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VOL. 10.—NO. 12. SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1879. WHOLE NO. 480.

Claiming an Inheritance.

THE STORY OF A FIGHT FOR A FORTUNE WHICH BEGGARS FICTION IN ITS IMPROBABILITIES.

A very singular story of disputed parentage, which has occupied the courts of this country for several years, was related in our law report of Wednesday. Mrs. Brown, usually called Mrs. Mangina Brown, died in London intestate in 1871 at the age of ninety-three and left personal property to the amount of £200,000. She had survived all her children and all her known relations and her property was accordingly taken possession of by the Crown. But an unclaimed inheritance often brings to light unexpected heirs, and it was not long before several parties appeared to prove their kinship to Mrs. Brown and their claim to the rich succession. After a laborious investigation the inheritance was adjudged in 1876 to five members of a Genoese family named Freccia, who were held to have proved their kinship to the father of Mrs. Brown, and to have made good their claim to the succession in default of nearer relatives. An adverse claim was, however, set up by another Genoese family, and though it was at first set aside as devoid even of prima facie justification, it has had to be re-examined in consequence of the production of fresh and material evidence. Sir Richard Malins, in whose court the case was argued for fourteen days, issued his decree in favor of the defendants, the Freccia family, a few months ago. Mrs. Brown as the daughter of one Anthony Mangin, who, born of Genoese parents and originally called Antonio Mangini, settled in this country some time before the year 1771. Thus her parentage was clear on the father's side, for she was acknowledged as his daughter, educated at his expense, and married with his consent about 1792 to an American named Aquila Brown, with whom she lived ten years in Baltimore. Her father died in 1803, and Mrs. Brown, who was in Europe, though not in England at the time of his death, lost no time in taking out letters of administration and claiming to inherit his property. Her right to do so, however, was speedily disputed by a family named Grovetto, who, declaring that Mrs. Brown was illegitimate, claimed to be the next of kin to Anthony Mangin, as being the descendants of his sister by a second marriage. A litigation ensued which lasted several years. Mrs. Brown seems never to have disputed the kinship of the Crovettos but to have rested her case on her own legitimacy, and this issue was decided in her favor in 1811, when the claim of the Crovettos fell finally to the ground after an unsuccessful attempt to obtain a fresh trial. Thus the parentage and legitimacy of Mrs. Brown as well as by implication the parentage of her father may be taken as prima facie determined by the verdict of 1811. The verdict established her as the legal heiress of her father, extinguished the Crovetto claims and enabled her to recover, after many years of subsequent litigation in another suit, a large sum of money, amounting to over £60,000, from one De Tastet, her father's former partner. The Crovetto claim was based on the assumption, never disputed by Mrs. Brown herself nor placed in issue before the courts which decided on her case that her father, Anthony Mangin, was a native of the village of St. Ilario, near Genoa, and was baptized there as Antonio Mangini, the son of John Baptiste Antonio, in 1735. But just as in 1805 Mangin's inheritance produced the claims of the Crovetto family, so in 1871 the inheritance of Mrs. Brown herself, now swollen to £200,000, produced the claims of another family, related to another Antonio Mangini, born in the last century near Genoa, but at another time and in another place. It is beyond dispute that a child named Antonio Mangini was born at Quarto, near Genoa, and baptized there as Antonio, the son of John Baptiste, in 1744. Here, then, were two men, both born near Genoa within ten years of each other, both baptized Antonio and both sons of a father named John Baptiste. Which of these two was the Consul Anthony Mangin and the father of Mrs. Brown? If he was the man of Quarto he had a brother and sister living at the time of his death in such a position that they must have heard of the demise of a Consul-General with whom they could claim relationship and whose inheritance they might hope to secure. Yet they made no claim, not even when the Crovetto family were disputing the legitimacy of Mrs. Brown and claiming to be the next of kin to the Antonio Mangini born at St. Ilario in 1735. Moreover, several of the several of the facts proved in the trial of 1811 in relation to Anthony Mangin would be very difficult to reconcile with the supposition of his having been born in 1744 and not in 1735. Nevertheless, the surviving representatives of the Quarto Mangini have set up a claim to the inheritance of Mrs. Brown, and have endeavored to prove that her father was not the man of St. Ilario, born in 1735, as was supposed in 1811, but the man of Quarto, born in 1744. Mme. Sturla, who claims to be descended from the man of Quarto, is supported by a person named Cevasco, a dealer in macaroni at Genoa, who supplies her with the means of carrying on her suit on condition of receiving 25 per cent. of the profits of its successful issue. It is also well known that one or more joint-stock companies have been formed at Genoa for the purpose of supporting Mme. Sturla's claims. It is clear that evidence supplied by such an agency must be received with extreme suspicion. The prima facie presumption must be held to be in favor of the relatives of the Mangini of St. Ilario, both because the Quarto representatives never put in an appearance in 1811, and because their present claim is tainted with a very obvious motive for the manufacture of fictitious evidence.

When the claim of Mme. Sturla was first formally made it was disallowed as devoid even of prima facie probability. There is, in fact a stong presumption that the Quarto Mangini died in 1747. The word "*obiit*" is written in the margin of the register against his name, apparently in the same handwriting as the entry of baptism. Evidence has been offered that the registry contains mistakes in other cases, but it is disallowed by the Vice-Chancellor for various reasons. At any rate, it has been proved by the parish priest that the registry book is in the same state now as it was fifteen years ago when he first took charge of it, so that if the record of death is a forgery it was committed before the present suit arose and when there was no ascertainable motive for it. On the other hand, the most material evidence in support of the Sturla claim has been produced by Cevasco since the suit was first opened, and is therefore tainted at its source. This consists of a document said to have been discovered in the archives of Genoa in September, 1876, and purporting to be a report made in 1790 by a committee appointed by the Government to report as to the fitness of persons employed under the Government. This important record was not discovered by Cevasco until after the Freccia claims had been established and the decree which acknowledged them had been partially acted upon. Singularly enough, it contains just the evidence that was wanting; it refers to the character of the Consul as regards his fitness for the appointment, it contains a statenent of his age which would correspond with that of the Quarto Mangini, and it adds that he was a native of Quarto. Grave suspicions naturally attach to the genuineness of a document produced thus opportuney by a man who had the strongest motive for bringing it forward. But the Vice-Chancellor declined to go closely into the question of its genuineness on the ground that even if it were genuine it could not be accepted as evidence regarding the age or place of the birth of the Consul. He held that it was no part of the duty of the committee to inquire into the accuracy of their information on those points, and therefore such evidence as the document afforded could not be held to counterbalance the very strong and cumulative evidence which pointed to a different conclusion. It is true that Mme. Sturla's case was also supported by 142 affidavits, but they proved to be utterly worthless and were so broken down in cross-examination that only five of them were read to the Court. On a review of the whole evidence the Vice-Chancellor came to the conclusion that the Sturla case had broken down; that Anthony Mangin was the Antonio Mangini born at St. Ilario in 1735; that his namesake of Quarto died in the middle of the last century; and that, therefore, the Freccia family, as his surviving next of kin, must still be held to be the rightful heirs of Mrs. Brown's property. The whole story is a very curious one and a fresh illustration of the superiority of fact to fiction. That half-a-dozen Italian families should be disputing in England in 1879 about the birth and parentage of a man who, in either case, was born in Italy before the middle of the last century; that the man himself should never have mentioned his marriage to his nearest friends and should have died without establishing the legitimacy of his child or making any disposition of his property; that the child should have spent eight years in proving her legitimacy, and twenty in recovering her inheritance; that she should have lived to the age of ninety-three, and in her turn left her dearly bought property to be fought over by rival kinsmen, all incontestably related either to her father or to a namesake born in the same neighborhood—this is a series of facts which beggars fiction in its antecedent improbability.—*London Times.*

Dr. Woodbridge describes a sun dance recently given by the Sioux in Montana. There were about 5,000 Indians present, the dance, which took place in an arena 150 feet in diameter, enclosed by willow branches, lasting 28 hours. During the time the Indians feasted on 49 dogs, large quantities of buffalo meat, and delicacies, while the participants in the dance subjected themselves to horrible torture, such as having buffalo heads suspended from slits cut in the flesh, the weight of which constantly increased the laceration. Some of the brave fainted and many had from 50 to 200 pieces cut out of the living flesh. Others were held to stakes, about which they were forced to dance, by cords fastened to their back. The performance was varied by prayers to the Great Spirit for success at the chase.—*Sun.*

An Exasperated Husband.

Plunging a Knife into the Side of his Wife's Paramour, and afterward Stabbing the Wife Fifteen Times with the Same Weapon.

HARTFORD, July 11.—John Herr, a German baker, came here about eleven years ago, and has lived with a woman whose husband left her in New York. They have until within the past year lived happily together, and have had five children born to them. Herr had a small bakery on Morgan Street. A few months ago he took into his employ Henry Meisterling, between whom and Mrs. Herr there grew up an intimacy, which so worked upon Herr that he began drinking. To make matters worse Meisterling boasted of his relations with the woman, and was frequently noisy on the subject in beer saloons. Reports of his conduct were continually reaching Herr, who became almost wild with excitement, and finally went to Boston two weeks ago and tried to get his wife to go on there, but she remained here in charge of the bakery. Meanwhile Meisterling had opened a small bakery opposite the Herr place in Morgan street and furnished Mrs. Herr with bread from his oven, as she had no one to assist her in the absence of her husband. The intimacy of the pair was common talk in the neighborhood. Herr returned from Boston last week and compelled his wife to leave his house on account of her conduct. She hired a small shop in Windsor street, and started a little bakery, Meisterling continuing to furnish supplies.

This morning at about 6 o'clock, as Herr stood in the front door of his bakery. Meisterling was in the doorway of his place opposite, and by gestures and signs did what he could to exasperate the long-suffering husband, and then went into Killen's saloon close by. Herr could stand the affliction no longer, and going inside his shop, took a long-bladed butcher's-knife and rushed frantically across the street into Killen's saloon. Meisterling was at the bar just taking a drink. Before he had a chance to turn around Herr was upon him, and had plunged the sharp blade into his side. Meisterling managed to seize his assailent and throw him to the floor, but other blows from the knife were given in the scuffle, and from loss of blood Meisterling lay prostrate in front of the bar.

The spectators were so overwhelmed by the suddenness of the attack that they failed to interfere in time to arrest the murderer, who, with his shirt sleeves dripping with blood and the bloody knife in his and, ran from the saloon directly to the little shop of his wife in Windsor street. She was in a back room with a babe in her arms. Herr rushed madly upon her, and before she could give the slightest alarm he had plunged the knife into her body. He was now thoroughly crazed, and kept on his murderous work until he had stabbed her in different part of her body fifteen times. The back of her neck was terribly cut. One plunge of the knife had made a hole in her cheek, and another had split her tongue: other blows sent the weapon into her side, and she was also cut in the legs. Herr supposed that he had made sure work of it in both cases. When he appeared upon the street, after leaving his wife for dead, a crowd had begun to collect, and he was soon taken in charge by two policemen. He was wild with excitement, and in passing down Main street shouted at the top of his voice. He was taken before the morning session, of the police court and held for trial one week from to-morrow.

The victims of the tragedy were taken to the City Hospital, and notwithstanding the terrible nature of their injuries, there is a possibility that neither will die, though the chances of recovery, in the woman's case especially, are very slim. The children of the woman have been placed in the almshouse.

It is learned, upon visiting various places in the Sixth Ward, where the two men are well known, that Meisterling has borne a bad reputation. German citizens seem to be familiar with Herr's troubles, and say that they have long wondered how he could let matters go on as he has. He has the sympathy of his acquaintances, and no one seems to care particularily whether Meisterling lives or dies.

Herr became calm in court, and answered a few questions through an interpreter, but did not go into the merits of the case at all. In private he said his sufferings had been greater than he could bear, and that he had long resisted an impulse to revenge himself; but this morning he was so exasperated that he could no longer control his feelings. He has engaged as counsel S. F. Jones, the well-known criminal lawyer, who is the senior counsel for the Rev. Mr. Hayden in the Stannard murder case. Mr. Jones says he has not examined the facts sufficiently yet, but he is satisfied from what he knows that no court in the world would inflict very severe punishment upon Herr, considering how he has been driven to distraction. The complaint made out against Herr is for assault with intent to kill; but in case of the death of either of the wounded persons, it will, of course, be amended to a charge of murder.

"That's my impression," as the printer said when he kissed his sweetheart.

Irreligious London.

A Million People who have no Church and want none.

(From the London Spectator)

The working classes of East London do not go to church or care about religion in any way. But no one explains, or even mentions, the most striking fact of all, that no movement, or cry, or prayer comes from the other side; that these vast masses of English folk, male and female, no more ask for clergymen, or churches, or religious teaching of any kind than fishes ask for fishermen. We should all hear it fast enough if they did; indeed, it is difficult to imagine, if all these myriads wanted the tuition they are so eagerly asked to want, what the volume of the constant roar would be. Suppose they only resented the absence of religious teaching as they would the absence of work, or called for clergymen as they would call, if they were inadequately supplied, for publicans. The sound would never cease from the ears of West London until the demand were granted and Government would be distracted by its own eagerness to comply with the request. The multitudes, however, remain quiescent. No crowds march through Pall Mall demanding ministers of religion and carrying banners with "Pity the Churchless;" no meetings are held in Victoria Park to denounce the "villainous monopolist of the means of grace," nor are public meetings held to see if the want cannot be supplied by an infinite collection of pence. You never even meet men calling in the street, "We've got no clergy to teach us!" Here are more than a million of people, upon whom circumstances have laid what used to be called in Catholic countries an Interdict, silencing all bell, withdrawing all priests, shutting all sacred buildings and not one in a hundred cares, nor is one so much as fully aware of the difference between the region he lives in and the rest of the world. It is this which strikes us as so wonderful and so little noticed, How does it happen that here in London, in the richest and most civilized of capitals, peopled by a race perhaps as good and certainly as respectable as any other, the want which sociologists say is the most instinctive of humanity is so little felt—or, for we must not forget that conceivable reply appears to be so little felt. Here are a million of people, fairly fed, fairly intelligent, fairly orderly, who seem to care as little about the great problem of the "whence and whither" as the animals do, or the fishes, to have no feeling at all about it, no desire for any special form of worship or mode of expressing religious feeling, no fear that if they neglect it utterly anything will happen to them. No other people except the Chinese seem to be in that frame of mind. If East London were addicted to odd heresies or to strange forms of worship, or were sceptical or superstitious, or given to indoor religion or to the worship of goodness which prevails in some parts of Germany, it would be intelligible; but the continual apathy of millions on the subject, lasting for generations and never disturbed except by the efforts from without, is surely very strange. There are sceptics in East London, and fierce sceptics, but the body of the people are not sceptics, have none of the sort of irritable dislike of religion and the clerical order shown in Paris and Berlin. A very small proportion would declare themselves infidels, perhaps as small as the proportion among the private soldiers, among whom such an announcement is the rarest of events. They have to declare their faith on joining, and in the great garrison of Malta a chaplain who cared about the matter found that in four years only one man had asked to be recorded as an infidel. The officer presiding, greatly surprised, asked the man twice, and twice received the same reply, entered him as "Member of the Church of England." "What else could I do?" he asked, in answer to a subsequent remonstrance; "there's no congregation of them."

Five-sixths of all people in the East End, if forced to listen to ordinary religious or moral teaching, raise no objection, feel no objection and go away neither assenting nor dissenting nor moved—entirely without irritation, but wanting no more of it, and not disposed to give even pence for its purchase. They do not care. Nor do we hear of much superstition. There is often a good deal of downright superstition among the "Pagans" of country places, a great deal of fear of the unknown, a great reliance on old practices in defence against evil powers, but in East London superstition seems as dead almost as religion. You will no more see a horseshoe on a door than an oratory in a house.

RELATIVE to the Hull murder, the Hartford *Times* says:—"If there is any one thing that makes a lady appear more ridiculous than another, it is an overload of jewellery, and especially the shoddy sort. Pins and rings, ear drops, chains and bracelets—even if genuine—when all piled on together make a woman look cheap, even if the trinkets are costly. Mrs. Hull, a big, fat woman, on whom jewellery was not becoming, by an unlue display of paste brilliants attracted the attention of the negro servant, and his ambition to become rich at a single jump induced him to strangle and rob her. Her bad taste brought about the crime by which she lost her life."

The Richmond Murder.

THE CRIME FOR WHICH CATHERINE WEBSTER HAS BEEN SENTENCED TO DEATH.

From the Toronto Mail.

A day or two ago the cable informed us that Catherine Webster, an Irish servant girl, had been found guilty of murdering her mistress, a Mrs. Thompson, at Richmond, and had been sentenced to death. It will be remembered that the cablegram stated that it had been ascertained that Mrs. Thomas' body was boiled and thrown into the Thames, and that the head of the murdered woman was destroyed by burning. Following are the particulars of the crime:—

The woman Catherine Webb, now called Kate Webster, was arrested in Ireland on March 28, for the murder, near Richmond, of her mistress, Mrs. Thomas, fragments of whose body, wrapped in paper and placed in a pine box, were found floating in the Thames near Barnes Terrace, Barnes, on March 5, was arraigned at Richmond, April 1, for preliminary examination. According to her statement to the detectives, Mrs. Thomas was murdered by a man named Church while she was temporarily absent. On her return to the house, Church, by threats, compelled her to silence and to help him in disposing of the body and in removing the valuables. Everything except the furniture had been taken away from the house, and they had a wagon at the door to take away the furniture also, when the landlady residing next door interfered and inquired where Mrs. Thomas was. Thereupon Webster decamped to Ireland, agreeing with Church that they would go to America together as soon as he was ready. Church is the keeper of a beer house at Hammersmith, a man of family, and theretofore of good character. Prior to his arrest, which was effected after Webster's statement, he had given the police all the aid and information he possessed about Webster's behaviour and whereabouts. The circumstances under which Webster made away with the body of Mrs. Thomas indicated that her charge against Church was partly or wholly false. Subsequent examination, after remand, led to the release of Church, and a grand jury returned a true bill against the woman Webb or Webster. Her case came up on Wednesday last (July 2nd) before Justice Denman. The depositions were sent to this Judge in the latter part of June, and special arrangements were made for trying the case. The prosecution was conducted by the Solicitor-General, Mr. Poland, and Mr. A. L. Smith, but it appears no special counsel was retained to defend the prisoner.

Catching a Wife on the Fly.

THE MOST REMARKABLE COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE ON RECORD.

Waco (Tex.) Examiner, June 29.

M. C. Shakespeare, a farmer residing in the northwestern part of the country, and possibly a distant relative of the renowned bard of that name, called on the Rev. J. H. Rickey, in this city, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon and said:

"Parson, do you know all the ladies in Waco?"

"No," replied Mr. Rickey, "I don't know half of them."

"Do you know a widow lady named Mrs. Ward who is employe in the family of Dr. McGregor?"

"I have not," said Mr. Richey, "the honor of her acquaintance; but why do you ask?"

"Well," said Mr. Shakspeare, "I don't know her either; never saw her in my life, but thinking as maybe you know all about her, I thought I'd come and ask you. I'm thinking about marrying her."

"I should think," remarked Mr. Richey, "that you would refer that matter to the lady herself."

"I will, so I will," said Mr. S., "but not until I have first seen Dr. McGregor," and so saying he turned and walked away.

About three-quarters of an hour later in the day Mr. Shakespeare again stood in the presence of Mr. Richey.

"I've seen Dr. McGregor," said he, "and he says he's known the lady sixteen years and she's all right." Then exacting from Mr. Bichey a promise that he would wait in his office a "little while" Mr. S. walked off, saying he would "call on the lady."

And he did. "It's all right, parson," said he, on walking into Mr. Richey's office less than an hour afterwards. "I've seen the lady and she says it's all right. Quick as I can get a pair of licenses I want you to go up and tie the knot."

At 4.20 o'clock M. C. Shakespeare was married to Mrs. Nancy Ward, Rev. J. H. Rickey officiating, and the newly wedded pair left at once for their rural home. Mr. Shakespeare is well able to make his wife comfortable. Mrs. Shakespeare is a good housekeeper and is otherwise well qualified to make him a good wife. Two hours and twenty minutes, dating from the moment the would-be bridesgroom's first inquiries were made, is the precise time occupied in the accomplishment of this alliance. The original Shakespeare never imagined anything half so expeditious, his nearest approach to it being—

She is fair and may woed,
Woman, and may be won.

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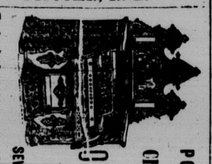

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Sales have doubled in six months.
Manufacture six per week.
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HAVE REBUILT and are now running the
Amherst Wood-Working Factory,
And with the aid of good men and good machinery are prepared to fill orders at short notice for
Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Window and Door Frames, Brackets and Mouldings of all Descriptions, Kiln Dried Lumber and Building Material, Planing, Sawing, &c.
Stores and Offices fitted out. All orders promptly attended to. may7

NOTICE.
THE CO-PARTNERSHIP BUSINESS which existed between the Subscriber and his late father, THOMAS BAIRD, Esq., is now continued by the Subscriber JOHN MILTON BAIRD alone under the old style of Firm of
THOMAS BAIRD & SONS,
Pursuant to the provision of his father's Will.
JOHN MILTON BAIRD.
Sackville, Oct. 22nd, 1877.

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Guests treated kindly, and every attention paid to comfort. july16

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Permanent and Transient Boarders accomodated with first-class fare on reasonable terms. Stabling on the premises.

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For Cash or a three month Note.
I WILL SELL HARNESSES at my Wholesale Prices for the next three months, and all other work at same rate. Please call and get prices at either shop.
STEPHEN AYER.
Sackville, April 2, 1879.

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SINCE the fire, the subscriber has removed his entire Stock to his Store at
CHIGNECTO HALL,
where he will continue the
Harness Business,
Wholesale and Retail,
as heretofore. Orders solicited, and promptly attended to. A large Stock of HARNESS and Harness Goods on hand.
STEPHEN AYER.
Sackville, June 4th. 1879.

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business, which they will carry on at the stand heretofore occupied by Mr. Allan McDonald. They respectfully solicit a share of public patronage, and guarantee that orders left with them will be executed in the most workmanlike manner, at reasonable prices and with despatch.
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Orders for Tuneing and Repairing, left at Mr. Geo. E. Ford's Store, Sackville, will receive prompt attention.

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FURNITURE
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American Importations!
MY FACTORY, now in full operation, is fitted up with all kinds of Machines calculated to do work in a quick and substantial way, thus enabling me to manufacture as CHEAP as the CHEAPEST, and for cash to sell 20 per cent. LOWER than the same article can be sold for when imported.
A call at my Establishment will prove this. I am also fitted up for the manufacture of
BLINDS, SASHES, DOORS, SHUTTERS, OUTSIDE WINDOWS, &c.
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Bring along your orders. Satisfaction guaranteed.
J. W. DOULL.
Sackville, Nov. 15, 1878.

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CARBOLINE—the new Hair Restorer;
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Hanington's Quinine Wine and Iron;
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Empress Relief;
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Essence Jamaica Ginger;
Gray's Specific Medicine;
Green's August Flower.
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6 dozen Robinson's Emulsion
12 " Johnson's Liniment
12 " Eclectric Oil;
2 " Shoshonee's Remedy;
1 " Campbell's Quinine Wine;
1 " Pure Norway Cod Liver Oil;
3 " Chemical Food;
3 " Peristaltic Lozenges.
Capsicum and Belladonna Porous Plasters, Shoulder Braces, Lung Protectors, Fluid Magnesia, Honey, Tamarinds, Flavoring Extracts, &c., &c., &c.
Our Usual Stock of Toilet Articles, &c.
Oranges, Lemons, Confectionery, &c
Prescriptions carefully filled.
feb13 A. DIXON.

TO MY FRIENDS,
Patrons and Public Generally.
I HAVE ADDED TO STOCK OF
BOOTS & SHOES,
In my Retail Store, under Chignecto Hall, by importations from Montreal and Quebec, of certain lines in
Ladies', Misses' & Children's Wear
Not manufactured by me, and I am adding weekly to Stock from my own Manufactory, which makes it the
BEST STOCK
For persons in want of Boots and Shoes to select from.
An obliging salesman constantly in attendance.
Goods make to measure, and fit guaranteed for persons that have difficulty in getting ready-made Boots to fit.
Repairs done prompt and neat. Give me a call.
ABNER SMITH.
N. B.—I do not say that I can Buy or Sell Lower than anyone else, but I do claim to have had more experience in the Manufacture and Sale of Boots and Shoes than any other man doing business in Sackville. Perhaps I know the value of a Boot as well as most of men. I buy as low as I can—quality considered. I can and will sell as low as any man doing a legitimate business.
I thank the people who have so generously patronized me in the past, and trust that the reputation of my Goods will continue to meet their preference.
june17-3m ABNER SMITH.

PATENTS
OBTAINED for new inventions, or for improvements in old ones. Caveats, Trade Marks and all patent business promptly attended to.
Inventions that have been rejected may still, in most cases, be patented by us. Being opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and engaged in Patent Business exclusively, we can secure patents in less time than those who are remote from Washington and who must depend upon the mails in all transactions with the Patent Office.
When Inventors send model or sketch we make search in the Patent Office and advise as to its patentability *free of charge.* Correspondence confidential, prices low, and *no charge unless Patent is obtained.*
We refer to Hon. Postmaster General D. M. Key, Rev. F. D. Power, to officials in the U. S. Patent Office, and especially to our clients in every State of the Union and in Canada. For special references, terms, advice, &c., address
C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office,
july9 Washington, D. C.

BUCKWHEAT MEAL.
JUST received—1 Ton BUCKWHEAT MEAL which I will sell at $2 per cwt.
mar20 JAS. R. AYER,