

Weekly Monitor.

BRIDGETOWN, JULY 26, 1876.

CONTRASTS AND CHANGES.

Many things are rendered more distinct and conspicuous by contrast. If there was nothing white in the world, the deepest blackness would seem to the eye less black than it does to people who are accustomed to look upon snow. Lights and shadow—noon and midnight—fertility and barrenness—pleasure and pain—and indeed whatever may be regarded as opposites—all tend to heighten our conceptions and interest respecting matters and things that are distinguished by diversity. In our climate, the changes of the seasons afford contrasts with which we are all familiar; and yet, notwithstanding our familiarity with them, we think of them, and talk of them as if they were novelties. There are high and low latitudes of feeling in human minds which are as strangely contrastive as is the temperature of the atmosphere in the Polar and Equatorial regions. Most people have their days of gloom as well as of brightness. Even ourselves, with all our characteristic equanimity of temper, are not exempt from those mental conditions which vary with external circumstances. Perhaps our vocation as journalists is peculiarly conducive to fitfulness of feeling. Seasons of discouragement and hopefulness succeed each other. Some days are like sunshine—others are darkly clouded. In a business like ours pecuniary responsibility is unavoidable. Our daily and weekly expenses, to us, whose purses are neither large nor overflowing, are some times sources of no small amount of anxiety, if not of absolute perplexity. With us some days wear the aspect of prosperity—others, that of gloomy apprehensiveness. Some mornings we enter our office in no pleasurable mental mood. The expressed disapprobation of some of our over-critical patrons may have ruffled our spirits—pecuniary liabilities may be pressing—our subscription may not increase as we would wish—and every thing may tend to depress our spirits; but, perhaps before an hour, we receive a flattering commendatory letter, with a cheering number of new subscribers, accompanied by prepayment—and it may be that several of our delinquent patrons may have come simultaneously to liquidate old dues, and we go home to dinner, with prospects brightened, and spirits elevated.

This allusion to ourselves is not prompted by overweening egotism, but we use it as a ready illustration of the changes of aspects and differences of feeling, to which we are all more or less exposed. And these diversities are as much realized by wide-spread communities as by individuals. Not very many years ago business prosperity was co-extensive with the world's commercial relations. Manufactories were flourishing—warehouses were filled with every variety of goods—every department of trade was active—capital found profitable investment—banks afforded ample accommodation to reliable speculators—shipping interests were prosperous—and all the principal industries of the world were in thrifty and profitable operation. But to-day in all these particulars there is semi stagnation—a universal depression in the whole civilized world. Many who were princely merchants seven years ago, have passed through the denuding processes of insolvency, and are now comparatively paupers. These changes are incidents of trade, which now are being severely felt, and have been felt from time to time in by-gone years. These variations and disparities in the arena of trade are perhaps inevitable, and needed to prevent excesses that naturally tend to frauds and violations of the laws of mercantile morality. The hopeful at present are looking forward to another change in the direction of "better times."

Last February a traveller through our Province floundered through snow-drifts—chilled with frosts—and the landscape was a dreary waste; but to-day the weather is genial—the country beautiful—and one cannot but marvel at the change which has passed over the country in a few short months. This transformation of aspects is illustrative of the changes which occur in individual feelings and interests—in trade—in politics—and indeed, in every thing pertaining to the world in which we live, and to human affairs. Perhaps the diversities, to which we have referred, tend to quicken thought, stimulate activity, and promote the prevalence of private and public morality. Human nature is so constituted, that perpetual prosperity would tend to intellectual stagnation, and to lax moral principles and action.

NOVEL LECTURES.

Most of our readers know that for half a century christian missionaries have been laboring to rescue from heathenism the teeming millions that inhabit Burma in southern Asia; and that thousands there have renounced idol worship, and have acknowledged that Christ is the Saviour of the world. One of the converted natives of that country, Moung Edwin, has come to America to study theology in one of the New England colleges. At present, during the "colligite" summer vacation, he is sojourning in this Province, travelling from place to place, and

living lectures to create an interest in missionary enterprise in Pagan lands. On the evenings of Wednesday and Thursday last week he lectured to large audiences in this town. Being a foreigner, his use of our language is not ready and fluent; but he is a man of acute observation and of thoughtful habits. Though he speaks in "broken English," his utterances were generally understood, and well received.

On Wednesday evening, he principally dwelt upon the heathenish condition of the people of Burma, prior to the advent of the heralds of the Cross in that country. The prevalent religion there was either Craminism or Buddhism. The lecturer belonged to a tribe, called Karens, who were an outcast or down-trodden barbarous race, principally inhabiting the mountains and rough regions of the country. While the other natives of the country were under the influence of the Brahmins, the Karens, however, had no religion at all; but there was a tradition, ages old, among them which, rendered them peculiarly susceptible of a compliance with the gospel message. It was their belief that scores of centuries ago their forefathers were a happy people, living in the practice of doctrines contained in a divine book, which, owing to their sins, had been taken from them, and carried to the West, and that there was a time coming when this book would be brought back, and better their condition. When the missionaries from America came to them with the Bible in their hand, the Karens hailed it as the long-lost book. This tradition predisposed them to the reception of the Gospel; and among them converts to christianity are numbered by thousands.

The lecturer disabated ably upon the contrasts between barbarism and civilization, and between heathenism and christianity. The next evening his lecture was chiefly devoted to a description of the geographical features of the country—of its people, their modes of living, their amusements and their costumes—and of the wild animals that roam in the Burmese forests. His delineations of these were to us marvellously interesting. Among the most conspicuous of the trees noticed were the Palm and the Banyan—and among the plants, was the tall Bamboo, sometimes growing to the height of one hundred feet. The scenic features of Burma were portrayed as grand and beautiful. The picturesque mountains, with the flowing lawdady, with its irrigating tributaries mendering between them, were represented with graphic interest. We have not space for a more elaborate notice of these lectures; and conclude by saying that on the first evening the lecturer, sang the sweet tune set to the hymn "Nearer to thee," in a translation of that popular devotional song into the Karen language; and on the second, one of the mournful songs of his oriental home-land. His voice is admirably adapted to musical vocalism. We may add that on the last evening he showed a variety of manufactured curiosities, which he had brought from Burma. Amongst them were a red silk robe and turban, in which he arrayed himself to satisfy the cravings of his audience for something new, respecting the costume of a people in a far-foreign country.

A NEGRO FIEND EXECUTED—HIS CONFESSION OF BRUTAL MURDERS, ROBBERIES AND HOUSE BURNING. Rome, Ga., July 14.—In this little city, for the first time in Georgia's history, as far as I can learn, a man was hanged to-day for the first crime of arson. About five months ago a small building at Plainville, used as a store and dwelling house was burned. A negro named Haywood Grant was shortly afterward arrested and tried for the crime. He was convicted and sentenced to the gallows. Yesterday he was executed, and when the Judge put his day of execution on the 14th of July, he arose and asked, "Couldn't you put the day sooner, Mr. Judge? I am going to hell anyhow, and the sooner I get there the better. I would like if you could make it sooner."

HE WAS TAKEN TO LAID. and there confined until to-day. He has been utterly callous and unrepentant, and says, "he's seen too many niggers gwine straight to heaven from de 'gallows, and he's gwine straight to hell." Yesterday he asked the jailors and others by telling them the story of his life, in which he confessed that he committed four murders and burned six houses.

HIS CONFESSION. These crimes are as follows: In 1868 he killed a white dockhand on the steamer Patomas with a shot of wood. He was never suspected, and escaped punishment. Some months after he killed another dockhand on the steamer Bostonian. After killing him he threw him overboard, and the man was supposed to be drowned from the Bostonian. He then went on board the Alaska; was detected in stealing and discharged; then to the Dardanelle, where he got into a row and seriously stabbed one of two men. He escaped from the boat while she was under way. His next murder was in Memphis. There he killed an Irishman, "just for fun," and robbed him of \$300. He at once left the city and again escaped punishment. He went to steamboating again after this. In the latter part of 1872 he went to work on "Gen. Pillow's place," near Little Rock, and from there to Memphis in 1873. Here he was arrested for stealing a mule, convicted and sentenced to ten years imprisonment. In the fall of 1875 he was sent to work on the Elizabeth and Paducah Railroad and escaped. Going to Helena he engaged in a riot, was again arrested and acquitted. But he was re-arrested for the murder of a negro named Ebenezer in Memphis. He was sent to Memphis, tried and convicted but he got a new trial and was subsequently acquitted.

HE SAYS HE KILLED HUSBAND. In 1874. Next he killed a policeman in Memphis and was sentenced to fifteen

years imprisonment, therefore, but he escaped in less than a year. In 1869 he claims to have killed Gen. Hindman, and says: "I shot him with an Enfield rifle on Sunday night, the music of the gun being placed against the window sash. A Hindman had previously hung his cousin, Lee Morris, and left him hanging from Sunday to Monday." He established his headquarters here in September, 1875, from which point he has operated on all the adjoining towns and confesses to four incendiaries and fifteen or twenty robberies. He served three years in the Forty-sixth regiment (Colonel Wood's) Company I, of the United States Army but was mustered out in St. Louis in 1865.

He was born in Ohio, of free parents, in 1844, but became a slave when he was five or six years old by his father selling himself and family to Colonel Quarles, of Kentucky, to defend him (the father) in a criminal suit. Quarles sold Haywood to General Forrest and Forrest sold him to General Grant, of Bolivar county, Mississippi, from whom he takes his name.

HE LAST HOUR OF HIS LIFE. He slept but little last night and did not eat anything. At nine o'clock this morning, when you were present, he was very excited and badly frightened. Colored ministers had sung and prayed with him all night. He asked for a taddy and cigar, which were given him. He then went away from the Court House, on a plateau surrounded by hills, from which 5,000 or 6,000 people witnessed the execution. He stepped on the trap ten minutes after the execution, and his minutes confirmed the confession of his crimes and urged all present to beware of his doom. At a quarter past eleven the trap fell, and he dropped about six feet, and was in six minutes, but hung thirty minutes. This is the first hanging in this county for twenty-five years.

DEATH IN A LIME KILN. TERRIBLE FATE OF TWO CHILDREN AND A WOMAN IN PENNSYLVANIA. POTTSVILLE, Pa., July 18.—John E. Cameron lives on a farm one mile from this village. He has a lime kiln a quarter of a mile from his house, near the main road. One day he was in the kiln and went away to his work in a hay field. Two of his children, a boy nine years old and a girl aged five, were playing about the kiln. Over the mouth of the kiln a windlass was attached, by which a bucket was lowered to the bottom. The oldest of the two children thought it would be nice to ride his little sister up and down in the bucket. He climbed in it as usual, and got into the pit. The fire had by that time got under good headway, and the stone was becoming lead and emitting poisonous gas. The little girl screamed to come up, and her brother tried to pull up the bucket, but could not start it. After several attempts he started on a run for home, where he told his mother and grandmother, who were alone in the house, the situation of the child. The two women ran to the kiln. Mrs. Cameron saw her child lying on the bottom. She had fallen out of the bucket, being overpowered by the gas. Thinking that the child might be restored if taken out at once, Mrs. Cameron drew the bucket up. She placed her little boy in it, and telling him to place the body of his little sister in it as usual, as he was unable to get back into it himself, she lowered him into the noxious pit. The little fellow succeeded in placing the body into the bucket and, clinging to the side of it, he was drawn a few feet upward, when he succumbed to the influence of the gas, and fell back unconscious to the bottom.

Mrs. Cameron drew the body of her little girl to the top of the kiln, and placed it in the bucket and placed it on the ground. She then gave the crank of the windlass to her mother-in-law, a lady nearly 70 years old, and told her to lower her quickly into the pit to the rescue of the other child. She then got into the bucket. Her weight was more than Old Mrs. Cameron could control, and the crank slipped from her hands, and whirling round it struck her, and she knocked her senseless to the ground. Her daughter-in-law was buried violently to the bottom of the kiln, and no doubt rendered unconscious before the gas affected her.

The Pottsville stage came along about the time Mrs. Cameron was precipitated into the kiln. John Kane, the driver, seeing the bleeding body of the old lady, and the apparently lifeless body of the little girl, stopped the stage and jumped out. He discovered the bodies of the other two stage to his aid, he went down into the kiln by means of the windlass rope, and placed the body of Mrs. Cameron in the bucket. It was drawn up and the bucket lowered. Kane succeeded in getting into the bucket with the boy's body, but became unconscious soon afterward, and was taken from the bucket in that state. It was some time before he was restored to consciousness. He was brought to consciousness in a short time, but his wounds were being serious. Her daughter-in-law and the two children were dead. As soon as Kane recovered he was assisted in getting the bodies placed in the stage and taken home, and Mr. Cameron summoned from his work. Mrs. Cameron was thirty-five years old. This makes three deaths that have occurred under similar circumstances at the kiln during the past seven years.

A WOMAN'S WALK OVER NIAGARA. The Buffalo Courier, July 10, says: Maria Spelterini is a genuine belle of the Campagna, the name being her own, as we are positively assured, and her nationality unquestionably Italian. She is not particularly sylph-like, but is what might be termed buxom, and physically able to hold her own in the battle of life. On Saturday afternoon this lady executed a feat which would have been deemed impossible beyond the railroad suspension bridge. At the point selected for the exhibition, the same as which the famous Blondin stretched his acrobatic rope, there was something more than eight hundred feet wide, and the banks are about two hundred feet above the seething water. It is one of the wildest, most troubled parts of this river. Enthusiasts had been forming by rough board-fences, at either end of the rope on both the American and Canada sides, and an admission fee was charged. On the Dominion side an unruly mob tumbled down the fence and defied the toll collector. On the American side quite a large number of spectators, both in stages and on foot, who had gathered to witness the feat, were assembled, but many preferred to view the novel and startling spectacle from the bridge. This might be considered hardly the best thing, in consideration of the fact that the Niagara had been 65 an expense of \$2,500 for her ropes and quarter-ropes alone. The rope is two and a quarter inches in diameter, of the best quality, and weighs nearly a ton. It is held taut by fourteen hundred pounds of gut ropes. She started upon her perilous journey promptly at four o'clock. When those who went down by

the train arrived inside the enclosure they saw a glistening figure far out upon the straight and narrow way," and with as steady, measured step, proceeding. The lady was dressed in a blue dress, with a tunic of scarlet, and a shining green bodice. A few more seconds of intense interest and she stood upon the abating shore of Her Majesty's dominions. The successful plumb-line passage was the signal for applause from both banks and the bridge. Then they waited probably ten minutes. At the expiration of that time she again appeared, balancing a pole on her head, stepping firmly upon the rope, began the return journey. Steadily she came back across the long line, stopping at the centre to rest upon one knee, then again stepping steadily with measured and steady tread. When within a few rods of the final destination she stood immovable for a moment in staccato pose, while an enterprising photographer, secured. Her features here are quite expressive, and she is quite ready to traverse the remaining distance, and thus the exhibition of the day was closed.

The Signiorina Spelterini is twenty-three years of age, dark, with an essentially Italian cast of countenance, square built, and probably turning one hundred and fifty pounds in weight. Her features here are quite expressive, and she is quite ready to traverse the remaining distance, and thus the exhibition of the day was closed.

A BIG STORY. \$250,000 SAID TO BE FISHED OUT OF CHIP-PAWA CREEK. From the Wells Telegram. We have been credibly informed that on Sunday, the 18th June, a couple of gentlemen arrived in Port Colborne and called on Mr. Hep, diver, in the employ of Chas. F. Durr, who is a contractor, and was to accompany them to a certain spot on the Chippawa Creek, and there dive for something, for which service he would be well remunerated. He acquiesced in the wish, and went with them to the spot, where he was accompanied by Mr. Absent, a butcher of Port Colborne, was persuaded to go along with his wagon and take the diver and his tools to the spot. The following day he went to a point on the Creek near Canada-ville, and work was then commenced. A large piece of cork, with a powerful magnet attached, was floated out on the water, and a lead was fastened to the end of it. The diver then put on his dress and walked in, taking with him a spade. After a little search a

STRONG IRON CHEST was discovered imbedded about two feet in the bed of the river. A strong chain was put around it and with much difficulty it was dragged ashore. The chest was about 18 inches square by two feet long, and was one mass of rust. The two gentlemen then put the treasure into their buggy and drove off, followed by Hep and Absent, while the two latter overheard the others remark that the chest could not contain less than \$250,000 in gold.

After a little refreshment the men were paid off, returning to Port Colborne, while the two strangers drove off with their treasure in another direction, their destination and names being unknown. It will be remembered by some that immediately after the Stony Creek massacre in 1813, the Americans retreated to the Chippawa Creek, and got to a log house on the other side (there being no aqueduct across the creek at Welland, as now), and were overtaken by the British troops and the boat burnt. The log house was then in the water, and was then in the boat, and was either thrown overboard on the approach of the English, or sank with the boat, most probably the former, and has lain there ever since, some

The above are all the particulars we have learned in connection with the affair, save that several old settlers have from time to time written me by post, that they were informed by lying in the bed of the river, and contained immense wealth, being left there by the Americans when they fled before the English in 1813.

A UNION OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND THE METHODISTS.—THE LATEST PROPOSAL. The Bishop of Lincoln, Dr. Woodworth, is a man of learning and ability and an energetic prelate. But his attention is greatly occupied with the Methodists. He thinks they ought not to remain separate from the establishment, and he seems determined, if possible, to secure a union between the two bodies. He has made sundry attempts in this direction. His latest is a publication of the Wesleyan Conference, containing certain union proposals. These appear, under the form of questions, were first proposed at a private meeting of him and his friends, and were called upon to confer with him at his request by a President of the Methodist Conference. The questions are as follows: "1. If our churches and clergy accepted invitations to preach and minister in the Wesleyan Conference, should they be willing that, in the case of such chapels as might be licensed for preaching, prayer and praise only, the congregation should be extended to resort to their respective parish churches, as John Wesley enjoyed them to do, for the reception of Holy Communion?" "2. If our bishops and clergy accepted invitations to preach and minister in the Wesleyan Conference, should they be willing that, in the case of such chapels as might be licensed for preaching, prayer and praise only, the congregation should be extended to resort to their respective parish churches, as John Wesley enjoyed them to do, for the reception of Holy Communion?" "3. If our bishops and clergy accepted invitations to preach and minister in the Wesleyan Conference, should they be willing that, in the case of such chapels as might be licensed for preaching, prayer and praise only, the congregation should be extended to resort to their respective parish churches, as John Wesley enjoyed them to do, for the reception of Holy Communion?"

THE WINTER PORT OF CANADA.—There is much force in the declaration of the Halifax Chronicle that Canada, having now an Atlantic port of its own accessible by railroad at all seasons, should no longer pay any line of steamers to take Canadian mails from a foreign port.—St. John's Freeman.

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 ANTI, IN WOODEN SHIPS, FOR SHINGLE ROOFS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, SHIPS' BOTTOMS, HOUSES, TRAMWAYS, DAMPS, AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK. GRIFFITH'S PAT. ENAMELLING PAINTS. Every article for the Trade at lowest prices. Porous Tile Roofs, Wet Walls, Wooden Structures, Ships' Bottoms, &c., thoroughly WATERPROOF, and IRONWORK preserved from Oxidation, by GRIFFITH'S PATENT ENAMELLING PAINT. Manufactured by THE SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL, G. B.

REFIN'D SCOTCH IRON,

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; 3 Cwt. Zinc White Lead. Will be sold low for CASH by HUGH FRASER. Bridgetown, July 19th, 1876.

ANNAPOLIS, S. S.

In the Supreme Court, 1876. IN EQUITY. GEORGE WHITMAN, Plaintiff, vs. ANNIE MARIA WALKER, Admrx. of South Thomas, and JOSEPH W. WALKER, Defendant.

BOOTS

J. W. Tomlinson, H. Lawrence town. Has secured a large stock of Ladies', Gents', and Childrens', which he will sell exceedingly low for cash or prompt pay. July 18th '76. SLIPPERS, SCYTHES, Rakes, Forks, &c.

LAND,

situate in Bridgetown on the west of the main Road leading to the bridge, and marked and numbered as Lot No. 31, beginning 20 feet to the northward from the South West corner, of said lot at a certain line running through the centre of the dwelling house, parallel with the North or South end, and across said lot, same direction, thence north to the North West corner of said lot, thence easterly to the North East corner of said lot, thence southerly, at right angles till it reaches the East side of said lot, and thence southerly along the east side, of said lot, to the aforesaid line running to the house as aforesaid, thence westerly along the said line equally dividing said dwelling house to the first mentioned boundary, together with all and singular the privileges and appurtenances. Terms of Sale.—Ten per cent. deposit at time of sale, remainder on delivery of the Deed. PETER BONNETT, Sheriff.

FLLOUR AND MEA,

at a very small advance on cost. GENERAL GROCERIES, HOUSE FURNISHINGS, HARDWARE, always in Stock. A large assortment of Mens', Womens', and Childrens' BOOTS AND SHOES, for sale low at MURDOCH & CO.

THE Subscriber still continues to manufacture all kinds of

Harnesses, viz: Silver, Brass, & Japanned,

with a large variety of HARNESS FURNITURE and other Goods connected with the Trade. Call and examine Stock. A generous discount for Cash allowed. Also, 100 COLLARS of different builds, made by the best Workman in the Dominion. GEORGE MURDOCH, Bridgetown, July 18th, 1876. tf n36

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—"Mistake," (superior extra); "Glenary," (choice family flour); "Globe," (superior extra). CORN MEAL—OATMEAL, Graham flour, cracked; Wheat, B. Wheat, Barley, Rice, Tea, Tobacco, Sugar, &c., &c. ALSO—Line on consignment. RANDALL, HIGGINS & CO. Annapolis, July 16th, 1876.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby cautioned not to purchase a NOTE OF HAND drawn by the subscribers in favor of Albert Turner, dated June 28th, 1876, payable in one month, for \$12, as we have not received value for said note. DAVID PIERCE, DMOCK PIERCE. Lawrence town, July 15th, 1876. 4t 117

J. O. H. PARKER,

Barrister-at-Law, Solicitor, Conveyancer, REAL ESTATE AGENT, ETC., ETC. OFFICE—London House, Upstairs, next door to MONROE OFFICE, QUEEN STREET, BRIDGETOWN. may 76. tf 1170

TO MAGISTRATES!

A large lot of MAGISTRATES' BLANKS, for sale at this Office. June 28th 1876.

New Advertisements.

HARDWARE

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 2 1/2 in. to 7; BELGIAN SHEET ZINC; SMELTHWICK and FOREIGN GLASS—from 9 x 7 to 36 x 18; BRANDAM'S LONDON LEAD—No. 1 25s., 50s., 100s.; HUBBUCK'S do, do.; PAINTS—Black, Red, Yellow (25lb kegs); BLUNDELL & SPENCE'S LINED OIL—Balanced and Raw; LEAD PIPE, Sheet Lead, Dry and Tinned 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., &c. We would also call the attention of Harness Makers & Carriage Trimmers to our large Stock of LEATHER, Consisting of DASHER No. 1, Enamelled No. 1; COLLAR, Whipper, 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, Bag and Bolt Iron, &c., will be found well worth inspection. P. S.—We WARRANT Brandram's Lead. Beware of Imitations.

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JUST PRINTED AND IN STOCK MAGISTRATES' BLANKS! 25 Cts. per Quire. Merchants and Manufacturers should send us an order for Shipping Tags! A large stock on hand. Just Printed HYMNS FOR SOCIAL SERVICE! \$1.00 per hundred. Send for sample copy. SANCTON & PIERCE, Bridgetown, April 25th, 1876.

R. D. MACDONALD,

MIDDLETON, Invites public attention to his

PLACARDS!

Posted in the Eastern Section Of the County, And solicits an inspection of his

NEW STOCK!

which is COMPLETE

ALL DEPARTMENTS,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE CASH TRADE,

June 28th 1876.