

General News.

Mr. Morgan Brown, an Englishman, has invented a machine that will fire 300 shots a minute, and they will pierce an iron-plated vessel at a distance of 1,000 yards.

EMIGRANTS.—The Saratonia brought yesterday about 200 emigrants from various places—Island, Germany, Ireland and England. Three hundred of this number left by train yesterday to settle in different parts of Canada.—Herald.

W. & A. R.—Some time ago it was rumored that the difficulty, which caused such inconvenience to the travelling public, as to the possession of the branch railway from Windsor Junction to Windsor, had been terminated by the Dominion Government handing it over to the W. & A. R. Now, this rumor is contradicted by another to the effect that the Government have themselves taken possession and will run it as a branch of the Intercolonial.—Herald.

The wonderful Mrs. Smith, of West-Georgetown, Va., is dead. She measured 34 inches across the shoulders, and weighed within a fraction of 610 pounds. The coffin was of immense size, and before it was lowered into the earth it was necessary to have it raised on both sides by ropes and pulleys, and to be supported by a crane.

ANCIENT TREASURE.—There has been a long standing tradition among the people of the Rosengard district, in the province of West Prussia, that a considerable treasure lay buried in the Feldmark, a plain in the district. A West Prussian newspaper announced that a large amount of ancient treasure has actually been dug up on the Mosga estate, which includes the place referred to. It consists of some hundreds of gold pieces of the time of the Kings of the Saxon dynasty (919 to 1024). A local antiquary suggests that they may have formed a portion of the contents of the travelling chest of St. Adalbert, the Apostle of Prussia, but this seems a far-fetched conjecture.

A Bad Egg.—General Grant, during his recent tour around the world, was the welcome guest of Empress and Emperor, and feasted by Kings and Queens, but it was reserved for his own native town, Galena, to receive him home with decomposed hen-fur, one of which struck him on the nose, and caused him to be taken to the hospital. The difference between being feted and having such a fetid reception as Ulysses received is certainly very great, and no doubt it is somewhat of an egg-scraper hereafter, and was certainly not the kind of address he would expect from his own countrymen. Perhaps the chap who threw it thought "an' scout is as good as a feat."

Probably the most novel marriage ever paid was bestowed upon a justice of the peace in St. Louis the other day. As he was sitting in his office a man covered with charcoal grime came in and asked him how much it would cost to get married. On being told, he replied that the price was too high, and explained that he and his intended wife came to the city from Jefferson county and desired to go back as man and wife. A barrel of charcoal was still on hand, and this was offered as a marriage fee. The justice, who was a kind hearted soul, agreed to the proposition, the charcoal was dumped into the cellar, and the couple were made one with neatness and dispatch.

New York "New York." According to a very absurd order recently issued by the American post office department every address of a letter must give the name of the State, or the abbreviation commonly in use therefor, or the letter will not be delivered. Hereafter it will not do to address American correspondence to "New York," "Boston," or "Philadelphia," the reason given that the names of the large cities are sometimes also given to smaller places, for which the letters may possibly be intended. It is a stupid order, and being strongly denounced by the press of the United States, will probably be modified. Meanwhile our readers will do well to bear in mind and, in addressing American letters, add the name of the State in all cases.—Ex.

SLEEPING CAR INCIDENT.—An amusing affair occurred on the Bee Line train which arrived here yesterday morning. The train passed through Union City about 3 o'clock, when the passengers were aroused by the piercing shrieks of a passing locomotive. At the same time a woman's scream echoed through the sleeping car. The first scream sounded like an echo, but the second and third shrieks were modified. The sleeping car conductor and porter started from different ends of the car almost simultaneously, running to wards each other and the sound, which came from one of the middle berths. A woman was found sitting on the edge of her berth, half crying and half screaming, nor having yet fully awakened. As soon as she could collect her senses she informed the conductor that a man had tried to get in her apartment. By the voice she knew him to be a fellow who got on at Cleveland, and who had been trying to make himself agreeable to her in the evening, with indifferent success. The man in question was dragged from his quarters by the indignant passengers, who by this time had taken in the situation. He explained that he had been up after a drink, and that on returning the motion of the car had pitched him into her berth. The passengers thought his explanation very thin, and the young lady was evidently of the same opinion, for she reached back under her pillow and drew a silver mounted revolver, which she cocked and levelled full at his head. "Now," she said, "get down on your knees and beg for my pardon or I will blow your brains out. I carry this revolver for just such cowardly dogs as you. Down!" The fellow couldn't get down on his knees so quick, and right there in the aisle he made an abject apology, promising to write to the lady's father in St. Louis as additional penance. The picture of the young woman pointing a revolver at a kneeling figure in a night shirt, in front of her, nervously fingering the trigger, with a dozen spectators gazing on, and as many heads thrust from adjacent berths, would have afforded a study for an artist.—Indianapolis Journal.

COUNTY COUNCILLORS.

Below we give a list of Councillors for this County so far as heard from, as elected under the new County Incorporation Act, yesterday. We could not get the returns from two of the Wards up to the time of going to press:—

- Wards.—1-D. McGregor. Majority 7. 2-George Rosh. 44 majority. 3-Stuart Leonard. 50 majority. 4-A. Vidito. No opposition. 5-W. H. Young. No opposition. 6-George Kennedy. No opposition. 7—Babaker. 8—Milner. 9—W. H. Rice. 9 majority. 10—H. Hedy and A. W. Corbett. 11—S. E. Bent. 16 Majority. 12—James Longley. No opposition. 13—Not heard from. 14—Not heard from. 15—Joseph Duckler. 12 majority.

Gold.—Mr. Wm. Hall, who has been prospecting at Fifteen Mile Stream, and who on Saturday, with a bar of gold weighing about a pound and a half. It appears he has struck it rich. Two other smaller lots were received from the same diggings last week.—New Glasgow Chronicle.

Some day a woman of noble impulses and strong right arm will be granted to earth, and then the man who is in the habit of looking back over his shoulder at ladies he has passed on the street will cry more and then quit, because the woman is born to hit him, and when she does it he will only be good for the doctors to practise on for the next six months.—Steddenite Herald.

Intelligence has been received in Quebec, of the frightful death of a farmer of the County of Portneuf, at St. Castine. Two hunters while going their rounds a few days ago in the wild country at the head of the Lake of the Seven Islands, near St. Castine, came upon a portion of the remains of the unfortunate man in a bear trap which held him by the arms, while a good portion of his body had been eaten by bears.

TEMPERATURE.—At the annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Temperance Alliance held on 12th inst. the following were chosen officers for the ensuing year:—President—Hon. S. Creelman, M. E. C. Halifax. Vice-Presidents—Rev. E. A. Temple, Truro; T. Bulmer, Halifax; Thomas M. King, Antigonish. Secretary—P. Monaghan, Halifax. Treasurer—Wm. C. Silver, Halifax. Executive Committee—Bowman Corning, Yarmouth; Dr. C. C. Hamilton, Cornwallis; George P. Nelson, Truro; Peter A. McGregor, New Glasgow; A. Ward Longley, M. P. Paradise; J. N. Freeman, Liverpool; W. P. McCurdy, Baddeck; J. M. Chase, J. Parson, Joseph Bell, Rev. Dr. Burns, Rev. E. D. Dunn, Thomas Hutchings, W. S. Graham, Halifax.

Cast Up by the Sea. A Monster Anchor. Raised from Hawkesbury Harbor. It Brought Down Days of Auld Lang Syne. On Wednesday last the little schooner "Chatham Head," anchored in Hawkesbury Harbor, was observed to haul up the gale-aver vessel of much greater tonnage had either parted or slipped their cables, and gone adrift, and, although each breaker washed completely over her, she stood her ground. On Thursday, when the tury of the gale had subsided, the crew attempted to hoist up their anchor, but were obliged to seek assistance from the schooner "Bairist," which lay quite near. On bringing the schooner's anchor to the surface, it was found to have attached to it a monster anchor, of a type which suggested the days when iron was plenty and cheap, and workmanship comparatively unskilled. The anchor was taken on board the "Bairist," and from an inspection, we are enabled to furnish the following dimensions: It is 18 feet in length; from flukes to flukes the distance is 13 feet; each fluke measures 3 ft. x 4 ft.; the ring to which the cable was attached is 24 feet in diameter; the anchor is about eight or ten tons in weight, which has been used, and the canvas is in a good state of preservation, as when it was put there. It is said by those who have examined the anchor, that its peculiar construction dates back to the time when chains were not used,—as the size and appearance of the ring denotes that a rope cable was used. The question how long has it been there, and what ship lost it? One thing is certain, it has lain at the bottom of the Strait of Canso over a hundred years. Perhaps some old French frigate dropped it, at the time of the Louisburg invasion, or, perhaps Captain Kidd lost it while prospecting about First Harbor, which is said to have been his headquarters, and where the treasure is hidden.—Eastern Beacon.

The Montague Gold Mines. These mines are, in appearance fully as rich as has been reported. From Mr. Stewart, the obliging manager, the following report has been obtained. Operations were commenced July 15th, 1879:—1st Crushing—1 month, 5 men, 20 tons qtz, \$1,000, at \$19.50, \$394.50. 2nd Crushing—6 weeks, 8 men, 47 tons qtz, 287 ounces, at \$19.50, 5,596.00. 3rd Crushing—6 weeks, 14 men, 80 tons qtz, 397 ounces, at \$19.50, \$7,741.00. Total, \$14,331.50. A large quantity of quartz still on hand is expected to yield 6 per cent. At present there are eight men at work. A shaft 90 feet deep has been sunk. The mines are one mile long. They were bonded on the 7th to a New York gentleman for \$50,000. The new company purpose opening up the mines extensively, which will be of great value to other miners in the way of testing deep gold mining. This work will be looked forward to with deep interest. It seems almost unfortunate that the richest of Nova Scotia gold mines should go into the hands of foreigners, and the surplus gold go out of the country.

World it not well for the Government or parties interested in our gold fields to combine their efforts and sink a shaft in one of the best gold mines in the world? In other gold mining countries, heavy deposits are usually found near the rock, and why not in Nova Scotia? The "Ore" at Lunenburg offers an inviting field for such an experiment. Evidently Nova Scotia is one of the richest mining countries, of its size, in the world, and only requires developing by labor and capital, to prove it so beyond a question. * Situated a few miles out of Dartmouth.

Latest by Telegraph.

OTTAWA. Ottawa, Nov. 15.—A drawback of duty paid on all canvas, paints and oils, chains, and spikes, iron and iron knees, actually used in the construction of any ship or vessel built and registered in Canada or built in and exported from Canada under Government pass for sale, and registered in any other country, shall not exceed an amount equal to forty cents per registered ton of such ship or vessel when constructed without iron knees, and fifty cents when such drawback shall not exceed an amount equal to forty cents per registered ton when constructed with iron knees.

AFGHANISTAN. Cabul, Nov. 13.—Forty-nine Afghans were hanged for complicity in the massacre of the British Embassy. It is reported that trouble is apprehended in Ghazni county. On the 11th inst. British troops were attacking insurrection in Kohistan.

UNITED STATES. BOSTON, MASS., Nov. 17.—The final price in the New French Cables was 11.20 this morning, and communication was had with Brest when congratulatory messages were exchanged. The Faraday has had remarkable good fortune with the cable, and it is now in the hands of her successful rival from the moment she started with it until now, when she has completed the last.

CUBA. Havana, Nov. 17.—Major Rendu, in consequence of the recent disturbances, has issued an order that all establishments must close except hotels, coffee houses, etc. No one must travel between dusk and dawn, and all meetings of more than four persons are forbidden. The insurgent chiefs Perez, Carillo, and Casanova have been captured. (Great indignation is felt at the conduct of some of the ex-chiefs, who, after receiving benefits from the government, have betrayed confidence and returned to disturb the country by raising an insurrection.)

The Deepest Well in the World. The sinking of the deep artesian well near Buda Pesth, Hungary, is now complete: the water, its temperature being as high as 180° F., and during the progress many interesting facts relating to geology and underground temperatures have been brought to light. The total depth of the well is 2,300 feet, and the temperature of the water it yields is nearly 165° Fahr. The temperature of the mud brought up by the borers was 170° Fahr. The water rises to the surface at a depth of 2,300 feet. Beyond this point the water, its temperature being 177° Fahr., giving an average increase of 1 for every 23 feet bore. Water first emerged to the surface at a depth of 3,073 feet; here its temperature was 110° Fahr., and from this point onward it rapidly increased both in quantity and temperature. Thus, at 3,022 feet, its temperature had already risen to 150° Fahr., and the yield in 24 hours from 9,500 to 44,000 gallons. Finally, when the boring had reached 3,250 feet, at which point the water was stopped, the temperature of the water, as it bursts from the orifice of the tube, was 166° Fahr., and the volumetric yield 27,000 gallons in 24 hours. This yield was afterward reduced to 197,200 gallons, in consequence of the bore being lined with wooden tubes, which reduced its diameter. The water is richly impregnated with carbonic acid in abundance, and also contains nitrogen and a little sulphuretted hydrogen, and 80 grains per gallon of fixed matters, which consist of phosphates and carbonates of potash, soda, lime, and magnesia.—Scientific American.

The Chicago Stock Yards. In a report on the treatment of live stock on the railways, made by Mr. Zadok Street, to the American Humane Association, at Chicago, he states that he found the following facts relative to the great stock yards at Chicago. These are the most extensive in America, probably in the world, and accommodate 1,200 horses. Fifteen hundred cars of stock can be unloaded in one day, and the system of railways extending into different parts of the Western States, thousands of miles, centre there. They occupy 350 acres of land, and cost \$1,000,000. Their receipts are about \$1,500,000 annually, and it requires 700 men constantly employed in and about the yards to do the work. The pens, which are numbered, date about 10,000 cattle, 120,000 hogs, 5,000 sheep, and 1,000 horses at one time. The pens for hogs and sheep are covered with straw, but the cattle are not covered.—Scientific American.

TELEGRAPH NOTES FOR THE WEEK. The Conservatives of West Durham have decided on offering no opposition to Mr. Blake. Mr. Washington has withdrawn from the candidature. Mr. Blake will be present at the nomination on Monday next. The Montreal Star advocates a public subscription in the city to raise sufficient funds to pay the \$10,000 promised by the corporation to the St. John, N. B. fire fund, but subsequently refused. The city's honor, the article says, is at stake, and there is only one way of saving it, and that is to pay what was promised. A London special says a despatch dated from Cape Town, Oct. 28, brings intelligence of increasing ill-feeling between Dutch inhabitants of the colony and English settlers and authorities. The Boers at Potchefstroom are defiant, and make no concealment of their intention to resist British authority at any cost. Commandant Ross has quitted Middleburg, fearing assassination. The Boers in that locality have congregated in an extensive and strongly prepared Lager, and are prepared for an obstinate and determined resistance. Among the authors of the recent raid upon the Government gunpowder stores, which were plundered and robbed of their contents, and the Boers are determined to prevent these men being brought to trial. Chief Moforo desires to submit to the British, and Lord Chelmsford has ordered preparations for a march upon him and his tribe. Constantine, Nov. 13.—There is a strong tendency on the part of the "Forts" at Lunenburg to offer an invitation with Russia. The Grand Vizier and Osman Pacha, Minister of War, especially, advocate a close understanding with Russia, and only require developing by labor and capital, to prove it so beyond a question. Osman Pacha will shortly go to Livadia on a special mission.

Grand Divisions.

The following officers for the ensuing year were elected, at the thirty-second annual session of the above order held at Halifax:—Grand W. P.—R. V. George Christie, Bedford. Grand A.—Wm. Foster, Halifax. Grand S.—J. P. Parnis, do. Grand T.—Henry A. Taylor, do. Grand U.—Chaplain—Rev. M. P. Freeman, Londonderry. Do Conductor—Robinson Thompson Base River. Do Sentinel—James C. Merlin, Halifax.

Where Will It End. London, Nov. 14.—The London correspondent of the "Liverpool Courier" says: "Layard, British Ambassador to Turkey, has been instructed to hold no further communication with the Porte regarding Asia Minor, until the investigation of the Armenian massacres is complete. Subsequent proceedings will depend on whether the Porte proceed to the fulfilment of their promises." London, Nov. 14, a m.—On Stock Exchange to-day Russian and Turkish securities were very quiet, and investment on account of the rumors of political complications.

London, Nov. 14, p. m.—The trouble on the Paris Bourse, which originated in Paris, where there is a panic, in consequence of a rumor that the British fleet has been ordered to enter the Black Sea, which Russia will probably make a *casa belli*.

No family in this broad land should undertake to keep house without Johnson's Compound. Many have tried to do it, and it is worth more to a family than a whole medicine chest. The most contented and contented family that has been practiced upon farmers and others in the last few years is the selling of immense packs of worthless horse and cattle powder. No one must travel between dusk and dawn, and all meetings of more than four persons are forbidden. The insurgent chiefs Perez, Carillo, and Casanova have been captured. (Great indignation is felt at the conduct of some of the ex-chiefs, who, after receiving benefits from the government, have betrayed confidence and returned to disturb the country by raising an insurrection.)

THE PUBLIC ARE WARNED AGAINST BUYING A NOTE OF HAND DRAWN BY ME IN FAVOR OF CALIE KNIFPIN for twenty dollars, dated Sept. 19th, 1879, as I have received no value for the same. JOSEPH WOODBURY, Middleton, Oct. 23rd, 1879. 2271f

PAUSE, PONDER AND PERUSE. The invention of that Superior and Complete Sewing Machine, the Family Sewing Machine, marks one of the most important eras in the history of machinery, and when we consider that it is so simple, so easy to use, and so cheap, it is very difficult to conceive of any invention for domestic use of more or even equal value. It is so simple, so easy to use, and so cheap, it is very difficult to conceive of any invention for domestic use of more or even equal value. It is so simple, so easy to use, and so cheap, it is very difficult to conceive of any invention for domestic use of more or even equal value.

ST. JOHN COUNTRY MARKET PRICES. Beef # lb. 0.03 @ 0.08. Butter, # lb. 0.08 @ 0.10. Eggs, # doz. 0.10 @ 0.12. Hens, # doz. 0.10 @ 0.12. Turkeys, # doz. 0.10 @ 0.12. Cabbages, # doz. 0.10 @ 0.12. Onions, # doz. 0.10 @ 0.12. Potatoes, # doz. 0.10 @ 0.12. Apples, # doz. 0.10 @ 0.12. Oranges, # doz. 0.10 @ 0.12. Lemons, # doz. 0.10 @ 0.12. Peas, # doz. 0.10 @ 0.12. Beans, # doz. 0.10 @ 0.12. Corn, # doz. 0.10 @ 0.12. Wheat, # doz. 0.10 @ 0.12. Oats, # doz. 0.10 @ 0.12. Hay, # doz. 0.10 @ 0.12. Straw, # doz. 0.10 @ 0.12. Wood, # doz. 0.10 @ 0.12. Coal, # doz. 0.10 @ 0.12. Oil, # doz. 0.10 @ 0.12. Lard, # doz. 0.10 @ 0.12. Soap, # doz. 0.10 @ 0.12. Tea, # doz. 0.10 @ 0.12. Coffee, # doz. 0.10 @ 0.12. Sugar, # doz. 0.10 @ 0.12. Molasses, # doz. 0.10 @ 0.12. Vinegar, # doz. 0.10 @ 0.12. Pickles, # doz. 0.10 @ 0.12. Spices, # doz. 0.10 @ 0.12. Dried Fruits, # doz. 0.10 @ 0.12. Nuts, # doz. 0.10 @ 0.12. Candy, # doz. 0.10 @ 0.12. Chocolate, # doz. 0.10 @ 0.12. Ice Cream, # doz. 0.10 @ 0.12. 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