Weekly Monitor.

BRIDGETOWN, JULY 12, 1876.

THE OUTBURST.

The war-cloud, which for some time has been darkly hovering over Turkey, has at length opened, and the thunders of an inaugurated conflict are distinctly heard. The predicted Saxeby storm of war has commenced its fury. Servia and Montenegro have already declared themselves to be in a state of hostility to Turkey. If the Ottoman power were the only sufferer in the conflict, it would receive little sympathy from the christian peoples of surrounding nations. And if all the adjacent powers would leave the present belligerents to fight out their dissensions and difficulties, there would be little interest taken west of the Dardanelles as respects the result. In Great Britain, there would be as little commiseration felt for the greatest sufferers in the conflict, as a boy feels while listening to the narrative of the Kilkenny cat-fight. But there is cause to apprehend that other parties will interfere. The dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire would invite the rapacity of foreign invasion. A lust for conquest might cause difficulties and create complications that would eventuate in a general European war. Conflicting national interests at such a time may culminate in a struggle that would draw into its vortex every nationality between the Baltic and the Mediterranean. No bone of contention is more likely to arouse the spirit of rapacity and provoke hostility in some of the European powers than the downfall of Turkey. Russia, it has long been known, is desirous of stretching her southern boundary to the Mediterranean. It is not likely that Great Britain will look calmly on, and suffer the Czar, without opposition, to unfurl the Russian flag in triumph over the Mosques of Constantinople.

Vaunted interpreters of sacred prophecy see in these warlike demonstrations, the downfall of the *False Prophet*, and are jubilant as they contemplate the present aspects of Turkish affairs. It is not for us to say how far these prognosticators of events, as they mark "the signs of the times," are right or wrong; but this we know, that it needs no inspired augury to forsee the decline of Mahometism under the enlightening influences of civilization by which Turkey is engirdled. Knowledge and the absurdities of the Koran cannot co-exist.

It is vain, however, to speculate upon the resulting possibilities that may arise from the present state of Turkey. Protentous shadows of coming events darken the aspect of European affairs, when viewed in connection with what is now transpiring in the Ottoman Empire. The feverish spirit of uneasiness exercises the minds of thinking men as they take a survey of the rising clouds that darken the eastern horizon.

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

Papers received since our last issue, are affluent in discriptions of boisterous rejoicings in the United States over the expired century of a nationality, which has been characterized by growth, development and a respectable position among the governmental powers of earth. This commemorative holiday naturally evokes a train of thought respecting the principal actors in the revolutionary drama of the period when the revolted colonies declared their independence. A constellation of brilliant men were then on the stage of public action—men of self-sacrificing spirits, honest principles, and luminous minds. The central and most prominent figure in the group of American patriots, who rise in our mental vision, is George Washington. As a statesman and a soldier he stands pre-eminently conspicuous. With no private interests to serve—with no personal ambition to gratify—and with no higher object in view than the love of his country he struggled successfully. Next in point of distinction is Thomas Jefferson, who penned the "Declaration of Independence"—one of the most remarkable "State papers" that ever elicited the admiration of diplomatists. Then, we turn to Benjamin Franklin, in whom were united the characteristics of both philosophy and statesmanship.—John Adams, of the old puritan stock, stern in his integrity, eloquent in debate, and fervent in his patriotism, is another of the men of the period, who bore an important part in the efforts put forth to achieve independence. The burning utterances of Patrick Henry did much to animate and encourage his countrymen to persevere in their struggle for freedom. These were the "star-actors" of the great revolutionary drama. While we thus speak of these men, we do not pretend to deny or affirm that they acted righteously in withdrawing allegiance from their trans-Atlantic Sovereign; but we do say that they had no personal ends to serve in the parts they were acting on the stage of public life. Not one of the actors in the seven years' conflict, proved recreant to the cause he had espoused, except Arnold—"the traitor."

When the struggle was over, those who had been most prominent in it, seemed more inclined to seek the quietude of retired life than to accept positions of public trust and the emoluments of office. In the earlier years of the Republic, there was neither official corruption nor congressional bribery. Disinterested, honest men "guided the affairs of State." Tammany rings, official robberies, and frauds on the treasury were unknown abominations. But times, with respect to purity of government, have changed. Of later years imbeciles, for the most part, have occupied the Presidental Chair. The tall men of the nation are not called to the front in public life. Principles are compromised—party expediency and personal intrigues virtually exclude intellectual superiority and honesty from position and office—and men of mean capacity and doubtful morals are in the ascendant at Washington. There is, indeed, a deplorable deterioration in the morals and statesmanship of leading men in the United States. The stern integrity and mental ability which characterized American statesmen in the first half of the lapsed century, are not discernible in their successors of the present day. Andrew Jackson and Abraham Lincoln are the only men that have imparted a personal dignity to the Presidental Chair for the last fifty years.

SELF-EXPATRIATION.

Did the Man in the Moon possess all the attributes of perception and wisdom with which an old aunt taught us to believe he was endowed in our juvenile days, we scarcely believe that in his nightly survey of what is transpiring in the world below, he would see any thing in the wide range of human folly which would more astonish him than to see young men (and young women too) leave such a country as ours, and migrate to the United States in hopes of realizing a prosperity that is unattainable in Nova Scotia. Within the last ten years thousands of our young people, of both sexes, have gone to the land of "stars and stripes" in pursuit of fortune. So far as we have been able to learn, not one in fifty of those who have turned their backs upon the land that gave them birth, has improved his life prospects. All the endearing ties of the family homestead—the entwining associations of childhood—the scenes of his boyish pastimes—the social circle in which he enjoyed early life, are all abandoned for the delusive hope of something better than all these in a foreign land. He leaves home with big expectations, which, in most cases, are never realized. When he reaches another shore, so far as friendliness is concerned, he finds himself *alone*. With a chilling sense of his distance from the sympathies and kindnesses of old companionship, he feels that he is a stranger in a strange land.

Most of these self-exiles, in their various employments, soon learn that they labor harder, with perhaps no better remuneration, than they did at home. Away from the moralizing influences, which were formerly thrown around them under the paternal roof, they are often turned into habits of vice, and learn to sneer at the salutary restraints which religion imposes. As the years roll away, with wrecked expectations, and corrupted principles, they are less prosperous than the brothers whom they left at home. During the last two Winters, many of these wanderers abroad, out of employment, have suffered the miseries of personal destitution, and with bitter regrets have longed for the comforts of the old family homestead.

We saw it noticed in the Halifax *Morning Chronicle* a few days ago, that some of these self-expatriated Nova Scotians are returning back. We are pleased to learn that they are coming to a country, where pinching indigence is rare, and where there is abundance of employment for everybody who is able and willing to work. If we could make Nova Scotians, who are in other lands, hear what we say, we would raise our voice, and call upon them entreatingly to come back.

SUNKEN TREASURE.

WORK AT THE WRECK OF THE BRITISH FRIGATE "HUSSAR"—NEARLY FIVE MILLION DOLLARS AT THE EAST RIVER—A RELIC OF 1780.

Work upon the wreck of British frigate *Hussar*, sunk in the East River, New York, during the revolutionary war, has been resumed after a suspension of three years. On Thursday last the sloop *Tent* was moored over the wreck, which lies a short distance below Port Morris and within a stone's throw of the shore. In a fragile structure on the deck of the sloop is a steam engine and other machinery used in submarine work. The diver is lowered to the wreck from a platform on the shore side of the vessel. He made his first descent on Saturday morning for the purpose of making a general survey of the wreck. He found but little left of the old frigate. All that remains is the worm-eaten keelson, knees and planking below the copper line. The wreck is covered with a heavy deposit of sand and mud, and several large boulders have lodged in her hull.

The *Hussar* was two hundred and six feet in length, fifty-eight feet beam, and carried thirty-two guns. She arrived in this port with the frigate *Mercury* and a fleet of merchant vessels on the 23rd of November, 1780. In the *Hussar's* treasury were £580,000 in gold, and on the *Mercury* were £380,000, making nearly $6,000,000 in all. This treasury was sent over by the British Government to pay the forces engaged in waging war on the colonists. Two days afterward the gold brought over by the *Mercury* was transfered to the *Hussar*, with which, after taking on board seventy American prisoners from the overcrowded hulks in the *Wallabout*, she set sail for New London, Connecticut. Paul Jones was at the time cruising along the American coast. His feat off Flamborough Head a year before had inspired the commander of the *Hussar* with a healthy respect for his powers, and it was therefore determined to make a voyage by the way of Hell Gate. It was a hazardous undertaking for a vessel of her tonnage, but a negro pilot had succeeded a short time before in taking through another frigate. The *Hussar* attempted the passage with a favoring wind and a high tide, and safely passed the most dangerous points in the channel, but with with a smooth course already in view the frigate struck heavily on the Pot Rock. The swift current swung her around, and she drifted helplessly up the stream, past Ward's and Randall's Islands, making water rapidly. When the vessel once more obeyed her helm she was filling so fast that the commander determined to beach her at the entrance to a marshy cove below Port Morris. This was done, and the crew with the assistance of farmers at work near by, held her to the shore by passing hawsers around the large trees there. A more dangerous point could not have been selected, for the frigate from amidships hung over a precipice nearly one hundred feet high. When the tide began to fall the strain upon the cables was tremendous. Some parted, others pulled from the ground the trees to which they were attached, when the ship gave a lurch and went bodily over the ledge. Worst of all, she carried down with her the seventy hapless wretches chained to her gundeck. The officers and crew escaped.

In 1794 the British government sent over two brigs, and for two summers unsuccessful efforts were made to raise the sunken frigate. One of the brigs foundered while engaged in this work and now lies in thirteen fathoms of water a short distance below the hull of the Hussar. The other was driven off by the American government. Twenty-five years elapsed before another effort was made. A company was formed and work was begun in the spring of 1819; but with the clumsy appliances then in vogue no progress was made. One enterprise succeeded another, but with a like result. Over $50,000 was expended in constructing a coffer dam, which proved too weak to resist the force of the tide. Over twenty years ago a company was formed in Worcester, Mass., called the New England Submarine Company, with Horace Barnes as superintendent. This company and its successor, the Frigate Hussar Company, have prosecuted the work nine, except during the three past summers. They have now resumed operations and hope by the use of improved machinery and a new process to get possession of the golden treasure buried in the frigate's hull. Mr Barnes still superintends the work.

But little money has thus far been taken from the wreck, and the sums found are supposed to have been the private hoards of officers and men. In a stable at Fort Morris are stored human skulls and bones, and manacles worn by the drowned American captives, together with musket barrels, cannon balls, flints and bullets, pewter plates, &c. The British museum paid $1,500 for a bronze gun. In the Central Park Museum are other mementoes of the wreck. Obstacles to be overcome are numerous and great. The ship's treasury was located in the run of the vessel. The kentledge (iron) and the shingle (stone) ballast have, by the action of the water, become joined together in a mass almost as dense as cast iron. This mass overlies and surrounds the treasure, and has to be drilled or blasted through. Eternal night reigns around the wreck. Electric lights have failed, and owing to the swift tides divers can work only at slack water.

One of the divers engaged for the present season is Mr. Cook, of San Francisco. Mr. Cook is one of the most expert, and successes along the Pacific coast have achieved for him a reputation for daring and sagacity which has preceded him.

Among the well-known divers who have within the past twenty-five years worked upon the wreck of the *Hussar*, Daniel W Joshlyne has probably made the largest number of descents. He has also remained upon the wreck for a longer period than any other diver, having on one occasion stayed below for two hours and fifty-five minuter. Messrs. F. B. Eaton, Thomas O'Neil (deceased), Otis A. Ramsey, Uriah Card and Mr. Whitney are the other divers best remembered.

OVER THE BORDER.

INCIDENTS OF INDEPENDENCE EVE.

The American papers of the 4th are filled with glowing descriptions of the sights and scenes in various parts of the country on the eve of Independence Day. A Philadelphia writer says:

Imagine a city swathed in bunting as the setting sun kissed it a glad good night. From every housetop floated flags, from every window dropped many emblems. The starry banner of the Republic was everywhere, but it mingled everywhere with the ensigns of all nations, speaking stronger than words could utter—

"On earth peace, good-will toward men."

Everywhere the royal standard of England and the banner of the Republic lovingly intertwined, as a rebuke to dissensions and a forbiddance to future entanglements.

Another despatch from the same city says:—To say that the streets are crowded with people conveys no idea of the vast throngs that have surged through the city during this evening. All the world seems to be here, and all the world acts as if it was glad that America is free. The influx of strangers has been simply beyond all expectations. It is estimated that there are to-night not less than two hundred thousand people from other towns and cities in Philadelphia. From a canvass of the different hotels, which was made this morning, it appears that there are now 138,239 persons accommodated by them, and rooms have been engaged for upwards of 10,000 more. This is over 12,000 more than were in the houses this time last week. The Centennial has 1,054 guests, is full, and is providing for applicants in buildings in the neighborhood. The Girard La Pierre, St. Stephens, American, St. George and others have very little spare room, and the large hotels in West Philadelphia are also getting a large share of custom, the Atlas having 3,996 guests, with additional engagements for 1,475 more. This statement is only a partial indication as to the number of strangers in the city, as many who come are provided for in private houses.

At New Jersey we read that "one of the prominent features of the affair was a miniature steamer on a waggon on which there were several sailors throwing into the streets empty tea boxes representing the throwing over of the tea in the Boston Harbor in 1775."

In Brooklyn, after the review in Cumberland street, the Mayor and other city officials did not again join the parade, but proceeded to Fort Greene, and took positions on the main platform erected in front of the Martyrs' Tomb, where the final exercises took place. At this point in the vicinity there could not have been less than 200,000 persons when the ceremonies commenced. Far as the eye could reach, aided by calcium lights and brilliant illuminations, a moving, surging sea of human heads was visible. The proceedings opened by the playing of "Hail Columbia," fifteen brass bands rendering the splendid old air in a manner that envoked the wildest enthusiasm. Then followed the singing of a Centennial hymn, written for the occasion by R. H. Whittenden. The hymn was sung to a stirring air by 600 members of the Centennial Union, but the words could not be distinguished. Mayor Schroeder next made the introductory address, not a word of which could be heard ten feet from the stand. General Catlin's greater lung-power enabled him to reach a larger audience while delivering the Centennial oration, but even he could only make himself heard by a comparatively small number. After the oration the band played "Yankee Doodle."

FATAL ACCIDENT AT ST. JOHN.

TWO MEN KILLED BY A LADDER BREAKING IN TWO.

A terrible accident, by which two men lost their lives, occurred on Princess street on Tuesday, 4th. July. For some days past, Mr. Barbour's painters have been working at Mrs, Thompson's house, a four story building opposite the Savings' Bank, and occupied as a boarding house. Philip Hanlon and John Kelly went to work between 9 and 10 o'clock to-day. They had a ladder slung from the roof and running parellel with the upper row of windows. They were painting the cornice, and were standing up at the work. Instead of commencing at the centre and moving towards the end as the work progressed, the men had begun at the ends and moved towards each other. About half past 9 o'clock the men had almost met, and one made a further movement towards the centre when suddenly, without a moment's warning, before the men could utter a cry of danger or say 'God help us,' the ladder broke in two, and precipitated them to the ground, a distance of about fifty feet. The two

MEN WERE ALMOST INSTANTLY KILLED.

Kelly fell on his head, and his blood and brains oozed out and mingled with the contents of the paint pot. Hanlon had his neck broken. For a few seconds after the fall a slight movement of the limbs of the unfortunate men could be noticed, but they spoke not a word, and in less time than it takes to write these words their souls had passed into eternity. The accident was witnessed by several persons in the neighborhood, Mr. Robert Grace, who has a shop in Mrs. Thompson's building, says he was in his shop window when he heard the ladder break, and on immediately rushing out the two unfortunate men were prostrate, speaseless and dying on the sidewalk. It may be remarked that the sidewalk is simply the bare rock, and that a fall from a much lesser height than these men fell would likely prove fatal.

THE BODIES

were removed soon after the accident, Constable Powers being early on the scene. Hanlon's remains were taken to his late residence on Main street, and Kelly's body to Harding St. The latter leaves a wife and 3 children. Hanlon leaves a wife and five children. Both men were of middle age.

It is a remarkable fact that Kelly is the third member of his family that met with a fatal accident. His sister was killed many years ago by the falling over of the "Pilgrim" and a brother was killed a couple of years since by falling off a wharf.

Coroner Earle will hold inquests on the bodies this afternoon.

THE CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT.

As before stated the ladder was suspended from the roof. It was held by two ropes,—one at each end, leaving the centre without any support. Some small pieces of boards were laid on the rungs, but were not fastened to-day as they were last week—when three men worked on the same ladder. It is stated the ladder was warped in the centre from the strain that had been on it, and that it broke off sharply would seem to indicate that it was not sound. The ladder required a rope to hold up the centre, although the painters say such a thing is not usual. A painter named Stubbs, who was sent to work with the others on the ladder, refused to trust himself on it. In view of these facts it is to be hoped there will be strict enquiry at the inquest.

LARGE CROWDS

have gathered at the scene of the accident during the day, and the comments indulged in have not been at all favorable to those indirectly responsible for the dreadful accident.—*Globe.*

GAGGED AND HANGED.

A MURDERER LYNCHED WITH HANDCUFFS ON.

From th Plain Creek (Neb.) Pioneer.]

On Saturday last Deputy Sheriff Charles Mayes and Officers R. C. Freeman and Julias Wein went, in virtue of a writ of ejectment, to turn Thomas Hallowell off a quarter section of land, about five miles south of the town. Hallowell, knowing what business they had come on, went into the house, declaring that he would shoot the first man who offered to touch a thing or attempted to put him or his family out. The Deputy sheriff ordered him to open the door, which he refused to do. The officers then got a piece of wood and broke open the doors, and thereat Hallowell shot Deputy Sheriff Mayes dead with buckshot. Freeman and Wein then tried to enter the house, and Hallowell fired the other barrel of his gun, the shots cutting away the flesh of the lower right jaw of Wein. The latter then entered the house, calling upon Hollowell to surrender. He begged not to be shot, and surrendered.

The murderer was then put in irons and brought to town by Freeman and placed in jail, Wein meantime remaining with the dead body of Mayes. About 11 p. m. of the same day a large number of masked men entered the outskirts of the town and made for the Court House. They were stationed around the building, and on one or two approaching they were ordered back. The jailer was called on to open the door, but he being locked in, told them he had no keys. The door was burst open, and five masked, armed men, entered, and one advancing, blew out the light. The jailer was seized, bound in a chair with a rope, and he and the chair were tied to a bedstead; he was also blindfolded. A light was then obtained, and the party opened the iron door by unscrewing and forcing the door. They then went to the iron cell in which the murderer was. The lock on the door was systematically taken off, and the culprit seized. He begged to be spared one day more. He was gagged and a rope was put round his neck, and then the lynchers led him out to the back of the Court House, where there is a flight of iron steps with two railings. It is supposed that he was taken up the steps, and when the rope was fastened to the top plate of the railing on the east side, and then thrown over. As suspended, his feet were about eighteen inches from the ground, and his head about twelve inches from the top of the rail. His handcuffs had been left on as when taken out.

☞ In the death of Mrs. Martha B. Upham, at the age of 90 years and 6 months, this county has lost the first English white child born within her limits.—*Woodstock, N. B., Sentinel,*

☞ A Western exchange states that St. George, Utah, where Brigham Young dedicated a new Mormon temple the other day, has a population of 1,500 souls. It is located in almost a desert, and was built on the special revelation from the Lord to Brigham. The temple is a large, ungainly looking structure, without the least pretension to beauty, and the estimated cost is $6,000,000, to raise which oppressive tithings having been collected from the faithful.

☞ The barque "T. H. Armstrong," now loading at Boston for England, will take out 17,000 bushels of oats, it being the first large shipment of oats at that port for an English market. It is stated that during the past fortnight some half a million bushels of oats have been sold at Chicago for foreign exports, and shipments at that city, June 17, are reported at 220,089 bushels.

New Advertisements.

Notice!

—:o:—

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); "Glengary," (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.

30,000,000!!

As new light has recently been thrown upon the

CHURCH ESTATE,

and it is now morally certain that most of the heirs are residing in Nova Scotia, this is to notify those interested that a meeting of said heirs will be held at the

COURT HOUSE, BRIDGETOWN,
On Saturday, 15th July next,
at 2 o'clock, P. M.

☞ Important papers and documents will be presented to the meeting, showing conclusively that the long sought for estate is now within the grasp of the rightful heirs.

W. H. BALCOM,
SOLOMON CHUTE,
LEANDER MORSE.
on behalf of all concerned.

Bridgetown, July 5th, '76. 2i t15

N. B.—All interested are requested to attend and bring all the information or papers they may have in their possession.

FOR SALE.

REFD. SCOTCH IRON

assorted size, suitable for Blacksmiths.

—ALSO:—

1 Ton No. 1 Glasgow White Lead,

in Kegs of 112, 56, 28 and 14 lbs. weight,

BOILED & RAW PAINT OIL,
5 Cwt. Genuine White Lead,
2 Cwt. Zinc White Lead,

Will be sold low for Cash by

HUGH FRASER.

Bridgetown, July, '76. n11 tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned not to purchase a NOTE OF HAND drawn by the subscribers in favor of Albert Turner, dated June 6th, 1876, payable in one month, for $12, as we have not received value for said note.

DAVID PIERCE,
DIMOCK PIERCE.

Lawrencetown, July 5th, 1876. 4i t17

Sealed Tenders.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed, "Tender Penitentiary, Maritime Provinces," will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the 22nd day of JULY, next, at noon, for the finishing and completion of a Penitentiary to be erected near Dorchester, N. B.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Intercolonial Railway Offices, Moncton, N. B., on and after Monday, the 3rd day of July, where forms of Tender, &c., and all necessary information can be obtained.

Contractors are notified that Tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in the case of firms—except there are attached the actual signature and the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the same.

For the due fulfilment of the Contract, satisfactory security will be required on real estate, or by deposit of money, public or municipal securities, or bank stocks, to an amount of *five per cent.* on the bulk sum of the Contract.

To the Tender must be attached the actual signatures of two responsible and solvent persons, residents of the Dominion, willing to become sureties for the carrying out of these conditions as well as the due performance of the works embraced in the contract.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
F. BRAUN, Secty.

Department of Public Works,
OTTAWA, 25th June, 1876. 2i t16

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT the undersigned, as Administrator, will sell at Public Auction, on Friday, 28th day of July next, at 2 o'clock, p. m., all the Real Estate of the late Sarah Whitman, of Lawrencetown, deceased.

JOHN WHITMAN, Adms.

Lawrencetown, June 28th, '76. 3i t15

STRAW HATS.

Two Cases of

STRAW

—AND—

PANAMA HATS,

NEW AND FASHIONABLE STYLES,
for Sale at Low Prices.

B. STARRATT.

Paradise, June 15th, 1876. n52 tf

$5 TO $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. 1y t48

BILL-HEADS

Different sizes and styles promptly and Neatly printed at this office.

☞ Call and inspect samples ☜

New Advertisements.

ANNAPOLIS, S. S.

In the Supreme Court, 1876.

IN EQUITY.

CAUSE: GEORGE WHITMAN, Plaintiff. vs. ANNIE MARIA WALKER, Adminx. of Noah Thomas, and JONATHAN W. WALKER, Defendants.

TO BE SOLD AT

PUBLIC AUCTION,

by the Sheriff of the County of Annapolis or his Deputy at Thorne's Corner, (so called), on

Monday, 7th day of August

next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon,

Pursuant to an order of Foreclosure, and Sale, made in the above cause on the 30th day of June, A. D., 1876, unless before the Sale, the debt herein amounting to $593,20, with interest since the issue date of the writ and costs, be paid to the Plaintiff or the Sheriff, or into court, all the estate, right, title, and interest of the said Defendants, of, in, and to, or out of, all that certain piece or parcel of

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, across said lot, same direction, thence northerly to the North West corner of said lot, thence easterly to the North East corner of said lot, thence southerly, at right angles 20 feet, thence 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.

E. RUGGLES, Atty. of Plaintiff.

Dated at Annapolis Royal, in the County of Annapolis, this, 3rd day of July, A. D., 1876. 5i t18

Methodist Church Contract.

TENDERS

Will be received up to Saturday the 22nd day of July next by the building committee of the new church to be erected at Middleton, Annapolis County, for all the Material and building of said Church. Size 38 x 60 feet with basement; entire structure of wood, Plan and specifications to be seen at the residence of the Secretary. Work to commence not later than the 1st day of September, and completed on or before the 15th of June, 1877.

E. H. PHINNEY.
Secretary.

Middleton, Annapolis Co., June 27,'76. [4i t16

Corbitts' Packet Line

THROUGH FREIGHT

Between Boston, Portland, and Annapolis. And all Stations on the W. & A. Railway.

The New Schr. "ATWOOD"

WILL run regularly between the above places, carrying Freight and passengers. Her cabin having been fitted up in first class style, with all the latest improvements, can accommodate both lady and gentlemen passengers. FREIGHT by this line will be handled with the greatest care, and forwarded immediately on arrival of Schooner.

Passage to Boston, - - - $4.00.

INVOICES must accompany all Through Freight.

FREIGHT exceeding $100 in value must be accompanied by a U. S. Consul Certificate.

For further particulars apply to Kimball & Bates and John G. Hall & Co., Boston, J. Porteaus, Portland, P. Innes, General Manager, and the several Station Agents of the W. & A. Railway, and

A. W. CORBITT & SON,
Annapolis Royal.

june28 26i t38]

FOR SALE.

A pleasantly situated place within five minutes walk of Paradise Station, containing about

Six Acres of Cultivated Land.

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE and BARN on the place, and produces about Twenty barrels of Apples.

There are a number of APPLE, PEAR, PLUM, and CHERRY TREES just beginning to bear.

For particulars apply to

SAMUEL K. MORSE,
Paradise.

june28 5i t17]

Flour, Sugar, and Molasses!

—LANDING—

200 bbls. Flour, Milford.
250 bbls. do. White Pigeon.
150 " do. "Dove."
300 " do. "Peacemaker" "White Rose," &c.
20 hhds. Scotch Porto Rico Sugar.
25 bbls. Granulated & Crushed Sugar.
22 hhds. Barbadoes, & Cienfuegos Molasses.

☞ Prices Low to the trade.

GEO. MORRISON, JR.,
NO. 12 & 13 SOUTH MARKET WHARF,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

June 28th, 1876. 25it29

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

The Subscriber offers for Sale the Eastern Tenement or Dwelling, now being finished in Modern Style, situate in the Village of

Lawrencetown,

together with the Barns and Outhouses thereunto belonging.

Or, he will Rent the same for a Private Dwelling for a term of years, and will have it fitted up with all the modern improvements.

Or, any party wishing to keep a respectable Hotel, it will be rented for such purpose, and will be fitted up with every convenience to make it attractive and comfortable; and as the Village of Lawrencetown is beautifully situated, being surrounded by one of the best Farming Districts in the County, and also Streams and Lakes, only a few miles from the Village, in which there is good fishing, tourists and pleasure-seekers will be induced to patronize any party keeping a First-Class Hotel.

W. WARWICK.

Lawrencetown, June 13th, '76. 2m t19.

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.

—:o:—

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., &.

—:o:—

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.

—:o:—

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.

—:o:—

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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 & PIPER,

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

—IN—

ALL DEPARTMENTS,

AT PRICES

TO SUIT THE CASH TRADE.