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VOL. 7.—NO. 30.

SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1876.

WHOLE NO. 332.

LITERATURE.

Return of the Arctic Expedition.

From News of the World, 5th Nov.

The following are interesting particulars of the voyage to the Polar Regions of the "Alert" and "Discovery," which safely returned to England last week:—

Between Melville Bay and the entrance to Smith Sound no ice was met; but on the 30th of July the pack was sighted off Cape Sabine, in latitude 78 deg. 41 min. Here the expedition was detained in Port Payer for several days; an attempt being made to proceed further northward by passing to the westward of the islands in Hayes Sound, but that opening not leading in the wished-for direction the ships returned. It is still uncertain whether a channel exists communicating with the western sea by Hayes Sound. The opening extends a considerable distance, but is narrowed by numerous icebergs, which prevent the ice from clearing out until late in the season. At last a start was made on the 6th of August, but before reaching the shore of Grinnell Land the ships were caught in the pack. After this date the progress to the northward was an incessant struggle with the ice; and although no single opportunity was lost, advance was only possible for short distances at a time whenever the wind or current formed lanes of water between the ice and land. So close was the ice that on every occasion the water channel by which the ships advanced very soon closed behind them, rendering it as difficult to return as to proceed north. On the 25th of August, after many hairbreadth escapes, a well-sheltered harbour was reached on the west side of Hall's Basin, north of Lady Franklin Sound in latitude 81 deg. 44 min. N. Here the "Discovery" was secured for the winter, a few miles north of Polaris Bay, which was in sight on the opposite side of the channel. The "Alert" pushing onward rounded the northeast point of "Grant Land" but instead of finding a continuous coastline leading 100 miles further towards the north, as every one had expected, found herself on the border of what was evidently a very extensive sea, with impenetrable ice on every side. No harbour being obtainable the ship was secured as far north as possible, inside a sheltering barrier of grounded ice, close to the land, and there she passed the winter; during her stay of eleven months no navigable channel of water permitting further advance to the north ever presented itself. In lieu of finding an "open Polar sea," the ice was of most unusual age and thickness, resembling in a marked degree both in appearance and formation, low floating icebergs rather than ordinary salt-water ice. It has now been termed the "Sea of Ancient Ice"—The Palaeocystic or Palaeoceanic Sea; and a stranded mass of ice broken away from an ice floe has been named a foeborg. Whereas ordinary ice is usually from 2ft. to 10ft. in thickness, that in the Polar Sea, in consequence of having so few outlets by which to escape to the southward in any appreciable quantity, gradually increases in age and thickness until it measures from 80ft. to 120ft., floating with its surface at the lowest part 15ft. above the water-line. Strange as it may appear, this extraordinary thickness of the ice saved the ships from being driven on shore; for, owing to its great depth of flotation, on nearing the shallow beach it grounded and formed a barrier inside which the ship was comparatively safe. When two pieces of ordinary ice are driven one against the other and the edges broken up, the crushed pieces are raised by the pressure into a high, long wall-like ledge of ice. When two of the ancient floes of the Polar Sea meet, the intermediate lighter broken-up ice which may happen to be floating about them alone suffers; it is pressed up between the two closing masses to a great height, producing a chaotic wilderness of angular blocks of all shapes and sizes, varying in height up to 60ft. above water, and frequently covering an area upwards of a mile in diameter. Such an icy road, which was sure to be continuous, destroyed all hopes of the Pole itself being reached by sledges. Nevertheless, it was determined by Captain Nares to advance as far as possible, and during the spring of this year a party, headed by Commander Markham and Lieutenant Parr, made a most gallant and determined attempt. They were absent 72 days from the

ship; and on the 12th of May succeeded in planting the British flag in latitude 82 deg. 20 min. 26 sec. N. From this position there was no appearance of land to the northward, but, curiously enough, the depth of water was found to be only 72 fathoms. Owing to the extraordinary nature of the pressed-up ice, a roadway had to be formed by pickaxes for nearly half the distance travelled before any advance could be safely made, even with light loads; this rendered it always necessary to drag the sledge loads forward by instalments, and, therefore, to journey over the same road several times. The advance was, consequently, very slow, and only averaged about one mile and a quarter daily. Although the distance made good was only 73 miles from the ship, 276 miles were travelled over to accomplish it.

In the autumn of last year, the "Alert" was secured in winter quarters. On the 14th of October, two days after the sun had bid the expedition good-bye for an absence of 142 days, the travellers returned from their cold and arduous journey of 20 days' duration. Owing to a very heavy snowstorm, which, by protecting the sloppy ice from the intense frost, caused very wet travelling, a number of people were frost-bitten in the feet, and three amputations were necessary—one officer and two of the men being the sufferers. Lieutenant Aldrich, engaged in pioneering the way for the main party, which was led by Commander Markham, on the 27th of September advanced three miles beyond Sir Edward Parry's most northern position, and from a mountain 2,000 ft. high sighted land towards the W. N. W., extending to latitude 83 deg. 7 min. No land was seen to the northward. Thus within four months of leaving England the mystery concerning the "open Polar sea" was cleared up. Owing to the high latitude attained—the both the "Alert" and "Discovery" wintering further North than any ships had previously—the darkness of the winter was of longer duration and greater intensity than had ever before been experienced. By this date last year they had already lost sight of the sun for several days; it was passed by all with much cheerfulness and in hopeful spirits, penny readings, theatricals, and songs in character, &c., being kept up regularly once a week, and a school on the lower deck being well attended by nearly all the crew, the officers being the teachers. The cold experienced during the early spring was considerably greater than that in more southerly regions, and quite put an end to the idea that a warm country exists at the Pole, teeming with life. With the return of the sun on the 29th of February, after its long absence of nearly five months, preparations were made for the sledging campaign. On the 12th of March Mr. Egerton and Lieut. Rawson, accompanied by Peterson and the dog sled, started from the "Alert" to open communication with the "Discovery," but, unhappily, on the second day out the latter was taken ill when the temperature was 40 deg. below zero. The camp was immediately pitched, but no improvement taking place, the two officers were obliged to return to the ship. At the utmost risks and a noble disregard of themselves, they succeeded in retaining heat in the poor fellow's body by alternately lying one at a time alongside of him, while the other by exercise was recovering his warmth, and thus managed to bring him alive to the ship; but both feet were very badly frost-bitten, and he ultimately sank from exhaustion two months afterwards. During the following week the same two officers accompanied by Simmons, seaman of the "Alert," and Regan, of the "Discovery," in similar weather—the usual weather experienced by Arctic travellers in the early spring—succeeded in reaching the "Discovery," and all on board her with regard to the proceedings and position of the "Alert."

From conversation with the officers and men it is feared that the poor fellows who succumbed suffered greatly before death mercifully put an end to their misery. It was found necessary to drag them for many miles on sledges. Throughout this mournful journey the officers worked like slaves, dragging the sledges along, and encouraging the men in every possible way. On reaching the vessel some of them, to

sustain or restore the little animation left in them, were hung by the heels from the rigging. Poor Peterson, the interpreter, as already announced survived forty days after amputation of fore part of both feet, which had been severely frost-bitten. He bore up bravely under the most terrible sufferings. The graves were dug by the officers, and the dead were buried with all honours. A few of the crew were effected by surgery; the men appeared very reluctant to believe it was really that disease, and used all the liniment brought out to bandage their swollen legs. But this, of course, they found no remedy, and were forced to give in and submit to the proper treatment. An officer's foot was frost-bitten, and his great toe had to be amputated. During the whole of the time the vessels were in winter quarters each man was compelled to take two hours' exercise daily, as it was considered almost impossible to keep the men in good health without it. For this purpose a path half a mile in length was made on the ice; but as it was, of course, pitch dark, the question arose how to prevent the going and returning parties from coming into collision. An ingenious expedient was hit upon—mounds of empty preserved meat tins were placed at intervals of three yards down the centre of the path, thus forming a sort of a wall between the moving lines of walkers. The effect of the wind on the face, even when protected, was likened to a sharp knife slowly cutting its way into the flesh. One night an exciting scene took place on board of the "Alert." About midnight, the engineers were called up by the officer on duty to get up steam instanter to allow the vessel to shift her moorings to avoid an enormous berg, which was slowly and majestically crushing its way towards them. No time was lost in "casting off," and the "Alert" escaped by not more than one hundred yards, the large "hummock" to which she had been moored, which itself must have weighed a thousand tons, being completely submerged by the monster. The officers are all in a sorry plight for clothes, every thing they took with them, with the exception of furs and seal-skins, being lamentably threadbare. No animals of any kind, with the exception of the ship's dog, "Nellie," and a favourite cat, have been brought home.

There is something peculiarly melancholy about the fate of Charles William Paul, one of the four men whose lives have been gallantly laid down in this grand enterprise. Paul, a seaman gunner, was a native of Plymouth, and perhaps the most powerful man in the expedition. He was originally one of the crew of the "Valorous," but volunteered to join the "Discovery" at Godhavn, and when the first-named ship returned to Devonport, on Aug. 29th, 1875, after an absence of three months, an affecting incident occurred. Paul's father and sister went off in a boat to greet him on his return, taking with them as a treat after his rough northern cruise, a leg of mutton and other fresh provisions. Seeing how naturally great would be the disappointment of the old man and his daughter, a sailor of the "Valorous" went down the ship's side into the boat and gently broke the news to them that "Charlie" had gone on board the "Discovery" for longer and harder service in the Arctic regions. This determined trunk had sent home, as a present to console those who were anxiously expecting him, a miniature model of a kayak, which he had made in his leisure hours. The father and sister have now heard sadder tidings of the brave fellow, whose hardships, voluntarily endured, are past, and who sleeps in peace amid the stormy desolation of the frozen sea.

THE PEOPLE OF DISCO ISLAND.

There are about 96 people in the port of Disco Island. The population is composed principally of Danes and Esquimaux, and is, generally speaking, a mixed race. The inspector of North Greenland has his residence here. The occupation of the people consists in catching seals, which abound there, for the oil and skins. The harbor is a commodious one, and here we remained 14 days. The people of Disco are built of wood and painted black. Some of the poorer people live in hovels built of turf. The island is situated in lat. about 70 deg., and its area is nearly 50 miles square. Directly after we arrived a salute was fired from three small brass cannons in front of the inspector's house. The present inspector is a Danish officer, named Smith. There is a school very well conducted, with about 16 children in attendance. The school-master also conducts the religious services on

Sundays in the Church which is of Lutheran denomination. A pastor comes from Upernivik, which is farther north, whenever any of the more important religious ceremonies are to be performed, such as marriages and christening. There were stayed about ten days, and made several excursions into the mountains and exchanged the customary civilities with the governor. The people are generally very quiet and well-conducted. We left Disco at 1 o'clock in the evening of the 16 of July last year. Next morning we arrived at Kitenbanto, about 30 miles north. This is a small island between Disco and the mainland, in the strait of Weigat. Here the "Discovery" took in 30 dogs. Both ships sent a party on a shooting expedition to a lovelly name given to a place frequented by guillemots and other wild birds. They shot a considerable number of these, and they also sent a party to visit a glacier, returning about 10 o'clock next morning. It was now light all through the 24 hours.

THE RUBBER-EATING ESQUIMAUX.

Proceeding North through Hall's Bay, we arrived on the 25th of July at Cape York. We saw a number of Arctic Highlanders, a race of Esquimaux, who came in dog-sledges over the ice floes to the ships surrounded by ice. One of our boats barpooned a man and a woman, and a lot of children and blubber to the Esquimaux. Those we met were very barbarous in their habits. They devoured the blubber greedily, and it was usual for one of them to cram his mouth to its fullest extent, and then spit out whatever his mouth did not contain. They wear an upper garment made of seal-skin, with trousers of bearskin. They never had met with any Europeans previously, as far as we could understand. They eat what ever comes in their way, but generally live on the flesh of seals and bears.

RE-APPEARANCE OF THE SUN.

On the day the sun was to rise we had calculated that it would be about twelve o'clock, and all hands went to the top of the hills to see him rising. This night, however, prevented by the mist and fog. We did not see the sun for several days after. About June the weather was beginning to get warmer and the sun had some power. The ice houses melted very rapidly. I have seen the thermometer 120 deg. in the sun. About the first of August an officer arrived from the Alert overland, reporting that she had come south and was ten miles off, and that further progress was obstructed by ice. Captain Nares, who resolved to return home this year if possible. The North Greenland party, which had gone further north, now returned also, and reported that there was still land to the north of the land to the eastward. They had returned as the provisions were exhausted. In a few days the Alert managed to forge her way into Discovery Bay, and got up to the Discovery.

One of Thurneysen's soldiers was charged with cutting off two fingers in order to render himself unfit for service. The soldier when taken to headquarters, admitted that he had coaxed a comrade to do him the favor. "And were you not ashamed," asked the general, "to let the action of the field when the Turks are on the soil of your fatherland?" "I am quite willing to fight the Turks," was the reply, "but I wanted to see my home again." "Well," remarked the general, "you shall have a long leave of absence. Say your prayers. You shall be shot this moment." The platoon advanced, and the soldier, after making the sign of the cross, stepped in front of his executioners, and was immediately shot to the general, and placing in his hand a few pieces of money, said, "To be given to my wife after death." "Go," said Thurneysen; "take them to her yourself." The man who loved his wife was pardoned by his country.

ADVICE TO A HUSBAND.—We who are accustomed to the more modern manners of the North are sometimes astonished at the freedom of speech in the South man's life, even in the gravest affairs. Recently a gentleman at a town in Provence had occasion to send a telegram to his wife, announcing his speedy return. He phrases it as curtly as possible. The telegraph clerk copies the words, and then fixing upon the customer his spectacles, sparkling with good humor, says:—"The dispatch is to your wife?" "It is." "There are only seventeen words. Come, now, tack on something pleasant. You can give her something nice and loving—some little pet name. If it isn't more than three words it will not cost you any more."

A Sunday-school teacher was giving a lesson in Ruth. "She was in the South man's life, even in the gravest affairs. Recently a gentleman at a town in Provence had occasion to send a telegram to his wife, announcing his speedy return. He phrases it as curtly as possible. The telegraph clerk copies the words, and then fixing upon the customer his spectacles, sparkling with good humor, says:—"The dispatch is to your wife?" "It is." "There are only seventeen words. Come, now, tack on something pleasant. You can give her something nice and loving—some little pet name. If it isn't more than three words it will not cost you any more."

A woman was undressed in about a second by a wheel in a Michigan mill.

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Business Cards.

L. S. BOTSFORD, M. D.
Office: In the Store lately occupied by M. Wood & Sons.
Residence: - - - at Mr. Robert Bell's, Sackville, July 20, 1876.—6m

H. S. & T. W. BELL,
Soap Manufacturers, - - - Shediac, N. B.
The best and cheapest Soap in the Market.

JOS. HOWE DICKSON,
Attorney at Law, Conveyancer, &c.
Office:—in the building of H. B. Allison, Esq., opposite the Banking Office of M. Wood & Sons,
SACKVILLE, - - - N. B.

CHRIS. W. COLE,
AUCTIONEER,
SACKVILLE, - - - N. B.

A. E. OULTON,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR,
Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.
Office:—A. L. Palmer's Building,
Dorchester, N. B.

HENRY OLDRIGHT,
BARRISTER & ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor, Notary Public,
Conveyancer, &c.
Office formerly occupied by Judge W. A. D. Morse.

AMHERST, N. S.

CARD.

D. C. ALLEN, M. D.
OFFICE:—AT THE DRUG STORE.
RESIDENCE:—AT HOR. A. McQUEEN'S.

POINT DE BUTE, N. B.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

W. D. KNAPP, M. D.
Physician & Accoucheur.
May be consulted at the residence situated opposite the store of Mr. John Bell, Sackville.

COLONIAL BOOK STORE,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Musical Instruments,
Paper Hangings, School Books, Stationery, Periodicals.

THOMAS H. HALL.

G. F. THOMPSON & SONS,
White Lead, Zinc, Paint, and Color Works.
OFFICE AND SAMPLE ROOMS
73 Princess St. - St. John, N. B.
Oils, Turpentine, &c., &c.

POSSLEY, CRAWFORD & POSSLEY,
Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law,
60 PRINCE WM. ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.
G. R. Pagnley, J. H. Crawford, W. Pagnley, Jr. ag 39 76

Dental Notice.

Dr. Anderson, Dentist,
WILL return to Sackville next week, where he expects to remain permanently, from Sept. 26th. He guarantees satisfaction at moderate charges.
Sackville, Sept. 28th, 1876.—f

E. WESTERGAARD & CO.,
Ship Agents & Ship Brokers,
(Consulate of the Netherlands,
(Consulate of Austria and Hungary),
No. 127 WALNUT STREET,
E. WESTERGAARD, & Philadelphia,
GEO. A. TOWERS, St. Louis, Mo., July 24

CHARLES R. SMITH,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR,
Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., &c., &c.
AMHERST, - - - N. S.

Prompt attention paid to the collection of debts and transaction of business generally.

George Nixon,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
PAPER HANGING,
Brushes and Window Glass,
King St. - - - St. John, N. B.

Marble & Freestone Works,
P. HAGAN,
(Successor to H. J. MacGowan)
DORCHESTER, N. B.

All kinds of Monumental Work,
Executed at the most reasonable prices.

VICTORIA
STEAM CONFECTIONERY WORKS.
Waterloo St., St. John, N. B.

WE call the attention of Wholesale dealers and others to our Stock of PURE CONFECTIONERY. Wholesale only.

J. R. WOODBURN & Co.,
Victoria Steam Confectionery Works,
J. R. WOODBURN, H. P. KERR.

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

\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted.
Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$1 free. STURSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

Business Cards.

ALEX. NEAL,
Merchant Tailor,
MONCTON, N. B.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF
Fashionable Cloths,
ON HAND.
PERFECT FIT in every case guaranteed.

G. H. VENNING,
Clock and Watch Maker.

I BEG respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Sackville and vicinity that I have taken the shop opposite Mr. Robert Bell's, where I will be happy to attend to any customers in my line of business, and can promise strict attention and reasonable despatch. Jewellery neatly repaired.
ap 26 G. H. V.

CARD.

THE Subscriber begs to thank the public for the generous patronage he has received while proprietor of the "Brunswick House" and to intimate to his friends and the public that he has commenced a

Flour and Grocery Business
next door to C. A. Bower, and he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

B. ESTABROOKS,
Sackville, June 21, 1876.

NEW BRUNSWICK
PARLOR & VESTRY
Organ Manufactory.
PETITCODIAC, N. B.

CABINETS, ORGANS of all descriptions on hand, and manufactured to order. Piano Stools, Covers, &c., always on hand. All instruments of any manufacture warranted to give satisfaction. A liberal discount made to churches.

may 13 WM. MURPHY,
Proprietor

GEO. CONNERS,
Manufacturer & Builder,
Petitcodiac, N. B.

Estimates made of Buildings
Doors, Sashes, and Coffins Furnished,
All kinds of planing and sawing executed at the shortest notice—
The facilities for filling orders cheaply and promptly are unsurpassed. oct 20

SAWS! SAWS!
ALEXANDRA
WORKS,
Saw Factory,
Corner of North and George's Streets, St. John.

J. F. LAWTON,
Proprietor.

PIANOFORTES,
CABINET ORGANS, &c
G. FLOOD,
75 Prince William Street, St. John

KEEPS constantly on hand PIANOFORTES and ORGANS from the leading manufacturers in the United States.

FOR SALE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Catalogue forwarded, and all other information on application.
Instruments sold payable by instalments or exchanged for old pianos, which we will sell cheaply. if—July 3

MARBLE & FREESTONE
AND
WORKS.
H. J. McGRATH,
Dorchester, N. B.

PARTIES desirous of erecting Monuments or Tomb Stones, will find at our establishment, a superior Stock of American & Italian Marbles.

We have also had quarried specially for us, at the Dorchester Freestone Quarry, a number of Freestone Monuments, which we will sell cheaply. sp 17

CARD.

NORTHWESTERN
Mutual Life
Insurance Co.,
—OF—
MILWAUKEE, WIS.
Assets over \$16,000,000.

EDWARD F. DUNN,
General Agent for New Brunswick.

FLEMING & MOORE,
Medical Advisors, Sackville.

HARRISON'S
PERISTALTIC
LOZENGES
For sale by
S. E. Crane, Bale Verte; E. V. Godfrey, Dorchester; T. McManus & Sons, Miramichi; E. Olive, Moncton; A. Dixon, Sackville; W. C. Hewson, Shediac.

Business Cards.

WELDON HOUSE.
(Opposite the Railway Station.)
SHEDIAC, N. B.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally that he has newly furnished the above Hotel throughout in first-class style, and it is now open for the accommodation of the travelling public. WM. J. WELDON, Proprietor.

Coaches leave daily for North shore on arrival of trains.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has this day associated with him, JOHN MICHAEL BAIRD, with him in his general business as Merchant. THOMAS BAIRD, Sackville, May 26th, 1876.

CARD.

THE Business heretofore conducted by THOMAS BAIRD & SONS, is now conducted by THOMAS BAIRD & JOHN MICHAEL BAIRD, and we respectfully solicit a continuation of public patronage.

T. BAIRD & SONS.
Sackville, May 26th, 1876.

THE Subscriber begs to intimate to the inhabitants of Sackville, and vicinity, that he has opened a

Custom Tailoring Establishment
in the Store of Dickson & Patterson (up stairs) Crane's Corner, where he will be prepared to wait on Customers on the most liberal terms.

Clothing, Made and Trimmed
in the Latest Styles, and at the Lowest Living Profits.

Parties furnishing their own material will be dealt with on the most liberal terms.

JOHN MEAHAN,
Sackville, Nov. 8th, 1876.

LUMBER.

THE PETITCODIAC LUMBER CO., having unreserved facilities for manufacturing Lumber during the winter, is prepared to fill orders for early spring delivery.

Ship Plank, Frame Staff,
Enclosing Flooring and Finishing Boards, Scantling of all sizes, 1 1/2 and 3 in. Dry Pine Plank, Hemlock Boards, Plank and Timber, Spruce Pine and Cedar Shingles of any quantity.

LATHES, PALINGS & CLAPBOARD constantly on hand.

Cheap Boards in 10 ft. lengths for snow sheds and in 16 ft. lengths for snow shed.

P. O. Address:
PETITCODIAC LUMBER CO.,
Petitcodiac, N. B.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH
Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

HARNESSES!

A SPLENDID STOCK OF
HARNESSES!
May be seen at the Subscriber's, which will be sold

LOWER than can be Bought Elsewhere for CASH.

THE Subscriber is constantly manufacturing Harnesses, which for quality of stock used and superiority of work are unsurpassed in this vicinity. Orders promptly attended to at reasonable rates.

Sackville,
Nov. 24, 1876. — STEPHEN AYER.

THE BRUCE & CHARD
CABINET ORGANS!

THE Subscriber having been appointed by Messrs. Bruce & Chard of Boston, Their General Agent for the Maritime Provinces for these

Beautiful Instruments,
Respectfully calls attention of intending purchasers to their superiority of tone, power and finish over any Organ yet introduced.

Persons requiring Organs for Churches, Halls, Lodges, or for Residences, are invited to correspond with the subscriber at "Lamy's Hotel," Amherst, N. S. Second-hand Organs or Melodeons taken in exchange.

Pianos furnished direct from the best makers of Boston at prices lower than any in the market.

The subscriber is also prepared to furnish specifications of

PIPE ORGANS
From the best makers in London and the United States at prices ranging from \$300 to \$10,000.

GEO. G. MELICK,
Amherst, N. S. May 12, 1876.

Bricks! Bricks!
NOW ON HAND.
Ready for delivery at Railway Station.

J. E. PAGE,
Ang. 4, 1876. — AMHERST, N. S.

Business Cards.

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ALEX. NEAL,
Merchant Tailor,
MONCTON, N. B.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF
Fashionable Cloths,
ON HAND.
PERFECT FIT in every case guaranteed.

G. H. VENNING,
Clock and Watch Maker.

I BEG respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Sackville and vicinity that I have taken the shop opposite Mr. Robert Bell's, where I will be happy to attend to any customers in my line of business, and can promise strict attention and reasonable despatch. Jewellery neatly repaired.
ap 26 G. H. V.

CARD.

THE Subscriber begs to thank the public for the generous patronage he has received while proprietor of the "Brunswick House" and to intimate to his friends and the public that he has commenced a

Flour and Grocery Business
next door to C. A. Bower, and he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

B. ESTABROOKS,
Sackville, June 21, 1876.

NEW BRUNSWICK
PARLOR & VESTRY
Organ Manufactory.
PETITCODIAC, N. B.

CABINETS, ORGANS of all descriptions on hand, and manufactured to order. Piano Stools, Covers, &c., always on hand. All instruments of any manufacture warranted to give satisfaction. A liberal discount made to churches.

may 13 WM. MURPHY,
Proprietor

GEO. CONNERS,
Manufacturer & Builder,
Petitcodiac, N. B.

Estimates made of Buildings
Doors, Sashes, and Coffins Furnished,
All kinds of planing and sawing executed at the shortest notice—
The facilities for filling orders cheaply and promptly are unsurpassed. oct 20

SAWS! SAWS!
ALEXANDRA
WORKS,
Saw Factory,
Corner of North and George's Streets, St. John.

J. F. LAWTON,
Proprietor.

PIANOFORTES,
CABINET ORGANS, &c
G. FLOOD,
75 Prince William Street, St. John

KEEPS constantly on hand PIANOFORTES and ORGANS from the leading manufacturers in the United States.

FOR SALE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Catalogue forwarded, and all other information on application.
Instruments sold payable by instalments or exchanged for old pianos, which we will sell cheaply. if—July 3

MARBLE & FREESTONE
AND
WORKS.
H. J. McGRATH,
Dorchester, N. B.

PARTIES desirous of erecting Monuments or Tomb Stones, will find at our establishment, a superior Stock of American & Italian Marbles.

We have also had quarried specially for us, at the Dorchester Freestone Quarry, a number of Freestone Monuments, which we will sell cheaply. sp 17

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