The Weekly Monitor.

BRIDGETOWN, DECEMBER 19, 1877.

THE WAR IN TURKEY.

The fall of Plevna is a disaster to Turkey, which will leave her inadequate in physicial power to successfully resist Russian invasion toward Constantinople. The war thus far has tended to dispel gross misconceptions with regard to the two powers, which for several months have been struggling for the mastery. The opinion has been pretty generally entertained throughout the civilized world that Turkey was in a moribund condition—that her ancient prestige as a nation had passed away—and that she was in an irrecoverable state of declension. Not many years ago, a vigorous writer in one of the English magazines described her as "the sick man". On the other hand, Russia has been deemed and dreaded as a formidable military power by southern Europe; and many have predicted that the time was not distant when her barbarous hordes, like the Goths and Vandals, would descend with irresistible fury upon the more civilized lands that lie between her southern frontier and the Mediterranean.

The illusions that have been generally entertained with respect to the military *status* of both Turkey and Russia have, to a considerable extent, been dissipated by the present war. Those who imagined that as soon as the forces of the latter had crossed the Danube, the Ottoman Empire would yield to the invaders, have been undeceived. It was predicted by many that the troops of the Sultan, like chaff before the wind, would flee before the stalwart men of the north; but during the progress of the war, it has been seen, that the Russians, when forces have been numerically equal, are in no wise superior to the Turks. Everybody knew that Turkey, if unassisted by other nations, would ultimately succumb to the vast numbers which Russia could gradually array against her; but few people expected to see such military skill, such brilliant strategy, and such undoubted valor as have been exhibited by the Turkish soldiers during the war. While the military prowess of Russia has sunk in the estimation and respect of other nations, that of Turkey has greatly increased.

Russia's alleged stupendous military strength has been too long a *bugbear* in in the eyes of the people of southern Europe. Perhaps the unsuccessful invasion of the Czar's territories by Bonaparte in 1812, has tended to impress the world with a greatly enlarged view—or rather overestimate—of Russia's military greatness. The French army at that time was not defeated and driven back by the troops that had been sent to resist the invasion, but by the conflagration of Moscow, and the premature appearance of an unusually cold Winter. In Russia's whole history there is no striking instance of brilliant military tactics or of extraordinary valor, such as won for Greece and Rome undying renown. Such a warlike feat as that achieved by Wellington at Waterloo is not to be found in her national records. Nor did the Crimean War impart lustre to her military annals. The resistance made to the British and French forces at Alma was despicable. During the present war Russia has displayed nothing like splendid generalship. She has exhibited no masterly strategy — no brilliant *coup d'etat*, as the French call successful instances of military skill. She has shown nothing rising superior to mere physical force—to the preponderating power of numbers.

During the war, Russia has had no small amount of sympathy on the ground that she is a *christian* power contending against *Mahomedanism*, and that she engaged in the conflict to deliver her co-religionists from Turkish persecution. But the type of corrupt christianity which prevails in the Czar's vast domains, is *practically* little better than the creed which is derived from the impious and semi-blasphemous teachings of the Koran. Ere now some of the practical ecclesiastics of St. Petersburgh have evinced as much readiness to trample upon *pure christianity* as has any priest of Mahomet at Constantinople.

Of course, surrounding nations will interpose at the present crisis, and insist upon a cessation of hostilities. There *must* be peace; but what its terms and conditions may be remains to be seen. Russia will go out of the struggle with no increase of military renown. Had not Roumania assisted her, the probability is that she would not to day have been exulting over the downfall of Plevna.

COUNTY COURT.

County Court opened at Bridgetown on the eleventh inst. His Honor, Judge Savary, presiding. A number of Summary and Declaration causes were for trial. After the bar was heard for motions the summary docket was taken up. The first cause was a hearing for the discharge of one Dowling, under the Statute for the relieving of Insolvent Debtors. This occupied the most of two days—Judgment discharging the debtor. A like application to relieve two debtors, named Lovett, was then heard—Judgment for discharge as before. The first cause on the Summary docket, Morse vs. Prat, was then taken up. Ruggles for Pltff., Roscoe for Deft.; Judgment reserved. Fener, vs. Tener, was then heard; Owen for Pltff., Mills for Deft.; Judgment reserved. Then came another application for the relieving of another Insolvent, which relief was obtained by friends of the Insolvent paying the debt. The Judge intimated that he should remand the debtor to close confinement if the debt was not paid by the end of the term. Mills for Pltff., T. W. Chesley, Esq., Q. C., for the debtor. The next cause was Elliot vs. Elliot. The second cause in which brothers were parties to the suit; Ruggles for Pltff., Parker for Deft.; Judgment reserved. In the next cause, Elliott vs. Slocum, Ruggles, Q. C., moved to quash an appeal on ground of defect in appeal bond—motion granted.

The first Declaration cause was then taken up—McPhee, vs. McLafferty—an action of Trover, and is still on. Parker and Morse for Pltff., Cowling and Roscoe for Deft.

ANNAPOLIS STATION ROBBED. — On Thursday evening, a party, calling himself Chas. Perry, took lodgings at the Foster House, kept by Mr. John McLeod, and sometime in the night he was heard by one of the servants going out of the back door, and it has since transpired that he went out for the purpose of breaking into the Station. When the Station master entered on Friday morning he discovered that some fifty dollars had been stolen, fifteen of which belonged to the telegraph office. Word was immediately telegraphed along the line and the culprit was arrested in this town on Saturday, having in his possession part of the stolen money, and a gold chain belonging to Mrs. Uniacke, a boarder at the Foster House. He was conveyed to Annapolis Jail to await trial.

A GREAT RUSSIAN CONSPIRACY.

While the Czar has been straining every nerve and spending, according to semi-official reports, a million roubles or $750,000 in gold a day to make an end of the Turks, a vast conspiracy of Russian Nihilists, Socialists, Free Thinkers, and Internationists, have been seeking to make end of his dynasty. One hundred and ninety-eight persons have been arrested for complicity in the affair, classified as follows:—Sixty men and 22 women belonging to the Noblesse, 14 men and five women of families connected with the Civil Service, four men and three women of military extraction, 31 sons of priests, 10 merchants, 23 tradesmen, 14 peasants, four Russians, and a convict. Twenty-eight men and 12 women of the accused are imprisoned in the fortresses Peter and Paul, 70 persons in the House of Detention, and the remainder kept under the surveillance of the police in their own homes. Among the latter are individuals residing in outlying provinces of the Empire, some living as far away from St. Petersburg as Tobolsk and Tashkant, More than 600 witnesses will appear during the trial. For the Defense the leading counsel of Moscow and St. Petersburg have been engaged. Between wars abroad and conspiracies at home, the Emperor of all the Russias is not to be envied just at present.

INVENTION OF THE TELESCOPE.

The invention of the telescope has been generally attributed to Galileo; but it appears the claim is not well founded. A library in Zurich contains a manuscript, written in 1616, by Scheiner, in which occurs the following curious passage: "It must be allowed, first, considering what the telescope does, that Baptista Porta has better right to be thought the inventor, because he describes, after his own way, in obscure words and puzzling expressions, an instrument like the telescope. But, secondly, if we speak of the telescope as it is now used, after general perfection, we must say that neither Porta nor Galileo was the first discoverer of it; but the telescope in this sense was discovered in Germany, among the Belgians, and that accidentally, by one Kramer, who sold spectacles, and, either for amusement or experimentation, combined concave and convex glasses, so that with both glasses he could see a quite small and distant object large and near. At which success being rejoiced, he united several similiar pairs of glasses in a tube, and offered the combination at a high price to wealthy people. Thereafter they (the telescopes) became gradually more common among the people and spread to other countries. In this way two of them were brought, for the first time, by a Belgian merchant to Italy. Of these, one remained long in the College at Rome. The other went first to Venice, later to Naples; and here the Italians, and especially Galileo, at that time professor of mathematics in Padua, took the opportunity of improving it to astronomical purposes and to extend its use further. Thus the telescope, as we have it to-day, was discovered by Germany and perfected by Italy. The whole world now rejoices in it."

DYING OUT.

The question of the gradual extinction of the colored race in the United States is up again for discussion in the press of that country. It appears from the vital statistics of half a dozen southern cities, just published, that the comparative death-rates of the two races would indicate that the blacks are gradually dying out. In New Orleans the death-rate of the colored race was thirty-nine in every thousand, while the death-rate among the whites was only 25; in Charleston the contrast is still more strikingly in favor of the white race, the figures being thirty-eight and seventeen respectively. These statistics apply only to the cities; but the Charleston "News" is of opinion that the death-rate among the blacks in the rural districts of South Carolina is even greater than in the cities. The explanation offered is "the licentiousness and utter demoralization" which is said to have followed emancipation, and the question now propounded is, "How long will the freedmen continue to die off at this rapid rate before they will learn how to live?" —*Witness.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S FUTURE.—Mr. Hibbard Hudson, of Ottawa, who emigrated to British Columbia about a year ago, says:—"From present appearances, there is a good time coming for British Columbia; the quartz mills recently here are in full operation, running night and day; the quartz is turning out better than the most sanguine ever dreamed of. Just imagine a ledge about 17 feet wide, and 10 feet of that assaying $90 per ton; this ledge has been traced for about two miles. There are several other quartz reefs here, some of which have not been tested yet. One ledge, from which 40 tons of ore were taken out, yielded $15.30 per ton.

THE FASTEST LOCOMOTIVE BUILDER

A SINGULAR COMPETITION—WON BY A CANADIAN.

Lately in Jackson, Michigan, at the engine works of the Michigan Central Railway, a competition took place between two gangs of workmen as to which could soonest put a locomotive together and send her out of the shop in running order. Heretofore the usual time for doing this work, with a gang of five or six men, in the "Baldwin Locomotive Works," of Philadelphia, has been from nine days to two weeks." When, therefore the fact was published that the same feat had been accomplished at Jackson by Robert Stewart, with 14 men, in 25 hours, and by Walter Edington, with his gang, in 10½ hours, the engine builders of the country were loud in their expressions of disbelief. This piqued the Jackson men, and they determined to transcend all previous efforts. Accordingly on Nov. 16th, the parts of two new locomotives, which had never been placed together, were collected, while on two trucks were the boilers. As the clock struck seven two gangs of fourteen each, one commanded by Robert Stewart, and the other by Walter Edington, sprang to their work. The boilers were raised by jacks on the massive frames, the driving wheels secured in their places, the cylinders, valves, link motions, connecting rods, levers, smoke-stacks, jacket bolts, etc., numbering altogether thousands of pieces, were all secured in their respective places. The fires already lighted, convert into steam the water run in shortly after the start. Edington's gang beat the other a minute in the finishing touches. The engineer, standing in his place, blows the whistle, turns on the steam, the driving wheels revolve, and the first engine moves down the yard. A few seconds later the other, with a shrill clarion whistle, follows its completed companion. The spectators, two hundred in number, who watched every detail of the work with breathless interest, break into a cheer, to which the grimy workmen, drenched in perspiration, give hearty echo. Two hours and fifty-five minutes is the record from fifty watches, and Jackson shops and workmen are covered with a blaze of glory. The engines were attached to an excursion train, filled with employees, and the exultant crew went to Detroit. Each engine made the trip of seventy-six miles without heating a journal, and they both ran as smoothly as if they had been months in commission. Walter J. Edington, the winner of the competition, was born in Northumberland County, Ontario, twelve miles north of Coburg, and served his apprenticeship in Coburg Foundry, under James Davidson, Esq., son of Mr. D. Davidson, once Manager of the Bank of Montreal, and now of the Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh, and brother of Thomas Davidson, of Montreal. If we are not mistaken, Mr. Stewart is a Canadian also, and a native of Montreal.

DISCOVERIES IN WISCONSIN.

The Archæological Society of Milwaukee has made a pilgrimage into the back country of their State and laid bare "strange secrets of the earth." Around Koshopong Lake, near Milton, Wis., twelve mounds were found and opened. They contained skeletons which, it is to be believed, will throw light on the mysterous history of Man, for among the bones exhumed were some evidently belonging to the "missing link." Four of the upper bones of the arm, *humerus*, were secured in a good state of preservation, and had the peculiar perforation at the lowest end, found only in the gorilla and the lower order of the human family. This peculiar formation consists of the perforation at the lower end of the humerus about one-eighth of an inch in diameter, and is not found in the anatomy of any civilized race or the Indian tribes of the present age. In the top of the mound from which these remains were taken, at a depth of two feet, the skeleton of an Indian was removed, but the humerus showed no perforation, and, in fact, the conformation would not admit of its being found, the bone being as thick at that particular point as it is in the humerus of civilized man. Pottery in large quantities was also found and the archæologists say it is unlike that of the Indians and mound-builders. But perhaps the most interesting feature of the discovery is a tablet inscribed with characters the like of which have never been seen. Professor Mitchell, of Milwaukee, thinks he can detect in them traces of Sanscrit, but he cannot master their meaning. They will be sent to the British Museum.

WHOLE FARMS WASHED AWAY.

Never in the memory of man has there occurred such a rise in the streams of Hampshire county, W. Va., as by the recent flood, nor so great destruction of crops and fencing. So extensive has been the destruction that it amounts to a calamity. Along the South Branch scarcely a shock of corn or a stack of hay remains; the whole valley is a clean sweep; crops and fencing, and the embankments are all broken and swept away. All the fat cattle and other stock of every kind are left on the hands of the farmers at the beginning of winter without food, and probably not a sufficiency of food left to winter the horses that are used to till the ground; consequently the cattle must be thrown on the market or seek a more favored country for food.

A despatch from Moorefield, Hardy Co., says that the destruction by the flood in that county alone will reach $400,000. There are not a thousand shocks of corn in the valley of the South Branch of the Potomac. Farms have been washed completely away, and land that was worth $100 an acre is now utterly without value. The suffering among the cattle is very great, and hundreds of farmers are ruined. The torrent reached from mountain to mountain, and was twenty feet deep.—*Romney Intelligencer.*

THE GRAIN CROP OF SOUTHERN RUSSIA.—The Consul at Odessa reports the grain crop of Southern Russia for 1877 in good condition, and the largest harvested during twenty-five years. The drafts made upon the laboring classes for the army obliged planters to purchase to a larger extent agricultural machinery. The enormous quantity of grain bought by English and other merchants at a very low price in depreciated currency is stored, awaiting shipment upon the cessation of hostilities to take its place in the market of the world, also at small cost to purchasers. It will, no doubt, have a depressing influence upon the price of grain from other countries.

QUICK DESPATCH.—Here is what can be done in the way of despatching freight over the Intercolonial:—The S. S. "Hibernian" commenced discharging freight at Richmond at 9. a. m., Thursday, finished at 4 a m. Friday, and by 2 o'clock p. m. Friday, the whole of her cargo, over one thousand tons, representing eighty car loads for different points, some as far West as Chicago and St, Louis, was checked, loaded, waybilled, and forwarded from Richmond yard. This is especially worthy of note, as showing that the facilities exist for the quick despatch of merchandise for the interior as well as for the adjoining Provinces of the Dominion, and of the West.—*Reporter.*

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

A. W. Stone, Clarence, $2.60; Jacob Slocum, Middleton, 1.50; Jacob L. Beals, Lawrencetown, 2.00; Benjamin Miller, Clarence, 1.50; William Amberman, Ferry, 75 cents; Zephaniah Dahiels, South Mail, 75 cents; Ruth Sanders, Broad Cove, 1.00; J. R. Longmire, Mountain Mail, 2.00; Benjamin Saunders, Bridgetown, 2.00; Joseph Clarke, Granville, 2.00; Samuel Eagleson, Granville, 1.50; E. C. Phinney, Melvern Square, 2.00; Wallace Rumsey, Paradise, 2.00; George J. Bishop, Lawrencetown, 3.00; William H. Bishop, Paradise, 3.00; Parker N. Young, Ohio, 2.00; William McLean, Bridgetown, 3.00; Clark Spinney, Melvern Square, 6.00; Joel Slocum, Hanley Mountain, 1.00; David Wade, Granville, 1.50; Isaiah Dodge, Middleton, 1.50; Berton Neily, Lawrencetown, 1.00; Thomas Jones, Lawrencetown, 1.50; J. P. Goucher, Melvern Square, 1.50; Harding Spinney, Meadow Vale, 1.50; E. H. Dodge, Clarence, 1.50; Lottie Dunham, Deerfield, 1.00 J. R. Bent, Mountain Mail, 1 50; James Allan, Nictaux, 1.50; Solomon Drew, Nictaux, 1.00; James Hall, Mountain Mail, 1.50; Craft Banks, Clarence, 3.00; O. M. Taylor, Middleton, 75 cents; W. J. Spinney, Wilmot, 1.50; W. R. Hutt, Middleton, 25 cents; G. C. Banks, South Mail, 1.50; F. S. Shafner, Wolfville, 2.00; Joseph Buckler, Bridgetown, 75 cents; John McKeown, Lawrencetown, 3.00.

A NEVADA SAND-STORM.

Quite a heavy sand-storm was in progress on the large desert forty miles east of Virginia City. Great clouds of sand were seen to rise and sweep along over the plain, gradually ascending, until the highest peaks of the Humboldt Mountains were hidden. In appearance the drifting sand much resembled the clouds of snow raised by winter storms on the prairies of the West. The sand also forms drifts or dunes, as drifts are formed from snow. Every clump of greenwood has its surrounding hillock of sand, and in places long ridges of sand are seen as in many localities on the level alkali flats the mirages play their fantastic tricks upon weary and thirsty travellers. Bunches of bushes become forest trees, crows look like giraffes, and broad, sedge-boarded lakes lie simmering in the sun, all to recede or vanish when approached. Here, too, pillars of sand, formed by small whirlwinds, glide along over the desert like a troop of ghosts, half a dozen sometimes being seen in company. These are frequently several hundred feet in height, and remain intact for an hour or more. They are of the same nature as waterspouts met with at sea, therefore might, not inappropriately, be termed sandspouts. The deserts being generally basins surrounded by high mountains, eddies, or whirls in them are of frequent occurrence when a heavy wind is blowing, and thus are produced the great pillars of sand.

SUICIDE OF A RUSSIAN GENERAL.

Society in Moscow has had a severe shock in the recent suicide of General Hartung and the events leading to it. The General has been in such a state of impecuniosity that he was obliged to borrow largely from a Moscow money-lender named Sanftleben, paying interest at the rate of 200 per cent. The latter died, and very singularly left a will appointing the General as one of his executors. Entering at once upon his trust, the General destroyed all notes bearing his own name, and this fact being discovered by the money-lender's widow, she instituted proceedings against him. A Count Lanskory was accused of complicity, but the jury acquitted him while convicting the General. In accordance with Russian costume, the unfortunate officer, being dependent, was not in court, but he was in an adjoining room when the verdict was announced. Immediately on hearing the result he shot himself in the head. A letter written by himself was found on his person, and it contained a declaration of his innocence. Popular opinion, which was very much against him before his death, has changed in his favor, and many believe that some mistake was made. General Hartung married the daughter of the poet Poushkine.—*Ex.*

New Advertisements.

ANNAPOLIS, S.S.

In the Supreme Court, 1877.

IN EQUITY.

CAUSE: LEVERETT de V. CHIPMAN, Pltff. vs. EDGAR C. REYNOLDS and MARY E. REYNOLDS, Defendants.

To be sold at

Public Auction,

by the Sheriff of the County of Annapolis, or his Deputy, at or near the Post Office in Lawrencetown on

Wednesday, twenty-third day of January

next, at one o'clock in the afternoon,

Pursuant to an order of Foreclosure and Sale made herein, and dated the tenth day of December, instant, unless before the day of Sale the said Defendants shall pay to the said plaintiff or his Attorney, or into Court, the full demand due to him for principal, interest, and cost upon the mortgage foreclosed herein—

ALL the estate, right, title, interest, and Equity of Redemption of said defendants and of all persons claiming by, through or under them, of, in, to, and out of all that messuage lot and tract of

LAND,

situate, lying, and being in Lawrencetown, in the County of Annapolis, described as follows:—Beginning on the Main Highway leading through Lawencetown at Reuben B. Durling's East Line, thence Northerly by said Durling's line one hundred and fifty-one feet to Morgan's land, thence Easterly by said Morgan's South line ninety feet to said John Morgan's West line, thence Southerly by said Morgan's West line one hundred and fifteen feet to the Highway aforesaid, thence Westerly by said Highway eighty-two feet to the place of beginning, together with the buildings and appurtenances.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. deposit at time of Sale, remainder on delivery of the Deed.

PETER BONNETT, High Sheriff.

J. P. CHIPMAN, Plaintiff's Atty.

Annapolis, Dec. 12th, 1877. [3i t40

NOTICE.

STRAYED into the enclosure of the Subscriber in August last a Heifer, 2 years old,—color black. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses.

ALFRED VIDITO.

Bridgetown, Dec. 10th, 1877. [3i t37

New Advertisements.

1877. 1877.

Xmas. Xmas.

CALL AT

Harris & Co's

For all kinds of

CHRISTMAS GOODS.

THE

Largest Stock

EVER HELD IN BRIDGETOWN

We cannot enumerate our articles so please call and satisfy yourselves.

We call especial attention to our Stock of

TEAS!

that we are selling at

35c, 40c, 50c, and 65c.

HARRIS & Co.

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned respectfully informs their old customers and the general public that they have removed to

Middleton Corner,

where they may be found at the residence of JAMES GATES, on Station Road, fully prepared to execute all orders for **Millinery and Dressmaking.** We shall keep a line of SMALLWARE constantly on hand. By first-class work and punctuality in execution, we hope to merit a share of your patronage. Repairing old Hats, Straw and Felt, a specialty.

TERMS:—Cash.

MISS A. M. BANKS, Dressmaker.
MISS A. M. RUGGLES, Milliner.

Middleton, Dec. 19th, 1877. 4i t39

The High School

AT LAWRENCETOWN will reopen after the Christmas vacation Jan. 22nd, 1878. J. B. HALL, A. M., Ph.D., Principal. Three courses of study:—

First:—A Thorough English Course.
Second:—A Teacher's Course.
Third:—A Classical Course.

DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC,
MISS A. J. DODGE, Teacher.

Department of Drawing and Painting,
MISS B. BROWN, Teacher.

Board Cheap. For information address the principal. J. B. HALL.

Lawrencetown, Dec. 15th 1877 n35 tf

Just Opened,

IN the Bookwith Store, opposite the Railway Station, a general assortment of all the necessary articles usually found in a Grocery Store, to which the undersigned respectfully solicits the attention of the public.

STEPHEN PARNESWORTH.

Bridgetown, Dec. 11th, 1877. 3i t37

New Advertisements.

I. O. G. T.

THE Annual County Degree Lodge will meet with "Orion" Lodge, No. 240, South Williamston, on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27th,

at 10 o'clock a. m.,

for the transaction of business and conferring Degrees. Subordinate Lodges are requested to be fully represented. **A Public Temperance Meeting** will be held in the evening when addresses will be delivered by a number of the Clergymen, and and other efficient Temperance Advocates.

A. D. BROWN, Co. Secretary.

Nictaux Falls, Dec. 10th, 1877. [2i t36

Farmers' Dinner.

THE Ladies of the Sewing Circle at Paradise invite the attention of a generous Public to a dinner to be held in the

Basement of the New Church,

ON THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20TH,

which will combine the solid and substantial with the luxuries of "Ye Christmas time."

There will be at the same time a Sale of

USEFUL & FANCY ARTICLES.

And to meet the requirements of all, a REFRESHMENT TABLE will also be provided. If the weather should prove unfavorable it will take place the next fine evening.

Funds to be appropriated towards furnishing the Church.

Admission.....10 Cents.
Dinner.....40 "

Doors open at 5. p. m.,
Paradise, Dec 4th, 1877. 3i t36

CHAS. J. WILLIS.

PICTURE MOULDINGS,
MOTTOES, MOTTO FRAMES,
Rustic do., Mirrors, &c.,

always on hand. Prompt attention to all orders.

AGENT FOR THE

New England Organ.

Agents wanted for good Selling Articles. 4i t38

Send for Reduced Price List of

MASON & HAMLIN

CABINET ORGANS.

NEW and SPLENDID STYLES; PRICES REDUCED $10 to $50 EACH THIS MONTH (NOV. 1877.) Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN Co., Boston, New York or Chicago.

Leading Topic of the Day.

N. H. PHINNEY assisted by his classes at Lawrencetown and Nictaux accompanied by instruments of music, played by skilful hands, intends giving concerts as follows, viz:—

At Lawrencetown, in Whitman's Hall, on Monday Evening, December 24th; at Nictaux Plains, in the School House, on Monday Evening, December 31st.

PROGRAMME:

Sacred Music will consist of **Anthems, Sentences, and Chants.**

Secular Music will comprise **Solos, Duetts, Quartetts, and Choruses.**

No pains is being spared to make these entertainments pleasing to all who may favor us with their patronage.

Doors open at 6½. Performance to commence at 7. p. m.

ADMISSION.....15 Cents.

Should the above stated evenings prove stormy, they will take place the first fine evening following. 2i t36

40 **Extra Fine Mixed Cards**, with name 10 cents, post-paid. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

$25 a day to agents. 1080 samples worth $230 sent free. W. COMPANY, Boston, Mass.

30 Elegant Cards, no two alike, with name, 10 cts., post paid. C. B. Havens, Summit, Scho. Co., N. Y.

25 Fancy Cards, Snowflake, Damask, etc. no 2 alike, with name, 10c. Nassau Card Co., Nassau, N. Y.

$10 A Day to Agents. **Full particulars free. BUCKEYE MAN'G Co., Marion, O.**

CONFIDENTIAL Notice to Agents. New Organs 16 stops $120, 13, $96, 12, $85, 9, $65. **Pianos** retail price $650 only $175. **Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J.**

WORK FOR ALL.

in their own localities, canvassing for the **Fireside Visitor,** (enlarged), Weekly and Monthly. **Largest paper in the World** with Mammoth Chromos Free. Big commissions to Agents. Terms and Outfit Free. Address **P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.**

Agents Wanted!

FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS

Wilson Sewing Machine Co.

829 Broadway, New York City;
Chicago, Ill; New Orleans, La;
Or San Francisco, Cal.

A FAVORITE

Winter Resort,

JAMAICA.

Six to seven days' voyage from New York by the Atlas Company's steamers, will convey you to the finest climate in the world, where there is a choice of temperature and the most beautiful scenery, amid Mountains, Valleys and Winding Rivers. The climate is dry and warm, highly recommended by physicians as being specially adapted for invalids, and also a favorite resort for tourists.

The Atlas Company's British built, first-class Iron Steamers, carrying the British Colonial and United States Mails, leave New York twice a month.

Fare (Saloon), $50 Am. Gold.

APPLY TO

D. BATTERSBY, Agent, 138 St. James St., Montreal; MESS. MORGAN & Co., 67 Yonge Street, Toronto.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO. { General Agents. 56 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

PULMONA cures Asthma.
PULMONA cures Catarrh.
PULMONA cures Bronchitis.
PULMONA cures Consumption.
PULMONA increases the Strength.
PULMONA invigorates the Appetite.
PULMONA is sold by druggists, Price $1 per bottle.

New Advertisements.

FLOUR, FLOUR.

JUST received and for Sale, 300 bbls of Flour.

100 BBLS direct from Toronto,
100 " " Boston,
100 " " St. John.
62 Corn Meal.

Having bought the above, at the Lowest Cash prices I am prepared to compete with any Flour Dealer in the County.

Persons, wishing a supply of good Flour, for their winter use will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Also, on hand a large stock of Am. Oil, Dry and Pickled Fish, Salt, and Groceries of every description. Also, a large stock of Ready-made Clothing, Mens' Reefers, &c.

ANSLEY ELLIOTT.

Port George, Nov. 29th, 1877.

The Alliance Society,

51 Moorgate Street,

LONDON, E. C.

THE issue of certificates in B Fund will cease on the thirty-first of December.

Certificates taken up before that time will participate in this year's allotment of tontive Bonuses.

At the public meeting, held on the 25th of October, 1877, the following appropriations were alloted to Nova Scotia Members:—

No. certificate.		Mem. residence	Amount.
4632	4633	Digby	£200 0s 0d.
4820	4821	Port Hawkesb'y	£200 0s 0d.

ALBERT MORSE,
Barrister-at-Law, General Insurance Agent.
Office, Queen Street, Bridgetown, N. S.
9i t41

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against buying or negotiating a NOTE OF HAND in favour of *JACOB SPINNEY*, dated in September last, past, due the last of December next ensuing, for the sum of twenty-six dollars. Not having received value, I shall resist payment of the same.

JAMES L. BROWN.

Torbrook, Nov. 22nd, 1877. n33 tf

TO ORCHARDISTS!

Canker Worm & Caterpillar ARRESTER.

Warranted to Protect the Apple and all kinds of Fruit Trees from the ravages of those Dreaded Pests, the Canker Worm and Caterpillar.

THIS IS NO FRAUD, as it is recommended by some of the largest fruit growers of the County.

For particulars apply to the subscribers.

COX BROTHERS.

Bridgetown, August 22nd, 1877. 6i n18

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers wish to call the attention of the Public to their

SPRING IMPORTATIONS,

consisting of

Boots and Shoes, Tweeds and Cloths of all kinds, Crockery, Groceries, Timothy, Clover and Garden Seeds.

Also, they would call the attention of

BUILDERS

to their Stock of

Nails of all kinds, Paint, Oil, Glass, Putty, Zinc, Tarred, and Sheathing Paper, Locks, Knobs, Hinges, &c.

Also, CARRIAGE STOCK

consisting of

Spokes, Rims, Bent S. Backs and Rails, Enameled Cloth, Enameled Leather and Dasher Leather, with a varied stock of

SHELF HARDWARE of all kinds.

FLOUR AND MEAL

always on hand. The above will be sold low for Cash.

BEALES & DODGE.

Middleton, April 26th, '77

Sugar. Molasses. Flour.

NEW IMPORTATION.

Just received ex schr. *Atwood*, direct from Barbadoes:

80 PUNS Choice Bright *MOLASSES;*
6 Hhds. Bright *SUGAR;*

Ex schr *Home*, direct from Toronto and Boston

200 BBLS. FLOUR, Spring Extra;
100 bbls FLOUR, Superior Extra;
50 " " Choice Family;
50 " " No. 1, Pat. Process;
150 " CORN MEAL;
10 " American Crushed Sugar.

For sale very low, Wholesale or Retail, by

A. W. CORBITT & SON,

Annapolis, May 5th 1877. n5 tf

1877. SPRING

DURING the Winter I have had manufactured a stock of

Silver, Brass and Japanned

Harnesses,

in the best manner and style of workmanship, and now invite purchasers to inspect before closing elsewhere.

Also, just received from England:

1 case RIDING SADDLES,
1 case Harness Furniture, in Jap., Silver and Brass Mountings.

All of the above I am prepared to sell at the lowest possible margin for Cash.

100 pairs No. 1 COARSE BOOTS, made by First-Class Men, and guaranteed to be the best value for the money that I ever offered.

Wanted, 200 Cords Hemlock Bark. Cash or Settlement made on delivery at Tannery. Hides, Calfskins, &c, bought at market prices.

GEO. MURDOCH.

Bridgetown, May 15th, '77 13 t18