Weekly Monitor.

BRIDGETOWN, AUGUST 9, 1876.

THE GERMAN GIANT.

Perhaps at no former period of the world's history has intellectual enterprise been more universal and active than at the present day. It needed not the Centennial Exhibition to illustrate the heights of excellence which art, science and mechanism have attained. Every where within the limits of civilization the traces of progress are discernible.—And yet there are fewer giants now upon the arena of mental labor than there were in the early years of the present century. While activity in the empire of mind is more diffused and general, there are fewer mighty spirits, like mountain peaks rising high and prominently above the masses, to beautify literature, to extend the boundaries of science, to aggrandize the achievements of philosophy, and to attract admiration by able statesmanship. There are few now on the stage to be compared with the men of exalted power that have gone before them. The most admired of living poets is Tennyson; and yet he is a pigmy compared with some of his giant predecessors:—and we are not quite sure that he is not surpassed in innate mental power and originality by Joachin Miller, a strong-winged minstrel, whose daring Muse was inspired by the sublime precipices and romantic gorges of the Rocky Mountains, and by the wild life and rude habits of the California miners. While the learned doctors in theology and mitred ecclesiastics of Christendom scarcely cause a ripple on the surface of religious matters, Moody, an illiterate American evangelist, is moving the masses with marvellous energy to a deep and earnest consideration of vital christianity. A few other conspicuous actors in the great drama that is being performed on the broad arena of human activity might be mentioned; but there are few living intellectual giants.

There are not many statesmen of the present day of extraordinary scope of vision and strength of administrative ability. Even in Great Britain there is no man to guide the affairs of State to be compared with the Earl of Chatham and others, to which the nation is indebted for former successes and present stability. Palmerston is dead—Gladstone is shelved—and Disraeli, fifty years hence, will be more favorably known as the clever author of three or four works of amusing fiction than as the prime administrative adviser of Queen Victoria. Perhaps there never was at any one time in the Parent Country so many able politicians, and men fitted for the energetic performance of parliamentary business, as there are now; but statesmen of large and towering proportions, are not to be found among her Majesty's executive advisers. Respectable mediocrity, nothing more, is characteristic of them all.

But Germany may boast of a great living statesman. In none of the Courts of Europe is there a prominent man at all to be compared in foresight and ability with Bismarck. None of his cotemporaries are so far seeing and prepared for emergencies as is the chief counsellor of the Teutonic Emperor. By the magic of his administrative power, he has overcome the rivalries, jealousies and conflicting aims of Free Cities, the Duchies, the Principalities and the small kingdoms, into which the Germans were divided, and has consolidated them into the greatest and most powerful nationality of continental Europe. Moreover, by his governmental policy, practically exhibited, he has thwarted in his own country the deep scheming and dark designs of the Jesuits in their purpose to crush the civil and religious liberties of the world, and to bind all nations in passive thraldom to an ecclesiastical despotism. Indeed he has managed, and is now managing, the national affairs of Germany with marvellous skill and ability. It is universally admitted that he is the giant statesman of our day; and to him have all eyes been turned of late to catch the earliest glimpse or intimation of his views with respect to apprehended wide spread disturbances that might arise out of the present troubles in the Turkish Empire. The Czar of Russia dreads his influence more than that of any other personage, crowned or otherwise, in Europe.

So far as we know, Bismarck has been wholly reticent respecting the outbreak in Turkey and the possibilities of its war-creating consequences and effects on other countries. At times there is an impressiveness in silence that transcends that of the most loud and eloquent utterance. Perhaps when a great man is mute in a matter that cannot but concern him, he inspires smaller minds with a paralyzing awe, cools their eagerness, and checks their impetuosity; and it is just possible—nay, probable—that Bismarck's apparent passiveness has tended to prevent the "eastern question" from assuming formidable proportions, and swelling into the magnitude of a general European war. The great German statesman is watching the affairs of Europe—the tendencies of events—and the preponderances of national power,—with a view to the interests of the world, and *especially that part of it which is known as Germany.* With a weaker head than his own, presiding over the policy of the Court at Berlin, a devastating European war might now have been raging.

Though Bismarck wears no crown, occupies no throne, nor holds in his hand a regal sceptre, he exercises more power than any other living personage. He derives not his power from a royal ancestry, or the ascendancy obtained as a successful warrior. His only title to greatness is superiority of intellect. His personal ambition may aspire high—his will may be arbitrary—and his policy may be selfish; but he well knows that the most stable foundation of real power is the able and faithful discharge of duties in the high position, which he has attained by his talents, and which he can only maintain by wisdom and moderation in the exercise of the functions pretaining to the official place which he occupies.

PRESIDENT GRANT.

Imbecility in a conspicuous position, especially where vigor is needed, is always unseemly and a matter of regret. In seven months General Grant will vacate the presidential chair of the United States. Perhaps it is not too much to say that none of his predecessors in retiring from office was so entirely shorn of popularity as will he be on his retirement. When elected to his first term, his military successes in putting down the rebellion had won for him great popularity, and great things were expected from his supposed ability to manage the administrative affairs of a great nation; but before the close of his first term he lost the confidence and forfeited the support of some of his strongest party adherents, and among them the late Horace Greeley. Since his second election, it has been generally believed, if not actually known, that he was intriguing to be put forward as a candidate for a "third term"—an offer which all his predecessors had either declined, or not sought. This manifestation of ambition impaired his popularity. Besides, the aggrandizement of his family pecuniarly and otherwise created against him a wide spread prejudice and hostility. The official peccadilloes of some of the members of his cabinet, and the foul corruption of others, around whom he has thrown the arms of protection, have alienated from him the confidence of the strong party that elevated him to a high position, to which he has imparted no personal dignity, and upon which he has shed no lustre. His hugging to his bosom such guilt-stained scamps as Badcock and Belknap is illustrative of his own moral obliquities. He, by the course which he has taken, has tended to demoralize his own party, and in the pending election of his successor, the Republicans feel depressing effects of the policy which he has pursued, and which renders their party ascendancy at the Polls in November, to say the least, doubtful. He has weakened his friends, and strengthened his foes. He will retire to private life, with no higher mark of distinction than that of incompetency, and leave nothing behind that will brighten a page of his country's history. As a successful soldier he may be favorably remembered by prosterity; but as a *civil ruler*, he will be regarded a deplorable failure—more so indeed than the weakest of predecessors.

A MYSTERIOUS MURDER OF A CANADIAN NEAR BOSTON.

On Sunday, July 16th, a human skeleton was found in a swamp in an unfrequented locality in the town of Walpole, Mass., by a number of boys who were bathing in a stream which flows through the meadow where the remains were. The Selectmen were notified, and after an examination of the remains, they were satisfied from the appearance and the locality where they were found, that they were those of a tramp who had wandered into the swamp and died. However, the students upon close examination, discovered that there was a fracture of the skull about four inches in length. An inquest was held, and a verdict of murder was returned against some person unknown. A description of the clothing and effects found near the body was published in the daily papers, which led to the identification of the remains.

The Selectmen of Walpole becoming convinced that a murder had been committed, notified State Detective Stephenson, who detailed Detective Pinkham to solve the mystery, if possible. The remains were first identified by a daughter of the deceased, after a further identification by the widow, and the fact being established beyond a doubt that they were those of Alexander Cockrane, who disappeared from his home in Norwich street Boston, on October 22nd. The family of the deceased, which consists of Mrs. Cockrane, one son, John, and two daughters, Mrs. Love and Mary Cockrane, were visited. From the family, that had been broken down by grief and continued anxiety for the missing man, it was learned that they came to Boston from St. Vincent de Paul, Canada, about nine years ago. Previous to leaving St. Vincent, the deceased, who was a blacksmith by trade, had carried on that business until prostrated by typhus fever, when he was compelled to leave the forge and seek some less laborious business. Through the influence of some friends, he obtained a situation as overseer in the reformetory institution at St. Vincent, which he held for several years, when his health continuing to fail he was obliged to give up the position, and soon after the family came to Boston.

Shortly after the arrival of the family in this city, in 1870, Mr. Cockrane applied to and obtained from a friend of the family a loan of $110, with which he opened a blacksmith shop at the South End. His health soon showed he had not the constitution to carry on so laborious a business, and the result financially was not a success. The shop was then closed with the loss of $110. It has been discovered that the murdered man took a walk in the direction of the country, and that he was seen walking at a quick gait. The detectives have succeeded in getting a clue and hope to have the murderer in their power shortly.—*Boston Ex.*

☞ The amount of damage done by the recent inundation along the Arkansas river is said to be uncalculable. Corn and cotton were swept away by hundreds of acres.

WEDDING EXTRAORDINARY.

From the New York Witness.]

Thirty years ago, in the South of France, two little children played together from day to day.

Their parents were neighbors, One child was a bright, manly little boy; the other a sweet little girl. They were very friendly. They grew up, and one was sent to a monastry to become a pupil, a monk, a priest; the other was sent to a nunnery to become a holy virgin, perhaps a calendered saint.

In youth they met occasionally—arrived at manhood and womanhood, they loved each other, they would fain marry. Where? in America there is freedom. They will go. Seven years ago the monk put his emancipated foot on our shores to wait till the nun should arrive, and then ———.

He waited and watched on the border. He took up teaching for a subsisting.

He rarely heard from her, scarcely once a year—correspondence not free, but he knew she would come.

Trustfulness never forsook his faithful heart, but O, the difficulties to be surmounted—the obstacles to be evaded! Rome is vigilent, relentless, intolerant. How could a feeble lone woman escape? Yet he waited, he longed, he fasted, anxious sleepless, wasted. The weary months the long years rolled on; when would she come? No one shared his secret or his sorrow. He was reticent, unsocial, solitary. But that steady pacing of his room in midnight hours, that sadness which never let a smile shine through it, told a tale of mysterious grief.

Six weeks ago, when he was absent from his boarding-house, there came to the door an exhausted, faded, sick and sad woman in the much worn garb of a nun, scarcely able to stand, and quite unable for want of English words to make her wants known, except to pronounce the name of him she had so long and through so many hardships sought.

She was instantly received, and attended to with medical and sisterly skill, and that evening the lost on both sides were found! Who can describe the joy of those hearts? Yes, it spread like a sweet odor, till many other hearts overflowed with joy and peace.

Two weeks ago, I attended the celebration of those long-delayed nuptials. It was a delightful scene and a happy company. The Presbyterian formula was used, having been translated into French by the bridegroom, and was read from the manuscript by the Presbyterian pastor of the place. A French Protestant Episcopal clergyman from New York was also present, and a Rev. Professor of an academy. There were also several literary German gentleman and ladies present, so that it was a polyglot company; but after a rich supper, it was very social and happy.

THE RAILWAY.

The work of construction of the railway is now progressing fairly, Ground having been broken within the town a fortnight ago, about six hundred feet of this part of the road has been graded. Two cargoes of rails are daily expected to arrive here, and a derrick has been erected at the end of the pier for the purpose of their unshipment. A locomotive is also expected to arrive soon. Through the kindness of J. W. Chandler, C. E., we have been admitted to an examination of the profile of the town plot, the following tracing of which may not be without interest to some of our readers. The line as now located joins the old works about a mile south of one of the proposed terminus at Green Point. Starting from the proposed Racquette Bridge the line passes through several land properties lying between that and King street and through the centre of the house owned and occupied by W. H. Taylor, Esq. Crossing King street and the lots of land between that and Queen street diagonally it crosses Queen and Carlton streets, within 100 feet of Beamen's Tannery, thence midway through the lots of land lying between the Alley and water street till it enters the Alley at the rear of the house occupied by Messrs George Stailing & Son. The line then follows the course of the alley till it reaches the property of Mrs. Charles Dakin the upper corner of which it cuts off, and crossing Montague street passes through the property of Edward Burnham, Esq., through thd house of Mrs. Ainsley Esq., and crosses Montague Row, entering upon the Richard's broperty, which faces Warwick street, and through the Timpany property, and the lower part of Mr. Gilpin's land and along the shore to Baxter's point, where the bridge crosses the Joggin and the junction with the Annapolis Branch is formed near the property of Mr. Jabez Snow, about four miles from Digby.—*Digby Courier.*

A NEGRO LYNCHED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 31.—The *Globe-Democrat's* Leavenworth special says: "Raphael Williams, a colored man, ravished a white women named Mrs. Davis, at her own house, at Camden Point, Mo., last Thursday night. He was arrested the next day, and lodged in jail in Platte City. This morning about 120 armed men entered Platte City and posted pickets around the jail, to prevent interference by the citizens, while five members of the party roused the Sheriff, whom they seized and forced to deliver the keys of the cells. A deputy sheriff unlocked the door of Williams's cell a rope was placed around his neck, and he was dragged to a tree near the depot, where he was hanged, after which the mob quietly dispersed. When the body was cut down this morning by the coroner, a placard was found pinned to it, stating that owing to the inefficiency of the laws of Missouri provided for the punishment of such malefactors, the "avengers," who numbered among them some of the oldest and most respectable citizens of Platte county, had deemed it advisable to take the law into their own hands, and administer the justice the case so richly deserved. Mrs. Davis was ill at the time of the outrage, and now lies at the point of death.

DROWNED

A sad accident occurred at St. Stephen on Tuesday, by which two children of a Mr. Stanhope, of Calais, were drowned. The children were brother and sister. The boy had gone out on a log on Libby's Pond to catch minnows, when he fell off and his little sister, in an attempt to save her drowning brother, rushed into the water and got beyond her depth. Before assistance could be rendered both of the children were drowned. Their bodies were recovered shortly after, and taken home to the sorrowing parents.—*St. John Globe*

☞ The Dhu Heartach lighthouse, recently constructed on the Western coast of Scotland, is situated upon a rock fourteen miles from land. Work was begun in 1867, but landings were difficult, from thirty-seven to sixty-two days each year only being available. The rock is thirty-five feet above the water, and the light rises 145 feet above the sea. Once a gale detached more than a dozen stones, each weighing over two tons, although they were over thirty-five feet above high water mark. The structure cost $357,000

THE RIVAL YACHTS.

The correspondent of the *Mail* on board the Canadian yacht "Countess of Dufferin" gives the following statement of the size of the "Countess" and the "Madeline," which is to be her competitor in the races for the Queen's Cup:—"of course, we have had the usual run of visitors on board the yacht, and the expressions of opinion have been various. All acknowledge that she is a strong, substantial boat, but many find fault with her interior fittings. The truth is the New York yachts are little short of floating palaces, while the "Countess of Dufferin" is underiably rough as to finish. But none fail to admire her beautiful water lines. The "Madeline," the yacht chosen to compete against us, has been away on a cruise ever since our arrival, and I have not seen her. She is a centre-board schooner, owned by J. S. Dickerson, of New York, and is 151 tons old measurement. To give a better idea of her size, as compared with the "Countess of Dufferin," I may mention that she is 106ft. long over all, against the latter's 114; that her extreme breadth of beam is 24 feet, the "Dufferin's" 23 feet 6 inches, and that her draft of water is 7 feet 4 inches, while her Canadian rival is but 6 feet 6 inches. Taking everything into consideration she is probably a little larger than we are, and will consequently have to allow us time in the race."

SAD ACCIDENT AT MIDDLE STEWIACKE.—A sad and fatal accident happened at above place on Saturday morning, the 5th inst., to William Rutherford (son of George while mowing in a field near his house. Having occasion to give his horses a drink of meal and water, he took their bridles off, and he and his wife each held a bucket to the horses' heads, when one of the horses became restless, and started forward. Mr. R. and his wife attempted to stop them, when they took fright and ran away, hauling the mower over him, entirely severing his left leg above the ankle, and otherwise severely injuring him, so that he died in about six hours after the accident. This calamity has cast a deep gloom over the community, as Mr. Rutherford was a man universally respected. He leaves a widow to mourn the loss of a loving and faithful husband; his friends and relations a kind and genial companion; and the community one of God's noblest creations, an honest, honorable, upright man.—*Herald.*

A REMARKABLE FAMILY.

THE MOTHER OF TWENTY-FIVE CHILDREN—HER FATHER A VETERAN OF 119 YEARS.

About sixty miles east of Albany, on the Boston road, is situated the town of Washington, Mass. High up among the Birkshire hills, it has little to boast of, either in soil or population. It is one of those characteristic New England towns, in which the inhabitants love to repeat the saying, "What can you raise here?" "We build school-houses and raise men." Ex-Gov. E. D. Morgan was one of the products of this town. Not far from his birthplace resides, to-day, a family by the name of Tetto. The husband, Isaac, was born in Canada, in 1819, but has been a resident of this country for over twenty years. When about 32 years of age he was married to Lydia Doras, a widow with three children. Since that time she has borne him twenty-two children, making twenty-five in all which she has brought into the world. She was 56 years when her last child was born. Of this numerous progeny there was only one pair of twins; two only died in infancy; seven died after attaining their growth, and sixteen are still living. Ten were boys, and fifteen girls. The second crop, or the grand children, at present number thirty-three.

The mother of this great family was one of sixteen by the name of Sheppard. She was married when she was 16, and widowed five years after, in which state she remained three years. Her married life therefore comprised thirty-seven years.—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE EXECUTION OF O'NEIL.

ST. JOHN, August 3.—At 17 minutes past 7 o'clock to-day, O'Neil was executed in the jail yard. Besides the Police, about 40 persons were present. Everything passed off quietly. The doomed man was penitent, and was attended to the last moment by Father Michaud. He wore dark pants and white shirt. His face was colorless, but there was no trembling or signs of nervousness. Even when standing under the beam he was quite calm, and coolly gazed at the spectators before him and at the arrangements for his execution. The cap was drawn over his eyes; the noose which had been suspended about his neck was attacked to the beam; and while O'Neil was muttering

"GOD HAVE MERCY,"

the signal was given and he was launched into eternity. His neck was not broken death being caused by stragulation. He died quietly, the only movement of his limbs being a twitch of the hands and arms for a moment. Life was extinct in 12 minutes, and 27 minutes the body was cut down.

O'Neil's request to be buried in the Catholic cemetry will be granted.

AN EXECUTION IN JAPAN.

An execution by decapitation has taken place within the walls of the prison yard at Tobe. The man who suffered death was Amamiva Chuyemon, who on the 1st of March last, enticed a Japanese boy, fifteen years old, into his house in Minami Nakadora, Sanchome, and there strangled him in order to rob him of *yen* 3,000 in Japanese paper money, which the boy had been sent to change into gold at a bank in Honchodori. The execution ground is a small enclosure, divided from the rest of the prison yard by a fence of boards about fifteen feet high. It contains only a small open shed and a post for strangling those who are condemned to be executed in this way. At one side of the enclosure lay a small straw mat about three feet square and on this the executioner's sword, wrapped up in a yellow cotton cloth. Next to the mat stood the executioner, a stalwart, middle aged man, dressed in a blue uniform, with a cap. Presently Amamiva was led in, blindfolded, dressed in a new sky-blue robe with white tassels, his legs and head bare, and his hands tied behind his back. He was made to kneel on the mat, and in that position he muttered a short prayer, the executioner with a naked sword in his right hand, standing on his left and and the executioner's assistant to his right. The prayer was over, the assistant pulled the doomed man's robe down his shoulders and put his head in a right position; down came the sword with a flash, a slight thud was heard as it struck the neck, and Amamive's head rolled on the ground, while the trunk fell forward, the warm blood pulsating from the severed neck. The assistant executioner seized the head by the hair, took off the cloth from the face, threw from a bucket standing near him a couple of ladles of water on the neck, and held up the livid face to the gaze of the spectators.

New Advertisements. New Advertisements.

THE PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS,

As supplied to the Admiralty, Board of Works, Austrian Lloyd's, Woolwich Arsenal, Cunard Company, &c.,

For House, Ship and General Use, Indoors and Out,

And in all Colors.

Manufactured by the SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL, having no chemical action on Iron and other Metals; will stand any degree of heat without blistering—1 cwt. being nearly equal in bulk, and doing the work of 2 cwt. Lead Paints.

Artificial Stone Paint, { For preserving Wood, Zinc, and other Buildings, giving them the appearance of White or Bath Stone, &c.

DAMP WALLS, DAMP CHURCHES, &c. Cured by the PETRIFYING LIQUID, at a cost of about 2d. per square yard.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANT, In Wooden Ships, Railway Sleepers, Beams and House Timbers, and General Iron and Wood Work. For Shingle Roofs, Ships' Bottoms, Damp or Wet Walls, GRIFFITH'S PAT. ENAMELL'G PAINTS. *Every article for the Trade at lowest prices.*

For Particulars and Testimonials apply to the the Agent, at Bridgetown, Annapolis Co., Nova Scotia.

Porous Tile Roofs, Wet Walls, Wooden Structures, Ships' Bottoms, &c., made thoroughly WATERPROOF, and IRONWORK preserved from Oxidation, by GRIFFITH'S PATENT ENAMELLING PAINT. Manufactured by THE SILCIATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL, G. B.

Agent for Nova Scotia—HUGH FRASER, BRIDGETOWN.

☞ N. B.—A large box of Samples expected by the First of August.☜

ALSO—CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE,

REFIN'D SCOTCH IRON,

Assorted sizes, suitable for Blacksmiths.

1 Ton No. 1 Glasgow White Paint, { In Kegs of 112, 56, 28 and 14 lbs. weight.

BOILED AND RAW PAINT OIL,

5 Cwt. Genuine White Lead; 2 Cwt. Zinc White Lead,

Will be sold low for CASH by

Bridgetown, July 19th, 1876. 6m n15 HUGH FRASER.

NOTICE.—A Complete Set of the West India and United States Charts for sale Cheap, together with a lot of NAUTICAL BOOKS, &c. H. F.

Ex. Schooner FOREST FROM BOSTON,

100 Bbls. FLOUR & MEAL.

Per Steamer NEW YORK.

3 Bales American Grey Shirtings,

1 Bale Rolled Battens,

1 Bale St. John Warp,

PARK'S MAKE,

4 Chests of that 40 cent Tea, which proved so satisfactory,

3 Chests of Extra CONGOU & OOLONG.

English Refined Sugar, Light, Bright and Airy,

English Crushed Sugar,

Per Intercolonial Railway from Montreal.

Five Cases Boots and Shoes, Very Low for Cash.

JOHN LOCKETT.

Bridgetown, Aug. 8th, '76. 2i t20

Great Blueberry Festival —AND— Tea Meeting,

Will be held near the new Methodist Church,

Dalhousie,

On Thursday, the 24th inst.

TEA FROM 4 to 6 P. M.

Blueberries by the Quart or Bushel.

TICKETS - - - - - 35 CENTS.

The proceeds to pay the debt remaining on the Church.

Bridgetown, Aug. 9th '76. 2i t20

WANTED!

The Cash will be paid for a

FARM

in Annapolis County, capable of cutting 20 tons of Hay, and plenty of good Pasturage, Hardwood and Lumber; also, Orchard, producing 75 to 100 barrels of apples yearly.

The Farm must be small and in good state of cultivation, and Buildings in good repair.

Address with particulars

A. C. CHESLEY,

Box 29 Bridgetown, Ann. Co. N. S.

August 9th, '76. n18 tf

FOR SALE.

As the Subscriber wishes to locate himself in a vicinity more suitable for his business, he has decided to offer for Sale his situation in Nictaux, consisting of about Thirty Acres of LAND, with a NEW HOUSE not quite finished, and about One Hundred APPLE TREES of best variety, many of which are capable of bearing from one to two barrels each.

As the terms of payment could be made to suit the purchaser, a person in want of such a property, would do well to make early application to the subscriber,

ISAAC. W. MORSE.

Nictaux, Aug. 9th, '76. n18 tf

TOBACCOS & TEAS.

Receiving to-day and in Store.

200 Boxes, Butts & Caddies Tobaccos, comprising the following choice brands. Challenge, 12's, Princess Louise, 12's, Charter Oak, 12's, Florence Bright, 6's, Mahogany and Rich Dark, Sailors Solace, ½'s & 5's, Sweet, 16's, Little Corporal, Little Gem, &c., &c.

100 Chests, Hf. Chests, & boxes Congou Tea, from 30 cents per lb. upward.

☞ Prices all Low to the trade.

GEO. MORRISON, JR.,

NO. 12 & 13 SOUTH MARKET WHARF,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

Aug. 9th, 1876. 25it29

Notice!

WE take this opportunity to inform the Public that we have secured better rates for getting FLOUR from Western Canada, and will supply dealers at a very moderate percentage above cost for cash, or ready pay will take CORDWOOD.

—FLOUR LANDING TO-DAY—

"Mistletoe," (superior extra); "Glengarry," (choice family flour); "Globe," (superior extra.)

CORN MEAL—OATMEAL,

Graham flour, cracked; Wheat, B. Wheat, Barley, Rice, Tea, Tobacco, Sugar &c., &c.

ALSO:—Lime on consignment.

RANDALL, HIGGINS & CO.

Annapolis, July 10th, 1876.

SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for a Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising. 1y t43

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, Tobacco, Rice, Soda, Cream Tartar, Nuts, and an assortment of Spices, for sale in bulk at the lowest prices.

August 2nd. 1876. n17 y

ADAM YOUNG.

38, 40, & 42 WATER ST.

and 143 Prince William St. John, N. B.,

Manufacturer of

Cooking, Hall and Parlor Stoves,

Ranges, Furnaces, &c.

Marbleized Slate Mantle Pieces,

—AND—

Register Grates.

A large assortment of the above Goods always on hand, at the lowest possible prices. Catalogues on application.

August 2nd, 1876. n17 y

Dental Notice.

Dr. S. F. Whitman, Dentist,

would respectfully inform his friends in Annapolis County, that he expects to return to

BRIDGETOWN.

On Thursday, August 3rd.

PERSONS requiring his professional services will please remember.

August 2nd, 1876.

CENTENNIAL NOTES.

THE BURDETT ORGAN CO.

Exhibit four of their famous organs in the Main Building, which, for elegance of exterior finish and richness of music, are marvels indeed. One of their organs—a three manualed thirty stop instrument—is of beautiful design, and is, probably, one of the largest and most costly reed organs ever made. Its tone-power has the commanding character of that of a "pipe" organ, while its tone-variety is astonishingly beautiful and extensive. It shows, as no reed organ we have ever examined does, the exceedingly great musical resources of the reed, which are apparently limitless, and which American ingenuity is now developing, so as to make the heretofore insignificant harmonium a rival for public favor with the finest concert grand piano.

The Burdett Organ Company is a credit to the State of Pennsylvania, they having located their works at Erie since their destruction at the late Chicago fire.

The Burdett Organ is a credit to the musical art of our time, and proves itself at the Centennial Exposition to be pre-eminently worthy that artistic and critical admiration which it has awakened here, and throughout the country. We advise those of our readers who have not examined the Burdett Organ Co.'s exhibit, that, would they see a "thing of beauty," to wend their way to the Burdett Organ stand, and feast eye and ear with the $5000 Burdett. The handsome pavilion occupied by the company may be found on the first aisle south of the great nave of the Main Building, about midway between the centre and east end of the Building.—*Philadelphia Item.*

Messrs. McCARTY & COOK, of St. John, N. B., are Agents for these Celebrated Organs and Melodians.

August 2nd, 1876.

BOOTS —OF WHICH— J. W. Tomlinson, HOUSE Lawrencetown, Has secured a large stock of Ladies,' Gents,' and Childrens', which he will sell exceedingly Low for Cash or prompt pay. July 15th, '76. TOE SLIPPERS

$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 1y t48

New Advertisements.

HARDWARE

—AND—

CARRIAGE STOCK

Emporium!

Middleton, Annapolis Co.

Particular attention of

House Joiners & Contractors

is directed to our Spring Stock of

English and American

HARDWARE!

CUT NAILS—from 3 dy. to 30 dy.;
CLINCH NAILS— do., do.,
CUT SPIKES—from 3½ in. to 7;
BELGIAN SHEET ZINC;
SMETHWICK and FOREIGN GLASS—from 9 x 7 to 36 x 18;
BRANDRAM'S LONDON LEAD—No. 1 25s., 50s., 100s.;
HUBBUCK'S do., do.;
PAINTS—Black, Red, Yellow (25lb kegs);
BLUNDELL & SPENCE'S LINSEED OIL—Boiled and Raw;
LEAD PIPE, Sheet Lead, Dry and Tarred Paper;
MORTISE LOCKS, Mortise Latches, Front Door Locks,
MORTISE KNOBS—Mineral & Porcelain;
BUTT HINGES—Fast and Loose, Japd. Acorn Butts, &c., &c.

In addition to a full assortment of

Builder's

SHELF HARDWARE,

too numerous to mention.

We have also in

House Furnishing Goods,

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

We would also call the attention of

Harness Makers and Carriage Trim'rs

to our large Stock of

LEATHER,

Consisting of

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

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

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

GENERAL HARDWARE,

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

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

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