy & Clover

at lowest market prices, also Spring Stock

Ready-Made Clothing,

of latest patterns and styles.

Domestic Pork, Smoked Hams, Seed Oats, Barley, Flour, Meal, & General Groceries.

Murdoch & Co.

Customs Department.

OTTAWA, June 8th, 1877.

AUTHORIZED Discount on American Invoices, until further notice—6 per cent.

J. JOHNSON, Commissioner of Customs.

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COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE! OR TO LET!!

The well-known residence, formerly owned and occupied by the late R. D. Balcom, is now offered for sale or to let. The above mentioned residence, situated one mile east of Paradise Station, and in the vicinity of churches Schools, &c., contains Three Acres of Land in a high state of cultivation, on which are One Hundred Fine dwell- of apple, plum, pear and gothic style and is ing is tastefully out. Stable, coach-house, and forever failing well of water are on the premises; also, a Tannery and Timber Lot with a residence if required.

TERMS—One half purchase money down, remainder on Mortgage.

For further particulars apply to SAMUEL E. BALCOM, B. R. BALCOM, Executors. or to J. G. H. PARKER, Esq., Bridgetown.

Paradise, May 12th, 1877 n5 tf

New Advertisements.

J. E. MULLONEY, Dentist,

WILL visit MIDDLETON, professionally for two weeks, from August 6th, when he will be prepared to give careful attention to all operations upon the teeth, and to receive orders for Artificial Dentures in whole or partial sets. For the benefit of those who have not noticed previous advertisements, he will here repeat that he is prepared to furnish artificial teeth to meet the requirements of each particular case, and he guards against risk of loss by allowing them time to test the work before paying for it.

Where satisfaction is not given no fee will be charged.

June 20th, 1877. 8i t18

BRIDGETOWN

Marble Works.

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE.

FALCONER & WHITMAN

are now manufacturing

Monuments & Gravestones

Of Italian and American Marble.

ALSO:

Granite and Freestone Monuments.

Having erected Machinery in connection with J. B. Reed's Steam Factory, we are prepared to Polish Granite equal to that done abroad.

☞ Give us a call before closing with foreign agents and inspect our work.

DANIEL FALCONER. OLDHAM WHITMAN

L. H. DEVEBER & SONS.

Wholesale Merchants,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

Dry Goods Department

93 & 95 PRINCE WILLIAM ST.

Keep constantly on hand a large stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

from the English Markets, suitable for the Wholesale Trade.

—ALSO—

AMERICAN GOODS,

such as Prints, Grey & White Cottons, Cotton Flannel, and Roll Linings, sold by the case or small quantity.

Canadian and Domestic Goods.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT,

34 & 36 *Water St.*

A full stock kept constantly on hand, of Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Tobocco, Rice, Soda, Cream Tartar, Nuts, and an assortment of Spices, for sale in bulk at the lowest prices.

August 2nd, 1876. n17 y

Burns & Murray,

201 HOLLIS STREET, Halifax,

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS,

Importers and Jobbers of

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

AMERICAN

Grey and White Cottons,

Cottonades, Prints, Linings, &c., &c.

ALSO AGENTS FOR

CANADIAN

Grey Cottons, Sheetings, Tweeds, Shirts, and Drawers, &c., &c.

Halifax, 24th March, '77.

Thos. R. Jones & Co.,

ST. JOHN, N. B.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS

—IN—

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS

Haberdashery, Small Wares,

Hats and Caps,

&c., &c., &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CLOTHING, SHIRTS, &c.

The best assorted stock in the Lower Provinces!!

New Goods arriving Weekly.

FOR SALE ON

LIBERAL TERMS,

to safe parties.

T. R. JONES & CO.

may9 '77 tf

O. C. HERBERT,

MIDDLETON, ANNAPOLIS

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 : $2,000,000.

Capital, Deposit, : : 103,000.

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

BUSINESS CARDS

Neatly and promptly executed at the office of this paper.