CALENDAR FOR OCTOBER.

	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	

MOON

Full Moon, 6th d. 1h. 17m. a. m.
Last Quarter, 13th d. 2h. 11m. a. m.
New Moon, 21st d. 6h. 41m. a. m.
First Quarter, 28th d. 7h. 55m. p. m.

Amherst Gazette.

AMHERST, N. S., OCT. 10, 1873.

The Pacific Railway Investigation.

We have avoided making comments on the evidence before the Commission, until its conclusion, in order that we might judge fairly of its merits as a whole.

In a recent issue we reminded our readers of the substance of the indictment against the government, preferred in parliament by the Hon. Mr. Huntington.

Our readers will remember that these charges were brought in the shape of a motion asking for the appointment of a committee to investigate them. This, as it was a vote of want of confidence, was promptly voted down. The following day the Hon. Sir J. A. Macdonald moved for the appointment of a committee to inquire into these grave charges made against the government.

The committee was appointed and parliament was so anxious to have these charges thoroughly investigated that it unanimously passed a bill asking the Imperial Parliament to grant the Dominion Parliament power to enable its committees to examine witnesses on oath when necessary, and that such power should be granted to this committee. This was found to exceed the province of the British North America Act, and was consequently disallowed. The committee had two or three informal meetings, but as it could not carry out the instructions of parliament, it of course did nothing. Parliament had been adjourned to meet again on the 13th of August to receive the report of this committee and be immediately prorogued. Now comes a question and a struggle. The committee could not report as was expected, would the government prorogue parliament or allow it to proceed with the investigation?

The Opposition rallied in strength to defend their views, and memorialized the Governor-General not to prorogue the House. The government supporters, relying on the statement made that the meeting would be only *pro forma*, were "conspicuous by their absence." With such an array of force against it, the government acted wisely in advising prorogation, and Lord Dufferin constitutionally, in proroguing.

But certainly it would have been more manly, and we must think more in keeping with the British Constitution, for the government, whenever it found the committee could not investigate the grave charges of impeachment made against it in parliament, to have at once called parliament together for the "despatch of business," and allowed the high court of parliament to investigate, or mark out a course for the investigation, of these criminal charges made against the ministers of the crown.

Probably the very best way of inquiring into the truthfulness of these alleged crimes is through a Royal Commission, composed of the very same persons as have been appointed. But then, the Governor-General should have been addressed by parliament for its appointment, and the incriminated government not have taken upon itself the naming of a court even for the "preliminary purgation" of these grave charges. But the Opposition has acted strangely too. It even seemed eager for a chance to adduce the proof, yet when the chance was offered slunk away frightened.—Mr. Huntington boasted he could prove the indictment if he had "only half a day;" yet after all his boasting and complaints of delay on the part of the government he writes a letter of paltry reasons and excuses for declining to appear before the commission,—is called and does not answer. If he had the evidence he said he had, it would not damage even if submitted to a tribunal the constitutionality of which he questioned. Let him prove the charges he preferred, anywhere, and the government was powerless that minute and all the guilty parties were driven from public life forever. Why not meet the government on the battle field of its own choosing if his victory was sure? This hesitancy on his part—this dread of attesting to his charges of impeachment, awakends doubts as to the truthfulness of those charges, and gave rise to the opinion that they were made only in the hopes of thereby securing a party triumph, without having to go through the tortuous trouble of proving them true.

The Commissioners have nearly exhausted the list of witnesses by whom Mr. Huntington thought to criminate the government and not a title of evidence has been adduced to substantiate the charge of agreement between Sir Hugh Allan and the government, that if the former advanced money for election purposes the latter would give him the charter for building the Pacific Railroad. The evidence all goes to prove the impossibility of such a contract.—The agreement made with Sir Hugh Allan and Sir George Cartier on the 30th July—the very day on which Sir George asked Sir Hugh if he would help them with their elections—was repudiated by Sir John at the imminent risk of displeasing Sir Hugh. That after the elections were all over, and the money all advanced, the government did their utmost to bring about an amalgamation of the "Intercoastal" and "Canadian Pacific Co's.;" and further, that neither Sir Hugh nor his company got the contract; but a new company was formed with Sir Hugh in it certainly, but with no advantages above any other member of it. Now had such a contract existed as was alleged, does any one suppose a shrewd business man like Sir Hugh would have for a moment consented to listen to attempt at amalgamation with a rival company being made? The idea is absurd. He would have demanded the charter for his company.

It can easily be imagined that no party desires to have its secrets exposed to public view and criticism. Politicians will do in the heat of party struggles things which even they themselves in sober moments will condemn as wrong and wish the oblivion of the past to hide from memory as soon as possible. Sir John A., in his evidence confessed the use of large amounts of money with a candor we admire, while we censure the act. He received from Sir Hugh and used in Ontario elections $45,000.—Sir Hugh gave to ministers and central committee, in all, $162,000. This seems a very large sum indeed, but when we think of the great wealth of Sir Hugh and the enterprises in which he is engaged, its magnitude ceases. Sir George intimates in one of his letters that the money or part of it would be "refunded" to him. There may be some who look upon this as proving the venality of the Government; but we cannot find anything to connect this promise of "refunding" with the granting of the charter to Sir Hugh. The probable meaning of Sir George was that he would raise money by subscriptions in the party, wherewith to refund Sir Hugh, he merely advancing the money to meet the urgent necessities of Government. But Sir Hugh did not see how he was to be recompensed. Let us give his reasons for contributing so largely to the government party:—

"I became, I may say, passionately enamored of it (the Pacific Railway Scheme and determined if it could be carried through by any means, even by my own expenditure of money, I would carry it through. I was actuated by a variety of motives. They did not all come into operation at the same time but from time to time. I was very desirous to support the present government in its commercial views. The policy which it had inaugurated was entirely according to my feelings and wishes as right and proper for the development of the country and the advantage of the Dominion. They had undertaken a very large emigration department, a very large canal expenditure, so as to make our internal communications superior to those of any other country and to bring down all the produce of the West in this direction, which I was very much interested in doing. They had undertaken to increase the harbor of Montreal to a very large extent; they had undertaken and built a vast number of lighthouses all through the Dominion, and their commercial policy was of the most enlightened nature and such as I entirely approved of, and I thought it was to my interest and my duty, therefore, to sustain that policy, and I was, to a large extent, influenced by that motive, party, of course, in consequence of the great development it was sure to bring about. I was interested in the Northern Colonization Road, and there was some doubt whether it would go on or not; but I saw at once that if the P. R. was built the N. C. was a necessity. I was also largely engaged in the carrying trade, and I saw my interest was to support the present government in their position."

These certainly are sufficient reasons for Sir Hugh supporting the government handsomely.

If Sir Hugh treated the Americans badly the government was not to blame for it. The Americans seem to have conceived the idea of hitching our Pacific on to their Northern Pacific, thereby floating it and avoiding the crash which has fallen with such terrible force on its affiliated bondholders. The government is worthy of all credit for stopping that nefarious attempt of our neighbors to sacrifice our great national undertaking.

And what of the notorious G. W. McMullen—this informer, spy and blackmailer? He demanded $20,000 for the correspondence and agreed to take $40,000; got $20,000 of it and the balance after the late session, on certain conditions. He assured Sir Hugh that no copies of the correspondence were held by him and that none should be given. But it fell into the printer's hands and saw the light. By breaking his word and agreement we can only imagine he was paid more than he sacrificed by acting so basely. He has invented statements with a facility and regard for truth equal to that of the author of "Tales of the Arabian Nights," though for a far different purpose—the one to make money basely; the other to produce a work of fiction. His letters have been proved to be a tissue of lies.

All the witnesses who would come have been examined, but we have waited in vain for proof of the criminal bargain said to have existed between Sir Hugh and the government, but the fact of large sums having been used by the government for—well, at least improper purposes, has been proved and not denied.

All condemn, and properly so, the use of money at elections, yet all practise it. The people are not so verdant as simple as to imagine that heavy contests are fought without the use of money in a way the law holds to be bribery. Yet what should be done? Oust a government for only doing, to retain power, what Opposition does to gain it?—There would be little gain in political ethics to do that. In emergencies that often arise, we are ashamed to say, the only way elections can be won is to meet money with money; then the contestants are placed on an even footing and principles win.

We freely admit the necessity for an able opposition, to carry out our form of government. We can admire and almost sympathize with one that marks out a line of policy that it thinks will better subserve the interests of a country and who manfully and honorably contends for it and strives to persuade the country that it would be better to entrust it with power to carry it out.—But those who seek for power by bribing confidential clerks to betray their employers, and hand over or give copies of private letters and telegrams to their opponents, who intercept the post office in its functions, and then boast over their felonies, seem to us to offer doubtful certificates of qualifications for ministers of the crown.

Spring Hill Celebrations.

On Friday last two events were celebrated at Spring Hill, either of which, in itself is not only of great importance to this county, but marks an important era in the progress of the Lower Provinces. It may readily be supposed, therefore, that together they were deemed worthy of a fine celebration such as that referred to.

THE TRIP.

In responss to invitations issued by the Spring Hill Mining Co. and the Parrsboro' Railway Co., about 225 gentlemen, chiefly capitalists, merchants, journalists, and other professional persons from Halifax and St. John, but, also including several from intervening points, arrived at the coal area of the Spring Hill Mining Co. at 2 o'clock, p. m. A special train left St. John at 6.30, a. m., taking up guests along the line and meeting the regular train from Halifax, with guests from the eastward, at Spring Hill Junction, thence the train of eight cars passed over the

NEW BRANCH LINE,

about four miles.—to the mines.

To those accustomed only to the light grades on our provincial railways, a grade of 160 feet to the mile seemed frightful to ascend; but while there are heavy grades on this branch, they are nearly all with the contemplated traffic. In considering the amount of work which the contractors for this line—Messrs. Burpee & Schreiber—have done in less than a year, we must admit the undertaking has been prosecuted with an energy which we would like to have more frequent opportunity of admiring in connection with some of the great works of our country.

THE MINES.

The party was notified of its approach to the end of the journey by a musketry salute and the cheering of the miners. On alighting from the cars expressions of surprise were heard from many who had been unprepared to see evidence of so great progress in the employment of machinery, erection of buildings, and raising of quantities of coal. Most of the company immediately gathered at the pit-head frame of the "western slope," some watching the steam hoisting apparatus which raised loaded coal cars and sent down others either empty or passenger laden, to a depth of 210 feet; while others descended

INTO THE MINE,

either by the cars or by walking down the air shaft. Both the slopes, which are 70 feet from each other, as well as the middle or old slope, are on the company's 13-feet seam, and the coal is delivered within a few feet of the railway. A level runs from the western to the old slope, a distance of 800 feet, and cross cuts but to explore these avenues and see the glistening black masses on all sides of him to have any realization of the vast quantity of the deposits. Work is progressing down the slope the rate of nine feet a day, and the 6th yet to be attained is 270 feet, or a rise of 480 feet from the surface. The angle of the slope is 34°.

About an hour after arrival upon the ground the ceremony of

DRIVING THE LAST SPIKE

of the branch railway was performed by Lt. Governor Archibald, who in doing so expressed the hope that it would be the first stroke in the success of the company. A few unsuccessful attempts to "hit the nail on the head" enabled His Honor to draw the moral that, although first attempts might be unsuccessful, we should not thereby be discouraged in any good cause but persevere until the nails are driven home. This operation being been concluded, amid cheers, the party proceeded down the line about by yards where

THE FIRST SOD

of the Railway to Parrsboro' was turned by the Lt. Governor, and wheeled away and dumped by J. T. Wylde, Esq., Halifax, President of the Railway Co. Gov. Archibald, in his remarks, referred to the enterprise of the two companies who held the destinies of Spring Hill as illustrated by the completion of the important work being so closely followed by the beginning of another. The contractors for building this line, which will be 26 miles in length, are Messrs. Schreiber & Burpee, who are to receive $7000 a mile for putting it in readiness for the sleepers by last of October, 1874.

If anything had been needed to give keenness to the appetite for

DINNER

it was entirely supplied by the exercise of the underground exploration, and tramp to various points of interest above, and the invitation to the building in which the tables were spread was responded to with great energy and promptness. We venture to say that there never was a finer cold

DINNER

spread in Cumberland, and this needs no affirmation to those who have placed themselves under the charge of Mr. Edwards at the "Victoria Hotel," St. John, and are informed that to him and Mrs. Compaine of the same establishment we are indebted for the splendid repast on this occasion.

AT THE CONCLUSION of this important part in the programme for the day, the following list of

TOASTS,

was proposed by Senator Macfarlane, President of the Spring Hill Mining Co., and responded to in turn by the gentlemen whose names we give:

The Queen.

The Gov. General, coupling the name of the Hon. Peter Mitchell.

The Lt.-Governors of N. S. and N. B. and the Executive Councils; Lt.-Gov. Archibald, Hon. E. Willis, Hon. W. Annand.

The Senate; Senator Dickey.

The House of Commons; J. Domville and T. W. Anglin.

N. S. and N. B. Legislatures. Hon's E. P. Flinn, Com'r of Crown Lands, and Mr. Morrison.

E. N. Sharp, Esq., the Sec.-Treas. of the Mining Co. then came forward and announced that owing to the shortness of time still at disposal, he would suggest that the remaining toasts be grouped together, and therefore proposed the mining interests and the press connecting with the former the name of J. S. Hickman, Esq., whose response was received with an enthusiasm which was only to be expected considering that to him, more than any other man, are we indebted for the development of this fine property.

Responses for the press were given by Messrs. Stewart, of the *Tribune*, Johnston, of the Halifax *Reporter*, and Elder, of the *Telegraph*.

In response to calls from the assemblage, W. A. D. Morse, Esq., then spoke, after which Mr. H. D. Troop of St. John was called forward and in pantomine assumed the role of a great orator, to the amusement of all.

"HOME AGAIN"

being now screeched by the locomotive, terminated the proceedings here, and in a few minutes the company was rattling homeward, the trains arriving at St. John and Halifax some time after midnight.

The whole entertainment was a decided success, and we hope and trust it marks the dawn of enterprise in our county the good fortunes of whose promoters will only be equalled by the great extent of the undertakings in which they are engaged.

It is expected a telegraph line will be working between Spring Hill Station and the mines in a few weeks.

Reported for Amherst Gazette.

CUMBERLAND CROPS FOR 1873.

No. 5 Polling District.

(Comprising Minudie, River Hebert, South Joggins, &c.)

REPORTED BY JOB SEAMAN, ESQ., MINUDIE.

HAY.

Uplands: A fair yield, equal to 1872.
Marshes: English, less than 1872 by 12½ per cent.

The Hay has been secured in better condition than it was in 1872, which makes this year's crop nearly equal to that of last year.

GRAINS.

Wheat: Excellent yield with increased average makes the crop 50 per cent. over that of last year.

Oats: Good yield. Larger amount sown than in last year and 75 per cent. larger return.

Barley: A very fair crop but less sown. Deduct 25 per cent. from crop of 1872.

Buckwheat: Less yield, and about one-half less planted this year than last.

Rye: Not much cultivated in this district, there being only two fields that I have seen—one Winter, and the other Spring Rye—both splendid crops.

Peas and Beans: Not much cultivated.

ROOTS.

Potatoes: Looking well, a larger amount planted than in 1872. Safe to allow 25 per cent. over last year.

Turnips: Excellent; larger crop than 1872.

Beets, Carrots and Parsnips: Where cultivated, looking well.

Cabbages: Only poor except a few in gardens.

The Crops in this district may be put down as good. The storm did us but little damage, except in the case of a field or two of late sown Oats.

September 18, 1872.

No. 7 Polling District.

(Comprising Pugwash, Pugwash River, Gulf Shore, Port Philip, Victoria, &c.)

REPORTED BY J. A. ELLIOTT, ESQ., PUGWASH.

Up to the time of the big storm the prospect for good crops was better than usual, and had it not been for it our crops would be over an average. Following is a report of their present condition:

HAY AND GRAINS.

The Hay crop is over an average, and the weather having been fine it was well cured.

The Wheat crop, we think, is not quite an average with other years, but it is said to be better than last year.

Oats are scarcely an average crop, but we think it better than last year.

Barley about an average, but very little raised here at any time.

Very little Rye sown.

Buckwheat nearly all distroyed by the storm.

ROOTS.

Potatoes are a good crop, far ahead of last year.

Turnips as good as usual.

Other vegetables about an average crop.

THE FRUIT

Crop is damaged very much. Plums and Apples are, we think, not more than half what they were last year.

We think, from the information we could get from our farmers in this district, that the crops on the whole are something better than last year, and had it not been for the damage done by the storm we think they would be at least one-third in advance of 1872.

September 15th, 1873.

N. S. EXHIBITION, 1874.—The Central Board of Agriculture is in session in Halifax, the principal business being the preparation of premium lists.

The sum of $6,000 is to be distributed in prizes, to be confined to Agricultural and Horticultural Departments.

The committee to prepare prize list is: President, Messrs. Matheson, Longworth, Whitman and Black.

A deputation from Truro came before the Board to urge the exhibition being held there, and offering $800 towards the expenses. The government advanced the money, however, for the exhibition to be held in Halifax.

Mr. J. R. Lamy's fine mare Jenny is entered for three races at the Fredericton Exhibition. The first was run on Wednesday when against two U. S. horses, 2-mile heats, she led at the beginning of second mile in both heats, but came out second in the race. The time was 3.42¼; 3.35¾.

In a race yesterday Jenny won first money against an American horse, as we learn by telegraph.

The house of Mr. Geo. Deery and about three-eighths of an acre of land in connection were sold by auction yesterday to Mr. James Hastings for $1260.

The last "Aldine is a capital number, both in reading matter and illustrations. The trans Atlantic balloon ascended from Brooklyn on Monday forenoon, with Messrs. Donaldson, Lunt and Ford. It took an easterly course, and at Canaan, Conn., encountered a severe wind and rain storm which drove the balloon to the earth, and the aeronauts escaped with great difficulty, considerably bruised.

Some of the largest and best lunch entertainments are now conducted without the use of strong drinks, and we hope this will soon be the rule.

The Wallace Shipbuilding Co's vessel was launched on Monday. She will probably carry about 300 tons of stone to Boston for Wallace Greystone Co.

The change of gauge on the G. T. Railway has been completed from Sarnia to Montreal, from 5 feet 6 inches to 4 feet 8½ inches.

The Baptist missionaries sailed from New York on the 1st inst., in the steamer *Tripateria*, in excellent health and spirits.

The Amherst school section wants teachers for the Academic, preparatory and second primary departments.

Mr. Daniel Freeman has sent us some fine apples raised by him, one of which girts 11 inches.

Our October term of Supreme Court will commence on Tuesday next—Judge Dodd to preside.

Dominion Parliament is to assemble for despatch of business on the 23rd inst.

The new trial of Stokes is about to take place.

Correspondence.

We usually allow a considerable degree of latitude for the expression of correspondents' opinions. Letters of public interest, but do not assume any responsibility for them. To guard against the publication of anonymous communications, all communications must be accompanied by writer's name, in confidence.

To the Editor of the Amherst Gazette.

PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA, U. S.,
Sept. 29th, 1873.

DEAR SIR:—

Petersburg is a city of 20,000 inhabitants, a large proportion of whom are colored. It is situated at a distance of about 220 miles in a south-westerly direction from Washington and 10 miles from James River.

During the late civil war this city was under siege for upwards of ten months, and many a sad tale is recorded of that unhappy period. The eastern part of the city suffered most from the enemy's fire.

Richmond the capital of the State is 22 miles nearer the former place—Washington—by rail.

The negro element seems to have found its way into the council chamber, post office, and police force, much to the annoyance of many of the native whites.

Petersburg has some 6 or 8 banks, two of which have recently failed, and the business of the place is seriously affected by the national monetary crisis.

Yesterday morning a sermon, appropos to the occasion, was preached in St. Paul's (Episcopal) church by Dr. Wingfield from the book of Job; the words being "Though He slay me, yet will I trust in him." The rev. gentleman seemed to make deep impression upon his hearers. In the evening a sermon was delivered in the Washington str. Methodist Church by Mr. Duncan suitable to the time. The gentleman's text was also taken from the book of Job: "My purposes are broken off."—at the outset he observed that it had been said "Life was full of broken columns and every heart contained its own cemetery," which he thought very suggestive at the present time.

There are three newspapers published here; one daily, an agricultural weekly, and a semi-monthly (Baptist) devoted to the interests of the negro.

The weather at present is very warm—warmer than usual for the season; thermometer indicating 80° in the shade.

Here are several tobacco and cotton factories, a paper mill; also flour mills.

The soil of Virginia is very productive. Corn, wheat, tobacco and cotton are its chief products, while fruit is very abundant. We observed a limb, cut from a pear tree, which yielded 95 pears, and a gentleman, residing in Richmond, raised a peach in his garden which weighed 8½ ozs.

Seed corn brought from the North matures here very rapidly, being the first in the market, but after a season or two, influence of climate and soil seems to assimilate it to the Southern seed.

The great want of the Southern planter is *reliable* labor, as the negro (like the white laborer) is only too ready to take advantage of the scarcity of labor, leaving him sometimes in the very midst of harvesting. They receive about $9 per month and found, making yearly engagements, but breaking them whenever they find it convenient and advantageous to themselves to do so. When their exchequer becomes reduced and adversity overtakes them, in many cases, (although supporting the opposite political dominant party) they search out, if possible, their old masters to whom they apply for relief. In this way many of them eke out a precarious existence; for, as a general thing, the negro will not work if he can help it.

Some of the Southern people seem pleased that the institution of slavery has been abolished, and would not, if they could, restore it, although they have lost millions of property by the release of the slaves. They seem to bear their trials with great fortitude.

This State is receiving quite an influx of European emigrants who purchase land adjacent to railway lines, which can be had at from $5 to $20 per acre, according to location.

There is an excellent system of Free Schools here, and white and colored children have the privilege of obtaining a first-class education. It is said that up to a certain point the colored child learns rapidly, but when it becomes necessary to bring the higher faculties into exercise he is outstripped by the children of the white citizens.

Possessing a fine climate and productive soil, with confidence in themselves and trusting in Him who "Doeth all things well," the Southerners will some day in the not distant future convince the world that they occupy a very important part of God's creation.

Freights.

Rates were firm in New York and other Atlantic cities, on the 6th, and there was more doing in petroleum charters. To Liverpool, by sail, 48,000 bu. corn and wheat at 12d (@ 12½d. The charters embraced: A ship with 5,500 bbls, crude petroleum, to Havre, at 7/6, barque to Gibraltar and west coast of Italy at 8/3; barque with 3,000 qrs grain to Cork for orders at 10/. A Norwegian brig with 2,000 bbls petroleum from Philadelphia to Belfast or Liverpool at 8/4½.

DR. E. P. McLEAN, Surgeon-Dentist,

Offers his services to the ladies and gentlemen of Amherst and vicinity. He has spent the greater time in the last 3 years in Dental and Medical College in America, and a year and a half in a large hospital, after preliminary study in both Dentistry and Medicine, and having selected, regardless of expense, the best instruments and dental materials known to the profession, feels confident in securing his patients advantages only to be obtained at great expense, in the large cities.

At a considerable expense, and trouble—having had to visit the United States in order to do so—he has secured the services of Mr. Magnette's DENTAL ROOTS, one of the most humane and effective pieces of mechanism ever designed by the brain or wrought by the hand of man, by means of which, not only long, painful operations are made comparatively short and free from pain, but many hitherto considered impossible are accomplished with ease.

All artificial work guaranteed to be first class. All materials used in filling and artificial work warranted to be the best in the market. Teeth extracted with comparatively little pain, and, by the use of anæsthetics, with no pain whatever. Having enjoyed the very exceptionally rare position as extractor in the Europa second to none yet made, he acknowledges no superior as to skill, and offers no fear of pain to the patient, and certainty of success, he hopes fully abreast of all improvements which are being made in modes of operating, treating, and materials used in Dentistry.

Expecting to be absent from this country for a time after the middle of September, in order to wait promptly upon patients, especially those from a distance, he makes arrangements while last in the United States to secure the services of a first-class operative and mechanical Dentist. 31tf

UNERRING PRECISION.—In these autumnal months the human health is sorely tried by the extreme changes of temperature, which bring on coughs and so many disorders of the pulmonary organs. The vast majority of lung complaints may be checked in their dangerous courses by the use of Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam. It commends itself to the world as the best remedial agen—the most rapid in its operation, and the most safe, speedy, certain and permanent in its cures. It knows no failure, is devoid of danger, restores the strength, and imparts vigor and life, however much shaken by disease.

Try your luck by taking one bottle of Collins' Chest Curative for Consumption.

DETERMINATION OF BLOOD TO THE HEAD.—Imprudence or neglect of health is tantamount to constructive suicide—the penalty a short, quick struggle, and instantaneous death. All who are of a full habit, or who are subject to apoplectic fits, should never be without a supply of Dr. Wilson's Anti bilious and Preserving Pills, as they will find a safeguard in occasional doses of them. In every instance they have been attended in the most successful results.

FAILING SIGHT.—We are informed by one of the members of the great Spectacle firm of LAZARUS MORGAN & Co., that he has replenished the stock of their agent here, Mr. D. R. McEinon, with the celebrated Perfected Spectacles and Eye Glasses for young, old, near and weak sighted, which are fitted on optical rules, by correspondence as well as verbal consultation. We have seen original certificates showing that the Diamond Spectacles and the method of fitting is just the thing the public require to avoid the injury to the sight which ordinary spectacles cause. We advise those requiring help to their vision to give a call. W 5

The best remedy you can apply to your horses for Sprains, Stiff Joints, Lameness, &c. &c. is Dr. Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liniment. This valuable combination is much esteemed by those who use the care of horses, and is found to be safe and effectual. Use it once and you will never do without it.

Save the children by using Nelson's Cherokee Vermifuge for worms.

The horse, naturally the friend, companion and the most useful servant of man, is peculiarly liable from change and exposure to Coughs, Colds, Founder, Heaves, &c., which, by reason of not being properly cared for, soon grow into magnitude and importance. To correct all mischief, Clark's Derby Condition Powders are just the thing required.

For cramps and pains, try Nelson's Rising Sun Liniment; it never fails.

To Cure a Cough, to relieve all irritations of the throat, to restore perfect soundness and health to the most delicate organizations of the human frame—the Lungs—use *Dr. Wister's Balsam of Wild Cherry*, which is still prepared with the same care in the selection and compounding of its various ingredients as when it was introduced to the public by Dr. Wistar, over forty years since.

Crumbs of comfort for Dyspeptics Collins' Certain Cure Pills.

Dr. Howe's Testimony.

PITTSFIELD, ME., March, 1872.

DR. JAS. I. HELDOM.

DEAR SIR: During the past two years I have given your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites a fair though somewhat severe trial in my practice, and am able to speak with confidence of its effects. In restoring persons suffering from emaciation and the debility following diptheria, it has done wonders. I constantly recommend its use in all affections of the throat and lungs. In several cases considered hopeless it has given relief, and the patients are fast recovering. Among these are consumptive and old bronchial subjects, whose diseases have resisted the other modes of treatment. For impaired indigestion, and in fact for debility from any cause, I know of nothing equal to it. Its direct effect in strengthening the nervous system renders it suitable for the majority of diseases. I am, sir, yours truly,

W. S. HOWE, M. D.

When at St. John, look in at No 13 King St., and see the style, quality and prices of L. L. Sharp's watches, silver-ware and jewelry, and consider which of the goods you will purchase for holiday gifts. 7 21

Marriages.

4th inst., by Rev. D. A. Steele, Mr. H. M. Roberts, of Parrsboro', to Miss Maria D. Gould, of Hantsport.

4th inst., at the Wesleyan Parsonage, by the Rev. Robert Tweedie, Mr. Milton Ward, of Amherst Shore, to Miss Sarah Ann Baxter, of the same place.

Deaths.

28th ult., at Botsford, Westmorland Co., Charlotte Walker, aged 3 years and 3 months, eldest child of Rev. Jas. Bockett, of Sackville.