GARFIELD.

The Autopsy.

ELBERON, Sept. 20—The following official bulletin was prepared at 11 o'clock to-night by the surgeons who have been in attendance upon the late President: By previous arrangement the *post mortem* examination of the body of President Garfield was made this afternoon in the presence and with the assistance of Drs. Hamilton, Agnew, Bliss, Barnes, Woodward, Reyburn and Andrew H. Smith, of Elberon, and Actiug Assistant Surgeon D. S. Lamb, of the Army Medical Museum. The operation was performed by Dr. Lamb. It was found that the ball after fracturing the right eleventh rib, had passed through the spinal column in front of the spinal canal, fracturing the body of the first lumbar vertebra, driving a number of small fragments of bone into the adjacent soft parts, and lodging below the pancreas, about two inches and a half to the left of the spine, and below the peritoneum, where it had become completely encysted. The immediate cause of death was secondary hemorrhage from one of the mesenteric arteries adjoining the track of the ball, the blood rupturing the peritoneum, and nearly a pint escaping into the abdominal cavity. This hemorrhage is believed to have been the cause of the severe pain in the lower part of the chest complained of just before death. An abscess cavity six inches by four in dimension was found in the vicinity of the gall bladder between the liver and transverse colon, which were strongly inter-adherent. It did not involve the substance of the liver, and no communication was found between it and the wound. A long suppuration channel extended from the external wound between the muscles and the right kidney almost to the right groin. This channel, now known to be due to the burrowing of pus from the wound, was supposed during life to have been the track of the ball. On examination of the organs of the chest, evidences of severe bronchitis were found on both sides, with broncho-pneumonia of the lower portions of the right lung, and, though to a much less extent, of the left. The lungs contained no abscesses, and the heart no clots. The liver was enlarged and fatty, but free from abscesses, nor were any found in any other organ except the left kidney, which contained near its surface a small abscess about the third of an inch in diameter. In reviewing the history of the case in connection with the autopsy, it is quite evident that the different suppurating surfaces and especially the the fractured spongy tissue of vertebræ furnished sufficient explanation of the septic condition which existed. (Signed.) D. W. Bliss, J. K. Barnes, J. J. Woodward, R. Reyburn, F. H. Hamilton, D. H. Agnew, A. H. Smith, C. S. Lamb.

It is stated that the expression of the face of the President is natural and characteristic. The face shows emaciation to some degree, but the doctors say that after embalment the emaciation will be less noticeable. It is probable that a plaster cast of the features will be taken.

The remains will lie in state until Monday at 2 p. m., and be then interred in Lake View Cemetery. No ceremonies are expected in cities and towns along the route of the funeral train beyond the tolling of bells.

LONG BRANCH, Sept. 20—Attorney-Gen'l MacVeagh says that Mrs. Garfield is bearing her affliction with the fortitude with which she has borne her trial so long, and is as well as could possibly be expected under the circumstances.

This despatch has been received by Mrs. Garfield:

"BALMORAL, Sept. 20—"Words cannot express the deep sympathy I feel with you. May God support and comfort you as he alone can.

(Signed), THE QUEEN."

The President's remarks to Col. Swaine, who was with him when he awakened from his sleep, were: "Oh, Swaine, what a pain (placing his hand on his heart). Can't you do something for me? Oh, Swaine." At this time Mrs. Garfield had been out of the room for about fifteen minutes, and had retired for the night. Previous to going into his own room Dr. Bliss says he conferred with Mrs. Garfield on the general condition of the President, and says that she expressed the opinion that her husband was not weary and that he had awakened feeling comfortably and experiencing little or no pain. It was about 10 minutes past 10, said Dr. Bliss, that the President awakened and complained of the pain in his heart. The doctor referred to the fact that the former attending surgeons in the case had been called to attend the autopsy, and that Dr. Curtis, of Washington, had been selected to do the cutting. Dr. Bliss said the formation of a blood clot in the vicinity of the heart was a sequel of the original trouble.

Killed by the Shock.

CRANSTON, N. J., Sept. 20.—Supervisor Coates, one of the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of Ocean Township, on picking up the morning paper and noticing the turned rules announcing the death of the President, exclaimed, "Oh, my God!" and fell dead.

Guiteau.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20—The Gaol Warden to day informed Guiteau of the President's death. The assassin instantly sank down on his bed, and appeared much agitated. After remaining in this position a few moments, he arose and paced the floor, muttering something to himself as if praying. He then said he was glad the President had at last been relieved from his sufferings, as he would not have committed the deed if he had known his victim was to suffer as he did.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 20—A "Herald" special from Solon says the news was broken to grandma Garfield about 9 o'clock this morning. At first she was very much shocked, but soon came to and talked calmly. She said: "It was probably all for the best, if the people were ready to receive it;" then she said "It is not possible that my son James is dead. I do not wish to live any longer. I will soon be with him."

Southern Sympathy.

SELMA, Sept. 20—The "Times" says:—The sacrifice is an awful one, but God in His infinite goodness requires it, and this morning from the depth of their grief-stricken hearts all Americans can and will thank God there is no north and no south, no east, no west, but bound together in one common sorrow are one and indissoluble. Sectional lines have been obliterated by President Garfield's blood and the red hand of the assassin has placed the missing stone in the structure of our Union.

A "PROCLAMATION."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 — The following proclamation, printed on white paper, with a heavy black border, has been circulated through the city:—

"WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 — Midnight—Fellow-citizens: In the name of the now headless trunk of the Republic, you are called on to join at a minute's notice a holy alliance of vigilants, in order to shield and guard till Congress provides the one and only life that stands at this moment under the constitution between order and anarchy. Let us see that peace be to the ashes of him now enthroned in the hearts of his countrymen, and that his sacred dust shall not be scattered to the four winds by factions or revolution. God reigns and the Government at Washington still lives."

MIDDLETOWN, N.J., Sept. 20—Fifty masked men in a grove near here on Sunday night vowed vengeance on Guiteau, and decided to choose one or more by lot to execute the order of the association.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20—The "Sun" says last night a reporter asked to see Mr. Arthur. A servant at the door informed the reporter that Mr. Arthur had received nothing later than the evening bulletin. "The President is dead," said the reporter. At that moment Mr. Arthur appeared in the hall. "The President is dead," the reporter repeated to him. "Oh no, it cannot be true. It cannot be. I have heard nothing." A despatch has just been received, said the reporter. "I hope, my God, I do hope, it is a mistake," Mr. Arthur's voice broke out at last and his eyes filled with tears. He then retired to a back room where Elihu Root and Lancet G. Rollins were awaiting him. "They say he is dead," said Mr. Arthur. "A despatch has been received at the "Sun" office." A deep silence ensued. A moment afterward a telegram from the Cabinet was received. Mr. Arthur broke it open slowly. After reading it he buried his face in his hands and remained in this position a long time

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—President Arthur has taken the oath of office in the marble room at the Capitol in the presence of the members of the Cabinet, the Justice of the Supreme Court, a few Senators and members of the House, General Sherman and Grant, Admirals Nichols, Hannibal, Hamlin and a few others—forty in all.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22 — During the afternoon there were signs that the body of Mr. Garfield had commenced to decompose, and it being understood that in such an event it was the wish of Mrs. Garfield that the features of her husband should be free from public gaze, the lid of the casket was closed by the order of Mr. Blaine at 6.30 this evening. The funeral services will take place to-morrow at 3 p. m. in the Rotunda, where the body will remain until taken to the train.

Notwithstanding the casket was closed, the crowds passing through the Rotunda of the Capitol were undiminished. A line of people four abreast extended for many hundred yards, while the space in front of the building was thronged with a surging mass of humanity anxious to obtain admittance. It is estimated that since seven o'clock this morning 80,000 people visited the Capitol, and at a late hour there was no marked diminution.

On Sept. 19th, 1863, Mr. Garfield was made Major-General for gallantry at the battle of Chickamauga. It is recalled he frequently said he would die on the anniversary of his promotion.

The Demonstration along the Line.

ALTOONA, PA., Sept. 24. — The officers who accompanied the funeral train report a continuous demonstration all along the line. At large towns great numbers of people were assembled, and at residences between stations lights were displayed in the hands of their occupants. At Altoona the number of people assembled at the station is estimated at 10,000. At Lewistown the track was strewn with flowers. When the train pulled into Union Depot at Pittsburg at 5.40 this morning 5,000 people had assembled. No demonstration was made, save the tolling of bells and the firing of minute guns.

The run from Washington to Pittsburg, 479 miles, was made in twelve hours and thirty minutes. Fifty minutes were occupied at Pittsburg in changing locomotives and crews, and at 6.15 the train proceeded for Cleveland. The second section bearing the Congressional Committees and members of Congress and others arrived at Pittsburg at 6.33 and left at 6.55.

Lying in State at Cleveland--Thousands Thronging the Place.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, Sept. 25—The remains of the late President, which arrived yesterday afternoon from Washington, are now lying in state in Monumental Park, awaiting consignment to their final resting place to morrow. Yesterday the streets began to be thronged very early. People poured into the city by every avenue of approach, and all railways ran every available car to accommodate the unexampled rush toward Cleveland. Monumental Park, where the body of the late President lies in state, of course was the centre of attraction. People were permitted to enter the Park from the Western passage through the pavilion, three or four abreast. With uncovered heads they looked at the casket and decorations, and then proceeded beyond the park. At dark electric and calcium lights illuminated the scene, and people were allowed to go through all night. The line of people waiting turn to enter the park stretched Westward about half a mile. Perfect order prevailed, everybody seeming to be imbued with a sense of the solemnity of the occasion. Hundreds wept as they gazed upon the casket. The coffin was not opened, it being Mrs. Garfield's wish that his face should not be exposed on account of its unnatural appearance, but visitors looked instead at the features of the dead as depicted in a portrait placed just above his head. At five o'clock a shower came up, but had no perceptible effect in diminishing the crowd.

It is considered that Cleveland on Monday will have the largest display of civic societies and military organizations ever seen in this country.

The rain, which commenced falling about 5 p. m., continued for about half an hour. Just before the rain ceased an unusually bright rainbow became visible, its perfect lines being unbroken. The fact that a rainbow appeared while the body of President Garfield lay in state at Washington, and again to day, has a tendency to create an impression that it is an omen of good. The city wears the same brilliant appearance to night as it did last night. About the Catafalque two powerful calcium lights, and over one hundred gas lamps illuminated the park all night. The long line of people passing through the pavilion was unbroken. About six, the members of Garfield's regiment marched in a body to the pavilion and deposited the regimental colors at the foot of the casket. About the same time members of the Grand Army of Cumberland marched through the pavilion in a body. Extra trains, bearing members of the Cabinet, will leave to morrow evening at 6 for Washington. All the Cabinet officers excepting Blaine, who expects to go to Maine for a week, will go on it. The present arrangement regarding Mrs. Garfield and the rest of the family is that all, including the President's mother, will attend the ceremonies to-morrow. On Tuesday a. m., they will all leave for Morton in President Roberts' car.

Mourning Services in London Churches.

LONDON, Sept. 25—St. Paul's Cathedral was absolutely crammed this afternoon, it having been announced that the services would relate to the death of President Garfield, and the majority of the congregation were in mourning. When the Dead March in Saul was played, the congregation, numbering many thousands, rose and remained standing amidst profound silence, all showing grief and many weeping.

Canon Stubs preached and specially referred to the cruel manner of President Garfield's death. He extolled his life and virtues, and expressed sympathy for the sorrowing American nation.

At both morning and evening services in Westminster Abbey references were made to President Garfield's death.

At all the principal churches of all the denominations General Garfield's death formed the subject of sympathetic allusion.

General News.

Judgment on Motion for Certiorari.

Canada Temperance Act. Appointment of Stipendiary Magistrates by Municipal Council.

County Court, Digby, Sept. Term, 1881.

Causes:—

THE QUEEN vs. BAKIN.
NICHOLS vs. BROWN.
PETERS, Clerk of License, vs. DENTON.

Per SAVARY, County Judge.

Section 111 of the "Canada Temperance Act" ordains that no conviction "in any such case," i. e. in the case of any prosecution for an infringement of the Act by selling intoxicating liquors, shall be removed by certiorari; and the punctuation seems to imply that this extends to all cases, appeals being prohibited, only from the particular Court named in the Section. This leaves me only two questions to determine; first, is that Act in force? Secondly, had the Justices who made the convictions jurisdiction of the matter?

No point has been taken as to the proceedings to bring the law, if it be law, into operation in this County; and as to its being law, I incidentally decided that in the affirmative while the appeal from the Supreme Court of New Brunswick in the Queen vs. Mayor etc., of Fredericton was pending. The decision in that case by the Supreme Court of Canada until reversed would be binding on me, even if it did not, as it most fully does, commend itself to my humbler judgment.

The second question involves a very important and interesting constitutional one; namely, whether the local legislature can not only "constitute" a Court, but direct in some cases that the judges of such a Court be appointed by an authority other than the Crown; for if it cannot, then Section 21 of Ch. 1, Acts of 1880 is of no validity. Chapter 129 Rev. Stat. 3rd Series, passed before confederation, provided for the selection from among themselves by the Justices of the Peace of any Police Division established as prescribed by the Act, of one or more who should be Stipendiary Magistrates for such Division, and by the local Statute in question it is sought to transfer this power to the Municipal Council, who are to select such Magistrates,—not, as I construe it, from among themselves,—but from among those from whom the selection would require to be made if the justices were acting under the old Statute. The Council has appointed the several gentlemen before whom these cases were tried.

The question is substantially the same as that discussed in *Gunong vs. Bayley* 1 P & B, (New Brunswick) p 324, and the lucid reasoning and clear exposition of legal principles in the dissenting judgment of the Chief Justice in that case deserves great respect as well as careful consideration. It is undoubtedly true that a legislature of which the Sovereign is not a part cannot ordinarily legislate on a matter affecting a prerogative of the Crown, as the appointment of Judges and Justices of the Peace undoubtedly is; but is claimed that the Parliament of the Empire has by the British North America Act delegated to the local legislature the power to do so to the extent involved in this Statute. No Act of Parliament can be held to take away or diminish, or authorize the taking away or diminishing of a royal prerogative, unless the intention to do so appears by "express words or necessary implication," or by terms that make the "inference irresistible." But the strictness of construction required must depend largely on the nature and importance of the prerogative affected, and as to the appointment of Magistrates of this class, I think it sufficient that on reading the Statute, and comparing the Sections *in pari materia* together in the light of the manifest scope and policy of the whole, the intention should be clear to the judicial mind as a reasonable and common sense construction. Sub-Section 14 of Section 92 of the B. N. A. Act assigns to the Provincial legislatures not only the constitution, but the "organization" of Courts; and Section 69 prescribes what judges are to be appointed by the Governor-General. "Organization" is defined by Webster as "the act of distributing into suitable divisions and *appointing* the proper officers, as of an army or a government." The language of sub-section 14, if this definition be correct, is therefore fully as strong as that of Sub-Section 4 by which the local legislature is enabled to legislate in relation to the "appointment" of provincial officers, which it must not be forgotten is equally a branch of the Royal prerogative. Blackstone's Comm. p. 272. Scotian 96, however, limits and curtails what would otherwise be the "sweeping" effect of sub-Section 14 by defining what Judges shall nevertheless be appointed by the Governor-General, naming only those of certain Courts of peculiar dignity and jurisdiction; and as a qualifying clause controlling the general terms of sub-Section 14 of Section 92, it would be a gratuitous violation of a sound principle of construction not to apply to it the maxim "*expressio unius est exclusio alterius*. This is said in Broom's Legal Maxims to be a "general principle of law," which applies "where in an instrument there are general words first, and an express exception afterwards," p. 507. "A statute it has been said, is to be so constructed, if possible, as to give sense and meaning to every part; and the maxim was never more applicable than when applied to the interpretation of a Statute that *expressio unius est exclusio alterius*. The sages of the law according to Plowden have ever been guided in the construction of Statutes by the intention of the legislature, which they have always taken according to the necessity of the matter, and according to that which is consonant to reason and sound discretion," Broom p. 315.

Here then we have the Provincial legislature in express terms authorized generally to make laws in relation to the "organization of the Courts"; language which includes one of the prerogatives of the Crown viz., the appointing of Judges, as the greater includes the less; and further on we have what operates as an exception, or prohibition to this power of legislation so far as affects the appointing of a certain class of judges specially mentioned and not including those under consideration. If there is any doubt that the term "organization" includes the appointing power, the framers of the Act must at all events have so understood it, or they would not have deemed section 96 necessary; and if section 96 were intended to embrace such Courts as these, its language would have been "all the judges" instead of "the Superior, District and County judges"; for one cannot imagine a Court that is not territorially or in some sense a "District Court." I think, therefore, that the local legislature may establish a local and inferior Court, and provide for the appointment of its judges otherwise than by the Crown; a privilege which, if sought to be abused, or exercised to an anomalous degree, or in a manner inconsistent with British principles can be checked by the veto power. I think that while the judges mentioned in Sect 96 must be appointed by the Queen's Representative, all others may be appointed as the proper legislative authority prescribes; and in the absence of legislation on the point,—as I decided respecting Justices of the Peace—by the Queen's Representative; and that the Act in question is therefore valid.

In Brown's case I declined to give the Prosecutor time to make affidavits after the return day of the rule, but his Counsel has handed me for perusal the conviction in the case, which differs from the paper annexed to Defendants affidavit, and is perfectly regular. The proceedings may as in ordinary cases under the Summary conviction Act be entitled in the name of the Queen, or under Sect. 101, the prosecution may be in the name of a person, and therefore in the case of Peters vs. Denton, the words "Clerk of the license" may be taken as descriptive. But in that case it is fairly open to doubt whether the magistrate, although a Stipendiary had jurisdiction to make a conviction based on a summons so defective and irregular, and only purporting to be issued by him as an ordinary justice. Still, there was enough in the summons to show the nature of the charge and the defendant attended the trial without objecting to the jurisdiction and even if not precluded by section 111, I must under sections 117 and 118 disregard the defect. The rules nisi will in all the cases be discharged, but in the case of Peters vs. Denton without costs.

The Exhibition.

The Exhibition was informally opened to the public yesterday. It was in a very unfinished state, and only about two thirds of the exhibits were placed. A large number of entries are delayed on the Grand Trunk Railway. These are expected to-morrow, or Saturday. Quite a number of exhibits arrived at the depot yesterday. It is expected that all will be received and placed in position by Saturday night and that on Monday morning the public will be invited to witness an excellent industrial exhibit. Machinery Hall is in a very backward state, and not half filled with exhibits. But this too, is expected to be completed by Monday. The attendance yesterday, was, of course, small. But quite a number of visitors arrived in the city last night, and to day and to morrow a good attendance is looked for.

THE MAIN BUILDING

this year is devoted to Industrial Exhibits. Last year and the year before it contained the exhibits of fruits, flowers, roots, vegetables, grains, &c., which this year will be shown in the Horticultural Hall, in the Public Gardens, and machinery in motion in Machinery Hall. The main building, therefore, will not look so full as in previous years, but all exhibits will, (or should) be shown off to greater advantage, and will show the largely increased number of industrial exhibits. These, we regret to say, however, are not nearly so numerous as was exhibited and as our manufacturers are able to show. There are various reasons for this. The late day at which the prize list was issued and the want of sufficient advertising, together with want of confidence in the energy and ability of the gentlemen managing the Exhibition were among those reasons, but the greater cause of all is the tremendous rush of business at all our manufactories. —*Herald*, 24th inst

The grand opening took place yesterday, therefore in our next we will be able to give a more extended account, together with the prizes awarded in this County.—ED. MON.]

Worthless Stuff.

Not so fast my friend; if you could see the strong, healthy, blooming men, women and children that have been raised from beds of sickness, suffering and almost dead, by the use of Hop Bitters, you would say "Glorious and invaluable remedy." See another column.

The New Steamship Pier.

The Acadia Steamship Company are pushing their works forward very rapidly. About three hundred feet of their new pier is already covered, which with the branch road over the town marsh, about graded, will be ready for the rails this week. The foundation of the deep water part of the pier is laid and well ballasted, giving about twenty-four feet of water at the lowest tides, sufficient for large ships and steamers to load afloat at any time of tide. The pier is expected to be finished by the 15th October next, and the frost proof warehouse on same 30x250 feet, by the 1st of November. We are glad to learn that the shareholders have generally been prompt in responding to the calls, and that the needful has been so willingly provided for this most important and necessary work. It is cheering to learn that the Dominion Government have renewed their promise of aid to the Company in erecting their pier, which all recognize as a great public benefit, and we are glad to learn also that the Government have so promptly responded to the petition forwarded to Ottawa last month, asking that mooring buoys should be placed in the harbor of Annapolis to enable large vessels and steamers to turn at any stage of tide and thus avoid the delays and at times danger, attending turning or bringing steamers to the dock at certain stages of the tide. The Hon. Minister of Marine sent his Deputy (Mr. Brown) to Annapolis last week and he, seeing the great necessity for these mooring buoys will so report to the Marine and Fisheries department, and, gave it as his opinion that the orders would be given at once to have the buoys placed where required in the river, as well as channel buoys so much needed. The great necessity of a Light House at Shafner's Point being shown it was suggested that a petition should be at once forwarded to Ottawa to the Minister of Marine, and that the matter thus brought to the notice of the Dominion would, without doubt have their immediate attention.—*Journal.*

Mrs. Quinlan's Golden Ointment

is confidently recommended as the best known remedy for Erysipelas, Salt Rheum and all eruptions of the skin. It is *warranted* to cure in every case, and sufferers who have been deceived by the advertisements of other medicines are invited to give this preparation a trial and be cured. It affords instantaneous relief for burns, scalds and all abrasions of the skin and should be kept in every house. 25 cents a box. Dr. Dennison, *agent* for Bridgetown. PERKINS' ANTIBILIOUS MIXTURE—25 cents a bottle. Sold in *Bridgetown* by Dr. Dennison.

Sharp's Balsam of Horehound and Aniseeds, the genuine is *sold by* S. Dennison, 30 cts.

Perkins' Purgative Pills—sugar coated—an invaluable family medicine. 25 cents Sold by Dr. Dennison.

Isle au Haute.

DEAR MONITOR:—

An excursion to the Isle au Haute under favorable circumstances is at any time pleasant; but to go with a company of happy and joyous hearts, some of whom are fondly anticipating greater happiness, because they expect to make other hearts happy, is supremely delightful.

Early on the morning of the 8th inst., two tidy crafts were seen pushing off from the wharf at Margaretville. One of them, carrying the minister, was commanded by Capt. John Maganaham, the other having on board the groom and his party of friends, was under the direction of Mr. Jos. Spicer. In the tower of the light-house on Isle au Haute (could your vision have reached that far) might have been seen a fair and beautiful maiden, with glass raised to her eye peering out over the ocean waves toward Spicer's boat. Strange to say *that* boat persistently headed toward the tower—no matter how the wind blew. At 11½ a. m. we reached the Island and were received by Capt. Card, the keeper of the light, and his son in true sailor style. After securing our boats the party ascended the Island to the residence of the Captain—distant about ¾ of a mile from the shore. Here we were received with great cordiality and hospitality by Mrs. Card and her estimable daughter. Now we began to understand why Mr. Spicer's boat always headed toward the tower. After partaking of a sumptuous dinner and through the kindness of the Captain, examined the machinery connected with the light, we took a ramble over the farm. In my note book I find the following items jotted down. Twenty-four acres of land cleared. Soil of the most fertile nature. Two bushels of winter wheat sown, from which there will be 70 stooks of grain. Thirteen bushels of oats sown—growth most luxuriant. Forty fine stalks were counted from one kernel of barley. Potatoes very fine. Hay, heavy crop. Fruit trees thrifty. Fifty-six steps from ground to the tower in which the light is placed. At 5 p. m. I had the honor of performing the first marriage ceremony ever celebrated on the Isle au Haute, between J. Wesley Patterson, of Margaretville, and Miss Ida M. Card, of Isle au Haute.

Yours, &c., J. GAETZ.

Woman's Wisdom,

"She insists that it is more importance, that her family shall be kept in full health, than that she should have all the fashionable dresses and styles of the times. She therefore sees to it, that each member of her family is supplied with enough Hop Bitters, at the appearance of any symptoms of any ill health, to prevent a fit of sickness with its attendant expense, care and anxiety, All women should exercise their wisdom in this way."—*New Haven Palladium.*

Freight Report of D. W. R. Read and Co.

PHILADELPHIA, September 17th, 1881.

Since our last freight report was issued there has been but little change for the better in the position of the blockade in grain, matters remaining very much the same. Cable reports from Europe are still adverse and little enquiry has been current for tonnage; only one grain charter being made, and that a steamer of 7000 qrs., to Cork f. o., at the low rate of 3-6.

Considerable business has been done in tonnage for Petroleum and rates continue firm, notwithstanding the large fleet of vessels lately closed, numbering some sixty or seventy buttoms, spot and to arrive.

Sensible Advice.

You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your Druggist to use something for your Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint that you know nothing about you get discouraged to spending money with but little success. Now to give you satisfactory proof that GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER will cure you of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint with all its effects such as sour stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn, Water-brash, Fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Yellow Skin, Coated Tongue, Indigestion, swimming of the head, low spirits, &c., we ask you to go to your Druggist and get a Sample Bottle of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER for 10 cents and try it, or a regular size for 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it: there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an **Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES** do not disorder the stomach like cough syrups and balsams, but **act directly on the inflamed parts**, allaying irritation, give relief in **Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh,** and the **Throat Troubles** which **Singers and Public Speakers** are subject to. For thirty years Brown's Bronchial Troches have been recommended by physicians, and always give perfect satisfaction. Having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well-merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age. Sold at 25c. a box everywhere.

St. John Country Market Prices.

Beef, ℔ lb, 5½ @ 7c.
Beets, ℔ bbl, 00c. @ $1.50.
Butter, in firkins, ℔ lb 17c. @ 20c.
Butter, roll, ℔ lb, 22c. @ 24c.
Buckwheat Flour, grey, ℔ cwt., $1.60 @ $2.00.
Buckwheat Flour, yellow, ℔ cwt., $0.00 @ $0.00.
Cabbage, ℔ dozen, 60c. @ $0.75.
Carrots, ℔ barrel, 80c. $1.00.
Celery, ℔ dozen heads., 00c. @ $0.00
Cheese, ℔ lb, 0c. @ 00c.
Chickens, ℔ pair, 50c. @ 60c.
Calf Skins, ℔ lb, 12c. @ 14c.
Ducks, ℔ pair, 45c. @ 70c.
Eggs, ℔ doz., 17c. @ 19c.
Geese, each, 55c. @ 75c.
Hams and shoulders, smoked, ℔ lb, 7c ℔ 9c.
Hog, ℔ lb, 0c. @ 00c.
Hides, ℔ lb 7c. @ 8c.
Lamb, ℔ lb, 5c. @ 8c.
Veal ℔ lb 5c. @ 6c.
Lambskins, each, 50c. @ 55.c.
Lard, new, ℔ lb, 14c. @ 16c.
Pork, ℔ lb 7c. @ 7½c.
Mutton, ℔ lb, 5c. @ 6c.
Oats, ℔ bus., 48c.
Onions, ℔ bbl., $4.50.
Parsnips, ℔ bbl. $1.00.
Partridge, ℔ pair, 00b. @ 00c.
Peas, per bus., 60c. @ 80c.
Cucumbers ℔ doz., 20 @ 30c.
String Beans ℔ bushel, 50c. @ 60c.
Potatoes, (new) 50c. @ 60c.
Socks, ℔ doz., $0.00 @ $0.00.
Turkeys, ℔ lb, 14c. 15c.
Tallow, rough, ℔ lb, 4½c. @ 5c.
Tallow, rendered, ℔ lb, 0c. @ 0c.
Turnips, ℔ bbl, 80c. @ $1.00.
Yarn, ℔ lb, 55c. @ 60c.
Maple Sugar, ℔ lb 14c.
Hay, per ton $14 @ $18.
Maple Sugar, ℔ lb 12c.
Maple Candy, ℔ ℔, 20c. @ 23c

FISH.

Halibut, ℔ lb, 5c. @ 10c.
Codfish, " " 00c. @ 3c.
Haddock, " 10c. @ 12c.
Fresh Salmon, ℔ lb, 20c. @ 25c.
Smelt, ℔ lb, 0c.
Finnan Haddies, ℔ lb, 10c. @ 15c.
Mackerel, each, 4c. @ 5c.
Clams, ℔ peck, 00c.
Shelled clams, ℔ qt., 00c.
Fresh trout, ℔ lb, 12c.
Bloaters, ℔ doz. 10c. @ 12c.
Fresh Shad each 10c @ 15c.
Digby Herring per box 20c.
Bass per lb 5c.
Salt Mackerel 0 @ 5c.

Farmers' Market, Halifax.

Butter, Large packages 14c @ 17c; small tubs or packages retail, 16c @ 18c.
Beef ℔ lb, by the qtr., 4c @ 9c.
Eggs ℔ dozen, wholesale, fresh, 15c @ 16c; pickled, 00c. @ 00c.
Cheese—Domestic ℔ lb, 6c @ 9c; Factory, new 11c @ 11½c ℔ lb.
Hams and Bacon ℔ lb, 9c @ 12c.
Hay ℔ ton, $16 @ $16.50
Straw ℔ ton, $7.00 @ $8.00.
Oats ℔ bushel, 50c @ 55c.
Potatoes ℔ bushel, new, 30c @ 40 c.
Pork ℔ lb, 9c @ 0c.
Apples ℔ bbl., Nova Scotia, 1$ @ $3.00.
Mutton, by the carcase, 4c @ 5½c.
Lamb, by the carcase, 6c @ 8c.
Veal, by the carcase, 3c @ 5c ℔ lb.
Geese, (alive) 50c @ 65.
Turkeys, 13c. @ 15c.
Green Hides, ℔ lb, 7c.
Tallow, ℔ lb, rough, 3½c.
Calf Skins, ℔ lb, 9c @ 11c.
Feathers, goose, 25 @ 35c.
Wool, ℔ lb, 20c @ 25c.
Wool Skins, (lamb) 30c @ 45c.
Fowls, 25c @ 55c.
Ducks, (alive) 45c. @ 60c.

REMARKABLE RESULTS FOLLOW.—Pain ceases, swellings subside, fever abates, and a healthy state exists after using this great and wonderful preparation known as Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Thousands testify to the happiness resulting from the use of this preparation. Why not procure a bottle at once. The cost is trifling, and effect sure. One dose cures common sore throat. One bottle has cured bronchitis. Fifty cents' worth has cured an old standing cough. It positively cures catarrh, asthma and croup. Fifty cents' worth has cured crick in the back, and the same quantity lame back of eight years' standing. The following are extracts from a few of the many letters received from different parts, which, we think, should be sufficient to satisfy the most skeptical:

Thomas Robinson Farnham Centre, writes: "I have been afflicted with Rheumatism for the last ten years, and have tried many remedies without any relief, until I tried "Dr. THOMAS ECLECTRIC OIL," and since then have had no attack. I would recommend it to all."

See what the medical faculty says: Dr. Beaudoin, Hull, P. Q., says: "I have sold "Thomas' Eclectric Oil" for two years, and I never sold a medicine which has given more thorough satisfaction. I have used it in my own case on a broken leg and discolated ankle, with the best results."

A. H. Gregg, Manufacturer of Mowing Machines, Truemansburg, N. Y., says: "My thumb was caught in a machine and badly injured, being away from home for two days, was obligel to apply such remedies as I could get, but without relieving the pain. Immediately upon reaching home I applied the Eclectric Oil, with almost instant relief. I have a large number of men employed, and your Oil has established for itself such a reputation that nearly every one of them keeps it."

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.—Ask for Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. See that the signature of *S. N. Thomas* is on the wrapper, and the names of Northrop & Lyman are blown in the bottle, and *Take no other.* Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 25 cts. NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., Proprietors for the Dominion.

NOTE.—*Eclectric*—Selected and Electrized.

Marriages.

CROWE — BOWLES. — At the Presbyterian Church, Waterville, K. C., on Thursday, 22nd inst., by Rev. Archibald McDougall, Mr. R. Allan Crowe, of Annapolis, to Miss Ida L., second daughter of Mr. Woodworth Bowles, of Waterville, K. C.

DONAHUE — DELANY. — At the parsonage, Clementsport, by Rev. J. M. Parker, on Sept. 22nd, Peter Donahue, and Phoebe Delany, all of Graywood.

PENDERTON—GILLIS—At Smith's Cove, on the 21st inst., by Rev. W. M. Godfrey, at the house of Mr. Jabez Snow, Tewksberry, Pendleton, of Deer Island, N. B., and Mrs. Eugenie Gillis, of Smith's Cove.

SAYER—RANDOLPH—At Boston, Sept. 13th, by the Rev. J. W. Hamilton, Miss Sarah, daughter of John F. Randolph, of this town, to Thomas S. Sayer, jr., of Boston.

SERVICES ON SUNDAY NEXT.

Episcopal Church.....11, a. m., 7 p. m
Methodist " .....7, p. m.
Presbyterian " .....Uncertain.
Baptist " .....11, a. m, 7, p. m
Roman Catholic Church....4th Sunday of every month.

New Advertisements.

THE LATEST AND MOST WONDERFUL INVENTION.

EDISON'S

Instantaneous

GUIDE

FOR THE

Piano or Organ!

BY which any Child or Person can play any of the Popular Airs by note at sight, without STUDY, PREVIOUS PRACTICE, or even Musical Talent. The Company will Forfeit $1,000 if any child ten years old fails to play ANY ONE of our Popular tunes on the Piano, Organ or Melodeon within ONE HOUR after receiving the Music and Instructions, provided said child can count with the figures before it from 1 to 100 correctly.

7 Pieces of Music with Instructions, Mailed to any address on receipt of $1.00. Enclose one-cent postage stamp for Catalogue of tunes. Agents wanted in every State and County in the Union.

Edison Music Co.,
215 & 217 Walnut Street, Philada, Pa.

NOTICE.

For sale or exchange for other stock,

A Fine Grade Devon Bull,

two years old,—also, a mare colt the same age.—Knox.

M. E. MARSHALL.

Paradise, Aug. 16th, 1881.—3ins pd

Only $2.75.

THE subscriber has received and is now opening a new lot of

"Cossamer Waterproofs"

which he offers at the low price of $2.75.

These garments are very desirable for ladies. I will forward them to any address in Annapolis or adjoining counties for the above named price. In ordering, please give length required.

ALSO:

Gents' Rubber COATS,

SOME EXTRA HEAVY,

suitable for drivers and teamsters, or for any persons liable to be frequently exposed to stormy weather.

Also—Rubber Blankets and Lap Robes.

J. W. BECKWITH.

Bridgetown, Sep. 7th, 1881. 4i25

MUNICIPALITY OF ANNAPOLIS, SS,

NOTICE!

COLLECTORS for County and Railway Rates are hereby requested to take notice that unless the Rate Rolls placed in their hands for collection are fully accounted for at least forty days previous to the Annual Meeting of the Council for 1882, proceedings at the expiration of that time will at once be instituted for the recovery of any balance due on account of said Rate Roll.

Sureties on collector's Bond are hereby required to take notice hereof, and govern themselves accordingly.

J. G. H. PARKER.
Clerk of Council.

Sept. 19th, 1881

New Advertisements.

ALBION HOUSE!

New Premises!

18 KING ST., SOUTH SIDE,
St. John, N. B.

1881.

Spring & Summer.

WE are now in receipt of our Spring and Summer stock of

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS!

which has been carefully selected in the best English, American and Canadian markets, and embraces the extent usually kept in a

FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS HOUSE,

and are prepared to offer special advantages to

Wholesale Buyers.

During the season we shall be constantly receiving fresh additions, keeping the stock at all times well assorted.

Socks and Homespuns taken in payment.

BEARD & VENNING.
11 King St., South Side.

Canadian & American
DRY GOODS,
FOR FALL TRADE.

32 Packages Shirts and Drawers, 15 Pkgs. Cotton Flannels, 13 pks. Grey Flannels, 13 pks. Canadian Tweeds, 77 pkgs. Batting and Wadding, 6 pks. Lined Gloves, 25 pkgs. Ticks, Shirtings, Cotton Plush, Jeans, Wigan, Ducks, Windsor Hollands; 23 bales Grey Cottons; 660 pieces Bleached Cottons; 74 Packages Buttons, Sewing Silk, Hosiery, Twine, Corsets, Knitted Wool Goods, Linen Collars, Paper Collars, Gossamer Waterproofs, Et.

A complete assortment in all departments, both wholesale and retail.

New goods opening daily.

Manchester, Robertson & Allison.
St. John, N. B.

New Goods!

EVERY WEEK.

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

Bargains for Cash.

J. W. WHITMAN.