Weekly Monitor.

BRIDGETOWN, JUNE 28, 1876.

INEQUITABLE JUSTICE.

The tribunals of this country, as everybody knows, are necessities; and they are maintained by a heavy tax upon the treasury, to say nothing of fees and supplemental retainers claimed by counsel. And yet they fail to reach and punish a class of crimes which at the present day are deplorably prevalent: and these are being gravely pondered by thoughtful minds. Fradulent business transactions, as well as felonies that entail penal punishment upon transgressors, occupy no inconsiderable portion of the time allotted for the prescribed sitting of any of the tribunals of the country. A matter is submitted for adjucation, and it is proved in evidence that one of the parties has been practicing a mercantile swindle upon somebody; and yet there is no adequate provision in the law for inflicting a retributive penalty upon a litigant for palpable knavery. A common-place thief is convicted of stealing a comparatively small sum, and is sent to the penitentiary; but a knave in business may cheat an honest man out of a tenfold larger sum, and he goes out of Court unpunished, and is at liberty to practice fraud upon somebody else. The thief is branded with infamy; but the business swindler holds his head as high as ever, and is not generally shunned as a *proved* knave—as he deserves to be. If the law was such, that in flagrant cases of fraud in business, the Judge should have the power to inflict punishment upon manifest rogues, it would have a salutary moral effect.

Legal proceedings in matters of insolvency not unfrequently disclose most iniquitous instances of premeditated cheatery, which, in a moral point of view, is no better than highway robbery. Similar results are too common in judicial investigations before all the Courts, and knaves elude punishment. No litigant, against whom gross fraud in a business transaction has been clearly proved, should be suffered to escape the infliction of an adequate penalty. The Judge should be empowered by the Legislature to inflict summary penal chastisement upon such offenders. The burglar is morally no worse, nor more dangerous to communities, than is a fraudulent man of business. If the former deserves a felon's cell, the other scarcely deserves first-class hotel accommodation at the expense of his injured creditors. If Jeremy Bentham were living in our day, we think that in his graduated scale of punishment due to crimes of greater or less enormity, he would rank a swindler in mercantile matters with a horse-thief. Surely in this day of abounding frauds there is imperative need of additional legislation, to enable the Courts to punish a class of dangerous offenders with promptitude and severity.

THE SEASON.

We have now passed the Summer solstice, and the hottest two months of the year are before us. Everybody will be complaining of the heat, and at noon-day will seek the shade, if conveniently practicable. The avocations of most of our male readers necessitate out door toils, and they bear, as best they may, the fervor of the atmosphere, and the intensity of unclouded sunshine through these long Summer days. Habit, however, has inured them to the heat of the season. An Esquimaux from the Arctic regions would swelter under the unsheltered influence of our July sunshine. The snow-fields and glaciers of his childhood home is more congenial to his taste, and more beautiful to his eye, than are the green fields and waving forests of our delightful valley. But our farmers do not regard it a special hardship to spend the day, however hot it may be, in the labors of the field. Though the mercury may rise high in the thermometrical tube, his toils are not abated. While he remembers that it is the doom of Adam's posterity "to eat bread in the sweat of his face," he does not repine, because he sees himself surrounded with innumerable compensating blessings and many alleviating circumstances. If the Summer is hot, he is encompassed with fascinating scenes of verdure and beauty. The bees are humming among the flowers—the birds are singing in the trees, and the breezes are imparting not only a welcome degree of coolness to the air, but are also stirring the foliage of the forest. All these pleasing surroundings impart a delightful charm to rural toil, and mitigate the lassitude of physical weariness.

Our present remarks are intended as a friendly greeting to our agricultural readers; but during the hot season, the artizan's or mechanic's condition is more to be commiserated than the farmer's; for he is, in most cases, though sheltered from the sun, sitting on his bench, debarred from the breeze which is an enjoyed luxury to out-door toilers: nor is he privileged, while engaged in his sedentary employment, shut up in his workshop, to have in constant view the scenic loveliness of Summer. Notwithstanding all the discomforts of hot weather, in July and August there are delights and enjoyments which render them the favorite months of the year. Beauty rests on the landscape, and fragrance is on the air. The operations of the mowing-machine—the sweet-scentedness of the newly-mown hay—and the waving of ripening grain fields, all tend to impart fascinations to the dog-day's period of the changeful year.

POLITICS OVER THE BORDER.

Just now there is a Convention sitting at St. Louis to nominate a democratic candidate for the occupancy of the presidential chair. Sixteen years ago, the democrats were beaten at the Polls, and subsequently became, to all human appearance, irretrievably demoralized. The farmers in this country know that in many a field there is a troublesome weed, called *cootch grass*, which they are anxious to exterminate; but after using plough, harrow and hoe with entire thoroughness, they sometimes think they have succeeded in its complete destruction. So far as they know, there being no appearance of it above ground, they imagine it is utterly defunct, and congratulate themselves on the success of their efforts to annihilate it. Ere long, however, they see that the supposed extinction of the noxious weed was a chimera; for evidence of its undestroyed vitality and innate vigor appear above the ground. Like the cootch grass, it is hard to kill the democratic element in the United States. It cannot be blotted out of the American political life. It is a permanent institution of that country. At times its prospects may be darkened—it may have its season of adversity—but its vitality is indestructable.

The nominated candidate at St. Louis will be a formidable antagonist to Mr. Hayes, the nominee of the Republican party; and insane is the man who will confidantly undertake the predict the result of the presidental election in November. It is a contingency which is surrounded by a variety of powerful and conflicting influences. For ourselves, we may say that our sympathies, if we have any, are rather with the Cincinnatti party than with that of St. Louis; but we are far from certain that the former will come off victorious in the electoral struggle. The Republican party, by the improprieties and indiscretions of some of its leaders, have weakened its former hold upon the confidence of the people.

SUPREME COURT, JUNE TERM, 1876.

The following Summary and Appeal Causes were tried, or otherwise disposed of, during the first day of the term.

Ruggles vs. Purdy. E. Ruggles for pltff.; judgment for pltff.

Feener vs. Mott. Owen for pltff.; Grey for defdt.; judgment below confirmed.

Chesley vs. Bishop. Chesley for pltff.; Ruggles for defdt.; judgment for pltff. by consent.

Mills vs. Armstrong. Mills for pltff.; L. S. Morse for defdt.; defence withdrawn, and judgment for pltff.

Chisholm vs. Vidito. Mills for pltff.; L. S. Morse for defdt.; settled between pltff. and defdt.

Morse vs. Banks. A. Morse for pltff.; Ruggles for defdt.; judgment for pltff. for $15.25.

Ritchie vs. Phalen. Owen for pltff.; Parker for defdt.; defence withdrawn, and judgment for pltff. for $20 by consent.

Hardwick vs. Fitz Randolph *et. al.* Owen for pltff.; E. Ruggles for defdt.; judgment for pltff.

Berry vs. Healy. Owen for pltff.; E. Ruggles for defdt.; judgment for defdt.

The remainder of the Summary Docket was not tried on Wednesday the 21st inst. The Declaration Docket was taken up, and at this date the following Causes was tried, or otherwise disposed of.

Chesley vs. Rumsey *et. al.* Chesley in person; Ruggles for defdt.; verdict for defdt.

Walker vs. Tupper. Ruggles for pltff.; L. S. Morse for defdt.; referred to arbitration.

Ritchie vs. Cowling. Ruggles for pltff.; Grey for defdt.; verdict for pltff.

Ringwood vs. Millner. Savary for pltff.; Ruggles for defdt.; continued by consent.

McMurtery vs. Goudy. L. S. Morse for pltff.; Ruggles for defdt.; continued by pltff.

Mudge vs. Young. L. S. Morse for pltff.; Ruggles for defdt.; continued by pltff.

(*To be Continued.*)

RUNNING INTO AN ICEBERG.

The Canadian mail steamship *Sardinian*, Capt. Dutton, from Liverpool, June 8th, arrived in port at 1.30 P. m., yesterday, with 61 cabin, 424 steerage passengers, and a general cargo for Quebec and Montreal. The *Sardinian* had a providential escape from serious injury: From the time she left Moville up to the 14th inst., experienced strong head-winds and squalls; afterwards heavy fog. About 11.30 a. m., on the 16th inst., when near Cape Race, going dead slow through the fog, the Captain on the bridge, saw a large iceberg ahead, reversed engines full speed, but notwithstanding that, in about four minutes after sighting the ice, collided with the berg, damaging slightly the upper works on the port bow. Several tons of the ice fell from the berg on to the bow of the steamer, but they were soon cleared away without doing any damage. Cleared the berg, and going ahead slow and at intervals as the fog cleared or set down. At 8.30 a. m., on the 17th, the fog cleared, off, and she proceeded full speed. The weather was very fine during the remainder of the passage. The passengers combine in giving great credit to the captain and officers for their firmness and prompt action on that occasion.—*Quebec Chronicle, 20th.*

☞ The war upon the Chinese in San Francisco and the Pacific coast is being waged with relentless vigor. It is determined that the "Heathen Chinee" shall return to the land whence he came. To further this purpose, a resolution requesting the formation of a separate treaty with the Chinese Government, to prevent the immigration of Chinese subjects into the United States except for commercial pursuits. The wisdom of such a policy may be called a question; and at any rate so long as Chinese do remain on American soil they are entitled to protection.

ACROSS THE OCEAN IN A DORY.

SAILING OF THE DORY "CENTENNIAL" ON ITS TRIP ACROSS THE OCEAN.

From the Cape Ann (Gloucester, Mass.) Adviser, June 16.]

The little dory *Centennial*, full particulars of which were published in our last issue, started on her voyage across the Atlantic, for Liverpool, England, yesterday afternoon, from Higgins & Guifford's wharf at 4.10 o'clock. The head winds and dense fog which prevailed during the week prevented her sailing on Tuesday, the time proposed.

HER DEPARTURE.

There was a large crowd in attendance at the wharf, and nearly the entire yacht fleet and small row-boats were on the wing filled with passengers. They acted as an escort to the little craft, and accompanied her from her point of departure outside of Eastern Point Light. Promptly at the hour above mentioned, Mr. Johnson entered the dory, and hoisting sail, her fasts were unloosened, and amid the hearty good wishes of his friends and brother fisherman, and the firing of the salute in the vicinity, he started on his perilous and lonely voyage of 3000 miles across the ocean. All along the wharves were gathered crowds of people to witness the novel sight, and the comments made as the minature craft sailed gaily along, show that there were many who believed that Mr. Johnson would be successful, while others were not slow in in expressing their opinion that it was one of the most foolhardy ideas ever conceived of. Said one fisherman in our hearing: "He'll go to Davy Jones' locker ere he's many days out," while another full of enthusiasm, exclaimed, "Johnson's fortune's made when he steps his foot on English soil, and he'll fetch it safe enough; the dory will carry him there all right. I've been on the Banks in a dory and lived in as heavy a sea as he'll meet." Thus they commented, some doubting and some sneering, others sanguine and encouraging,—all the while the little dory was making her way out of the harbor, and the American flag gayly flying, her owner and commander at the helm, proudly confident that he should accomplish his daring expoit. At 6.40 o'clock she passed out by Eastern Point, and was soon a speck upon the water.

When we consider what there is before this voyager, it is indeed a daring expoit—alone in a little boat sixteen feet in length with a voyage of 3000 miles before him. Day and night for at least two months, and it may be three, he will be on the water, with no living soul near by, except that he may possibly, speak with some vessel He must get his sleep the best way he can; but in rough weather he will surely have as much as he wishes to attend to, to keep his craft afloat.

If he does succeed, his experience will be well worth hearing, and we shall probably publish his narrative, and watch anxiously for any tidings from him, from vessels which may speak him, or from the bottle he will throw overboard, containing an account of his whereabouts. He goes well provided with nautical instruments, provisions and has a kerosene stove to cook on, and fifteen gallons of kerosene oil for cooking and illuminating purposes.

WRECK OF THE "GLENCOE."

We are in receipt of the following intelligence from St. Paul's Island, for which our informant has our thanks:—The barque "Glencoe," Capt. Mockler, of Pictou, struck on the Island at 5 a. m., during a very dense fog, on the 5th of June, inst. Shortly after striking, the ship was seen by one of the men, who, as is customary in foggy weather, was assisting the Engineer of the Fog Alarm. The man reported to the Superintendent, Mr. S. C. Campbell, who promptly secured the launching of a boat, and rowed out to the scene of the disaster. This boat succeeded in taking off the owner of the ship, his wife and two female attendants, all of whom were passengers on board the ship. These being safely landed at the humane institution, Mr. Campbell again manned his boat and attempted to regain the ship, but when about half the distance, he was met by one of the ship's boats manned by four of the crew, who had parted from the rest; by this time the sea ran so high that it was found impossible to approach the ship. The two crews then returned to the shore, and promptly hauling their boats ashore at Atlantic Cove, took them overland for the distance of a mile, to a point from which the ship could be more nearly approached, whence they succeeded in getting a line passed from the ship to the shore. By this line, the remainder of those on board the ship succeeded in transferring themselves and their personal effects to the shore. The ship bilged and filled with water almost immediately on striking, and the spars had to be cut away to save, if possible, her immediate going to pieces. The captain, officers and crew displayed good judgment and great coolness in saving life and property, while much, very much, is due to the superior management and skill of the Superintendent, Samuel C. Campbell, Esq., of whom it is not too much to say that he has no superior in any similar important situation in the Dominion. The shipwrecked were made comfortable at the humane institution, where they received every possible attention.—*North Sydney Herald.*

☞ A series of terrible crimes committed by Isaac B. Charles, a resident of Ada, Hardin Co., Ohio, has just been disclosed. The guilty wretch was one of four sons of Isaac Charles, one of the early settlers of Allen County in that State who had accumulated property valued at $40,000. One of the brothers dying left a son who took his place as heir to his share of the old man's property. Isaac, junior, bore a good reputation, until some few years since, when he became much involved through speculation and forged his father's name as an endorser on notes to the amount of $4,589. Hard words passed between them and shortly afterward the old man and his wife died suddenly, though the occurence then excited no suspicion. The wife and child of Isaac were also stricken down by a brief sickness, and he then married a servant girl, with whom he was suspected of having been previously too intimate. He got appointed administrator to his father's estate and used the proceeds to his own advantage. A family council was called at the house of one of the brothers to effect a settlement. Isaac left suddenly on pretended business, and the whole party were shortly afterwards taken with violent symptoms of poisoning, from the effects of which four had at last accounts died, others being in a precarious condition. Isaac is supposed to have put arsenic in a batch of bread prepared in anticipation of the visit. It is now supposed that the former deaths of his relatives were caused in the same manner. He is under arrest, and extraordinary precautions were necessary to prevent his being lynched by the excited neighbors.

RAT STORY—A FIGHT FOR LIFE ON PIKE'S PEAK—AN INFANT LITERALLY EATEN UP.

From the Denver News.]

The number of rats inhabiting the rocky crevices and cavernous passages at the summit of Pike's Peak—says a correspondent of the Pueblo *Chieftain*—have recently become formidable and dangerous. These animals are known to feed upon a kind of saccharine gum that percolates through the pores of the rocks, apparently unheaved by some volcanic action. Since the establishment of the Government signal-station on the summit of the Peak, at an altitude of nearly 15,000 feet, these animals have acquired a voracious appetite for raw and uncooked meat, the scent of which seems to impart to them a ferocity rivaling the fierceness of the starved Siberian wolf. The most singular trait in the character of these animals is that they are never seen in the daytime. When the moon pours down her queenly light upon the summit, they may be seen in countless numbers trooping around among the rocky boulders that crown the barren waste, and during the warm summer months they may be seen swimming and sporting in the waters of the lake, a short distance below the Peak, and of a dark, cloudy night, their trail in the water is marked by a sparkling light, giving the waters of the lake a bright and silvery appearance. A few days since Mr. John T. O'Keefe, one of the Government operators at the signal station upon the Peak, returned to his post, taking with him upon a pack animal, a quarter of beef. It being late in the afternoon, his colleague, Mr. Hobbs, immediately left with the pack animal for the Springs. Soon after dark, while Mr. O'Keefe was engaged in the office forwarding night despatches to Denver and Washington, he was started by a loud scream from Mrs O'Keefe, who had retired for the night to an adjoinging bedroom, and who came rushing into the office, screaming: "The rats! the rats!" Mr. O'Keefe, with great presence of mind, immediately drew around his wife a scroll of zinc plating, which prevented the animals from climbing upon her person, and although his person was almost literally covered with them, he succeeded in encasing both of his legs each in a joint of stove-pipe when he commenced a fierce and desperate struggle for the preservation of life, being armed with a heavy cane. Hundreds were destroyed on every side, while they seemed to pour in with increasing numbers from the bedroom, the door of which had been left open. The entire quarter of beef was eaten in less than five minutes, which seemed to only sharpen their appetite for an attack upon Mr. O'Keefe, whose hands, face, and neck were terribly lacerated. In the midst of the warfare Mrs. O'Keefe managed to reach the office, from which she threw a coil of electric wire over her husband that sprang outward and spread itself over the room, then, grasping the valve of the battery, she poured all its terrible powers upon the wire. In an instant the room was all ablaze with electric light, and hundreds were killed by the shock, when the sudden appearance of daylight, made such by the coruscations of the heavily charged wire, caused them to take refuge among the crevices and caverns of the mountains, by way of the bedroom window, through which they had forced their way. But the saddest part of this night adventure upon the Peak is the destroying of their infant child, which Mrs. O'Keefe thought she had made secure by a heavy covering of bed-clothing. But the rats had found their way to the infant (only two months old), and left nothing of it but the peeled and naked skull. Drs. Horn and Anderson have just returned to Colorado Springs from the Peak. It was thought at first that the left arm of Sergt. O'Keefe would have to be amputated, but they now believe it can be saved.

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE ON RECORD.

A MAN CONSTRUCTS A SELF-ACTING GUILLOTINE, TAKES CHLOROFORM, AND IS BEHEADED.

LAFAYETTE, IND., June 11.—James A. Moore, aged about 35, living on a farm near the Farmer's Institute, about fifteen miles south of this city, committed suicide at the Lahr House in this city last night. He leaves a wife and three children. No cause is known for the deed. The manner in which it was accomplished is perhaps unparalleled in horrid ingenuity. He came to the Lahr House Saturday, said he was perfecting an invention, and would probably stay a week, but would visit his home on Monday, and prepaid his bill till that time.—He called at the machine shop of Harding & Sons, bought a large new broad axe and two bars of three inch wide by one inch thick iron, sixteen inches long which he had riveted to the head of the axe. On either side, fastened to these bars in the shape of a handle to an axe he had a system of wooden bars 8 feet long, the extreme end of which was fastened to a cross-piece, secured to the floor by hinges. The axe was raised and held to its nearly perpendicular position by a double cord fastened to the wall. Between the cords stood a candle, arranged so that when the candle burned down to the cords it would burn them off and the axe fall. Where the axe would fall he placed a small box, open on one side, in which when found was his head with some cotton, which had been chloroformed. His chin was held up from his neck by a stick run across the box, through holes on either side, holding his head firmly in position. He was strapped tightly to the floor with two straps, one around his legs, another about his arms and breast. The straps were both secured to the floor, rendering it impossible to move. It is supposed that he set his axe, lit the candle, put his head in the box with the chloroformed cotton, and was probably insensible when the axe fell. The axe and fixings would weigh about 50 pounds, and would fall a distance of from 10 to 15 feet. His head was completely severed from the body, and the axe buried in the boards beneath.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE ARMY WORM.—The Train on the Fredericton Railway was completely stopped the other day by Army Worms. The creatures are small, but in numbers they can stay the progress of the most ponderous machine. The employes on the road were compelled to scrape the rails and cover them with sand for some distance.

The prevalence of the caterpiller and other worms is caused by the scarcity of birds, and unless some stringent law is made that will protect our birds from the pistol, and mischievous throwing of stones by boys, we fear the army worm will yet prove very destructive. The Calais *Times* writing on this subject gives several instances of children who are in the habit of scouring the country for bird's nests, in order to secure a variety of eggs, and one young lady of that city boasts that she has already about one hundred variegated eggs. This mania for eggs should be stamped out.—*New Brunswick Reporter.*

☞ Brussels has the largest refrigerator in the world. It is a large building whose double walls are filled with sawdust and moss. The building covers a surface of eighteen thousand square feet, and it is divided into nine compartments of thirty thousand cubic feet each. It has galleries on which fifty thousand pounds of meat can be placed.

New Advertisements.

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. Porteous, Portland, P. Innes, General Manager, and the several Station Agents of the W. & A. Railway, and

A. W. CORBITT & SON,
june28 26i t38] Annapolis Royal.

SHAWL FOUND!

FOUND, near Bridgetown, a WOMAN'S SHAWL. The owner can have the same by calling at the MONITOR office, proving property, and paying for this advertisement.

PHINEAS PHINNEY.
Granville, June 28th, 1876. 2i t14

NEW MODEL

Buckeye Mower.

To meet the wants of our Customers, we this season offer them our NEW MODEL BUCKEYE MOWER.

It has a Tubular Iron Frame of great strength and simplicity. Its Journal Bearings are perfectly fitted and lined with Babbit Metal, and it is universally acknowledged to be the MOST PERFECT MOWER in Lightness of Draught, ease of management, and adaption to any and every condition of crop or surface. We also offer our

Improved

ITHACA HORSE HAY RAKE,

With Wilson's Patent Horse Dumping Attachment.

It is the only "Ithaca" or any other Rake that discharges the gathered load by the direct draft of the horse, and at the same time the operation is completely under the control of the driver at all points.

Therefore this Rake as a Gleaner, excels all others.

They are made strong and durable, of best seasoned timber.

Don't fail to examine before purchasing elsewhere.

See large posters and circulars.

These Machines will be sold at Lower Prices than any that have been offered heretofore.

J. HARRIS & CO.,
New Brunswick Foundry.

Retail Warerooms:

No. 25 *Water Street.....St. John, N. B.*

WARNFORD DODGE, Agent,
2i t14 Bridgetown, N. S.

1876. 1876.

LONDON HOUSE!

A word to those who wish to Save Money.

We have concluded to offer our ENTIRE SUMMER STOCK at

25 per cent. below Former Prices

☞ FOR CASH. ☜

We have quite a varied stock of

DRESS GOODS,
Small Wares,
CLOTHS,

in Canadian and Scotch Tweeds,

BROADCLOTHS, in Brown, Blue and Black. BASKET CLOTH.

ROOM PAPER, Gilt and Common.

Ladies' and Gents'

Boots & Shoes.

ALSO.—A Small Lot of Ready-Made Clothing, which we will offer at 25 per cent. BELOW COST to clear.

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,

A Splendid Article of

TEA, only 40 cts. per lb,

Sugar, Molasses, &c.

We are agents for the following goods:

The Celebrated

Laquille Cloth!

(Annapolis) which well sell Wholesale or Retail for Cash or Wool; and

SAWED SHINGLES,

from the factory of B. V. BLARCOM, Digby.

☞ An early call is solicited. ☜

R. H. BATH & CO.

Bridgetown, June 28th, 1876.

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,
june28 5i t17] Paradise.

New Advertisements.

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

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. 25t29

LAWYERS' BLANKS!

A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT THE "MONITOR" OFFICE.

☞ Some material improvements have been made in the SUMMONSES. Call and inspect them. SANCTON & PIPER.

NOTICE.

MRS. L. C. WHEELOCK,

has just received a fresh assortment of

DRY GOODS

AND

GROCERIES,
CONFECTIONERY

of Superior Quality,

PERFUMERY, &C.

Morse, Kaley & Co. Knitt'g Cotton.

BOOTS and SHOES, the remaining portion selling off at 20 per cent. below usual prices. ALSO—A lot of No. 1 WHITE LEAD & PAINT OIL.

BRIDGETOWN, June 13th, 1876.

DRY GOODS

VIA HALIFAX.

June 2nd, 1876.

W. G. LAWTON,

Has Just received his second importation of Summer

DRY GOODS

COMPRISING

DRESS GOODS,
BLACK LUSTRES,
BLACK COBURGS
BLACK HENRIETTAS.

Black Cashmeres, 5/8, 3/4, 4-4,
Josephine Kid Gloves (1st choice,)
Black Silks,
Black Aheeked Hernani,
Black Granadine,
(Plain and checked.)

REAP BALBRIGAN HOSIERY,
AMERICAN WHITE, GREY AND PRINTED COTTONS,
WHITE COUNTERPAINS,
BROWN HOLLANDS,
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS,
BLUE WORSTED COATINGS

W. G. LAWTON.

Cor. King and Canterbury Streets, St. John, N. B.

June 1876.

June Importation.

Checked Dress Goods; Black Silk Fringes; Seal Brown, Cream and Ecru Silks; Nottingham Lace Curtains; Ecru Lace Curtains; Neck Frillings; Ecru Nets, Ecru Laces, Ecru Scarfs; Muslins of all kinds; Brown Hollands; Irish Linens; Cream Damask; Linen Tea d'Oyleys; Ladies' Linen Collars and Cuffs, New Styles; Black Trimming Velvet; Mantle Velvets; Matalasse Cloths; Matalasse Braids; Black Dress Buttons; Gentlemen's Linen Collars and Cuffs; Linen Tassos, for Costumes; Narrow Plaid Ribbons; Plaid Sash Ribbons; Ladies' Josephine and Cuff Kid Gloves; Hyde Park Wraps, for Girls; Crumb Cloths; Gentlemen's French Kid Gloves; New Plaid Prints.

Manchester, Robertson & Allison.

27 King Street, St. John, N. B.

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.

NOTICE!

MRS. FRASER & SISTER,

beg to inform the Public, that not having been able to dispose of their business as intended, they have

RENEWED THEIR STOCK,

and are now prepared to execute orders for

MILLINERY,

IN ALL THE LATEST STYLES,

June 6th, '76. 5i t14

New Advertisements.

HARDWARE

AND

CARRIAGE STOCK Emporium!

Middleton, Annapolis Co.

Particular attention of

House Joiners & Contractors

is directed to our Spring Stock of

English and American

HARDWARE!

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

In addition to a full assortment of

Builder's

SHELF HARDWARE,

too numerous to mention.

We have also in

House Furnishing Goods,

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

We would also call the attention of

Harness Makers & Carriage Trim'rs

to our large Stock of

LEATHER,

Consisting of

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

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

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

GENERAL HARDWARE,

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

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

Bessonett and Wilson

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.