The Weekly Monitor.

BRIDGETOWN, SEPTEMBER 12, 1877.

In our last issue we endeavored to give our readers an idea of the wonderful adaptability of the soil of the Annapolis valley to agricultural and horticultural pursuits, and if possible to stir up some enthusiasm in the minds of our yeomanry in connection with their vocation. We believe that we enjoy a situation in this respect superior to nearly every other section of the Dominion. A range of mountains on either side forms an excellent shelter from the winds, while the Annapolis river for over fifty miles winds its serpentine course through the meadows and rich marshes which line its banks. Thus it will be observed are combined the means of prosecuting two of the most lucrative branches of agriculture, namely, the growing of fruit, and the raising of stock. It may be said that the hay crop on the marshes is unfailing although it varies from year to year, whilst with good cultivation our uplands in the centre and western end of the valley can easily be made to cut three tons to the acre, and of an excellent quality. In the Eastern section of the valley the marshes are even more productive than in the western, while about midway between the two basins where the central watershed divides the streams flowing east from those flowing west the absence of marshes is in a great measure supplied by rich and inexaustible meadow lands which yield the most abundant supplies of the finest quality of hay. Recently the most laudable efforts have been made by a few of our more enterprising yeomen to introduce thoroughbred stock into this section of country,—which efforts have been attended with abundant success. Yet despite these natural advantages both of soil, climate and situation the efforts put forth by the population are by no means commensurate with the natural capabilities of the country.

We fear that in some respects the expensive habits of our neighbors over in the adjoining Republic have played their full part in retarding the development of this section. With so many natural advantages, we may say almost forced upon them, many of our farmers have pursued a retrograde course, the result of which has been in far too many cases the mortgaging of their fine homestead farms to raise means which should and might have been realized from the products of the soil. A very large amount of capital is thus locked up in the soil, bearing only seven per cent, which by natural right should be appropriated to fostering our young manufactories and developing the latent resources of our country. Gradually, it may be, to all but the careful observer, almost imperceptibly, this condition of affairs is giving place to a better and healthier order of things. In obedience to a law of nature the indolent and slothful must ever move back and give place to the active and industrious. The idle and indifferent farmer by degrees becomes more and more involved in his circumstances, until the Sheriff's hammer, alas, too late, arouses his dull senses to the fact that the fine old farm has forever passed from his ownership, and has become the property of the stranger. This introduction of a new element into our population is highly beneficial to the interests of the country. Coming, in very many instances from rougher and more sterile regions of country, they bring with them habits of thrift and economy, the exercise of which enabled them to accumulate in the old and barren home sufficient means out of which to purchase the larger and better farm. The exercise of these habits in the new home upon which nature has so much more bountfully lavished her gifts, is productive of the most beneficial results to the owner, and tends materially to the prosperity of the country at large. By means such as these our country will become eventually improved and enriched, but the process is a tardy one, and by no means equal to the natural advantages by which we are surrounded. If we expect to keep the old homesteads upon which our fathers wrought and toiled, and towards the improvement of which so much was done by them, an entire change in our domestic economy and habits of industry must be effected.

The sun shines upon no country more richly endowed with natural advantages than upon our favored valley. Rich in every product of the soil that pertains to temperate latitudes—favored beyond degree in her geographical position—sheltered on either side by ranges of mountains; upon which are luxurious growths of timber—blessed with an intelligent, though somewhat extravagant, population—our country, or that portion of it which we described in our article of the last issue, is destined to become one of the most productive and populous agricultural sections of the Dominion of Canada.

— A meeting of the Bridgetown Agricultural Society will be held at Mr. J. Buckler's Hotel, Bridgetown, on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 3 p. m. Per order.

STEAM POWER IN FRANCE.—It is computed that France now possesses steam engines of an aggregate force of 1,500,000 horse power. This is equal to the effective labor of 31,000,000 men, or about ten times the industrial population of the country.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinion of our correspondents.

BOSTON AND VICINITY.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS.

(No 2.)

I left St. John of the 21st of June, the morning after the fire, on board the Steamer "New York," bound for Boston. Before that city was reached, however, in steaming along the coast, after stopping an hour at Portland, an obliging fellow-passenger pointed out prominent places which we passed, and which have already been embalmed in the history of the country. Our affable friend would point his finger and say, "There is Portsmouth, the only sea-port of the State of New Hampshire"—"There is the Isle of Shoals, becoming well known as a watering-place"—"There is Cape Ann"—"There is Marblehead"—"Yonder is Nahant"—"Just behind that jutting headland is the City of Lynn," &c. As we entered the Bay, we were told the names of the green islands that rise up on the bosom of that sheet of water, on which are descried all sorts of sailing craft, the white wings of which were swelled by the moderate breeze that then rippled the surface of the sea. Besides, there were several small steamers passing through the waters at various rates of speed; but all we saw in motion around us was characteristic of maritime activity and commercial enterprize.

At length, drawing nearer our destination, the outlines, prominences and surroundings of the great New England Metropolis gradually assumed aspects of distinctness. A striking feature in the scene before us was the gilded dome of the State House, which stands on Beacon Hill, towering high above the thousands of buildings that are around it, and in which the local legislation of Massachusetts is done. Far away to the right stands the lofty monument on Bunker's Hill, which is regarded in the United States as the Thermopylea of American bravery. Behind it are seen East Boston, Charlestown, Cambridge and Chelsea. Turning to the left is South Boston, which is a fine appendage to the city proper, and which in revolutionary times was strongly fortified by the Continentals. All I saw before reaching the wharf on which I landed was full of interest to me. I was not unfamiliar with the history of Boston. It was here that the first resistance to Trans-atlantic taxation was made, and here the inauguration of a protracted struggle which culminated in the birth of a mighty nation. Of course there was a throng of historical memories, to say nothing of traditions, rushing upon my mind as my foot first stepped upon Massachusetts soil. I knew that I was near the spot, where a cargo of tea, upon which duties were levied by the British Parliament, was daringly and defiantly thrown into the harbor. I knew too, that I was about to walk the streets that had been trodden by the early puritans, and by the noblest specimens of patriots, who have shed light upon the history of this western continent. I could not land in Boston, then, with interest as little awakened, and with sensibilities as unmoved, as though I had been landing upon the coast of Labrador or on one of the Guano islands of the Pacific. Either Athens or Rome would scarcely be more interesting to me than was Boston when I first stood upon one of its wharves.

A stranger, on first traversing the streets and thoroughfares of Boston, is struck with the marveilous irregularity with which its "highways and by-ways" were originally laid out. He cannot comprehend why some of the streets are so crooked and others so narrow. As he rambles about, he finds himself in a labyrinth of cramped-up lane-like alleys and devious streets and he loses himself among the apparently tangled mazes through which he is striving to thread his way. But to a native Bostonian every thing around him is apparently regular and proper. Some of them would regard the widening of the narrowest street as a desecration, and the straightening of the most winding as a folly. Usage and habit render many incongruous things right and proper.

But through the thoroughfares of Boston there is a constant rush of apparently busy people, hurrying to and fro. Through all the principal streets, the ubiquitous omnibus is continually moving, and the horse-railways from early dawn till midnight afford the means of comfortable locomotion to the people of the city. Superadded to these, the time-honored hackney-coach is still patronized by some of the old fogies of the upper crust classes; but the toiling and mercantile masses prefer moving about the city in the street cars. In the business parts of this great emporium of trade, one can hardly reconcile what he sees with the reiterated cries of "mercantile depression" and "hard times". Washington street is several miles in length, and, from end to end, it is lined with warehouses, retail shops, restaurants and drinking saloons. Its side-walks are constantly crowded, each apparently intent upon some object, and trade to a stranger appears to be lively and generally satisfactory; but there is a general complaint of dull times.

The buildings along the principal business streets, generally speaking, are capacious, handsome, and bespeak unstinted wealth on the part of those who erected them. Although well acquainted with New York something more than fifty years ago, I had never seen such structures for business purposes as those which line the streets of Boston to-day. I was not prepared to see such magnificent and stately warehouses as those which there attracted my attention and elicted my admiration. Few have been the years since the "great fire" reduced several of the finest blocks of buildings in Boston to ashes. The destruction of property in that disastrous conflagration was estimated by *hundreds of millions of dollars*; and on reaching Boston I naturally turned to the "burnt district" as an object of interest. The *burnt disirict* however, was a thing of the past. The ashes, cinders and charred timbers were not to be seen; but rows of the most superb business buildings in the world. It is probable that there is nothing to surpass them in the great cities of Europe. The structures under present consideration are mostly built of granite—or marble. If brick is used as material in some cases, they are trimmed with freestone or marble. For the most part, these new building are five or six stories high, and are charsterized by fine architectural proportions, and exquisite taste in finish and ornamentation. Only three days before gazing on these stately and elegant structures, I had seen the city of St. John all ablaze, and its whole business area destroyed by fire; and then thought that its prosperity was permanently marred. I had indulged in gloomy forebodings respecting the future of St. John; but when I saw the *burnt district* of Boston covered with the finest buildings in the world, I had hope for St. John even in the day of her calamity. I shall devote a future letter to the public buildings (some of them antiquated) of Boston. From what I have said above, the impressions made on my mind may be readily understood.

A TOURIST.

☞ A cablegram says the English Grand Lodge of Free Masons have granted $1,500 to the St. John sufferers.

— An exchange says of Brigham Young: No man could have ruled the Mormons as he did, maintaining his absolute supremacy in the face of his many crimes for a great number of years, unless he had been. A religious idea alone could not have led to such submission where there must have been and was so much unhappiness. A more disgusting life than this cannot be well imagined. In a civilized country, surrounded by enlightened ideas, he set up a system which may be truthfully designated as one of wholesale licentiousness under the cover of religion. Women were degraded and made almost slaves and worse; men embraced the "religion" because of the scope it would give to their passions. Brigham Young was clever enough to understand to the full the nature and effect of the system which he organized and carried out. He introduced polygamy, or at least the Smiths' representatives of the original founder of the sect, said it had no place in the system until put in by him. To perpetuate his authority he ordered the most atrocious crimes to be committed. Men and women were inhumanly butchered. There was no respect for age or sex. No atrocity was too great, so long as it was possible, when the continuance of his power was threatened. He ruled very many of his own people by sheer terror, they being in deadly fear for their lives at the hands of his "destroying angels," if they disobeyed orders, or attempted to escape. It will be a lasting disgrace to the United States that, having the power as they had, they did not take adequate means to ensure the punishment of his great crimes, not on others, but on himself. The dereliction of duty in the administration of justice, which is in many ways characteristic of the United States is one of the gravest blots on American national honor. The Mormons will not be able to supply the place of their late high priest. No other leader will be able to maintain them in the contest with the United States. Even Brigham Young was tailing of late, and there is now an administration at Washington which may reasonably be expected to show much more vigor in dealing with such matters than has ever yet been displayed. Mormondom may stick together for a while longer if it emigrates to Northern Mexico, but if it remains in Utah it is almost certain that it will soon go to pieces.

— A woman recently died in London whose career furnishes incident enough for half a dozen sensational novels. For several years she served the authorities of Scotland Yard as a detective. Placing herself in relation with the parish doctor, she volunteered to nurse those families whose bonesty was suspected by the authorities. As a nurse she disarmed all suspicion, and did not fail to take careful note of all she heard. But little restraint was observed in her presence, and her reports forwarded to Scotland Yard were thus rendered all the more valuable. While engaged in her duties, she extracted from her half unconscious and debilitated fever patients the confession of some dark deed, and hints as to the whereabouts of confederates in crime. Such was the general plan of acting observed by this extraordinary woman. But this was rather a slow process, and at times it was necessary to fall at once on the wrong doer. On one occasion, for instance, the police received information that there was a gang of false money makers in a certain street, but notwithstanding every effort they were unable to ascertain in which house the coiners worked. The services of the female detective were therefore called for, and she was dispatched to the street to see what could be done. Feigning violent illness, she persuaded a child who issued from one of the suspected houses to take her in-doors for a moment. The sudden entrance thus enabled the detective to hear the metallic sounds proceeding from the coiners' workshop before the latter was aware that any stranger was in the house. But they soon discovered their danger, and the chief of the gang in his fury hurled a ladleful of molten lead at her head. Fortunately the poke bonnet that she wore saved her life; the burns received were not fatal, though they destroyher hair and its roots. The police arrived in time, on hearing the alarm, to arrest eighteen coiners. After this she disguised herself as a boy, and penetrated many a thieves' den. On one occasion she was discovered, and struck down with a blow which fractured her skull before the police arrived to her aid. Death has at last subdued this turbulent spirit, and London theives need no longer fear the visit of the female detective.

WHAT A MAN CAN STAND.

An accident recently occurred in Hunderton County, a railroad employe being thrown from a train by a sudden jerk with great force, his right shoulder striking the iron rail, his body and limbs partly on the same, and between the wheels, one car passing over the unfortunate man's body, the next car resting upon his stomach. Under this tremendous weight (six tons) he suffered several minutes, until his fellow-workman by a united effort, lifted the car from his body. His face when the car was removed was perfectly black and vision entirely gone. His injuries were supposed to be fatal, consisting of a fracture of the thigh-bone, a dislocation of the same at the hip-joint, making the limb, by measurement, one anda half-inches longer than the other; also a fracture of the collar-bone in two different places; the ribs where the wheels rested upon the breast broken, five in numbers, and pressing upon the heart and lungs; a flesh wound several inches deep in the right thigh, and the eyes partly protuding from their sockets. The doctor immediately set the fractured bones and with assistance of those present succeeded, after several perserving efforts, in putting the bone to its place by rotation in surgery, and probably one of the very few of the kind ever performed in this State before. The remarkable part is that the patient is improving and will probably get out again.

☞ This horrible story is told by the New York "Herald"—"In the hallway of No. 147 English Avenue yesterday morning was found a ragged, attenuated woman lying dead. Two children, one nine years old, the other twelve, crouched beside her when the body was discovered, but they seemed so worn out and famished that they were hardly able to tell who they were or how they came there. The dead woman was Mary McGloyne, their mother. She and they were homeless and without means of subsistence. They had wandered through the city in poverty and filth till the woman's strength failed and she crept into the hallway to die. The body was sent to the Morgue and the children to the House of Detention.

☞ Discussing the recent revival of speculation in Wall Street, the New York "Telegram" says:—Our own belief is that we touched the bottom of stagnation and despair last winter, and are on the slow ascent to better and brighter times; that we have gained moderation in adversity; and that the good effects of the terrible discipline we have undergone since 1873 are going to be visible henceforth until a new generation comes upon the stage, which may need to be taught the same lesson by the same experience. If we are correct in this theory, no Wall Street speculations in our day will rise to the heights they used to reach.

THE COMING GREAT FAMINE IN MADRAS.

A calamity greater, says the *Saturday Review*, than any that has yet occurred in India during British rule, is now threatening the Presidency of Madras. The famine of this year, which the Government is at present fighting to the extent of its resources, is to be succeeded by another due to the failure of the rains of the Southwest Monsoon, which will continue over another year and which will inflict with double rigor a people already weakened by past suffering. It is reported that even during the present famine more people have been found dead in Madras in one morning than died during the whole of the Bengal famine, and it is asserted that more than half a million of inhabitants have already succumbed.

The difficulties of the situation are increased by the lack of means of inter-communication. There are very few railways, and most of the grain is taken into the interior by bullock carts. But there is no food for the animals any more than there is for man, so that practically there is no way of carrying relief into the distressed districts.

It will be seen that in this case eight portable and cheap field railways will be of great utility. There is no fear of scarcity of grain provided money be obtained to buy it, and means of transportation suitable for the purpose be at hand. The funds are already being raised by appeals to the charitable in England, and to inventors and manufactures the world looks for the necessary railways or other modes of carriage. It has been proposed that men be used for traction purposes on these roads instead of bullocks, six men being estimated equal to one brute. It is hardly necessary to add that the cheapness of the system proposed will be an important consideration, as the routes will probably be both long and numerous.—*Scientific American.*

LIFE IN BRAZIL.

The *Journal of Commerce* of Rio Janeiro contains the following distressing incident:

Some men who came from the interior pressed by hunger and thirst, in consequence of the horrid drought, arrived at nightfall at a large estate where they expected that their necessities would be relieved. They applied to the owner, and informed him of their desperate position, imploring permission to take a few ears of maize, but the proprietor refused them the least assistance, and fearing that the unfortunate men, dying of hunger and thirst, might rob anything from his farm, he called three of his slaves and ordered them to post themselves on the farm and to fire upon any object that might appear.

After the slaves had gone the proprietor of the estate fearing that they might be bribed, ordered one of his sons to go and see if the orders were carried out. The moment that the slaves saw the youth they mistook him for one of the starving countrymen and stretched him dead with one shot.

The wife of the proprietor hearing the stampede at the house, asked him also to go to the farm to suspend the inhuman order which had been given; for she feared the disgrace which would befall the whole family if one of the starving men should die for the want of a little maize. After much hesitation the miserly owner acceded to the petition of his wife and went to the farm where he met the same fate as his son.

The wife, who had heard the second shot believing that her husband would not fulfil the promise made, sallied out with the rest of the family, shouting from afar that "it was sufficient and not kill any one else," but what was her despair when arriving at the fatal spot, she found, not the corpses of the hungry rustics, but those of her husband and son.

A GROWING TROUBLE.

It looks very much as if the United States will have a war with Mexico in hand before many months. Troubles have been existing for a long time and are growing every day. Raids from Mexico upon the Texan frontier have been incessant, and the Texans are now worked up to such a point of indignation that they may take the settlement of the matter into their own hands if the Federal Government does not adopt prompt measures toward forcing Mexico to repress the brigandage rampart. The Mexican Government, it would appear from recent correspondence and the latest mails, seems to be possessed of the belief that the American Government is in no condition to insist upon the rights of American Citizens or to maintain the honor of the United States. In fact, it would appear that the Mexican attitude has been one of insolvence and disrespect of a character as gross as it is easy to imagine. The disordered condition of Mexico, and the slight responsibility attaching personally to the men, for the time being, in control of power, may account for this, but it in no way relieves the Texan people from the consequences of the incessant operations of marauders upon the frontiers. There may be some independent work toward a forcible repression undertaken before long by the people who are most suffering, and then the Washington Government will be forced into action, willingly or unwillingly.—*Montreal Star.*

THE ENGLISH APPLE CROP.

The early apple crop of England will be but a small per centage of an average one, whilst the later yield—or winter apples—will not be more than half an average crop, and of poor quality, and small at that. Apples are, therefore, likely to be wanted in England this season. Choice kinds are already bringing from 21s to 23s per barrel. The best Canadian apples, for the British trade, are the Baldwins, Russets, Spitzenburghs and Newtons, all winter apples. None of the early sorts, be they ever so fine, should be risked across the Atlantic. From present appearances it looks as though apples will be scarcer and dearer in the English market later on in the fall. Large sums were lost last season in shipping apples from Montreal to Liverpool, but this was more the result of bad judgment on the part of shippers in forwarding the early kinds, which partly decayed going over, and by the time they were offered on the market has become unsaleable. Thousands of barrels were similarly sacrificed. We would therefore advise our consignors of apples to avoid the repetition of this mistake, however much they may be tempted to do so by the inducements which European values may offer. Only the choicest selections of winter apples, well packed and properly headed up, should be sent forward, and such stock will seldom fail to realize a profitable margin.

☞ Some of the brick walls of the new edifices in St. John, N. B., show the effects of hasty building. Having been run up faster than the brick got firmly set they have twisted and bulged out in some cases. Workmen are taking down the upper portion of a wall in Prince William Street that swelled out until it overhung the adjoining lot five inches.

New Advertisements.

Fine Overcoats, Reefers, Coats, PANTS AND VESTS, and all kinds of first-class clothing from four of the best clothing houses in the Dominion, which will be sold Cheap for CASH OR SHORT CREDIT.
B. STARRATT.
Sept. 11th, 1877.

I. O. G. T.

THE Seventh Quarterly Session of the Annapolis County Degree Lodge will meet with GUIDING LIGHT, NO. 252, at Salem, Wilmot, on FRIDAY. SEPTEMBER 21st instant, at 9 A. M.
A PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETING will be held in the evening, at which addresses will be delivered by Clergymen and other prominent Temperance men.
A. D. BROWN, Secretary.
Nictaux Falls, Sept. 10th, 1877.

Bull for Sale at Auction.

WILL be sold at AUCTION, at Paradise Corner on SATURDAY, 15th of September next, at 2 p. m., the grade Durham Bull, 3 years old, belonging to the Paradise Agricultural Society. Terms made known at time of Sale.

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between the subscribers—Isaac M. Shaw and William Hart, both of Middleton, carriage builders, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
ISAAC M. SHAW.
WILLIAM HART.
Dated Middleton, September 1st, '77. [9it29

Grand Concert.

THE friends of the Baptist Church at Lawrencetown intend giving a musical entertainment on FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 14TH INST., in the Audience Room of the Baptist Church, Lawrencetown.
There will be a refreshment table at the same time, in the Basement of said Church.
ADMISSION.....15 Cents.
Doors open at 6. Performance to commence at 7 o'clock, p. m. Proceeds to go towards paying for an organ.
Should the above evening prove stormy it will take place the next fine evening.
Lawrencetown, Sept., 5th, 1877. [2i t22

Lawyer's Blank Executions.

A FRESH stock just printed and for sale at the "MONITOR OFFICE."
September 1st, 1877.

Sole Leather, SOLE LEATHER!

THE subscribers have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for
Daniel Hawkesworth, Digby,
and are now prepared to fill orders for his
Celebrated Brand of
SOLE LEATHER.
Can deliver from Stock at TANNERY PRICES.
Special Wholesale Quotations furnished on application.

STOVES. STOVES.

Have also secured the AGENCY for the
Bridgetown Foundry,
and can furnish their Stoves
WHOSESALE AND RETAIL
—AT—
FOUNDRY PRICES!
A Large Stock now on hand comprising:
Niagara and Waterloo
COOK, NO. 2,
Parlor Stoves,
"Onward", "Snow Bird", "Open Franklin", &c., &c.
Bessonett AND Wilson

HARDWARE AND CARRIAGE STOCK Emporium!
Middleton, - - Annapolis Co.
P. S.—Where distance favors, orders for SOLE LEATHER can be executed direct from the TANNERY.

BILL-HEADS, VISITING, WEDDING and BUSINESS CARDS, &c., &c., neatly and promptly printed at this office. Call and inspect samples of work.

New Advertisements.

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. [tf n18

COUNTRY RESIDENCE
FOR SALE! OR TO LET!!

The well-known residence, formerly owned and occupied by the late R. D. Balcom, is now offered for sale or to let. The above mentioned residence, situated one mile east of Paradise Station, and in the vicinity of churches Schools, &c., contains Three Acres of Land in a high state of cultivation, on which are One Hundred Fruit Trees, of apple, plum, pear and quince. The dwelling is tastefully built in Gothic style and is finished throughout. Stable, coach-house, and a never failing well of water are on the premises; also, a Tannery and Timber Lot with a residence if required.
TERMS—One half purchase money down, remainder on Mortgage.
For further particulars apply to
SAMUEL E. BALCOM,
B. R. BALCOM,
Executors.
or to J. G. H. PARKER, Esq., Bridgetown.
Paradise, May 12th, 1877 n5 tf

PIANOS ORGANS Magnificent $650 Rosewood Pianos $175, fine Rosewood Upright Pianos (little used) cost $800 only $125, must be sold. Parlor Organs, 2 stops, $45; 9 stops, $65; 12 stops, only $75. Nearly New 4 Set Reed 12 Stop, Sub Bass & Octave Coupler Organs, cost over $350, only $55. Lowest prices ever offered sent on 15 days test trial. You ask why I offer so cheap? I reply Hard Times. Result sales over 1,000,000 annually. War commenced by Monopolists. Beware anonymous Circular. Write for explanation. Battle raging. Full particulars free. Address DANIEL F. BETTY, Washington, New Jersey.

$66 a week in your own town, Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

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

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

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit free. TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

25 Fancy Cards, no two alike, with name 10c, postpaid. NASSAU CARD CO., Nassau, N. Y., Box 50.

AT HALF PRICE For 90 days only. To introduce. Our Heavy Gold Plated Sleeve Buttons, sent by mail for 50 cts. a pair. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. L. DAVIS, box 1066 Pawtucket, R. I.

GRACE'S SALVE.
A SURE RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERER.
PREPARED BY SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, 86 HARRISON AVENUE, BOSTON MASS.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE,
Is a Vegetable Preparation,
invented in the 17th century by Dr. William Grace, Surgeon in King James' army. Through its agency he cured thousands of the most serious sores and wounds that baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians of his day, and was regarded by all who knew him as a public benefactor. PRICE 25 CENTS A BOX.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
Cures
Flesh Wounds, Frozen Limbs, Salt Rheum, Chilblains, Sore Breast, Sore Lips, Erysepelas, Ring Worms, Callouses, Scald Head, Burns, Scalds, Wounds, Festers, Piles, Bunions, Bites, Warts, Pimples, Cancers, Sores, Stings, Wens, Abcess, Sprains, Cuts, Blisters, Corns, Felons, Ulcers, Shingles, Sties, Freckles, Boils, Whitlowe, Tan, Scurvy, Itch, Ingrowing Nails, Nettle Rash, Mosquito and Flea Bites, Spider Stings,
And all Cutaneous Diseases and Eruptions generally.
For sale by all druggists, grocers, and all country stores, throughout the United States and British Provinces. Price by mail 30 cts. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, 86 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.

1877.} STOCK for {1877.
Spring Trade
now complete at
CONNOLLY'S CENTRAL BOOKSTORE.
Extra Fine Stationery!
Bank, Post, Parchment, Cream Laid, Ruled, Plain and Water Lined.
ENVELOPES in Great Variety.
FASHIONABLE STATIONERY,
in handsome boxes—64 varieties to select from,
BLANK BOOKS, in Every Binding,
NEW NOVA SCOTIA SERIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS,
Cheapest and best Series now in use, and every article used in the School Room, for sale low. Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags—all sizes and qualities, Taylor's, Carter's and Stephens' Celebrated Inks, Lead Pencils of every stamp, Room paper, Green paper and Paper shades.
Wholesale and Retail.
THOMAS P. CONNOLLY,
Cor. Granville and George Sts., Halifax, N. S.
may23 '77 1y n19.

Customs Department.
OTTAWA, June 8th, 1877.
AUTHORIZED Discount on American Invoices, until further notice—6 per cent.
J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs.
ap14

New Advertisements.

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

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 28th, '77

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.

SPRING 1877

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 13i t18

FLOUR! FLOUR!
Lately received from Canada West.
100 BBLS. Flour, "Benefactor," "Major," "Dominion" "Rings." 100 bbls do. to arrive this week by Intercolonial, *Beaver, White Swan,* and *Avalanche.*
BARRELS CORN MEAL
daily expected per *Home* from Boston. Also, Bag Meal and Cracked Corn, from Portland. Always in stock, Oat Meal, Graham Flour, Cracked Wheat, Hulled Barley and Rice. Groceries of every description. Salt, coarse and fine. Pickled and Dry Fish.
Selling at lowest cash prices.
COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange.
RANDALL, HIGGINS & CO.,
Opposite Railway Station.
Annapolis, Juzy 25th, 1877.

G. W. STUART,
Produce Commission Merchant,
HALIFAX, N. S.
THIS old and well-known stand is situated in the most favourable part of the city, for the sale of produce of all kinds, being large and commodious having ample room for storage, if necessary.
The subscriber with past experience and strict attention to business, feels confident he cannot fail to give satisfaction to all who favor him with their patronage. All goods are carefully handled and carried on spring waggons. All charges moderate—in no case more than 5 per cent. commission charged, Prompt returns. Any reference required, given. All correspondence promptly answered. The smallest consignments receive a full share of attention.
G. W. STUART,
Colonial Market, Halifax, N. S.

July 2nd, 1877.
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS.
In Grey and White Print Cottons, Hayard Shirtings, Tweeds, Coatings, Trimmings, Hats, Flowers and Feathers, DRESS GOODS in variety, Men's Undershirts and Drawers, Fancy and White Shirts, Ties and Towellings, Mens' Womens' and Childrens' Gloves, and Stockings, Summer Clothing, &c., &c., just receivep, and offered at prices that cannot fail to please.
ALSO—A full stock of GROCERIES, and Boots, Shoes and Slippers, in Mens', Womens' and Childrens, all at Lowest Rates for prompt pay.