Continued from first page.

'Now leap back,' she said, with her sweetest smile.

Once more he sprang for the bank. For an instant his form seemed poised in mid air; below the waters wailed and moaned. Only an instant. Instead of clearing the abyss fairly, his feet struck the edge of the fearful chasm. He strove vainly to secure a footing, fell back and disappeared.

Far into the following winter Florence Vane lay upon her bed, racked with fever, raving in dilirium, living over and over that fearful scene. When, after long months, the fever left her, the light of reason had gone out forever. God had mercy on her; and before June roses bloomed again, she had gone to her rest.

Miscellaneous.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.

ITS ABANDONMENT AND RECOVERY.

FULL HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE GREAT MONOLITH.

From the Liverpool Mercury, Oct. 20th.

The steamer Olga arrived at Falmouth on Wednesday. When off Cape Finisterre on Sunday night, in a heavy gale from the S. W., the men on board Cleopatra's Needle Needle signalled for assistance. The *Olga* hove to, and sent a boat with the second officer and five men, which got swamped, and all hands were lost. The next day another boat was launched, and the crew of the Cleopatra taken off, and the Cleopatra abandoned.

Capt. Carter gives the following particulars:—"On Sunday morning a violent squall came on, which soon increased to a gale. The Cleopatra behaved admirably, and did not ship any heavy water. At noon on Sunday the wind veered to the westward, the sea became turbulent and dangerous, and the vessel hove to at six o'clock. A tremendous sea threw the Cleopatra on her beam ends. The mast was cut away, and every effort made to right her without success. Signals of distress were made, and at ten p. m., when the wind had abated a little, six men from the Olga went to the rescue, they succeeded in reaching the Cleopatra, but before they could render any assistance the boat was swept awry, and fears are entertained that all are lost. A rope was afterwards thrown from the "Olga" to the Cleopatra, and by that means a boat was hauled to the Cleopatra, and the crew safely rescued. The "Olga" then went in search of the missing boat, and after several hour's cruising without success, all hopes were abandoned, and the "Olga" returned to where the Cleopatra was parted with. Every possible search was made, but without result and at one o'clock the *Olga* proceeded for Falmouth, where she arrived on Wednesday night.

The granite obelisk, called Cleopatra's Needle, at one time stood, with a companion, in front of a temple in the Egyptian city of On. On was an important city in the land of Goshen, and is frequently mentioned in the Bible. The temple at On was dedicated to the sun, and the city afterwards named by the Greeks, Heliopolis, which signifies "city of the Sun."

The land of Goshen is commemorated as having been the refuge of Abraham when he and his family were driven by famine out of Canaan. It was to On that Joseph was conveyed by the Ishmaelite traders to whom he had been committed by his brethren, and where he was sold as a slave. At On he was cast into prison, and interpreted the dreams of his fellow-prisoners, and was called forth "out of the dungeon" to interpret a dream for the king. As the interpretation of the royal dream came true, Joseph rose to high rank, and was rewarded by the privilege of showing gratitude and hospitality to his father Jacob. "And Pharaoh called Joseph's name Zaphnathpaaneah (signifying the man to whom secrets are revealed) and he gave him to wife Asenath, the daughter of Potipherah, priest of On." [Genesis, chapter xii, verse 45.]

Originally there were three pairs of obelisks at On, but of these only one single obelisk now remains, almost the sole surviving relic of the ancient city. The existing obelisk is the oldest in the world, having been erected upwards of 3000 years before the Christian era, and consequently nearly 5000 years before the present time. The remaining four obelisks were set up by Thothmes III, and his family, more than 1600 years before the birth of Christ, and therefore about 3500 years from the present period. Two of these four were called Pharaoh's Needles, and now serve to decorate the cities of Constantinople and Rome; while the remaining two were transferred to Alexandria to become celebrated as Cleopatra's Needles.

Cleopatra's Needles, whilst at On, stood in front of the temple wherein Moses received his education, where he made himself proficient in Egyptian philosophy, and where his mind became fortified for the great work he was afterwards destined to accomplish, the liberation of his fellow-countrymen from the harsh dominion of the Pharaohs and the exodus of the Hebrews from the land of Egypt. Rameses the Great, one of the heroes of our obelisk, has the reputation of having been the oppressor of the Jews, his great undertaking no doubt, contributing largely to that result, whilst Menephtah, his successor, was the acknowledged Pharaoh of the Exodus.

Thus, while we bear in mind that the obelisks of On have been the silent spectators of the arrival in Egypt of Abraham and Jacob, the elevation to the highest dignity of Joseph, the oppression of the Hebrews, and their deliverance by Moses, there is still another event, dear to the memory of every Christian, which has its illustration in the immediate vicinity of this city of obelisks. In the close neighbourhood of On is the village of Matareeah a word signifying "town," or "place belonging to the sun," and therefore the equivalent of Heliopolis; and here, at Matareeah, is an ancient sycamore tree, which is believed to have given refuge to the Holy Family in their flight into Egypt. What a multitude of associations crowd around our Egyptian treasure, this venerable and precious antique.

When the seat of Egyptian government was transferred to Alexandria, some of the ancient traditions of the country were revived by the conquerors; a magnificent temple was erected to the honor and for the use of the Cæsars and was called Cæsarium just as in the olden time the temple of the mythical Memnon was called Memnonium, and the temple of Rameses at Thebes, Ramesseum. And the two obelisks from the front of the temple at On were conveyed to Alexandria to ornament the approach to the temple of the Cæsars. The period when this transfer took place must have been the beginning of the Roman dynasty, when the memory of Cleopatra was still in the ascendant. An inscription on the bronze supports of the Alexandrian obelisk informs us the eighth year of Augustus Cæsar, that is, 23 years before the birth of Christ, was the exact date of erection of these obelisks at Alexandria. This being the fact, the event must have taken place seven or eight years after the death of Cleopatra; and consequently although she might have designed their removal, as she may have designed the temple itself, the act was not otherwise hers. But she had been a popular queen, her memory being still cherished by the people, and in this manner the perpetuation of a beloved name may possibly be explained.

The history of Egypt tells us that Cleopatra's Needles were placed in front of the Cæsarium; but the Cæsarium no longer exists, and in recent times the obelisks were but a few yards from the sea. Nay, more, one only remains standing where it was first fixed, while the other must have been overthrown several centuries ago. The same causes that destroyed the Cæsarium contributed possibly to the downfall of the obelisk, or it may have become undermined by the encroachments of the sea. For, when Mr. Dixon's staff were prepared to roll the iron plated cylinder containing the obelisk into the sea, previously to its conveyance to England, they found evidence of a granite bed, which not unlikely was part of the foundation of the ancient Cæsarium; in one place the stumps of broken columns; in another, a smooth pavement resembling the floor of a bath or hall, and an awkward hitch upon a rocky mass, proved a temporary hindrance to the progress of the cylinder by piercing its shell, and causing a leak.

Egyptian obelisks are monoliths, a word signifying a single piece of stone. They were hewn in the famous quarries of Syrene, or Assouan, at the extreme southern boundary of Egypt, the barrier between Egypt and Nubia, where the primitive rock forms a stony ledge, through which the broad stream of the Nile bounds in a succession of boisterous rapids, called the First Cataract of the Nile, into the placid valley of Upper Egypt. Nearly 750 miles, as the crow flies, lie between Syrene and Alexandria; and if to this number we add the necessary meanderings of the stream, that distance may be said to be largely increased. And this has been only a part of the journey of our obelisk, making a halt on its way of 1600 years at the ancient City of the Sun, whilst its remaining part from Alexandria to London will give a further distance of 3000 miles.

Time, and space and bulk, become bewildering when we contemplate these wonderful monoliths. The length of the fragment of stone constituting the British obelisk is nearly 70 feet: its exact measurement be 68 feet 5½ inches; its breadth at its widest part 7 feet 5 inches on two of sides, and 7 feet 10½ inches on the opposite sides. From its greatest width near the base of the shaft it narrows, as it ascends, to a breadth of four or five feet, and then contracts into a tapering pyramid, 7 feet 6 inches in height; called the Pyramidion. The base is rounded at the angles, possibly to give facilities for its erection. Its weight is 186 tons, and its cubic measurement 2529 feet. It is one of the colossal obelisks of Egypt, and is ninth or tenth in order of height of those which have been issued from the Assouan quarries. Precedence in altitude is divided between its former companions at On, Pharaoh's Needles, and especially the obelisk of St. John Lateran at Rome, and the great obelisk at Karnak, the work of the superb Queen Hatason; the former having measured, when entire, 105 feet 7 inches, and the latter, according to Mariette, very little less. From these giants of stone we descend very rapidly to the Luxor obelisk at Paris, which measures 76 feet 6 inches; the British obelisk, 68 feet 5½ inches; and Cleopatra's Needle at Alexandria, 68 feet, 2 inches.

The material of the obelisk is a kind of granite, very hard and very dense, of a rose-red color, and distinguished as deriving its source from Syene, by the name of Syenite. Pliny speaks of it as variegated with distinct flame-coloured spots. It is capable of receiving a high polish, and from its hardness admits of being carved with the sharpness of a gem. The carvings are generally two inches and more in depth, and in some instances the hollows are burnished to the lowest groove.

THE OLD TURKISH SPIRITS.

The Constantinople "Hakitat," or Truto, an official paper, has recently published a significant article known to be from the pen of the Grand Vizier himself. It declares that the Porte will adopt its own plans of reform; that it will modify the laws and customs of the Empire in the interests of Islamism alone, and without regard to outside pressure and suggestions. It attributes the decline of Turkey to a relaxation of the faith of the fathers and the copying of the Giaour, or infidel, ways of life and political ideas. The two systems are utterly irreconcilable, and Islam must continue to be defended only by Moslems and in the sole interest of the Ottoman dynasty and race. The article concludes as follows: "We fight for our faith and nationality. We will not surrender. If beaten we will retire to the land of our origin—Asia—and there, afar from the strifes and follies of the Giaour world, we will live in peace and happiness, and revive the glories of the past." There is no question that this is the spirit now animating the Turkish Government and nation, and hence the vast importance of the issues pending on the battle field, the only forum of settlement.

A QUEER LITTLE BEAST.

The Norwegian leming is an animal about the size of a mouse. It lives under stones in the summer—under snow in the winter. It is a savage little beast. It hisses and bites. About once in ten years they emigrate in the autumn, in large armies. They march in a straight line. They cross lakes and rivers. They go through haystacks rather than go around. Nothing stops them, not fire, cascades, nor swamps. If a man stands in the way they will jump at him as high as his knee. If struck, they will turn around and bark and bite like a dog. Foxes, lynxes, owls, hawks and weasels will follow them and destroy large numbers of them, but it does not check them. They continue their course until they reach the sea, into which they plunge, persistent and progressive as ever, until the waves drown and exterminate them.

AN IMPORTANT ART DISCOVERY.

The first original work by Praxiteles, the famed greatest of Greek sculptors that the modern world has ever seen, has been found in the temple of Zeus at Olympia. It is a colossal marble statue of a nude youth, of which the lower part of the legs, and the right forearm are wanting; absent also, is the form of a little boy which had well rested upon the left arm. The sculpture is exquisite, and the head is marked by the finest and most spiritualized youthful beauty. The statue perfectly agrees with the description of a marble Hermes carrying the boy Dionysius, by Praxiteles, which was recorded by the historical Pausanias as a gift to the temple in his day. This, of course, ranks among the most valuable legacies which Grecian art has left us.

☞ The coming winter (says an exchange) promises to be the most fearful known in England for many years. Everybody is cutting down expenses, and in London alone there are 42,000 fewer male servants on the tax list than two years ago. The coal trade is badly off, many of the great iron mines have been closed, and strikes are frequent and general. Crime has already [illegible] and much apprehension is felt in all parts of the kingdom.

THE PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS,

As supplied to the Admiralty, Board of Works, Austrian Lloyd's, Woolwich Arsenal, Cunard Company, &c.,

For House, Ship and General Use, Indoors and Out.

And in all Colors.

Manufactured by the SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL, having no chemical action on Iron and other Metals; will stand any degree of heat without blistering—1 cwt. being nearly equal in bulk, and doing the work of 2 cwt. Lead Paints.

Artificial Stone Paint, for preserving Wood, Zinc, and other Buildings, giving them the appearance of White or Bath Stone, &c.

DAMP WALLS, DAMP CHURCHES, &c. Cured by the PETRIFYING LIQUID, at a cost of about 2d. per square yard.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANT, In Wooden Ships, Railway Sleepers, Beams and House Timbers, For Shingle Roofs, Ships' Bottoms, Damp or Wet Walls, and General Iron and Wood Work.

For Particulars and Testimonials apply to the the Agent, at Bridgetown, Annapolis Co., Nova Scotia.

GRIFFITH'S PAT. ENAMELL'G PAINTS. *Every article for the Trade at lowest prices.*

Porous Tile Roofs, Wet Walls, Wooden Structures, Ships' Bottoms, &c., made thoroughly WATERPROOF, and IRONWORK preserved from Oxidation, by GRIFFITH'S PATENT ENAMELLING PAINT. Manufactured by THE SILICIATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL, G.B.

:o:

Agent for Nova Scotia—HUGH FRASER, BRIDGETOWN.

ALSO—CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE,

Refined Scotch and Sweedish IRON.

BLISTER, CAULKING, TYRE, CAST DRILL STEEL

ALSO:—Canada Horse Shoe Nails. Boiled and Raw Paint Oil, Best Quality.

☞ Now in Stock: ☜

A Quantity of the Silicate Paints,

(Different Colors) prepared for all kinds of House and Ship Painting, also for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery. The Anti-Fouling Paint, for Ships' Bottoms, is an article highly recommended as a complete protection against Worms, &c., and will not foul. It leaves a Hard, Smooth Surface like Glass. All orders promptly attended to, and every information given on application to the agent.

Bid getown, July 19th, 1876. 6m n15 **HUGH FRASER.**

:o:

NOTICE.—A Complete Set of the West India and United States Charts for sale Cheap, together with a lot of NAUTICAL BOOKS, &c. Also, First Class TENT all will be sold low for Cash. H. F.

L. H. DEVEBER & SONS.

Wholesale Merchants,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

Dry Goods Department

93 & 95 PRINCE WILLIAM ST.

Keep constantly on hand a large stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

from the English Markets, suitable for the Wholesale Trade.

—ALSO—

AMERICAN GOODS,

such as Prints, Grey & White Cottons, Cotton Flannel, and Roll Linings, sold by the case or small quantity.

Canadian and Domestic Goods.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT,

34 & 36 *Water St.*

A full stock kept constantly on hand, of Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Rice, Soda, Cream Tartar, Nuts, and an assortment of Spices, for sale in bulk at the lowest prices.

August 2nd, 1876. n17 y

ADAM YOUNG.

☞ 40 & 42 WATER ST.

and 143 Prince William St. John, N. B.,

Manufacturer of

Cooking, Hall and Parlor Stoves,

Ranges, Furnances, &c.

Marbleized Slate Mantle Pieces,

—AND—

Register Grates.

A large assortment of the above Goods always on hand, at the lowest possible prices. Catalogues on application.

August 2nd, 1876. n17 y

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN.

We have recently published a new edition of **Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay** on the *radical and permanent cure* (without medicine) of Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc., resulting from excesses.

☞ Price, in sealed envelope, only 6 cents, or two postage stamps.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay clearly demonstrates, from thirty years' successful practice, that alarming consequences may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and *radically*.

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Address,

The Culverwell Medical Co.,

41 Ann Street, N. Y.

Post Office Box, 4586. n10y

Important to Butter Workers.

One Good Active Agent Wanted in every township to introduce the **Victor Butter Worker.** Sample Machine free to Agents. Price $6.00, $7.00 and $8.00 each. One Million to be sold in the Dominion. Apply early with stamp, for agents circular to the

VICTOR WRINGER & Co.,

Brockville, Ont.

Valuable Property FOR SALE!

☞ The subscriber is instructed to offer at PRIVATE SALE that valuable property known as

The Alexander Troop Homestead,

Now in the possession of the widow of the late Hon. J. C. Troop. There are eight acres of land under a high state of cultivation, and a comfortable Dwelling House, a New Barn, other outbuildings in good repair. Well of water close to house. There are about **100 APPLE TREES in bearing condition,** also, PLUM, PEAR and CHERRY Trees.

THE GARDEN attached is one of the FINEST in the town, and has an abundance of Currant, Gooseberry and Raspberry vines of the choicest varieties.

Any futher information can be obtained of GEORGE J. TROOP, Esq., Halifax, or EDMUND BENT, Agent, Bridgetown.

June 6th 1877. n23 tf

BILL-HEADS, VISITING, WEDDING and BUSINESS CARDS, &c., &c., neatly executed at this office. Call and inspect samples at my rooms.

Granulated Sugar.

100 BBLS. Granulated Sugar. Landing Ex "Riverside," GEORGE S. DE FOREST, 11 South wharf.

St. John, July 18, 1877.

ALMON & MacINTOSH,

BANKERS and BROKERS.

—to—

INVESTMENTS

Made in best Securities, Stocks, Bonds, &c.

Interest allowed on deposits subject to cheque.

Exchange bought and sold.

166 Hollis Street,

ly n27 **HALIFAX, N. S.**

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.

NOTICE TO SHOE DEALERS.

WE beg to announce that owing to the large increase in our business, we have been compelled to lease the large and commodious Brick Building of Wm. Peter's, 240 Union street, where with increased facilities for manufacturing purposes, we will in future be better prepared to meet the wants of our customers and the trade generally in the manufacture of

Mens' Larrigans and Shoe Pacs, Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Childrens' Slippers of all kinds,—a specialty; also, Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' Newport Ties, buttoned and buckled. Walking Shoes in various qualities and finish. VINCENT & McFATE.

240 Union Street, St. John, N. B.

KNOW THYSELF By reading and practicing the inestimable truths contained in the best medical book ever issued, entitled SELF-PRESERVATION Price only $1. Sent by mail on receipt of price. It treats of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless concomitant ills and untold miseries that result therefrom, and contains more than 50 original prescriptions, any one of which is worth the price of the book. This book was written by the most extensive and probably the most skillful practitioner in America, to whom was awarded a gold and jewelled medal by the National Medical Association. A Pamphlet, illustrated with the very finest Steel Engravings—a marvel of art and beauty—sent FREE to all. Send for it at once. Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass.

HEAL THYSELF

BEARD & VENNING,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Importers and Dealers,

have now completed their stock of

Spring and Summer

DRY GOODS,

which are placed on the MOST FAVORABLE TERMS, and to which they invite the inspection of buyers.—WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

Beard & Venning,

(NEXT TO J. & A. McMILLAN.)

Prince William St. *ST. JOHN, N. B.*

may 31 '77

W. WHYTAL & CO.,

Manufacturers of

Sole, Harness, Grain, Wax, Buff, Polish, Oil Pebble, Welt, Rigging and Split

LEATHERS,

Importers and dealers in French Calf, C.D. Fronts, English Fitted Uppers, Shoe Findings, Tanners' and Curriers' Tools, Rubber and Leather Belting, Lace Leather, &c.

Being the Oldest Established Leather and Finding Business in the Province,

we are enabled to offer Cash Customers the MOST LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS.

☞ The highest cash price paid for Hides.

228 Hollis Street, Halifax.

Tannery, Three-mile House, Redford Road.

FARM FOR SALE!

THE Subscriber's poor health induces him to offer for sale the farm formerly owned by Morris Wheelock, Annapolis County, South Middleton, near the line and terminus of the Atlantic and Nictaux Railway consisting of 85 acres tillage, hay and pasture lands, 100 young fruit-bearing Apple Trees, House, Barn, &c.

W. R. HUTT.

Middleton, November, 1877.

Murdoch & Co.

OFFER the following Goods at the Lowest Market Prices, for Cash or Good Credit,

READY-MADE CLOTH'G

Comprising Mens' and Boys' Reefers, Overcoats, Pants, Vests, Undershirts, &c., &c

Boots and Shoes,

Including Childs', Boys', Youths' and Mens' LONG BOOTS, and Womens', Misses' and Childs' Leather & Prunella Boots in variety.

Mens' and Womens' Carpet Slippers, and a complete stock of

RUBBERS AND OVERSHOES,

25 trunks different sizes and quality at cost.

Shovels, Spades, Shelf Hardware, Cut and Clinch Nails, Spikes, Whips and Thongs, Tarred and Plain Sheathing Paper, American Kerosene, Paint and Lubricating Oils of best quality, Lasts, Pegs, Wax, Thread, &c.

Also, always in stock a large assortment of **GENERAL GROCERIES.**

ON CONSIGNMENT:

1 Hand Cider Mill;

25 Cider Barrels;

25 Buffalo Robes.

MURDOCH & CO.

GEO. MOIR,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

Pianofortes and Organs,

HAS now on hand at his Musical Warehouse, Farmington, Wilmot, Annapolis Co., a very large selection of Splendid Instruments, consisting of

American Pianos of the best makers.

—ALSO:—

English, German, and Paris de Palace, Oxbridge, and Taylor & Farley Organs.

Parties wanting to purchase will do well to call and examine. Will take part payment in trade. Am prepared to sell 25 per cent lower than any other dealer.

Farmington, Nov. 1st, 1877. y n27

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 ly n19.

Queen St., Bridgetown,

September 27th, 1877.

JUST RECEIVED.

A Fresh Supply of

TEA & SUGAR,

Rankine's Celebrated

BISCUITS! CONFECTIONERY, &c.

Also a lot of

LAYER RAISINS BY BOX OR RETAIL, VERY LOW.

MRS. L. C. WHEELOCK.

BRIDGETOWN, Sept. 26th, '77.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons having any claims against the estate of SILAS GRANT, of Port Williams, in the County of Annapolis, are hereby requested to render their accounts duly attested within twelve months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

CHRISTOPHER GRANT,

Administrator.

Port Williams, Nov. 19, 1877. 3m 144

NOTICE!

ALL PERSONS having any legal claims against the estate of THOMAS JOHNSON, of Wilmot, Annapolis Co., deceased, must render their accounts, duly attested to, within six months from this date, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

HIRAM JOHNSON,

Administrator.

Wilmot, Sept. 18th, 1877. 3m 135

White & Titus,

WILL RESUME BUSINESS IN A FEW DAYS, AT

222

SOUTH SIDE UNION STREET,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

GOODS ARRIVING DAILY.

June 22nd, '77 n14

BILL-HEADS

Different sizes and styles promptly and Neatly printed at this office

☞ Call and inspect samples. ☜

BUSINESS CARDS

Neatly and promptly executed at the office of this paper.

Miscellaneous.

PROGRESS OF VICTORIA.

The following figures will give an idea of the progress made during the last twenty years by the Colony of Victoria:—

"In 1857 it contained 364,000 inhabitants; now its population is 814,000. The land under cultivation, then only 115,000 acres, is now 1,000,000 acres. The wheat grown annually has risen from 1,500,000 bushels to 4,850,000. The flocks and herds have multiplied exceedingly. In 1855 the sheep numbered 530,000; they must number 11,260,000. The cattle, which were then only 530,000, at present amount to over 1,000,000—one, in fact, for every acre of cultivated land.

FIVE PERSONS DROWNED.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 28.—John R. Painter, of this city, with a party of colonizers, thirty souls in all, left this afternoon in a flat-boat, intending to travel by river to Arkansas. They launched the boat about two o'clock, and only floated a short distance when one of the steering oars broke, and the boat began to drift with the current. Just as they entered the Ohio river the flat boat struck a fleet of coal barges, and parted in three pieces throwing the emigrants into the water. Some clambered out on the coal barges, and others were rescued by skiffs. A Swiss family named Rife, consisting of father, mother, and two children, and a man from Philadelphia (name unknown), perished. All the rest were saved, but with the greatest difficult. One woman with an infant floated 700 yards before she was picked up.

AN ENGLISH PRIZE FARM.

We cannot imitate in all things the practice of the best English farmers; but there are many things of the utmost utility in the management of land which we can learn from them, much to our advantage. Hence it is that we frequently direct attention to their practice, which is far more economical while it is far more intensive than our Western system. The farm to which the first prize of $200 was paid by the Royal Agricultural Society of England, in class 5 of farms, had 11 competitors. It is called the "Waterside Farm," and its owner is Mr. Richard Mackereth. This farm is in Lancashire, about two miles from Lancaster. It contains 112 acres, of which 29 acres are arable. This arable land is divided into four equal-sized fields, with perfectly straight fences, and in their management the four-course system is adopted—viz., wheat, grass seed, oats, and roots. The grass seed as soon as the wheat is off receives a top-dressing of manure. This grass is grazed with sheep and cattle for one year and is then broken up for oats; and this crop is followed by rutabagas, mangels, or potatoes. The rutabagas are grown with artificial manure only, while the mangels and potatoes receive from ten to twenty loads of dung per acre. These rutabagas are grown thirty inches apart in the rows, and the plants eighteen inches apart. There are 22 shorthorn cows, the milk of which is made into cheese. The heifer calves are all raised. The bull calves are sold young as veals. As the young heifers come into the dairy the old cows are fatted and drafted out, and generally bring $150 each. The cows are kept through the winter on Swedes and oat-straw, at the rate of 56 lbs. of each, given uncut. After calving, hay, Swedes, and oil cake or Indian cornmeal are given. In the summer they run on the pasture lands. About $100 is paid for horse-dung and $200 of bone, and turnip fertilizers are purchased annually. The bone-dust is used for a portion of the pastures every year.

He purchases every year 80 Cheviot ewes of full age, at a cost of $12 dollars per head. To these he puts a Teeswater ram; and his produce last year was 140 lambs, or at the rate of 1¾ lambs to each ewe. These he fats, selling them at $6 to $7.50 per head. The ewes are shorn and clip from 4 to 5 pounds of wool each and sold when fat at $12.50 to $13.50 per head. They are wintered on the grass-lands, with plenty of roots and some cake or grain after lambing. Only two working horses are kept. The management was of the best order, and its productions of cheese, grain, lambs, mutton, and beef were most commendable and sufficient to take the award of the first premium on farms of that size. This is a synopsis of the management, but it lacks the actual income. The consumption of the produce, of course, supplied large quantities of manure. But it will be seen that, to keep it up, there were $300 spent, besides what was made; and, of course, there was money in the operation, or it would not have been undertaken.—*Michigan Farmer.*

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

CRUMB PUDDING.—Three egg yolks, one ounce of sugar, one ounce breadcrumbs, half a teaspoonful of cinnamon. Beat the egg yolks, sugar, crumbs and spice in a basin for five minutes. Add the three egg whites, beaten to a light snow, not too firm; bake in a buttered shallow tin, or dish, and when quite cooled, turn into a flat dish, with the lower side upward, pour over it a glassful of wine, boiled with a little sugar and spice, and serve while quite hot.

PLUM CAKE.—Take one pound and a half of flour, three ounces of butter, three ounces of currants, and milk enough to form a dough. Add half a teacupful of homemade yeast with the milk; set it to rise, and, when light, bake it in a moderate oven.

PLAIN CAKE.—Mix into two pounds of flour half a pound of sugar, quarter of a pound of allspice, and a spoonful of ground ginger; warm a half pint of new milk, melt in it one pound of fresh butter; add a quarter of a pint of new yeast; work these into the flour; add enough caraway seed; let the dough stand in a warm place to rise; then bake it for an hour and a half. Observe that some kinds of flour require more liquid to wet than others, so an additional quantity of milk may be used if considered needful.

Joker's Corner.

HE CLEARED HIS CHARACTER.

He entered a bakery recently. He didn't look like a neat and tidy old man about ready to join the angels, but he resembled an old man who had slept in a barn, and was about ready to join a big dinner.

"I think," he said, as he looked around, "I think I'll take a huckleberry pie."

The woman behind the counter replied that she had'nt seen a pie of that sort for six months.

'What is collateral to huckleberry pie?' asked the man as he looked into the show case.

She didn't know, and he said he thought pumpkin was, and that he would take a pumpkin pie. She handed one down, and as he took out his knife and cut into it, she said:

'A shilling if you please.'

'Change a note, I s'pose?' he queried, as he took in a twelfth part of the pie at one bite.

'Yes, sir.'

'Have you any objections of feeling down my boot leg and pulling up a £1 note?' he asked as he cut the second piece.

She said she had, and she furthermore hinted that he had'nt seen a £1 note for the past ten years.

'Oh, yes I have,' he pleasantly responded, as he cleared his mouth. 'I was looking into a broker's window yesterday, and I saw over forty such notes.'

There was one more mouthful of pie, and as he swallowed it the woman called out:

'Now I want the shilling.'

'So do I,' was the quiet answer; 'but I have'nt got it.'

"I'll call my husband and have you kicked!" she exclaimed.

"You will call a young, vigorous man and have him beat and bruise an old man like me, weak in the legs, near gone with consumption, and only barely able to stand up? that crushes what little spirit I had when I began on that pie."

"You should have told me that you had no money."

"More abuse—more recriminations—boo hoo?" he sobbed, shedding tears as large as beans.

"Don't make so much noise," she chided.

"There you go again, heaping more anathemas on these gray hairs. Oh, what a cold, cold world is this!—boo hoo!"

He sat down by the stove and begin to weep and sob, and after a moment, she said:

"Never mind the pie—go along out of doors."

"I'll never leave this bakery with a stain on my character—never! I have no money but you shall have my coat. Here, take it."

He was peeling it off when she said she didn't want it—that she wanted him to get right out doors.

"I'll never go out till I requit this—boo hoo!—claim—boo hoo!" he sobbed, and he pulled off his waistcoat and flung it after the coat.

"Get out I say—you can have the pie—get out!" she screamed.

"My character—boo hoo! must be cleared—boo hoo; and, if these are not enough, I'll leave my boots. Here take my poor old boots, and I'll go forth in my bare feet."

"Stop—stop! I was only in fun with you. I didn't want a shilling of you any of the time! Here are some fried cakes and another pie—take 'em and go out."

"Have I—boo hoo!—cleared my character?" he asked.

"Shall I leave all my clothes," he inquired, as he dropped a suspender off his shoulder.

"No——no——no!"

"Well, I will go out. I will take along the fried cakes and mustard-pie as a memento of this occasion, and I will go out feeling that you appreciate me."

"Yes—I do—I do."

He put on his garments, took up his provisions, and as tears flowed afresh he went out, saying:

"Whenever any one wants to break my heart, let 'em call me a dishonest ingrate. Good-by."

THE ASS AND THE ANGEL.

B——, when years enough had passed to make him the father of a good sized family, received a visit from Dr. ——, a specially congenial member of the old seminary class. Neither his own olive plants, nor the rather early gray hair of his visitor, seemed to have touched the spirit of former days, and, like regular old boys, as they were, the two could not wait for toilets to be completed the next morning, but began an old time run of jokes and nonsence through the bolted door that separated them. This went on successfully, until at last it struck B——'s youngest, peacefully waiting his turn in his cradle, as a mysterious and disorderly proceeding, and he began to signify his disapproval by an outcry that no parental effort could subdue.

"What's the matter with that baby?" called Dr.——at last, his patience under the interruption beginning to give away.

"Oh, I don't know," drawled B——; "I suppose, like Paul, he hears a voice but sees no man. No—probably more like Balaam."

"Ah," retorted Dr.——, "he sees the ass, but doesn't see the angel."

The laughter inside that room left the baby free to come in on any key he pleased for some indefinite time following.—EDITOR'S DRAWER, in *Harper's Magazine for December.*

While a collection was being taken up in a colored meeting at Detroit, Brother Gardner said to the congregation: "Please remember, bredren, dat none of us can take our riches beyond de grave." Just then the hat came back empty, and Brother Gardner continued: "But it pears to me dat dis crowd is gwine to try mighty hard to do it."

A little girl, who had great kindness of heart for all the animal creation, saw a hen preparing to gather her chickens under her sheltering wings, and shouted earnestly: "Oh, don't sit down on those beautiful little birds, you great, ugly old rooster!"

"Where a woman," says Mrs. Partington, "has been married with a congealing heart, and one that beats responding to her own, she [illegible] want to enter th[illegible]