



**Weekly Monitor,**  
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SANCTON and PIPER, Proprietors.

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Yearly advertisements charged oftener than once a month, will be charged 25 cents extra per square for each additional alteration.

**BRIDGETOWN**  
**Marble Works.**  
ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE.

**FALCONER & WHITMAN**  
are now manufacturing

**Monuments & Gravestones**  
Of Italian and American Marble.

Having erected Machinery in connection with J. B. Reed's Steam Factory, we are prepared to Polish Granite equal to that done abroad.

**Notice.**  
ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of MAJOR JOHN SAUNDERS, late of Paradise, Annapolis County, deceased, are hereby requested to render their accounts, duly attested, within twelve months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to WILLIAM S. SAUNDERS, Executors, AVARD LONGLEY, Paradise, September 22nd, 1877. n23 1/2

**Dental Notice.**  
Dr. S. F. Whitman, Dentist, WOULD respectfully inform his friends that he is now in BRIDGETOWN, to fill engagements previously made, persons requiring his professional services will not be delayed. Jan. 10th '77. n38

**MORSE & PARKER, Barristers-at-Law, Solicitors, Conveyancers, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, ETC., ETC.** BRIDGETOWN, N. S.  
L. S. MORSE, J. G. H. PARKER, Bridgetown, Aug. 16th, 76. 1y

**ROYAL HOTEL.** (Formerly STUBBS') 146 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET, Opposite Custom House, St. John, N. B.  
T. F. RAYMOND, PROPRIETOR, sept 73 y

The average daily circulation of the Montreal Evening Star is 12,154, being considerably larger than that of any other papers published in the City. The average circulation of the Evening Star in the City of Montreal is 10,200, exceeding by 2,000 copies a day, that of any other paper. This excess represents 2,000 families more than can be reached by any other Journal. Its circulation is a living one, and is constantly increasing. From the way in which the Star has outstripped all competitors it is manifestly "THE PAPER OF THE PEOPLE."

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**DR. WILLIAM GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.** The Great English Remedy for all kinds of Coughs, Croup, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and all diseases that follow as a consequence of Cold, Croup, Whooping Cough, and Sore Throat. Price, 25 cents per bottle, or six bottles for \$1.50, by mail free of postage. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. Address W. W. CHESELY & CO., Windsor, Ontario, Canada. For Sale by all Druggists. W. W. Chesley, Bridgetown, and Dr. L. R. Morse, Lawrenceburg, Agents.

**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, Groceries, 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, Tarrad, and Sheathing Paper, Leads, Knobs, Hinges, &c.

Also, **CARRIAGE STOCK** consisting of  
Spears, Rims, Bent S. Backs and Rails, Enamelled Cloth, Enamelled Leather and Dasher Leather, with a variety of 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

**GILBERT'S LANE DYE WORKS,** ST. JOHN, N. B.

It is a well-known fact that all classes of goods get soiled and faded before the material is half worn, and only require cleaning and dyeing to make them look as good as new. Carpets, Feathers, Curtains, Dress Goods, Silks, Waterproof Mantles, Siles and Satins, Gentlemen's Overcoats, and Vests, &c., &c., dyed on reasonable terms. Black Goods a specialty.

**NOTICE.**  
ALL persons are hereby cautioned against buying or negotiating a NOTE OF HAN D in favour of JACOB SPINNEY, dated in September last, past, due the last of December next ensuing, for the sum of twenty-six dollars. Not having received value, I shall resist payment of the same. JAMES L. BROWN, Torbrook, Nov. 22nd, 1877. n3 1/2

**I. MATHESON & CO., ENGINEERS** —AND—  
**BOILER MAKERS, NEW GLASGOW, N. S.** Manufacturers of PORTABLE & STATIONARY Engines and Boilers.

Every description of FITTINGS for steam pumps, steam pipes, steam and waste engines, brass cocks and valves, oil and tallow cups, &c. n34 1/2

**Three Trips a Week.**  
**ST. JOHN TO HALIFAX!**

**STEAMER "EMPRESS"**  
For Digby and Annapolis. Connecting with the Windsor and Annapolis Railway and Western Counties Railway for Kentville, Windsor, Halifax, and intermediate Stations, and with Stages for Yarmouth and Liverpool, N. S.

Until further notice steamer "EMPRESS" will leave her wharf, Beed's Point every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY morning, at 8 o'clock returning TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, anchoring at Annapolis with Express Trains for Kentville, Windsor, Halifax and intermediate Stations. FARE.—St. John to Halifax, 1st class, \$5.00; do do do 2nd class, 3.50; do do do Annapolis, 2.00; do do do Digby, 1.50. Excursion Tickets to Halifax and return good for one week (1st class), 7.50. Return tickets to Clergyman and delegates, (to Digby and Annapolis) issued at one fare on application at head office. SMALL & HATHEWAY, 11 Dock street, St. John, N. B., April 22nd '77.

**STEAMER EMPRESS** AND THE WINDSOR & ANAPOLIS RAILWAY. Passengers for Kentville, Wolfville, Windsor and Halifax and intermediate stations, taken at greatly reduced rates. A careful agent in attendance at Warehouse, Beed's Point, between 7, a. m., and 6, p. m., daily, to receive freight. No freight received morning of sailing. For Way Bill, rates etc., apply to SMALL & HATHEWAY, ap18 Agents, 39 Dock Street.

**LAWYER'S BLANKS.** Neatly and cheaply executed at our office of this paper.

**VISITING CARDS.** Neatly executed at the office of this paper.

**NEW SPRING GOODS**  
Ex "Nova Scotian."  
**SEVENTEEN PACKAGES** CONTAINING:  
99 26 and 28 doz. Worsted Coatings, New Patterns: Scotch Tweeds, Fancy Dress Goods, Black Brilliantines, Fancy Prints, Spring Styles, Regatta Shirtings, Spring Styles, Scotch Yarns, Rumia Crash, Alhambra & Honeycomb Quilts. Also, Four Packages containing a large assortment of  
Buttons, Coat Binding, Hercules Braids, Combs, Needles, etc.

**Thos. R. Jones & Co.,** ST. JOHN, N. B.,  
**PIANOS AND ORGANS.** THE  
**ROGER'S UPRIGHT PIANO.**

THIS INSTRUMENT is constructed on the strictest and most approved principles, and the most careful attention is called to the Elliott Patent Iron Tuning Arrangement, consisting of a wide, wing-pin, set-screw, held in place by a block or knob cast on the iron frame, by which positive accuracy of pitch and reliability of tone are attained. It is not only capable of being tuned perfectly, more easily and readily than any other piano, but after the stretch is once out of the string there is no possible chance for the instrument to get out of tune. Having control of the sale of these pianos in the Maritime Provinces, I am able to furnish them as low as any FIRST CLASS PIANO can be purchased. Illustrated Circulars furnished on application.

**THE MODEL PIANO.**  
This Piano is designed for those who have not room for a large piano or cannot afford to spend \$300 or \$400 in the purchase of an instrument. They are about the size of the ordinary cabinet organ. The cases are made of Walnut or Rosewood finish. It has a compass of 31 Octaves. Scale A to C. Full Iron Frame, strongly braced in rear, and of first-class in every respect. Prices from \$175.00, upwards.

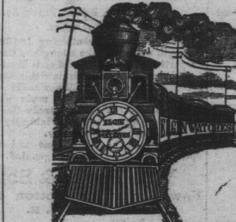
**The W. P. Emerson** Square and Upright Piano. These Pianos are first-class in every respect. I can furnish a 71 Octave, four-round corner piano for \$300 and upwards.

**The Geo. A. Prince, The Mason & Hamlin, and the Dominion Organ.** at lowest prices.  
A GOOD DOUBLE REED ORGAN FOR \$100. A Ten Stop Organ for \$125. A Very Elegant 12-Stop Organ for \$150. Send for Catalogues and Terms. F. L. COOK.

**Middleton Station.**  
JUST Received, per Intercolonial, from Toronto  
**100 BBLs. SUPERIOR FLOUR.** In Store,  
**100 Bbls. Choice Kiln-Dried Corn Meal.** Very Low For Cash. General assortment of Groceries &c. Always in stock.  
**Lumber and Shingles** for Building purposes always on hand. Persons wishing conveyance, please call on the subscriber. N. F. MARSHALL.

**BRICK. BRICK.** 30,000 Superior made Brick, enquire of Job T. McCormick at Lower Middleton, or the subscriber. n42 y N. F. MARSHALL.

**NOTICE.**  
ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of SAMUEL T. NEELY, Esquire, late of Bridgetown, in the County of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within six months from this date; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to L. S. MORSE, BURTON D. NEELY, Executors. Bridgetown, April 30th, 1878. 6m 12 1/2



**SANCTON** is still alive, and has a fine lot of Gold and Plated Jewelry, FOR SALE. —ALSO— Good Watches —IN BOTH— GOLD & SILVER

**Poetry.**  
WILLIAM CULLEN BYRANT.  
The following lines were written many years ago by that excellent and venerable poet, of whose demise the telegraph gave us the announcement on the 12th inst. Singularly has his wish, so beautifully expressed, been gratified:—  
JUNE.  
I gazed upon the glorious sky  
And the green mountains round,  
And thought that when I came to lie  
At rest within the ground,  
I would be pleased that in flowery June,  
When brooks send up a cheerful tune,  
And groves a glorious sound,  
The sexton's hands, my grave to make,  
The rich, green-mountain turf should break,  
To give me room to lie.

A cell within the frozen mould,  
A coffin borne through street,  
And icy clouds above it rolled,  
While fierce the tempest beat—  
Away—I will not think of these—  
Blue be the sky and soft the breeze,  
Earth green beneath the feet,  
And be the damp mould gently pressed  
Into my narrow place of rest.

There through the long, long summer hours,  
The golden light should lie,  
And thick young herbs, and groups of flowers  
Stand in their beauty by.  
The oriole should build and tell  
His love-tale close beside my cell;  
The idle butterfly  
Should rest him there, and there be heard  
The housewife bee and humming-bird.

And what if cheerful shouts at noon  
Come, from the village street,  
Or songs of maids beneath the moon  
With fairy laughter sweet?  
And what if, in the evening light,  
Betrotted lovers walk in sight?  
Of my low monument?  
I would the lovely scene around  
Might know no sadder sight nor sound.

I know that I no more should see  
The season's glorious show,  
Nor would its brightness shine for me,  
Nor its wild music flow;  
But if around my place of sleep,  
The friends I love should come to weep,  
They might not haste to go,  
Soft airs and song, and light and bloom  
Should keep them lingering by my tomb.

**Select Literature.**  
By The Well.  
BY JULIA KAYANAGE.  
CHAPTER II.  
(Continued.)  
Pierre crossed a little orchard of apples, pushed a low door open, stooped to enter, and found himself in a dark, bare room, where a pale woman sat spinning by ricklight. He quickly spied out a low pallet in which the two youngest children lay fast asleep, and, setting down Fifi upon it, he said, briefly: "Fifi fell into the river, and her pitcher is broken."

The amazed widow, who had started up on her entrance, looked at him, then at the child. She saw Fifi sitting on the edge of the bed, with her wet hair clinging around her face, and her clothes all dripping, with her little, bleeding foot hanging down; and she set up a cry of wrath and grief.  
"I only meant to hit the pitcher," sullenly said Pierre.  
This was pouring oil on a raging fire. So he had broken the pitcher!—the widow's pitcher! Did he know how many nights she had sat up spinning, whilst he was snoring, to earn that pitcher. Did he know that Pierre sternly interrupted her, to say that if she did not at once dress Fifi's foot and give her dry clothes, he should just take the child home, put her in his bed, and do it all himself. His look and tone mastered her; she turned to Fifi; but by one seeing, the bleeding wound, her fury on anew, and raising a threatening hand:  
"Coward!" she said—"coward!"  
"It does not hurt me much," faintly put in Fifi.  
"It does hurt thee," groaned Pierre, "and I am a coward—though I did not mean that—but thou shalt have a new pitcher, and money, and clothes, if only thou wilt not tell," added Pierre, unable to forget his grim father in spite of Fifi's pain.

"I shall not tell," replied Fifi, looking all the time thought Pierre, like a poor dying bird; but the mother turned on him fiercely, bade him keep his pitcher, and begone. His father had robbed her of the well, but the place was hers.  
"The well is our well, and thou hast no right to it," doggedly said Pierre; and, scornful to ask his old enemy for mercy, he turned his back upon her and went away.  
Pierre looked very haggard at breakfast the next morning, and Maitre Louis very cheerful. The fragments of the pitcher and blood convinced him that Fifi had walked on broken glass. She would probably be lamed for life, he said, with a wick; and at all events, she would come no more to the well. Pierre thrust his

son-pate away, and said he would not eat, his head ached so; but Maitre Louis contemptuously called him *poule mouillée*. Wet hen! and gobbled down his son's portion lest it should be wasted. Pierre scarcely caring now whether the widow told his father or not—so distracted did he feel. She did not betray him, however—perhaps for prudential reasons; and Fifi was not mortal for life, but she lay in a burning fever for many days, during which the family did not lack for pure water from the well. Every morning the widow found a pitcher of it at her door, and she so far accepted this peace-offering, that she put the pitcher out every night for the invisible brownie to replenish it.

Maitre Louis went off to Fontaine on a mysterious errand one Sunday afternoon, and his son, finding himself alone and unwatched, at once slipped out to see how Fifi was getting on. The cottage-door was on the latch. A little feeble voice asked, "Who was there?" when Pierre entered. He saw no one at first; then a little pale, pinched face peered up at him from one of the beds. "Holy Virgin!" he cried, aghast; "when didst thou eat, Fifi? When didst thou eat?" Fifi faintly replied that she had eaten yesterday evening. Pierre heard her and vanished. When he came back he carried one of Maitre Louis's huge twelve pound loaves under his left arm and a large jug-full of cider in his right hand. Fifi burst out crying at the sight of the food. She thought of her mother and her little brothers, and of their joy when they would come home and see these good things; for Fifi's illness by keeping the widow within, had deprived her of their work, and spinning having failed her at the same time, grim hunger entered the poor cottage. Pierre sat down on the edge of the bed and fed Fifi, sparingly at first, then with a more liberal hand; and, as she ate and drank, Fifi got talkative, and tipsy said Pierre, and Fifi laughed, with her nightcap rather on one side, and said, Yes, it was the cider; she never drank cider, they sold their apples, you see. But Pierre looked very grave, and bade Fifi attend to him. He took five bright new pennies to her, and whilst she rolled her eyes in amazement at the sight, he unfolded his plans. That money was for her mother. She was a good spinner. The best in Manneville, put in Fifi. Just so. Well, then, let her say him, Pierre, back in spinning. Fifi got much excited. She sat up in bed with her tangled hair hanging around her thin flushed face, and her black eyes sparkling. What yarn would he have? Twenty-two? That was for sheets she added, with that accent which poverty gives to children, making men and women of their better time; twenty-six was for table-linen, you know. So much finer? As she made this artful suggestion—for her mother was the only spinner of twenty-six in all Manneville—Fifi looked at Pierre with an eagerness he could not fathom. He was shrewd, but he was only male shrewdness, and Fifi's was feminine; and, just as a woman's voice is an octave higher than a man's, it is said, so is her wit keener and more subtle than his. Pierre fell into the trap, and gave ample orders for twenty-six. The five napoleons were the hoardings of his lifetime, and he was too true a Norman not to be fond of his money; but he could be liberal as an Emperor when his heart was stirred, and both his heart and conscience were touched in this case. Yet Pierre felt uneasy as he left Fifi. There was little doubt that if Maitre Louis discovered how his son had disposed of his money, he would attempt to fulfil his promise of breaking the young man's bones; but it was not discovery that Pierre dreaded just then. The cider barrel would not be tales; but how was the missing loaf to be accounted for to that keen-widowed housekeeper, his father.

Once more, however, the lad's sin escaped detection. When supper-time came around, Maitre Louis Lend cleared his throat, gave his deepest growl, and informed his son that he was going to be married next Saturday to a widow in Fontaine. Pierre was silent. "And you had better behave well to your stepmother, that is all," said Maitre Louis Lend, with a wink of his left eye.

Maitre Louis Lend proved to be a thin, clever little woman of fifty, with a sharp brown eye, and plenty of money. She came resolved to ruin her husband, and to fascinate her stepson, and the latter portion of her project was all but accomplished, when Maitre Louis, detecting her aim, resolved to defeat it by separating these unexpected allies. He could not decently bid Madame Lend go back to Fontaine after a fortnight's sojourn in Manneville; so he sent of Pierre to manage a distant farm before the honeymoon was out. The young man went, and when he came back at the end of four years, and settled down once more in Manneville, it was because Maitre Louis Lend was lying in the churchyard on the hill.

The first act of Pierre's new reign was to umber the postern door, and tell Fifi that she might come and draw water as often as she pleased. The second was not of so gracious a kind, being a dire quarrel with his old ally—his stepmother. It happened thus: Madame Lend was sitting by the fire-side in the great stone kitchen knitting woolen stockings for Maitre Pierre, who sat opposite her smoking his pipe, and looking rather moodily at the

logs of wood blazing on the hearth. He was wealthy; he owned field after field of corn; his orchards of apples were his, and horses, and cows, and noble Norman mares, with their foals, grazed in rich pastures; but young Maitre Pierre, thinking of the late owner of these things, wondered why the old house could not have held them both—why the son could not enjoy wealth and freedom till the father was nailed down in his coffin and safe in his grave. Madame Lend knitting in her corner looking keenly at her stepson. She saw his heavy brow, his deep-set eyes sullenly bent, his handsome mouth firmly compressed, and fancying she knew what ailed him, remembering also she had an unmarried niece in Fontaine, she said, slyly:  
"Thou must soon take a wife, Pierre."

"Pierre had had his share of the world's must," On hearing it he frowned, and said:  
"I shall marry when I am thirty."  
"I say, thou must take a wife—a young wife—rich and pretty," persisted Madame Lend. Now, woman-kind had no attractions for young Maitre Pierre. He could look with impunity on the prettiest face of any rosy Norman girl. He meant to wed, of course—kings marry—but all in due time.  
"I shall see about that when I am thirty," was his reply.

Madame Lend turned wrathful, and asked her stepson if he thought she was going to stay and manage for him till he was thirty, when her own house and friends were all waiting for her in Fontaine, and he knew she had always hated Manneville. Pierre's answer was that Madame Lend might go back to Fontaine whenever she pleased to do so; and Madame Lend, taking him at his word, went the very next morning. The breach was made up in time; but Madame Lend no more attempted to interfere with her stepson's society.  
Young Maitre Pierre led an austere sort of life, and took pride in it. He showed the world around him that his own will, and not his father's had curbed him in. He had no vices, no weaknesses, and continued to look coldly on the beauty of Manneville, which, to tell the truth, happened to be just then at a low ebb.  
Two years after Madame Lend had left the farm, Fifi was alone in the cottage, sitting on the edge of the bed, and mending her skirt, the only one which Fifi had, when the door opened, and a tall, dark young man walked in. She let her skirt fall hastily down over her bare feet, but not before young Maitre Pierre had seen the deep scar above the left foot. He saw it and winced. If there was a deed in his life he wished to forget, it was that of which this scar reminded him. Fifi gave the stern looking young man a frightened look. At his father's death he had volunteered a fresh order of spinning, and advanced both fax and money, but the widow had been ailing, and unable to fulfil her promise. Fifi thought Maitre Pierre, who never came near them, nor took the least notice of her when she came to the well, had surely come to get his money back, and she stammered an excuse, which he at once interrupted. He was in no hurry, he said. He came with a message from his step-mother. She had, also, it seems, taken a fancy to Fifi, for she now sent to know if she would go with her and be her servant in Fontaine.  
A sudden flush overspread Fifi's pale face, and light came to her sunken eyes. What wages did Madame Lend give? she asked eagerly. Ten francs a month, replied Pierre; and looking at the poor, thin, half-starved creature before him, he thought it was a good deal more than she was worth. He had not seen her of late, or, seeing her, he had not looked at her. He now did so, keenly. Whilst he was scanning her little figure, with a half-pitying, half-scornful eye, thinking, "and is it to this these Delpeirres have come?" Fifi, still sitting on the edge of the bed, with her hands clasped around her knees, went through silent struggles of which Maitre Pierre had no conception. She thought of the mother who scolded and who loved her; the little brothers who tormented her, but could not bear to be without her; and Fifi's heart felt very full, even though the ten francs a month would be a small fortune for the widow and her children. But this was not all. Fifi dearly loved her miserable home. There was but one window to the front of the cottage; it had panes of the dullest glass; it gave little light, and that little the deep low eaves of the thatched cottage made less, yet through that window she saw the narrow orchard of cider apple trees, where she had played or sat alone in the grass, or sung her little baby brothers to sleep as long as she could remember. "Oh! how beautiful was that orchard in spring, when the trees were in bloom, and the ground beneath was white as after a fall of snow. How beautiful! and then there was the linnet's nest in the pear tree; only a week ago her brother Andre had robbed it, and put the young birds in a cage which hung close by the cottage window, and the old birds had come and fed the little captives, to the admiration and wonder of Fifi, who could have sat hours watching them. There were other delights connected with this spot. Her mother's cousin, Fifi's godfather, had promised them a young pig the day before and her mother had gone to

fetch it, with the two little leathers, and Fifi had not been able to sleep all night for thinking of that pig's advent. What wonderful contrivances she had imagined during those waking hours! What a styo she and the brothers were to make! What lapsful of acorns they were to pick up on the road to Fontaine, in order to feed that pig, which was to be the fattest and the fairest that ever had been seen! And now she was to bid adieu to all these joys? not to see her mother and her little brothers, unless once or twice a year maybe, and go and be a servant in Fontaine, which—was dull as a town, they said, far away from friends, pigs, and linnet's nests?  
"Well!" said Maitre Pierre, impatiently.

"I shall go," replied Fifi, gulping down the tears which would come and blind her. "I shall go at once before my mother comes back."  
Fifi felt, perhaps, she would not have the heart to do it, if she waited till her mother and her little brothers—and the pig—returned. So, jumping up hurriedly, she tied up a scanty bundle. Maitre Pierre saw and felt the heroism of the brave little creature. He laid his hand on her shoulder, and said:  
"Thou art a good girl Fifi, and thy mother shall have more spinning—do 'twilist thou art away, and thy little brothers may come and have some of my best apples whenever they like."  
Fifi was stooping over her bundle. She turned round, and softly laid her little soft lips on the hand which still rested upon her shoulder.  
"Oh, Fifi!" ruefully said Maitre Pierre, "that is the hand which broke thy pitcher."  
But Fifi, parting the brown hair from her face, to see him better, looked up at him wistfully, and smiled, though her eyes were still filled with tears.

Fifi was soon ready. She left the cottage door on the latch, and with a wistful look and sigh, she crossed the orchard. The young linnets in the cage were crying clamorously for food, and the old birds were feeding them as Fifi turned her back upon her home. A long walk of two leagues in the hot sun lay before her, but though she did not shrink from it, she had not to undergo that fatigue. She was scarcely out of Manneville when a horse and cart overtook her, and Basile, Maitre Pierre Lend's ploughboy, told her to get up. Fifi obeyed, a little ashamed at receiving so much honor, but proud and glad too; for the people who met them, and saw her in so strange an equipage, laughed, and said the quarrel was made up between the Lendus and the Delpeirres. Unluckily, Basile, who was a rough, coarse lad, jeeringly replied, "Yes Maitre Pierre is going to marry Fifi," and by that taunt turned all her little triumph to tears and humiliation.

Fifi's journey to Fontaine was attended with some unpleasant consequences. On seeing her in rag, Madame Lend at once deducted two francs a month from her wages, and this breach of faith led to another breach between herself and her stepson which it took years to heal. The widow Delpeire, too, on coming home—without the pig, for her cousin broke his word shamefully—and learning that Fifi was gone, was much incensed, and, instead of following her daughter, rallied at Maitre Pierre. She indignantly rejected the proffered spinning, and so revived the dormant feud that her eldest boy Andre, who was a lad of spirit, took it up on his own account, and, under pretence of going to the well, perpetrated many silly acts of petty mischief. Maitre Pierre was blind, or seemed to be so; and having one day caught the offender in the act of breaking up a hen's nest, said not a word, but took him up in his strong arms and put him out of the postern door, which he barred and bolted. The boy went home with a piteous tale of ill-usage. The widow was clamorous about her wrong till all Manneville rung with them. But Maitre Pierre was obtuse; the postern door remained bolted, and the old quarrel about the well was renewed in all its bitterness.

(To be continued.)  
**PROGRESS IN JAPAN.**  
The first Japanese Parliament met last month at Tokio. It was not a popularly elected Parliament—being composed of Provincial Governors. But its object was to devise a scheme of local self-government for the various provinces of the empire by legislatures elected by the people. The legislator must be 25 years of age and pay an annual property tax of \$10. A similar property qualification is proposed for the electors, who, however, may be allowed to vote at twenty. Government officials, teachers, and priests are to be excluded from the suffrage. Strictly local affairs only are to be submitted to these provincial assemblies. The proceedings at this assembly were public, and special accommodations were made for the reporters of the native press. This is moving on towards democratic institutions with considerable rapidity, and having received a taste of popular liberty, the Japanese will soon ask and obtain more. A recent Japanese paper shows the drift of public sentiment when it says—"Our country is now progressing in civilization as swiftly as the sun rises. And if the officials will consider the rapid advancement of civilization, they will recognize that the people will no longer be ruled arbitrarily, but are prepared to stand up for their rights and liberties."

The Weekly Monitor.

BRIDGETOWN, JUNE 26, 1878.

THE PREMIER ABROAD.

Lord Beaconsfield is perhaps one of the most extraordinary men of this extraordinary age; and it is not much to say that in statesmanship and in the art of diplomacy he is not inferior to any representative of the European Powers now in Congress at Berlin.

As a politician and parliamentarian he is most distinguished - best known, early in life, fired with youthful ambition, he sought and obtained a seat in the House of Commons. Being a Jew, though a proselyte to christianity, there was an illiberal prejudice against the legally proscribed race from which he sprung.

He took his place by the side of Sir Robert Peel in the Conservative ranks. In logical skill and adroitness, he was scarcely inferior to Gladstone, and even John Bright was little superior to him as an orator.

Perhaps we have gone farther than was needful in advertising to Mr. Disraeli's antecedents. He is now Queen Victoria's Prime Minister, and is at the head of Great Britain's affairs at a time when able statesmanship and unyielding firmness is especially needed.

Perhaps it is not saying too much to aver that Lord Beaconsfield is the ablest living statesman in Europe. By skillful diplomacy, he has won the confidence and co-operation of Andrassy, the chief Minister in the Austrian cabinet. We do not underrate the skill and ability of Bismarck, in assuming that Lord Beaconsfield is the most energetic, influential and skillful member of the European Congress now in session at Berlin.

Great Britain's status among the Powers of Europe. If a continental peace can be secured, it will be chiefly attributable to Lord Beaconsfield's ability on the arena where the important matters referred to are being discussed. If, however, war cannot be averted by peaceful means, Great Britain is prepared for the worst.

SUPREME COURT.

But three causes were disposed of during the session of the Supreme Court last week.

The first cause tried was O'Dell vs. McClafferty. Verdict for Defendant. Cowling for Plaintiff; Mills for Defendant.

The next cause was for slander, between Foster and Mosher. Verdict for Defendant. L. S. Morse for Plaintiff; E. Ruggles for Defendant.

Purdy vs. Ellison, a cause for assault. The Plaintiff obtaining a verdict of one hundred dollars damages. Owen for Plaintiff; Cowling for Defendant.

The prisoners Perry and McKay were arraigned, and Perry pleaded "guilty," and was sentenced to twelve months in the County Jail with hard labor. Breaking into the Station House, at Annapolis, and stealing money therefrom was the crime committed. McKay was tried on Monday, but, owing to want of evidence, was acquitted.

The entertainment given by the Dutch Reform Club, on Thursday evening last, was most creditable to all concerned. The committee of management richly deserved the vote of thanks so heartily given them at the close. The performance opened with a tableau, consisting of a series of raised seats, on which were seated, in the form of a pyramid, fifteen children dressed in white and adorned with flowers.

A correspondent to the Annapolis "Journal," writing from Lower Granville, says:—"The long talked of job of dyking the marsh, known as the 'Stony Beach Marsh,' has been accomplished. To make the dyke stand, it was considered necessary to make it from 16 1/2 to 18 feet in width, six feet high, and broad enough on top to admit of an ordinary riding wagon being driven on it.

The work has been carried on under the supervision of Mr. Whitman, who seems in every way to be a competent man. The number of acres enclosed are 334 qualified."

THUNDER STORM.—The most severe storm of thunder and lightning that has passed over this valley for years, commenced Sunday evening about nine o'clock, and increased in violence until about one o'clock on Monday morning. Copious showers of rain accompanied the storm.

Two barns were struck, one belonging to Mr. O. Singer, of Granville, and the other about two miles above here, belonging to Mr. Lee Foster. The damage was very light in both cases.

We regret to learn that one of our merchants, Mr. R. H. Bath, has gone into insolvency. We hear, however, that Mr. B. is willing to pay dollar for dollar, provided an extension of time is granted him. We sincerely hope that a satisfactory arrangement will be effected, so that he may be enabled to carry on business again.

Three more candidates were baptized on Sunday by the Rev. Mr. Young, and received into the Church after the close of the morning service. Mr. Young returned to his home, in New Brunswick, yesterday. Since his stay here there have been over forty baptized by him.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Friday night, Mr. Wm. Bath, of Paradise, was thrown out of his wagon by the horse shying out of the road, throwing him into the gutter and seriously cutting his head. Dr. Primrose, of Lawrence town, dressed the wound and the patient is now rapidly recovering.

The Rev. J. C. Bleakney, formerly of Hantsport, on Monday received a unanimous call to the pastorate of the Lawrence town Baptist Church, Annapolis County, which he accepted, to commence his labors on the first of July.

Work on the Niagara and Atlantic Railway, was resumed on Monday.

ACCIDENT.—One of the boys employed in our office had his hand badly jammed, by getting it caught in the job press, on Saturday.

A salmon weighing 36 lbs. was caught in the Annapolis River, by Mr. Wallace Bruce, of Centreville, last week.

Runaway.—On Wednesday evening, Mr. Joseph Young, of Pine Grove, was shopping in Lawrence town; his horse took fright, ran away and in the operation completely demoralized the upper works of a fine double carriage.

The contract for building the Methodist Church, at New Caledonia, Granville, has been awarded to Mr. John A. Brown, of Lawrence town.

The barque Albuera, of this port, arrived at Limerick from St. John, N. B., on the 11th inst., making the voyage in 30 days.

THE GALLOWES.

LAST ACT IN THE LITTLE RIVER TRAGEDY.

This morning at eight o'clock the last drama of the tragedy was being carried out on William Vaughan for the murder of Mary Quinn.

The execution took place in an enclosure in the rear of the office of the jail, on the platform from which O'Neil had been ushered into eternity, but the surroundings had been greatly altered. The gallows had been so arranged that any one standing in the yard was enabled to witness the execution, but on this occasion the platform had to be so boarded in that none but those near at hand and immediately in front were in a position to see what went on.

At the hour fixed for the execution, 8 o'clock, some 500 persons were gathered in front of the jail, including some women. At 8 o'clock precisely the black flag was hoisted and then the crowd knew that the closing scene of the tragedy was being carried, the heavy thud of the falling beam was heard, the bell tolled and all was over. Still a large portion of the throng remained almost to the time of our going to press.

William Vaughan, prisoner in the goal under sentence of death, is informed by the Sheriff that there will be no commutation of his sentence and that he must pay the last penalty of the law, and he then says that he is desirous of making a statement of the facts connected with the crime, and in presence of Rev. Messrs. Parsons and Hartley and the Sheriff states that on the morning of the 13th February last, he left home for the road in that direction. He does not recollect meeting many parties on the road. When he got to Crowley's house he went in and saw Mrs. Quinn and her son. He sat down by the stove and she came and sat alongside of him. He had a lunch in his pocket and they went and sat down by the table. He thinks they sat together. He then got up and staggered to a stool near the stove and she came and sat beside him. He put his arm around her neck and

EVIL THOUGHTS CAME INTO HIS HEAD, but none of killing her. She resisted his attempt; she did not halloo; she said I know you, and I will make this a dear job for you. I will make you dearly pay for this, meaning his death. He got up and he got on the floor, she holding him by the neck, and then the scratches on her body were made. He then raised a stick of firewood lying by the stove and struck her on the head. It might be twice or thrice. He denies most positively having any connection with her. He noticed the blood on his knee going up Gilbert's Lane and washed it off there with snow. He says that the deed is willing to die for it, and states that all his trouble has come upon him from the free use of liquors, and he trusts his punishment may be a warning to all others to abstain from their use in any way. This statement is a carefully read over to Vaughan, after being taken down, and the prisoner says is correct.

A BRIG SUNK IN THE BAY. THE CAPTAIN AND TWO MEN DROWNED—FIVE MEN RESCUED.

Three men lost their lives, on Sunday morning, by the sinking of the brig Confederado, off Brier Island. The vessel had been hoisted to and about two o'clock, a m. she was struck in the bow by the barque Antwerp, and

IN THREE MINUTES after the collision the brig went down. The disaster occurred so suddenly that there was very little time for anything to be done. The crew of the Antwerp immediately wore the ship, but the fog was so thick that no boat was put off to search for any of those belonging to the brig, as it would have been impossible for a boat to have found its way back. Five men were saved by catching hold of ropes thrown from the barque, or by getting upon pieces of wreck that were floating about.

THE NAMES OF THE SAVED. The names of the five men whose lives were saved are as below:— Alfred Grant, mate and brother of the captain. Weymouth, N. S. George Grant, jr., captain's son and second mate. Weymouth, N. S. Jeremiah Hardwick, cook, South Cove, N. S. Brothers (colored), seaman, Annapolis, N. S. Cutler Lewis, seaman, Weymouth, N. S.

THE MEN WHO PERISHED. Three of the men lost their lives by the collision. Their names are:— Geo. Grant, Master, Weymouth, N. S.; Michael W. Dolly, Granville, N. S.; Wm. Wilkes, Annapolis, N. S. It is supposed that they were killed by falling spars or went down with their vessel.

The portions of the wreck were eagerly scanned to see if any of the three could by any chance, have saved themselves, but the search had to be given up as hopeless after some time had been spent in looking about.

BOTH VESSELS WERE BOUND TO ST. JOHN. The Confederado being from Philadelphia and having on board a cargo of coal, while the Antwerp, Captain Pyle, was from Galway, in ballast, and is consigned to Oliver Emery & Co. The captain of the barque states that the fog was very thick at the time, and this was the cause of the collision. A strong breeze was blowing from E. S. E. The fog horn could not be heard, any distance. Several holes were made in the bow of the Antwerp above the water, and her head gear was carried away in the crash. She bore away for St. John and reached port this afternoon in charge of Pilot John Speers.

The Confederado was 220 tons register, built at Weymouth, N. S. in 1858, and was owned by A. Grant, of Digby, N. S.

A DEATH-BED CONFESSION. A man in the northern part of the province of Rio Janeiro has confessed upon his death-bed that he was the real author of the murder of a family of eight persons in 1822, for which a wealthy planter, by name Motta Coqueiro, and three of his slaves were hanged in 1823. The man in which the victims lived was set on fire after the crime had been committed. Suspicion having fixed itself on Motta Coqueiro, he and three of his slaves were brought to trial. The evidence was weak, but so strong was the feeling against the planter that the jury found him guilty and the Court confirmed the sentence of death. He and his friends strenuously asserted his innocence, and when it was found hopeless to obtain his acquittal, every possible effort was made to induce the Emperor to grant him a pardon. It is even said that sums amounting to \$250,000 were promised to persons around the Emperor to induce her to enlist her sympathies on behalf of the condemned man, and thus by means of her intercession with the Emperor, to attain the object in view. All, however, was in vain. The Emperor was firm; the Emperor declined to interfere; and the Government sent a vessel of war to Macahe to prevent any attempt at rescue, and Motta Coqueiro and his three slaves were executed for a crime which it now turns out they never committed. The man who lately died acknowledged that he, assisted by some of his dependents, deliberately murdered all the inmates of the house which they afterwards burned. The doubts which arose as to the justice of Motta Coqueiro's fate and the execution which he suffered with him, after their execution are supposed to have raised an uneasy feeling in the Emperor's mind, and he has since, it is stated, shown a great disinclination to inflict a sentence of death to be carried into effect.

New Advertisements.

FLOUR. FLOUR. SPECIAL NOTICE! FLOUR. FLOUR. 200 BARRELS CHOICE AMERICAN FLOUR, now landing at Middleton.

Fresh Ground from selected wheat, and warranted to be the best in the market.

JOHN LOCKETT informs his friends that he has made arrangements with

MR. JOHN H. FISHER, late of Machias, Maine, U. S. A., to commence business as

MERCHANT TAILOR, and has in addition to his usual stock received, and is daily expecting to arrive, a supply of the celebrated

DEXTER CLOTHS Sheppard's West of England BROAD CLOTHS, English & Canadian Tweeds, French and English Worsted Goods,

DOUBLED MILLED BEAVER CLOTH, and will be regularly supplied with samples of everything new coming out. Fashion plates for Gentlemen.

ALSO, FOR LADIES' SACQUES, and CASSOCKS as the seasons follow each other.

John H. Fisher from Machias, Maine, having been in business as Merchant Tailor, in the above place for twenty-five years, the latter part of which he has devoted exclusively to the

Cutting Department he feels confident that he can satisfy the most fastidious persons that the superiority of his workmanship and his general fit will be found fully equal to anything that can be found in the Province.

WANTED. FROM TEN TO TWELVE GOOD TAILORING GIRLS TEA-MEETING!! AT CENTREVILLE.

THE "Morning Dawn" Lodge, No. 242, of Centreville, intend having a tea-meeting (the proceeds to be used in building a Temperance Hall) on

Thursday, the 4th of July, at four o'clock, p. m. A sale of Useful & Fancy Articles in connection. Sale commencing at 3 o'clock. Come over and help us. Tickets 35 cents. By order of the Committee. E. HUTCHINSON, L. M. SAUNDERS, A. MESSENGER.

Parks' Cotton Yarns. Awarded the Only Medal Given at the Centennial Exhibition For Cotton Yarns of Canadian Manufacture. Nos. 5's to 10's.

Wanted Immediately! 2 or 3 good Coatmakers AND 8 or 10 respectable Girls who have had some experience in the business. Good and respectable Lord and judgments to be had on reasonable terms.

CARPETS Hem, Union, Wool, and Tapestry, STAIR Hem, Oil, Linen, and Wool. OIL CLOTHS, all widths. INDIA MATTING, LACE CURTAINS, HEARTH & DOOR MATS, The New Haven Window Shades at J. W. WHITMAN'S.

New Advertisements.

SPECIAL NOTICE! Slipper and Larrigan Factory the necessary Machinery for the Manufacture of

Men's, Women's, Misses', & Children's BOOTS AND SHOES in all the leading styles.

By continuing, as in the past, to use first quality material, we hope to merit a liberal share of public patronage in our new branch of business, well as the continuance of public favor in our old business.

Reciprocal! TAKE great pleasure in thanking my many friends for their very liberal patronage, during the past, and assuring them that as in the past, so in the future their interests shall be my interest, by keeping constantly on hand, such goods as are most required by the public in general. I beg, therefore, to say that on Monday, June 3rd, I will open in my NEW STORE, where will be shown a very full and well selected

STOCK OF GOODS all of which will be offered at a small advance on cost for cash or its equivalent. Comprising in part

Grey & White Cottons, from best English and American Factories, Printed & Mourning Cottons very low. A full line of DRESS GOODS, in LUSTRES, CASHMERE, MERINOS, &c. COTTONADES for boys' Suits, SCOTCH AND CANADIAN TWEEDS for Coats, Pants and Vesting, or suits.

Ready-made Clothing, from first-class Houses. Men's FINE, WHITE and FANCY SHIRTS, very low. HATS in straw and felt. BOOTS and SHOES large or small. GROCERIES, CROCKERYWARE, AGRICULTURAL TOOLS, &c.

Flour and Meal at lowest prices. HOUSEKEEPING GOODS in variety. Other articles too numerous to mention. Country produce taken in exchange.

NOTICE of Assignment! TUPPER KEITH, of Annapolis, in the County of Annapolis, having by deed of assignment, bearing date the 29th day of May, 1878, conveyed to me certain real and personal property, in trust for the benefit of such of his creditors as may accept and sign the said deed. Notice is hereby given that the said deed, with schedules of assets and liabilities, now lies at my office for inspection and signature. In the meantime, all persons indebted to the said Tupper Keith are requested to make immediate payment to me.

A CHEAP NEW STORE Lawrence town. WHERE NO DECEPTION IS PRACTICED. PARTIES with the cash can buy goods extremely low at this new store.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT will be made on all purchases, by retail, of China, Earthenware, Milk Cans, Cream Crock, Stone Butter Crock, Flower Pots, and on all Hardware or Fancy Stuff Goods. A large quantity of NEW GOODS lately received, and will be sold at wholesale as cheap as can be bought anywhere. As follows:—

Sugar by Bbls., Molasses by the 29th day of May, 1878, conveyed to me certain real and personal property, in trust for the benefit of such of his creditors as may accept and sign the said deed. Notice is hereby given that the said deed, with schedules of assets and liabilities, now lies at my office for inspection and signature. In the meantime, all persons indebted to the said Tupper Keith are requested to make immediate payment to me.

CHEAP SHELF HARDWARE, together with Paints, Putty, Turpentine, Varnishes, Manry Paints for Coach and House painters use, Dry Paints all colors. Patent, Sole, and Harness Leather, Saddlery and Shoe Makers Findings, Carriage Maker's Goods, all kinds, together with Iron, Steel, Moving Machines, Horse Rakes, Plow, Stoves, &c., &c. Our Terms—Approved credit strictly three months.

THE PROPRIETOR. Lawrence town, June 1st, 1878.

A. W. D. Parker Has opened up a Dry Goods and Grocery Store in the building known as THE MASONIC HALL, where he intends keeping all the articles usually found in a general country store, and to which he respectfully invites the attention of the public. He has now on hand a large lot of READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS, &c., &c. In the Dry Goods Department will be found a good assortment of

TWEEDS, LUSTRES, ALPACAS, WATERPROOFING, CLOAKING, AND DRESS GOODS, generally a further supply expected shortly. The above together with an assortment of CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE, NAILS, BROOMS, FALLS, PARAFFINE OIL, SOAP, CANDLES, TEA, TOBACCO, &c., &c., WILL BE SOLD LOW FOR CASH.

For Sale by the Subscriber 100 bbls. of Superior Extra Flour direct from the mills, will be sold very low for the quality, at the store occupied by Isaac Bonnes. Also, expected in a few days ONE CAR LOAD OF CORN MEAL WILLIAM CHIPMAN, Bridgetown, June 12th, 1878.

Middleton Corner CHEAP CASH STORE. Offer their entire stock of Spring and Summer Goods for quick sale, at a small advance on cost. Prices made to suit the times. Call, inspect and compare with other goods, and buy satisfied. Country produce at cash value taken in exchange for any of our goods. N. B.—We adhere to one price and sell for cash only. Our stock is made up of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods MILLINERY SMALL WARES, BOOTS & SHOES, READY-MADE GARMENTS for ladies and gentlemen, including— CAMBRIC AND LINES COSTUMES, PRINCES WALKING SUITS, SACQUES, UNDESKIRTS, &c., &c. Choice lines in DRESS GOODS, MANTLE CLOTHES, SCOTCH, ENGLISH, CANADIAN AND AMERICAN CLOTH, SUITINGS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, MEN'S AND BOYS HATS, UMBRELLAS, TRUNKS, VALISES, &c. Agent for LUSTIC WINDOW SHADES, Cheap and durable. \* \* \* Tailoring on the premises by Artist from the city. J. HENRY SMITH & Co. Middleton, May 29th, 1878.

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THIS justly celebrated Horse will stand during the season commencing on May the 27th inst., ending July 12th, at the following places, viz:— Bridgetown, from Monday afternoon until Tuesday morning; at Granville Ferry, Tuesday evening; at Perki's stable, Annapolis, on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and will remain at his own stable every Saturday. Knox is, no doubt, the fastest stallion ever raised in Annapolis County. Terms:—Season \$8.00; Warrant \$10.00. AMBROSE DODGE, Wilmot, May 22nd, 1878.

N. B.—During the session of the Supreme Court, Knox will stand at Bridgetown, for one week. A. D.

A Word to the Wise! Just received at Moir's Musical Warehouse from the first makers and largest factories in England, Germany and Canada, \$5,000 worth of PIANOS AND ORGANS, consisting of:— First Class Grand, Square and Cottage PIANOS, First Class Palace and Upright ORGANS; FIRST CLASS GOTHIC ORGANS, Made especially for Churches, Schools, Lodges, Public Halls, etc. Persons wishing Organs for the above purposes will find it to their advantage to call and examine for themselves. \* \* \* The arrangement of the Action, and the Scroll and the Fret-Work in the back of the case is such that the tone, which is of great power, is thrown out of the back towards the auditorium of the building in which it may be placed. Prices of Pianos, - from \$200 to \$500.00 Organs, - from \$100 to \$850.00 We simply invite an inspection. Great Bargains will be given. A portion of purchase taken in Trade if required. GEORGE MOIR, South Farmington, Wilmot, April, 1878.

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