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The Agriculturist.

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Agriculture.

THE MAINE FARMER.—The issue of the *Maine Farmer* on Saturday last completed another volume. The editor says, fifty-two weeks spanning the circle of the four seasons and stretching from winter over the spring and through the long summer days are unsurpassed in the record of work and events for a year; and the completed volume takes its place by the aid of the forty-five volumes which have preceded it. Forty six is a vigorous, and we hope that the *Maine Farmer* has a long useful and prosperous life still before it.

Winter Study.

We copy a very excellent article on "a course of reading for young farmers" from the Maine *Farmer* which young farmers would do well to pause and profit by. There are very few young farmers in this Province, who are able to purchase all the books set down below for an elementary course of general agricultural reading, and for the special courses we have marked in *italics* those books which seem to us the most useful. A few books well read are better than a great number merely glanced at. We have not appended the list of miscellaneous works which the Maine *Farmer* marks as being of great value to the farmer, or the select lists which it gives. The young farmer should join with the study of good books, the perused of agricultural journals, of course he should read the *Agriculturist* which contains select matter from the best agricultural papers. We beleive that the New Brunswick farmer will find that American agricultural papers more interesting and useful than British, and if he wishes to take in one or two journals, he might subscribe for the Maine *Farmer*, *American Agriculturist* (New York), *National Live Stock Journal* (Chicago):—

The winter months bring the true carnival time to the reading, thinking farmer. It is his real university season, his period of study and his great opportunity of acquiring information about his business. During the time of active out-door work, if he reads one or two weekly papers, a monthly or so, and keeps run of the markets, he does well; but with the long evenings, there is ample chance for study and mental improvement; and he will be a better and more successful farmer in the season to come, if he improves the time they give him in acquiring useful knowledge pertaining to his business. Formerly it used to be thought a farmer had no need of books, no call for learning or knowledge. A virgin soil yielded good returns to the industrious man, and few questions of science came between the farmer's mind and the crops he raised. But now the conditions are different. In almost every branch of husbandry the greatest success comes from intelligent labor, and science and enlightened practise are constantly yielding their aid to the man who seeks their council and assistance. The opportunities of this aid are also greater than ever in the past. It is but a few years ago that we had no agriculture literature—half a dozen books reprinted from those of some foreign country, illy adapted to our wants and conditions, were all the intellectual helps the farmer had. Now we have American treaties on every subject in the whole range of practical and scientific agriculture and rural economy, amounting in the whole to a vast library. Indeed, so abundant are these that there is real need of an agricultural bibliography for the use of our students, colleges and intelligent farmers generally. Moreover. they are so cheap as to be quite readily obtained, and the humblest farmer may rightfully claim their help. The cornor book-shelf may be to him a means of culture and information which the best student in the land would not spurn; while a well filled "Secretary." such as we have seen in many farmer's homes, will at once become the university, the laboratory, the best tool-room of the intelligent young farmer. He may have been denied the advantages of schools in his boyhood, he may have had slight means for acquiring an education; but with these few books, and a high determination he can conquer all those obstacles and take his place with becoming assurances as a man of culture and education among the best of the land. Education is a power; it levels social distinctions when money fails to do it, and places a farmer who controls it, as the peer of any man living. That farmer will be a wise and sagacious man, therefore, who acknowledges the aid books can give him, and who provides in a modest way year by year, for a few books for himself and family, as certainly as he lays in fuel, provisions and clothing. The young farmer, especially, who is just beginning business, will by their help obtain a grand start at the beginning over him who does not seek their assistance, and in the race for life will come out a long ways in advance of the man who has not used his brains, and who has not put two thoughts together in all his life.

With the hope of giving direction to young farmers who wish to pursue a thorough and systematic course of reading in reference to their business the present winter, we give below lists of such books as will be of greatest assistance to them, This list has no reference to books which should form the basis of, or be found in the farmer's library as such—it relates entirely to those technical works which pertain wholly to the profession of farming in its different branches. And it must be understood that a course of agricultural reading or study will depend much upon the tastes of the individual farmer and upon that particular specialty in farming which he designs to follow. But like a university education, the beginnings of each course will be essentially alike; afterwards the farmer can elect which branch he will pursue more fully, devoting to it the greater attention. If it be dairying, or fruit growing, or the raising of horses, or sheep husbandry—he will of course need to study up with particular reference to that subject in which he is most interested and which he designs to make the business of his life.

List of books for an elementary course of general agricultural reading: *Pendleton's Scientific Agriculture*, *Warieg's Handy Book of Husbandry*, Allen's New American Farm Book, *Johnson's How Crops Feed*, *Johnson's How Crops Grow*, Norton's Scientific Agriculture, Harris' Talks on Manures, French's Farm Drainage, Hyde's Lowell Institute Lectures on Agriculture, Loring's Farm-yard Club of Jotham.

Course in Stock Raising: Miles' Stock Breeding, *Goodale's Principals of Breeding*, Allen's American Cattle, Stonehenge's The Horse in the Stable and Field, Herbert's Hints to Horse Keepers, Randall's Practical Sheep herd, Wright's Practical Poultry Keeper, Harris on the Pig, Cook's Manual of the Apiary, *Gamgee's Our Domestic Animals in Health and Disease*, Law's Farmer's Veterinary Adviser Mayhew's Horse Doctor, Thompson's Food of Animals.

Course in Fruit Growing and Gardening: *Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees of America*, *Thomas' Fruit Culturist*, Field's Pear Culture, Fuller's Grape Culturist, Fuller's Small. Fruit Culturist, *Henderson's Practical Floriculture*, Henderson's Gardening for Profit, White's Cranberry Culture, Burr's Field and Garden Vegetables of America, Watson's American Home Garden.

Course in Dairy Farming: *Sturtevant's The Dairy Cow*, Hazzard's The Jersey, Alderney and Guernsey Cow, Waring's Essay on Jersey Cattle, *Arnold's American Dairying*, Willard's Practical Dairy Husbandry, Willard's Practical Butter Book.

Good Butter in Winter,

Almost any one who can make butter at all, can, under certain favorable circumstances, sometimes make a very good grade of that material. But to make butter at all seasons, under all possible variation of circumstances, and have it uniformly good, requires no small amount of both care and skill. The fact that she can make good butter in June, when the grass in the pastures is fresh, and abundant, the cows are fresh in milk, and the weather favorable, is no great credit to the house-wife. It is a good thing of course, and it is very desirable that the farmer's wife should be able to make good butter at that time, but the fact that she can do it gives her no claim for superiority. Multitudes of other women can do just as well. But the woman who can make good butter in January as well as in June, can lay claim to the exercise of a great deal of care and the possession of considerable skill.

It is a notorious fact that a great deal of the butter which is made in the winter is extremely poor. Quite a proportion of the whole amount is neither very good nor very poor. A little of the winter butter is very fine.

I do not think it possible, with the conveniences which the majority of our small farmers have, for every one to make "gilt edged" butter in the winter But I think there might be a great improvement upon the present quality. As improvement in the quality will certainly secure an increase in the price obtained for the butter, and as a great many of my readers are financially interested in this subject, I will make a few suggestions concerning the manner in which such a change is to be effected. The farmer, as well as his wife, must make an effort to secure the desired improvement. His part is fully as important as the one which devolves upon her. Neither party alone can be successful.

One great reason why much of the winter butter is so poor is to be found in the fact that the cows are not properly fed. The color, flavor, and texture of butter are greatly modified by the character of the food from which it is made. If cows are fed on sour hay, and receive no other food, it will be impossible to make good butter from their milk. Even if they have good hay, alone, the best results cannot be obtained. If a moderate quantity of Indian meal is mixed with a good quality of hay, the improvement, both in quality and quantity, of the butter will be very great. If an addition of a few roots a day is made to the hay and meal, the result will be still more favorable. In this way some dairymen succeed in obtaining winter butter which is fully equal, in point of quality to the average of that which is made during warm weather. Good hay and roots, without meal, often give excellent results. Still, the addition of meal to the diet of cows is a decided improvement.

Plenty of good water is an important factor in the production of nice butter. On many farms this is not provided. The cows either have too little water or else the quality of the water is poor. In some cases, in which there is enough on the farms, the cows do not get it on account of the inconvenience with which it must be had if it is obtained. Cows often prefer to go without water, even when they are quite thirsty, rather than go into the field in extremely cold and rough weather for the purpose of getting it. Sometimes the tubs in the yards are so arranged that the weaker cows cannot always have access to them when they wish. Some days they can obtain but little water; at other times they drink to excess. Either extreme is an injury to the cows and to the quality of the butter which can be made from theirmilk.

Cleanliness is another of the absolute requirements for the production of nice butter This is much more difficult to secure in winter, than it is during warm weather. To a lack of cleanliness, much of the difficulty of making good butter on many of the farms might be directly traced. Plenty of bedding should be used and the stables should be often cleaned. If the udders of the cows get dirty, they should be carefully washed before the milking is done. If the washing is attempted, it should be done thoroughly. The use of only a little water for this purpose will be worse than nothing. Fine hay is sometimes used for this purpose. A cloth has also been recommended. It is not absolutely essential which of these things is used, but in some way cleanliness should be secured.

A good place in which to keep the milk is one of the necessities for the production of good butter. If a patent creamery is provided, there will not be much trouble. But if there are no greater conveniences than are found in many farm houses, an effort should be made to secure better accomodations. If the milk is placed where it will soon freeze, it will be difficult, if not impossible to obtain a good quality or large quantity of butter. If it is placed in a room devoted in part to other purposes, the best results cannot be secured. If kept, as it often is, in a room in which food is also kept, the difficulty will be very great, as milk readily absorbs odors and is easily tainted. A good, warm milk room is needed on on every farm upon which butter making is carried on. If this cannot be had a tight closet in a warm room will be the next best thing to a portable creamery, which is the very best thing which has been devised. As soon as drawn from the cow, milk should be taken to the house. If it is allowed to stand in the stables, even for a few minutes, it will certainly be injured by the exposure.

After it has been brought to the house the milk must be properly cared for. The cream also needs careful attention. Churning should be done often. Much of the poor butter is made so by neglect of this point. All the pans and utensils of each and every kind which are used should be kept scrupulously clean. The churning must be done carefully and the butter well worked over and put up in an attractive manner.

If the above suggestions are faithfully followed, the butter which is made in the winter will be made of good quality. It will look well and sell for a paying price. Both the producer and the consumer will have abundant reason to be satisfied with its quality and appearance.

When we see a mowing machine (as we did several on our way to a recent agricultural meeting,) left in the fields, under a tree, or some equally exposed situation, we wonder if the laws of economy are changing, or if the cry of hard times is not a vain delusion; it would seem as though the man who will so leave an important farm implement exposed to the sudden and variable changes of the atmosphere, the effect of which is to hasten its destruction with great rapidity, has no right to lift up the cry of hard times.—*Exchange.*

English authorities reckon potatoes to be superior to Swede turnips as 200 to 64, to beet root as 200 to 105, and cabbage as 200 to 7; 200 parts of raw potatoes and 157 of boiled are equal to 100 parts of hay. An acre of good potatoes yields 600 lbs. of gluten, albumen and casein, producing muscle; 3330 pounds of starch gum sugar and fat, with 20,250 pounds of water. One hundred pounds contain twelve of starch, gum and sugar. 212 of gluten, albumen and casein and 1.4 pounds of oil.

Keep the Animals Warm.

The first blast of wind from the north is a reminder that animals, however tough and hardy, need shelter in winter. It will take less food to keep farm stock over winter in warm stable than when exposed to severe cold. Of course, good wood, stone or brick barns and stables are expensive, and there are many farmers, especially in the recently settled district, who have not the means to build such structures, but there is no one too poor to furnish some kind of a shelter for their animals. If a man cannot afford to build what he desires, let him do the next best thing, and build something which will furnish shelter even if it is nothing better than a shed with sod for walls, and a roof of brush or cornstalks. All attempts at elegance or extra convenience may be left out of the question where a man's purse is light; still, it is economy to keep all farm stock sheltered from cold, wind and storms in winter, even if the owner does not possess enough of the human feelings to care for their comfort.

More than one half of all the diseases and parasites which infest farm stock are direct result of neglecting to furnish them with proper food or shelter during cold stormy weather. Cattle of all kinds; when forced to remain in muddy, wet yards, during cold weather, are liable to various diseases of the feet. All kinds of farm stock are liable to take cold when exposed to storms, and from this comes a weakened constitution, which invites various kinds of diseases and parasitic insects. Weakened vitality or vigor in either plants or animals opens the way to hundreds of parasites which are resisted by the healthy individual, and the farmer should keep his animals in a condition which enable them to ward off the attacks of such enemies. He has only to think of his own comforts, such as nutritious food and warm clothing, and consider how the reverse of these conditions would affect him, to understand how it is with his animals.

It is unnecessary to go into details in regard to the building of sheds, stables, or other kinds of structures for sheltering stock in winter, as every man knows best what materials are at hand or within reach suitable for such purposes, but the fact should be apparent to all breeders of animals that in all cool climates some kind of protection is required. Out on the plains and prairies of the West and Southwest it is often asserted that sheep need no profection in winter, and it is even claimed by some that they do better without it than with it; but the frequent heavy losses by cold, starvation and diseases plainly show that all this talk of mildness of climate is an error. Sheep and other farm stock may live through the winter without artificial shelter or more food than can be obtained on the range in these favorable localities, but they would certainly do better with added comforts every winter, and occasionally heavy losses might be avoided by making the necessary provision to protect and feed them when severe storms prevail.—*Weekly Sun.*

EXPORT OF SHEEP.—For the past two or three years in no enterprise has progress been more marked than in the exportation of Canadian beef and mutton for the British market. At first the shipments were few, but so rapidly did the scheme find popular favor that now scarcely a week passes in which there are not sent large quantities of Canadian cattle and sheep for Liverpool. The latest shipment announced is a flock of sheep composed of 4,000 animals, 2,000 of these were sent by the Grand Trunk Railway from Toronto on Tuesday. At Montreal they were transferred to the steamship *Memphis*, which sailed yesterday for Liverpool. The remaining 2,000 leave by the same route for Montreal on Saturday, and will be conveyed from that port by the *Brooklyn* for England. The animals, which are in fine condition, are chiefly of the Cotswold and Leicester breeds. Their estimated average weight is 150lbs. The retail sellers realized about 4c per lb. on their sales, or $6 per head for the sheep disposed of. Nearly all these animals were purchased in the neighborhood of Toronto, and the shipment was entirely made up of animals raised in Western Canada.—*Canada Farmer Nov.* 15.

Prof. Roberts, by means of accurate balances, has ascertained that a bushel of timothy contains 57,000,000 seeds (we omit all but the round numbers); a peck to the acre gave 282 to the square foot, and a quart to the acre gave 41 to the square foot. A bushel of clover seed contains 15,000,000 seeds, being nearly four times as large as timothy seed, and one peck to the acre is equal to 87 seeds to the square foot, or one quart is 10 seeds to the square foot.

Some Things about Milk.

There are a few facts concerning milk which may be stated as certainly known. The fiirst we shall refer to is, that milk is composed of fluid constituents and organic globules, and that these vary in different samples of milk, often so much so as to give a character which can be distinctly recognized and requires distinct treatment. Second, that the specific heat of the globules and the fluid portions differ, so that the action of reduction or increase of temperature acts differently on milk than on a homogeneous fluid. The albuminous portion of milk is in a fluid condition; the fatty portions are contained in these globules. According to Fleischmann, the average specific heat of milk is 0.847, while that of cream is 0.78; the point of maximum density of milk about 33° F. Let us see what this means. Many years ago it was discovered by Boyle, that if two like bottles were balanced before a fire, the one containing water and the other quicksilver, their temperature did not rise similarly, but much more rapidly with the latter than the former. This fact has been studied, and this capacity for heat formulated for many bodies; thus, in the fluids given the same quantity of heat required to raise the water 1° in temperature, would raise and equal weight of quicksilver 29°. If oil were used also, it would be raised 2°. Now, when cold water surrounds a can of milk, the temperature of the water affects equal bulks of the liquid portions and the globules differently in the same time. If the water were warmer than the milk, and its temperature be kept uniform, while the water of the milk was being raised 1° in temperature, the oil of the milk would be raised 2°; if of equal quantity, and conversely, the water being cooler than the milk, the fluid portions would be cooled 2°, while the globules of oil were being cooled 1°. Thus far we have not been exact, but have spoken of water as if pure, and oil as if olive oil; but we shall find the same fact true, that it takes longer to cool down the milk whose specific heat is represented by 0.847 than the cream whose specific heat is 0.78, and longer still the water if the can contained water instead of milk. We would also find that if water were attempted to be cooled instead of milk, that more heat would be required; or, in other words, more ice must be used. We may give now the following physical law: *Different bodies require different amounts of heat to warm them equally.*

In applying this to the setting of cream, we note that the specific gravities of the globules and the fluid portion of the milk must be changed with their changes in temperature, and that the even cooling of the whole mass of milk must result in at first increasing the *levity* of the globules, and to increase the *density* of the fluid portions, and that this condition of things will continue until the temperaturos become uniform. The practical application of these facts would be, then, that under a process of uniform cooling the cream would be expectad to rise with rapidity, and many more of the small globules would find the surface than under a system in which the cooling application had no part.—*Dr. E. Lewis Sturtevant.*

A SUCCESSOR TO PARIS GREEN.—A quantity of insect poison, called by the manufacturers "London purple," designed for destroying potatoe beetles, and experimented with the Iowa Agricultural College, has been proved on trial to be valuable for this purpose. The Professor of Horticulture reporting upon it, says that the virtue of London purple, as in the case of Paris green, lies in the arsenic it contains. It advanges over Paris green, as stated by the Professor, are its extreme fineness permitting it to be mixed with water; its adhersiveness; its purple color, which enables one always to detect its presence on leaves, even when it exists in but infinitesimal quantities, and its cheapness. Should further experience and a more extended use of London purple confirm these first resorts in its favour, this material will doubtless soon appear in considerable quantities in our markets, where as yet it appears to be almost unknown.

The farmer then has four things to bear in mind. First, to keep his machine, the farm in good condition; second, to get the most from it, but at the same time to supply it with plant food, in the right form, in proportion to the crops removed; third, to take good care of the growing crops while in the process of manufacture; and, fourth, to sell them to the best advantage. Looking at it in this light, is not the farmer a manufacturer, and his farm a wonderful machine.

Value of Sheep as Manure Maker.

Pasture alone is not sufficient to maintain sheep in profitable thrift, especially in the approaching breeding season; in addition, a daily ration of grain is needed. When the pasture is poor, the quantity of grain should be liberal. With good pastures, a pint of mixed corn and oats, rye and buckwheat, is little enough with poor pasture, half as much again would be required to keep full grown sheep or growing lambs in proper condition. In some sections cotton-seed meal is coming into great favor for feeding sheep on poor pastures, a half pint being fed to each one daily. It is a nutritious food, and makes an unexceptionably rich manure; and the quality of the dung of animals as a manure always depends on the quality of their food; for the dung is only the food changed by the process of digestion, less the portion taken into the system as nutriment. There is a mistaken idea, which has been fostered by writers who know little about sheep that these animals have the unusual capability of living upon weeds, briers, brush and coarse herbage, and of not only getting fat thereon, but of greatly adding to the fertility of the poor soil. A sheep, however, has no power to make something out of nothing. By reason of its fine mastication, and its vigorous digestion, it can, perhaps exhaust its food of more of its nutriment than any animal, except a fowl, and its manure, by reason of its finely comminuted condition, rapidly decomposes, and is at once effective as a fertilizer. To make our flock thrifty—to secure strong lambs, heavy fleeces, and good mutton—we need to feed the sheep and we must do this if we would turn our flock into vehicles for spreading manure and enriching the soil. It is a fact, that sheep supplied with a regularly given ration of one pint of grain per day, besides pasture made in 80 days, 30 pounds each more weight than a flock on as good pasture without grain; and the value of the extra flesh more than paid for the grain. In addition, the fleece made growth, a large proportion of the ewes conceived twins, and the lambs came stronger and were better supplied with milk. And, as a matter of course the droppings of these sheep must have been richer in fertilizing value than those of poorly fed sheep. The good shepherd careth for his sheep, and he has his reward in the richest return that can be made of any of our farm animals for the food and care given. Instances of the successful use of sheep as fertilizers of the soil are given so frequently, but without any reference to the methods of their use, that it has become a general belief that nothing else is needed to make a poor farm rich. But if any novice is led to try it for himself, both he and his flock will come to grief.—*American Agriculturist.*

TONIC FOR FOWLS.—Some kinds of tonic in the drinking water of poultry should at this period of the year be used, for their benefit. and to aid their digestion.

During the moulting process, and while the new coating of plumage is growing—though not actually diseased, as some persons suppose is the case, from their languid and changed appearance—they are "out of condition" decidedly.

Common tincture of iron, a few drops daily, mixed with fresh water given them is excellent. Where this cannot be readily had, half a dozen rusty iron nails in the bottom of the drinking vessel, will serve this purpose well.

A bit of asafœtida within the fountain or bucket they drink from, is very good. And in cold weather—when the moulting season is passed—a pinch of Cayenne pepper in the water is desirable and beneficial.

Whatever is used for this purpose, it should be placed in their drink afresh, when the water is changed every day. Otherwise it will make their drink offensive to them—especially in hot weather.—*Poultry World.*

SHEEP IN PASTURES.—The sheep bites closer than the ox. He was designed to live where the other would starve; he was designed in many places to follow the other, and to gather sufficient nourishment where the ox would be unable to crop a single blade. Two purposes are answered by this: All the nutriment that the laud produces is gathered from it, while the pasture is made to produce more herbage than by any other means it could be forced to do; the sheep, by his close bite, not only loosens the roots of the grass and stimulates their spreading, but, by putting off the short suckers, causes the plant to throw out fresh, more numerous and stronger ones, and thus improves and increases the value of the crop. Nothing will more expeditiously or effectually make a rich permanent pasture than is being occasionally and closely eaten by sheep.

The Horse's Foot.

Q. What is the use of the frog?

A. It serves to expend the foot and support the tendons and the leg.

Q. How is it best enabled to do this?

A. In order to do this they must receive the natural pressure of the horse upon it, and also have the natural packing that the earth furnishes of soft material, such as earth, dust, grass, roots, gravel, &c. It supports the navicular bone, which bone receives its sole support by the pressure of the frog?

Q. There are two frogs, are there not?

A. Yes; the outside and inside frogs, or sensitive and insensitive, although the sensitive is only the interior portion of the insensitive.

Q. Does the foot persper or sweat?

A. It does when in a natural state.

Q. In what condition does it not sweat?

When fevered; or when the sole of the foot is dried up, or coated over with scaly formations.

Q. How can you keep a foot from getting fevered?

A. By giving it a natural bearing over the entire surface of the foot; also, by giving the several bones a proper angle.

Q. What are the bone of the feet?

A. Coffin, or base bone; navicular and little lower pastern.

Q What makes a foot contract?

A. By depriving the frog of pressure and the foot as a whole from the packing and thereby of the outward pressure its formation requires.

Q. Is a contracted foot painful?

A. Very much so.

Q Why painful?

A By stoppage of circulation, and because the walls of the hoof are brought inward until they press against the sharp edges of the coffin or base bone of the foot, so that the delicate laminæ are inflamed; also, the pain caused by stoppage of circulation, and contraction passes up the tendons of the leg, and often lodges in the shoulder, which is often as sore as the foot itself.

Q. What makes the sole of the foot drop or become bilged?

A. Because it has no proper support by reason of its being lifted up by the shoe that is nailed around on the wall of foot. The whole weight of the horse is thus delivered upon the arch of the sole directly under the coffin bone, and little by little is forced downward, the edges are separated from their connection with the walls of the hoof, and the entire strength of the member gone.

Q. What is to be done with a dropped sole?

A. By putting a gentle but steady pressure upon it, and so gradually and painlessly forcing it up and back to its proper position.—*Golden Rule.*

THE QUANTITY OF LIME TO APPLY.—A farmer in New York State who has had a good deal of experience in using lime, writes to the *Country Gentleman* on the mooted question "the quantity to apply:"—

I have used lime on my farm in Tioga county, N. Y., for twenty years, using a car load per year, and I consider it the cheapest fertilizer in use for our lands. Our soil is a gravelly clay loam, with flat stones which are destitute of lime. Beech, maple, and hemlock timber abound. I have paid from 8 to 12½ cents per bushel for refuse lime from the kilns, and for lime after it is slacked, and 15 to 25 cents for stone lime before it is slacked. In addition, it costs me railroad freights ranging from one to three dollars per ton.

I find it beneficial to all crops, but the most benefit is on clover, meadow, and pasture lands. A meadow sown this fall, with say six bushels of slacked lime per acre, will show the benefit next spring at a mile's distance, in its earlier start and greener colour. We always sow it before wheat, but we also sow phosphate and potash or ashes. Lime is not only a food to all crops in larger or smaller quantities, but it neutralizes the acidity of the soil, feeds the clover and grass, and drives out sorrel and daisies. It also warms the soil and helps decomposition of vegetable matter.

We do not perceive the necessity of sowing it in so large quantities as 25 to 100 bushels per acre, but find it more profitable to sow less at a time, and more frequently. Lime dissolves very slowly in water, and it takes 1,000 pounds of water to hold one pound of lime in solution. When sown in large quantities much of it washes away or sinks too deep in the soil before the rains dissolve it and fit it for plant food. We sow only from five to ten bushels of finely slacked lime per acre, and think that quantity is all that it is profitable to sow.

Give your hogs a rubbing post in some accessible part of their inclosure it facilitates their keeping clean and seems to afford them much satisfaction.

The exportation of American pork has made the keeping of pigs unprofitable in England, and even the Irish farmers are giving up the attempt.

LICE ON SWINE.—The process of eradication, says the *Western Rural*, should begin before the weather gets too cold. There are many remedies against lice; but whatever remedy is used should be applied more than once, which of course causes much trouble where there are a large number of hogs infested. One reason why repeated applications are necessary is, that the hogs are apt to pick up lice anew from the ground and rubbing places; another reason is that though the remedies applied may kill the lice, they do not affect the nits; and as these remain intact, and hatch within a week or ten days, a new crop of lice appear on the swine from this source. Whatever remedy is used, it should be applied all over the body. We will mention two remedies, either of which is effective and comparatively cheap. Take one part of benzine, six parts of soft soap, and fifteen parts of rain water; mix thoroughly and apply with a stiff brush. Or, take one gallon of kerosene to each five gallons of water, apply as the former remedy. Give the hog pens a thorough cleaning out, Remove all offal, bedding, old woodwork, place it in a heap and burn it. Treatment of this kind will be of no avail, if general cleanliness is not attended to. All parts wherewith the hogs have been in contact, the scantling and posts of the styes, or inclosures, as well as the troughs, the walls of the piggery, or sheds, etc., all should be scraped off or scrubbed with boiling hot water, and thereafter be given a good coating of white-wash. The floor of the pens should be sprinkled once a week or oftener with plenty of ashes. It will be necessary, in order to insure a successful eradiction of the vermin, to repeat one of the remedies mentioned once weekly, in three successive weeks at least. When once lice in numbers have infested hogs, nothing but persistent warfare and cleanliness will rid them of these vermin. The hog-pens ought to be whitewashed once a month.

MANURE FOR ORCHARDS.—Wood ashes are doubtless excellent for orchards, but instead of being put round the trees they should be spread over the whole land. But where are the ashes to come from in this region? We have little or no wood, and of course little or no ashes. In our experience we have learned one thing in regard to orchards as well as fruit trees of every kind that we have cultivated, and we believe the principal can be applied pretty much to everything that grows upon the earth, which is, that the application of manure benefits them all. Ground occupied with fruit trees should be manured as are other portions of the land used for raising of wheat and corn. It is the neglect to do so, in connection with the general negligence with which orchards are treated in many sections, that make them unprofitable and to become worn-out prematurely. And as to the kind of manure with which our orchards ought to be treated. While any kind, almost without exception, will prove of advantage, there is none in the world to be compared to stable or barn-yard manure. A liberal application of this only every third year, with careful pruning and scraping of the trees, and ferreting out the borers, will make a prodigious change in an orchard. Autumn, even in December, if the ground is not frozen is perhaps the best time to apply it. *Germantown Telegraph.*

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION. — To farm profitably one must think correctly; and correct thought comes from reflection and training. It is the variest folly to expect from the recent graduate a trained experience; but we should ask for a trained mind which can quickly receive the teaching of experience, and fit it for profitable uses. We do not ask, for our part, for our colleges to graduate men educated to act from principles, and to think correctly, and in whom the charms of a country life and the possibilities of a farming career have taken root. When farming, practical farming, has the sympathies of an educated class of men, there is everything to be hoped. When men trained to think, and whose thought is trained to take expression in action, possibilities of our soil and location are to become developed to an extent little realized. A class of educated farmers means greater opportunities for the common farmers whose education has been derived from toilsome experience and the conflict of trials. It means better and more practical lectures, more useful agricultural societies, a higher toned agricultural press, the exclusion of dead-beats from agricultural influences. and a healthier tone in agriculture generally. Education brings self respect, and respect draws to itself the respect of others.—*Scientific Farmer.*

NEWS ITEMS.

The oldest ordained minister of the Church of Scotland, the Rev. Mr. Sinclair, of Flotta, Orkney has just died, aged 96.

The Bulgaria journal *Bulgarine* says that 5,000 Bulgarians have volunteered to served in Afghanistan against the English.

Yellow fever in the South carried off fifty-six clergymen. Twenty-four were Roman Catholics, thirty-one Protestants, and one a Jewish rabbi.

There were 190 cases on the docket of the London Divorce Court when it recently began its sessions, this being the largest number ever recorded.

The Berlin Ultramontane organ, *Germania*, says it finds little in the negotiations between the Vatican and Germany on which to rest hopes of peace with the Church.

Nearly a million and a half Gospels and New Testaments printed in twenty-two languages were given away at the bible stand in the Paris Exposition.

The force of artillery to be employed in Afghanistan will be twenty-one batteries—viz., seven of horse, six of field, and the remainder of garrison.

The *Phrenological Journal* advises young men to be guided by the shape of the chin in picking out a wife. Inattention to this rule is probably the reason why so many husbands are led by the nose.

The first tavern opened in the city of Boston was started by Samuel Cole, in 1634. The same year John Cogan opened the first store. In those days, at high tide, Boston was an island.

No season within memory has been so unfortunate for the Greenland whaling fleet as that just past. The whole Scotch fleet secured but six whales, and one steamer was totally lost.

Some of the large English manufacturing towns seem to be very healthy, notwithstanding their smoke and dense population. Leeds last year had a death rate of 25·2 and Bradford 21·9 in the thousand.

Mr. James Gordon Bennett has returned from St. Petersburg to London, whence he is going down at once to occupy the hunting-box of Capt. Barnaby in Leicestershire, which he has leased for the season.

Only three regiments of British cavalry are to be employed on the Afghan expedition, those selected being the 9th Lancers and 10th and 15th Hussars. The 6th Dragoon Guards, 3rd, 13th, and 14th Hussars and 12th Lancers will remain behind in India.

"A wealthy Catholic nobleman" is, *on dit*, to buy, at a cost of £100,000, the estate of Bedford Park, near Chiswick, for the purpose of providing a refuge for members of the religious orders expelled from their monasteries during the present German persecution.

The Maharanee Surnomayee has been made a member of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India. This Bingalee lady spent five lacs of rupees in one year in promoting education and, relieving distress in her country.

It is reported that a furthur outbreak by Kaffirs is imminent. The rebel tribes are massed under the King of the Zulus, and the British force on the frontier is in danger of being overwhelmed unless promptly reinforced.

The guests at Marshal McMahon's Versailles fete consumed 2,000 bottles of champagne 1,000 of claret, 2,000 litres of punch, 2,400 litres of syrup and iced coffee, 4,000 cups of choclate, 20,000 cakes, 20,000 sandwiches and rolls, 400 patridges, 500 fowls, 50 hams, and 200 pounds of candy.

The wine crop in California is not expected to exceed 4,000,000 gallons this year—not two-thirds of the crop of 1876. A dry season, mildew, and the phylloxera are the cause of this difference; but it is thought that better prices, consequent upon the decrease in production, will prevent loss to the wine growers.

The *South Wales Daily News* says that the Marquis of Bute is determined to revive to some extent the old Catholic institution of holidays, and with this view has given instructions that all his servants are to have twelve holidays in the year. This will be equivalent to five Sundays in a month instead of four. The first holiday was given on All Saints' Day.

From the 1st of May to the 1st of November 203, 157 foreigners entered Paris and were registered at hotels and lodging-houses, 46 nationalities being recorded, while there were 1,674 "miscellaneous." There were 21,778 Germans, 13,573 residents of the United States, 58,916 English people, 8,501 Austrians 28,830 Belgians, 10,004 Spaniards, 6,682 Dutch, 14,968 Italians, 5,725 Russians a 11,980 Swiss.

Shere Ali, the Ameer, or Emir, of Cabul, is a good-looking man under forty. He is really sixty-five, with a long gray beard, white eyebrows, a large hooked nose and broad shoulders. His face is of the Jewish type. He is short in stature, and in addition toahis Astrakhan hat wears a green silk waistcoat and a brown coat embroidered with gold. His trousers are white, and his boots of patent leather.

The Duke of Grafton in the last century loved ease and sleep on a winter's morning better than horses and hounds, but deemed it de ligueur in a great country gentleman to keep hounds and follow them. So on hunting days his servants had positive orders to pull him out of bed, and insist on his dressing, however unwilling he might be, and notwithstanding the active resistance which he often made.

The best living student of Irish is Dr. Zimmer, of Berlin, who is only 26. He has taught the language in the university of that city, where he will lecture this winter on it, and at the recent Congress of Orientalists in Italy his 800 page essay on the Aryan language took the prize, a Hindoo scholar coming next. Dr. Zimmer has learned to speak English since his arrival in Dublin to study old Irish MSS.

Mr. Yates, an eminent electrician from Liverpool, guarantees to light up the entire town and harbour of Queenstown, taking in Monkstown, Passage, Crosshaven, Whitegate, Aghada, Middleton, Carrigtwohill, &c., by four electric lights, for considerably under £5,000, including engine and every other requisite. The cost, he says, of each light will be fourpence per hour. A company is talked about to further this proposal.

Among the special orders for India which have been received at the Arsenal, Woolwhich, is a requisition for for star shells of a pattern just introduced into the survice. These shells are by far the most effective of their kind. Each shell contains twenty-one magnesium stars, which, when it explodes in the air, will light up a large tract of country with great brilliancy for either a few minutes or for several minutes, as may be required.

The *Army and Nvcy Gazette* says:—"We are glad to hear that a most excelient class of recruits are now being obtained for the cavalry, especially the Household Brigade. The men recently enlisted are reported to be of a type far superior to anything that we have had before. This certainly is encouraging. Short service is attended with so many drawbacks that it is gratifying to learn that there is some equivalent."

Thousands of dollars have been subscribed for the production of Wagner's new opera of "Parsifal," in Bayreuth in the summer of 1881. This new work is said to contain many evidences of of a design that Wagner entertained years ago, of writing a drama based upon the life of Christ, and of composing music to it that should surpass anything the world has dreamed of. That scheme he is said to have resigned as impossible of execution.

The correspondent of an eminent diplomatist writes from Paris in January, 1696: "A few days ago two ladies met in a narrow street at 10 a. m. Neither chose to permit her carriage to be drawn back, and they remained six hours without moving. A little after 12 they sent for refreshment for themselves and horses. Each was firmly resolved to stay the night rather than go back, and they would have done so but that a tavern keeper on the street, who was prevented by their obstinacy from bringing to his door a cart laden with wine, went in search of the Commissary of the district, who, after much trouble, succeeded in effecting an arrangement that each should retire at the same moment, and that neither should pass through the street afterward."

CONSUMPTION OF TIMBER.—In pleading for the protection and perpetuation of forests, the *Lumberman's Gazette* gives some interesting particulars of the amount of timber consumed every year in the United States. "We have now," it says, "about 90,000 miles of railroad; the annual consumption for ties or sleepers alone is 40,000,000, or thirty years' growth of 75,000 acres. To fence these roads would require at least 130,000 miles of fence, which would cost $45,000,000 to build, and take at least $15,000,000 annually to keep it in repair. We have 75,000 miles of wire, which requires in its putting up 800,000 trees, while the annual repairs must take 300,000 more. The little, insignificant lucifer match consume annually in its manufacture 300,000 cubic feet of the finest pine. The bricks that are annually baked require 2,000,000 cords of wood which would sweep the timber clean from 50,000 acres. Shoe-pegs are quite as important an article as matches or bricks, and to make the required annual supply consumes 100,000 cords of fine timber, while the manufacture of last and boot-trees takes 500,000 cords of maple, beech and birch, and about the same amount is required for plane stocks and the handles of tools. The packing boxes made in the United States in 1874 amounted to $12,000,000, while the timber manufactured into agricultural implements, wagons, &c., is more than $100,000,0 0. The farm and rural fences of the country consume an immense amount of lumber and timber annually, but as we grow older as a nation, this consumption may, and probably will, be reduced by the more general use of live fences or hedges. Our consumption of timber is not only daily on the increase, but our exportation of timber is also rapidly increasing. Our staves go by the million to France annually; walnut, oak, maple and pine to England, and the spars and docking timber to China and Japan."

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* lately wrote that the whole Russian press professes to regard the Berlin Treaty as practically extinct. Out of the many which might be adduced, the *Ruski Mir* express itself to this effect:—

"It is absolutely impossible for us to leave any land south of the Balkans in Turkish hands. We have no reason to perpetuate the Oriental Question. We can have no wish to create a situation which must unavoidably result in a fresh sanguinary crisis. Europe's decision is unjust. There will be no peace while the Trans-Balkan land remains in Turkish hands. All Bulgaria must be formed into one re-united Principality, and the more important portion of the Eastern Question settled once for all. We have the power to do so, and should use it in a way to finish the Turco-Slavish trouble forever. In point of fact, it is easy to effect this in the present state of international relations."

In the same spirit the St. Petersburg *Vedomosti* says:—

"The great struggle between England and Russia which has been coming on for centuries will occur in Afghanistan. A radical change in the history and position of one of these two Powers must be the result."

A Manchester clergyman—a curate attached to Christ Church, Greenheys—of which his father is rector—has just invented a remarkable torpedo, of which the following description is given in the English correspondence of the New York *Evening Post*:—"He can immerse himself and his boat 'full fifty deep' in the bosom of the ocean, and at this invisible and uninhabitable deepth he can do his boating and blowing up business with almost as much facility as if he was on the surface of the sea. By the aid of a small knapsack, strapped across his shoulders, which contains some curious chemicals for purifying air that has become vitiated by breathing, the reverend gentlemen can remain under water more than an hour at once. How this is done appears to be one of the secrets of the invention, while another is the method of sinking himself and craft and sailing about at pleasure. The boat is about 40 feet long by 9 feet deep. It is covered with glass, and has two waterproof sleeves, as it were attached to it, into which are thrust the arms of the operator, who thus propels, steers, handles and affixes his implements of destruction, whether they are torpedoes or towlines.' It is added that a public trial of the invention took place some time ago at Birkenhead, which was quite satisfactory."

When the Scotch papers described what manner of men the City of Glasgow Bank directors were, a little fact came out which I hope will not be lost sight of. I call particular attention to it, because it looks more like a jest than the grim fact which it is. One of the directors always most sternly refused to read a Monday's newspaper, because it had to be printed on the Sabbath-day. This is almost like the jest that in Scotland the hens are not allowed to lay eggs on Sunday. A Scotchman whom I know informs me that he was carefully trained as a boy to be a bank director, for he was not allowed to whistle to his dog on the Lord's day. He might call it in English, or call it in Gaelic, but whistling was devilish. It is to be hoped that the present exposure may have a good effect in reducing to its absurdity the Sabbatarianism which is the opprobrium of Scotch religion. These Scotch elders devour widows' houses without compunction, but they excommunicate a compositor who has an engagement on a daily paper, and therefore has to work on Sundays.

A Parliamentary paper just issued shows that pauperism is increasing and crime diminished in England. There are only one-and-a-half per cent, more paupers in the country now than there were last year, an inceease wholly due to the depression of trade, as it is confined entirely to the north, the metropolis showing a decrease. In Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Southampton, Berks Counties pauperism has declined three per cent. during the past twelve months, but Chester and Lancashire show an increase of 9 per cent. Yokshire 6½ per cent., the northern district 5½, and Wales 4. In regard to crime, it is shown that there were fewer sentences for penal servitude recorded than in any recent year, except 1873, and there were only 22 executions and 11 life sentences. In 1833, 981 persons were sentenced to death, though only 33 were executed, and 783 persons were transported for life.

A Liberal Protestant movement is on foot in Germany, a conference having been held at Hildesheim early in October, at which sixty delegates from all parts of the empire were present. The National Hanoverian Consistory (orthodox Lutheran) refused to allow the conference a church for the opening service, which, therefore was held in a large hall. In the formulated statement of its views the conference declares that the creeds and confessions of the church are out of date and not obligatory standards for the faith of the present age; that Protestant Synods have no right to establish a compulsory confession; that the liberty of preaching is inviolable; that teachers are not to be subjected to ecclesiastical oversight; that schools and parties should be placed on equal footing, and that congregations should have the unrestricted right of choosing their own minister.

The insurrection in Macedonia is the event which is most probably destined to bring about the catastrophe that is impending in the East. It has been excited by a Russo-Servian, Montenigrin and Greek combination, and has for its object the conquest of Constantinople and the final expulsion of the Sultan and his Government. The programme is a simple one. Servia is not satisfied with the amount of territory awarded by the Treaty of Berlin; Montenegro knows that she has not the faintest chance of obtaining her share of the spoil awarded by the same treaty without a sanguinary struggle with the Albanian league, numbering 100,000 men; Greece knows that her frontier will not be rectified unless she fights for it, and the Bulgarians of Roumelia know that if they desire to be annexed to Bulgaria they must join in the fray.

The Countess de Bassanville, in the Almanach du Savoir-Vivre, gives the following very important advice to ladies:—"When you are past twenty-five," she says, "never let more than five hours pass without closing your eyes for a short time—say ten minutes; not necessarily to sleep, but to repose the muscles—whether it be a smile or the expression of surprise or of fixed action. The closing of the eyelids at intervals is therefore recommended as a 'beauty nest.' The muscles, reposed, lose their tendency to that nervous contraction which translates itself into wrinkles.

Communications.

For the "Agriculturist."

SIR,—Whilst the minds of the community are being exercised about the *powers* of Blind Tom, in his musical performances, the insertion of the following extract in your paper, may not be without interest to your readers. It is taken from a work, by J. R. Buchanan, Esq., M. D., entitled *Psycho-Psychological Sciences and their Assailants*, p. 110. Dr. Buchanan was for some years a distinguished Professor in a Medical College, and now holds a prominent place amongst the literary men of the age.

B.

F'ton, Nov. 26, 1878.

Music, Eloquence and Poetry.

The fact of improvisation alone should overwhelm with shame, these thoughtless and snarling critics, and teach them to hold their tongues, and reverentially take off their hats in the presence of the angel-world. But they do not enter its presence when it speaks. They do not enter the charmed circles in which Mozart and Beethoven, and and other famed masters, take control of a sensitive, medium comparatively little skilled in music, and bring forth from the piano, with marvelous power, not only their own recorded compositions, but wonderful improvisations of music never heard on earth, and seldom or never equalled by mortal power unassisted by the higher world.

The sweetest songs that I have ever heard have been the songs of the inspired medium, the most ravishing music has been the music of an unskilled girl wandering in the wilds of harmony, brought down at the moment from higher spheres in combinations unknown on earth, and singing in a language of which she knew not a word, the source of her song being revealed only when the spirit spoke, with a seraphic smile, and in a voice entirely foreign to the organs through which her voice was heard.

These things are entirely unknown to the supercilious gentlemen who parade their ignorance in silly sneers, and much of this is necessarily unknown to the public, unknown even to those in the circle around such mediums, who have no desire either to encounter vulgar comments themselves or to bring their angelic visitors into a sphere of vulgar thought.

The exquisite refinement and intelligence of the spirit world is shown where it obtains command of a suitable medium, and is able to pour forth its own characteristic thought. The most gifted orators do not excel in splendor of diction and beauty of conception the utterances of woman who in the ordinary course of life are not distinguished by any literary power, but who, on the rostrum, seem to come, under spirit influence, utterly inexhaustible in their command of beautiful thoughts, beautiful language, grand conceptions and elevated sentiments. Their prayers are beautiful beyond all liturgies and all extemporaneous outpouring of the uninspired mind. And how easily from the heights of philosophic thoughts and ethical teaching do they pass on into the melodious utterances of truest poetry.

What an intellectual marvel is this! If Mr. Clay, or Mr. Webster, or Mr. Choate, had wound up one of their able speaches with an extemporaneous flow of poetry on the same theme strictly pertinent to the occasion, and obviously unpremeditated flowing from their mouths as freely as the song of birds, without a moments pause for thought, how would the listeners have been amazed and the nation astonished! What a theme for discussion it would be, and what a lion the poet-orator would have become in all intellectual circles!

Even if Bryant, or Longfellow, or Whittier, or Tennyson, should do this, and throw off without premeditations elaborate poems of well rounded periods, perfect in rhythm and rhyme and complicated thought how astonishing would it seem—for such things are not expected, they are not in the ordinary cource of nature.

But when the spirit world speaks, no one seems to be astonished at these divine harmonies of thought and language. It has become a familiar fact the angels can find their instruments, and that men or woman never known as poets or literati, sometimes incapable of respectable writing, are made to pour forth poems as perfect in conception and plan, with as melodious verification and as exquisite a style as if they had been wrought out by the midnight lamp, and perfected by writing and re-writing.

As the sunshine brings up flowers from any soil, so does the light of the spirit world bring up those exquisite flowers of speech in most unexpected places. A few evenings since I was in company with a lady in feeble health, to whom the spirits were frequent visitors in the privacy of her own home, when unexpectedly a spirit came, and taking possession of her, announced herself as "Amelia," the poetess of Louisville, who was in the height of her fame some thirty years ago. Amelia began at once the utterance of a poem addressed to myself, based upon the conversations of the evening and her knowledge of my life and aims, which was marked by the grace of her published poems and probably by a greater profundity of thought, which I regret very much was lost by not being recorded at the time.

It is the *ignoramus* in Spiritualism, however learned he may be in other things, who speaks contemptuously of the out-flow of thought from the spirit-world, which is every day becoming more and more complete, characteristic and satisfactory as a true and genuine expression of the intelligence of the departed. No one can read the discourse pronounced since his departure by Robert Dale Owen, at Brooklyn and at Chicago, without perceiving in them the same wise conceptions, the same smooth and pleasing style, the same philanthrophy, and the same well-balanced common sense expressed in lucid sentences, which characterized all Mr. Owen's productions.

The Agriculturist.

FREDERICTON, N. B., NOVEMRER 30, 1878.

The Arrival and Reception.

Everyone has read the overflowing descriptions in the daily press of the arrival and reception of the Marquis of Lorne and H. R. H. Princess Louise. We can only glance at some of the principal incidents. Halifax certainly did the honors for the Dominion in a noble manner. A mutual good impression was created. The Vice-regal pair were highly gratified with the heartiness and beauty of their reception, and the people of Halifax and in Halifax (and through the reports of the press), the people of the Dominion have been deeply pleased with the manly bearing and judicious and kind words of the Marquis, and with the beauty and sweet graciousness of the Princess. So happy a beginning of relations between the governors and governed, augares well for the happiness of Canada under the new reign.

The arrival of the "Sarmation," after dark on Saturday night, spoiled one part of the programme, its escort up the harbour between the lines of battle ships. But the satisfaction felt at the safe arrival, after a stormy and dangerous passage; of the Vice-regal party, was ample compensation for the loss of an imposing spectacle.

From the time, 7.30 p. m. on Saturday when the red lights shone from the citadel (the signal that a R. M. Steamer had arrived), until 11 a. m., Wednesday, when the Vice-regal party took their departure for Montreal, Halifax was in enchantment and the people were roused out of themselves, out of their cares and their "work o'day" humdrum, into a state of loyal enthusiasm.

The "Sarmation" lay off St. George's Island. After the severity of the open seas, the vice regal party were no doubt pleased to have the day of rest on Sunday to recruit, and to prepare themselves for the pleasant but onerous fatigues, that were before them.

Fortunately the weather, that appeared on Monday morning to threaten rain and fog, cleared off, and the sun shone out and the air grew warm and pleasant as the time of the landing of the vice regal pair drew near. It must have been a very impressive sight, to onlookers when the "Sarmation" flying the royal standard steamed up the harbor, (and when the cannons at Point Pleasant, St. George Island, the Citadel, and from the black sides of the great men-of-war belched forth in smoke flame and thunder, the royal salute, when the seamen manning the yards burst into loud cheers which were taken up by the people on shore. Soon into the barge of the "Black Prince" flying a silken royal standard H. R. H. Duke of Edinburgh's ship,) stepped the Princess and Marquis, the sailor "Royal Duke," and then with steady and swift strokes the vice regal barge with other barges in procession were rowed through the lines of the men-of-war at anchor, to the Prince of Wales Landing, at the Dock yard wharf. The daily press gave columns of description to the fine floral, evergreen decorations of the landing place, to the assemblage of the notables, including generals and governors, members of the Dominion Government, of the Nova Scotia local government, senators, members of the House of Commons, Judges, Archbishops, Bishops, &c. Altogether there was a grand representation of the Dominion on the platform. In the interval before landing, a group of beautiful elegantly dressed young ladies were the cynosure and of neighboring eyes. Ones Miss Archibald youngest daughter of the Lieut. Governor held an exquisite bouquet which she presented to Princess Louise, when H. R. H. stepped on the landing place.

The events that followed the formal reception of the Marquis and Princess, the procession of the carriages carrying "the Notables" through the decorated streets,—lined by the members of the different charitable societies, bearing banners and devices, and by the military and militia, the rush and tremendous crush of the surging and impetuous crowds, eager to catch a glimpse of the Vice-regal pair,—to the Province Buildings on Hollis street, had better be imagined by those who did not see them and described by those who did. The scene in the assembly room, at the ceremony of swearing in the Governor-General must have been very impressive.

It was half-past three when Judge Ritchie of the supreme Court, in his official robes of scarlet and ermine entered the room, and took his seat; on his right and left were Sir. John A. McDonald and Duke of Edenburgh. The Chamber was filled by the notables (many in brilliant military naval and official uniforms) who rode in the procession from the Dockyard. The Marquis who wore a dark court suit and Princess Louise who was dressed in very elegant semi-mourning—and suite, soon after entered. The commission was read, and then the Marquis took the oath of allegiance: "I Sir John Douglas Sutherland Campbell, commonly called the Marquis of Lorne, do swear that I will bear faithful and true allegiance to Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, &c."

The oaths of office were administered, and then the Governor-General received the hearty congratulations all round. A loyal and cordial address from the Mayor and Corporation of Halifax was then presented, to which His Excellency made a gracious and noble reply.

After the conclusion of the ceremony in the Province Buildings, the procession was reformed, and went through several streets, and after passing through the handsome arch at South Park street it was dismissed. The Vice-regal carriage was then driven swiftly through several streets to Admiralty House.

In the evening, Halifax was partially illuminated, and the streets were thronged.

A drawing room was held in Government House at half past nine at night, and the list of the names of the ladies and gentlemen presented occupied a good deal of space in the daily papers.

Tuesday was a less brilliant day as to weather, and ceremony, than Monday. The vice-regal pair were unable to take the contemplated drive through the streets; the cold driving rain, turning to sleet and snow, made it intensely disagreeable to the crowds who congregated around the Province Buildings, where in the Legislative Council Chamber His Excellency the Governor General held a levee which was largely attended by dignatories of the state, and church, and by military naval officers in brilliant uniforms, and a host of civilians "in the customary suits of solemn black." Numerous addresses couched in a spirit of fervent loyalty to the throne. and of respect for the ancestry and antecedents of the Governor General, of devotion to the Princess Louise were presented, to which His Excellency made eloquent and judicious replies. Among the addresses was one from the Micmac Indians who would not be behindhand in testifying their attachment to the Queen and their loyalty to her representative.

The firemens' torch-light procession in the evening was a very brilliant and successful affair. The rush and crush in the streets through which it passed was prodigious. The vice-regal party, on their way to Maplewood the residence of General Sir Patrick McDougal, where they dined, joined it part of the way, and were the recipients of the rough ready and hearty burmage of the crowds who thronged about their carriage.

We have given a rough sketch of a few of the incidents that marked the arrival and reception of the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise, which will in the future rank as an historical event. The reception which was a great success, and passed off without accident redounds greatly to the credit of Halifax. If the people ask "what will they say in England," they may be sure of a hearty response—"well and nobly done."

Several members of the senate of the University met last Tuesday, but they did not appoint a Classical Professor. We understand that Mr. Dole of St. John, will fill the chair, after the Christmas holidays, and conduct the classes until the conclusion of the Easter Term. The encœnia in June draws to Fredericton all who are most interested in the University, and most probably there will then be a full meeting of the senate, at which a permanent appointment will be made. Mr. Dole sent in very influential recommendations, and now stands, at least as good a chance as any other likely candidate.

THE COUNTY VOTE.—The vote on the Permissive Bill will be taken in the County on the 28th of December, which falls on a Saturday. The friends of the measure, having canvassed the County, and being thoroughly prepaired for the contest, are confident that they will carry it.

THE MAYORALTY.—Last week, we mentioned various rumors and surmises anent the Mayoralty. We can now state as a fact that a requisition is being got up, calling on Mr. A. Randolph to allow himself to be put in nomination for the office.

The Arrostook *Times* says:—"That England has got $5,500,000 of our money to fight the Afghans with, but that will not go a great way," certainly if the money went that way it would not go a great way, but it is'nt going that way.

"The Signs of the Times."

The people of Canada greet their new Governor-General at rather a critical period of the history, of, not only, their own land, but of the great country with which they are connected. The complexion of affairs, both here and in England is somewhat sombre. A cloud hangs over them which may darken in the near future. The outlook, to say the least, is not exceedingly hopeful. The people of Canada see no signs, as yet, of that revival of business and prosperity which were promised them. Greatly dependent as prosperity here must be on the revival of business in England, and on the continent, they can see no symptoms of a change to a better state of affairs there.

The feeling in England with regard to trade, and to the position of classes dependent on work and wages is rather gloomy. The staple news from England, at the present time, is of failures, and the social miseries consequent therein; of the shutting down of mills, the reduction of wages, strikes, and dire distress among some of the Lancashire operatives. There is a feeling of uneasiness, want of confidence, and of growing political unrest. England has entered into a little war, and may be plunged ere long into a mighty contest. The views of the Tory and Liberal parties on foreign policy are becoming more divergent, and during the, near approaching, general election, which may possibly take place next year, there will be the greatest political struggle in England that has taken place for generations. The contest will be between Imperialism,—the disposition to assert England's power abroad; to wrest from the representatives of the people, their control over the foreign policy of the country, and of the great expenditures necessary to carry it out, and Liberalism which means a return to the ways of peace and non-intervention abroad to constitutional government, and to internal reforms.

The signs of the times are certainly not propitious for a speedy revival of business in Canada. Its people will watch with much interest and curiosity, to see by what stroke of policy, the government of Sir John McDonald will bring on the much needed and ardently desired prosperity. Providence, Sir John claims, is always on his side. Providence has certainly restored him to power, but has not so ordered the general current of affairs, that the prosperity that Sir John promised can be evolved in their national course. The people of Canada must possess their souls in patience for two months, perhaps, longer. While a thrill of joy is going through the Dominion, at the arrival of a daughter of the Royal House, the people of Canada may be little disposed to dwell on gloomy topics or to grumble. But rosy romance will fade to a paler hue, if it does not disappear, and reality will have to be faced. If the prosperity, does not, after a reasonable lapse of time, come the political passions now still, will revive and blow a hurricane.

St. Andrew's Day.

To-day is St. Andrew's Day. All over this vast continent, in cities and towns, Scotchmen will congregate to toast "the day and all who honor it," to sing the auld Scotch sangs, and to re-call memories of their youthful and happy days when they "ran about the braes, and pued the gowans fine," when they paidled in the burn, tramped on the heather and speiled the mountains side. Many of them will never see Auld Scotia again, and perhaps it is better for them to retain their dreams of what the old land once was to them, than to dispel them by re-visiting the once familiar scenes to find them familiar no more.

In Montreal to-night when the members of the St. Andrew's Society there, meet and see on the right hand of their President, a descendant of the McCullum More, they will be roused to a high pitch of national enthusiasm, their love of the old land "of brown heath and shaggy wool" will be strengthened, and their pride in their adopted country will be deepened, The words of the old Highland tune, which the bagpipers will "blaw with birr" will be changed from "the Campbells are coming" to "the Campbell is come" to rule over us.

Time was when St. Andrew's Day was celebrated in a festive manner in Fredericton, when Maggie the Saint's wife had a day of her own, and when the more enthusiastic upholders of old rites held a night or two in honor of their numerous family. But the old hostelry where the Scotchmen of Fredericton (when the St. Andrew's Society was in its first years), has vanished from the earth, and the places of some of the most genial of its members know them no more. And old customs pass away. The spirit of the times is against spirited celebrations. What was once looked upon as allowable licence is now frowned upon; people are becoming more staid, or more afraid to let loose their jovial propensities.

Owing to circumstances the members of the Fredericton St. Andrew's Society will meet quietly in the Waverley Hotel, to elect their office-bearers for the following year, but will hold no festivity, unless the spirit moves them.

ROBBERY.—Some midnight prowler burglarously entered Mr. W. Guiou's variety store on York street, late on Saturday night, or early on Sunday morning, and after ransacking the premises, made off with a number of the more portable articles, such as case knives, pocket knives, pocket books, neckties, jewellry. One of the members of the police force observed an individual hovering about in a suspicious manner in the vicinity of the store but could not identify him. A sort of clue has been found to the thief. In a barn on Brick-Kiln Hill, owned by Mr. Edgecombe, which showed evident signs of human occupancy, one of Mr. Guiou's brown paper bags with his business address printed on it, was found by the police They did not find any of the stolen articles, or anything whereby they could spot the robber. They are still on the active lookout after him.

THE WEATHER.—The appearance of winter is indefinately postponed, it may come next week, it may not be here much before the middle of December. There has been dark wet spells during the week, varried with pleasant sunshine. Last Thursday almost realised Burns picture of a November "a day rain," and was gloomy and uncomfortably in the extreme. Much rain fell which caused the river to rise, and the roads were made more mire and unfit for travel than ever. Merchants in town complain dreadfully of the dullness of the times, and no doubt prey for a sharp unknown frost, and a heavy fall of show, as nothing will make business brisk but good roads to enable the country people to travel into the city to market and to do their shopping.

We have just received "Lady Rosamond's Secret;" a romance of Fredericton, by Re Agatha Armour. The object of the story as the authoress remarks, has been to have simple parts into form dependent upon the usager of society during the administration of Sir Howard Douglas, 1824—30. We shall notice it more at length next week.

Entertainments

During the last week the citizens of Fredericton had opportunities to listen to some excellent readings of which they availed themselves to a very limited extent. On Saturday evening, Miss Cayvan and Miss Wiley gave an entertainment in the City Hall. Miss Cayvan has a powerful, pleasing, flexible voice, and has much dramatic talent. "The Blacksmith's Story," was a fine example of simple rugged pathos. "Karl the Martyr," was a higher flight in the same style. For simple dramatic humor her reading of the piece "Childhood's prattle" was exquisite. But her most stricking and novel performance was the imitation of "the woodnotes wild" of Robert of Lincoln, and of the Bob-o'-Link. Miss Wiley has a voice of good compass, and sang several songs in fine taste and tune.

Mr. Eastty of London, who gave entertainments on Monday and Tuesday evening, certainly deserved better audiences. His readings were excellent throughout. He read a long scene from Nicholas Nickleby, where Nicholas "bates the schoolmester" in fine style, though we we hardly think that his conception of Squeer's was the author's. His rendition of Poe's "Raven" was striking and novel and that of the Charge of the Six Hundred animated. The readings from Mark Twain, and Artemus Ward, were funny and amusing, though lacking the day solemn tone and slight nasal introvation that an American humorist would have imparted to them. There is nothing like a good paying house to bring out a performer's power at their best, and we hope if Mr. E, favors Eredericton again, that he will have a bumper.

Blind Tom's Concert on Wednesday night was a perfect success. He is equally a master when rendering a solemn sonata, or imitating the bagpipes, when lost in a reverie or disporting with a fantasia, or rolling out a grand and stirring march or battle piece His talent is certainly prodigious. No style seems beyond his power, he chants a sacred song as if imbued with spirit of devotion and songs a grotesque plantation ditty as if that was the only style of music suited to him. His exercises in reading from the notes with his back to the audience naming the articles held up, and in spelling were amusing enough, but the performances as a whole would have los little if they had been omitted.

Stuart Rogers, as will be seen by advertisement, gives his entertainment in the City Hall, on Tuesday evening. All who desire to see and hear the curious characters brought to the front by the best authors, correctly interpreted in voice and appearance, would do well to attend on that evening. His entertainment is at once amusing, refined and instructive, and not calculated to offend in the least, the most fastidious persons.

The Fredericton Amateur Minstrel Troupe intend making their appearance on the stage in about ten days, with a choice and select programme of songs, &c.

We have received the Canadian reprint of the *Fortnightly Review* for December. It opens with a paper by Hon. Robert Lowe on "Imperialism," which is a severe critique on the Beaconsfield policy and Tory administration generally. An appreciative paper on "Charles Lamb," the first part of a review on the English School of Jurisprudence, by Frederic Harrison, A Chinese romance by Sir David Wedderburn, Bart., an interesting account of the Beginning of Nerves in the Animal Kingdom, with illustrations by G. S. Romanes fellow, George Saintsbury reviews at length the works of Alexander Dumas, the famos French novelist. A C. Lyall contributes a stirring ballad, "A Rajput Chief of the old school." An economic address, by Mr. John Morley, the editor, discusses the state of the Cotton trade in Lancashire, and the attitude of the mill masters and position rf the operatives. The last article by Ralph A. Earle, is a review of Mr. Gladstones foreign policy, from which the writer dissents. "If we are," he says, "to defray expenditures, if we are to maintain armaments, if we are to ran risks, the public will prefer the annexation of Egypt, and perhaps even of Asia Minor, to making war for Portugal, Belgium, Denmark, or for the dry bones of Treaty Law.—*Rose Belford's Publishing Co., Toronto.*

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.—On Thursday evening the members, communicants and pewholders of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church met, to moderate in a call for a pastor to the church. Dr. Watters of St. Davids church, St. John, acted by appointment by the Presbytery as moderator. He preached an able discourse from Heb. 13, 8. At the close of divine service, Dr. Watters put the vote to the members congregated, and a very large majority joined in a call to the Rev. James McCaul of Three Rivers, Quebec. St. Pauls church has long been without a regular minister and it must be a satisfaction to the members that the vacancy is soon to be filled by a pastor who is generally acceptable to them.

The weather is not such as vividly to suggest skating. But winter must come sooner or later. All who think that the acme of winter enjoyment is the whirling and wheeling on glare ice on a pair of light acmes, will be glad to hear that the Rink is being put in readiness for the season of frost and frolic when it comes. Mr. Hatt Estey, the lessee has fitted it up and improved it especially so far as providing better for the comfort and convenience of the lady visitors. We have no doubt that band nights will be frequent, and that the rink will be extensively patronised.

Last Tuesday evening, the Social Club held another dance. It was the fifth of the series and came off in the Temperance Hall, and was the most crowded and successful of all. Seventy five couples kept the floor until midnight. In the intermissions of the dances some of the members of musical taste, improvised a concert which added to the pleasure of the social meeting. As on the other similar occasions the music was furnished by the very excellent band of the 71st. Battalion.

The December No. of "Rose-Belford's Canadian Monthly" will contain the opening chapters of James Payne's great story "Under one Roof," a masterly and pertinent paper by Prof. Goldwin Smith on the Afghanistan question, a delightful study of Shelley by Walter Townsend, an able review of Mr. Stewart's, "Canada under the administration of the Earl of Dufferin," by Wm. J. Rattray, a beautiful poem by H. C. Spencer, an idyl by Fidelis &c.

The statistical returns of Methodism for 1879 show that the mumber of Methodist communicants in the world is 4,489,877; with 104,175 local and travelling preachers. The Methodist population is estimated at 20,000,000. The Methodist Episcopal Church reports 1,688,783 members, 12,500 local and 11,308 itinerant preachers. The gain of members is about 17,000 for the year. Other branches of the denomination bring up the total in the United States to 3,396,000 members, 26,643 local and 22,134 itinerant preachers.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—The Local Government are now in session. The first meeting was held yesterday, but the secrets of council have not transpired. We have heard, indirect, that one of the matters that passed under the governments eyes, was the consideration of petitions from parties in Fredericton, York and Charlotte Counties where the vote is now to be taken, for permission to sell liquor under provisions of the Liquor Bill.

The Board of Education met this morning. Possible the misnnderstanding between the Principal of the Normal School and the Board, with regard to the appointment of the French Master, will be satisfactorily arranged, and the best man for the position be appointed. The Local Government will be in session again on Monday, and will probably adjourn on Tuesday morning.

Rev. Dr. McDonald, returned missionary from Japan, will preach in the Methodist Church of this city to-morrow, Sunday morning.

The Annual Missionary Meeting will be held on Monday evening, chair taken at 7.30 o'clock. Dr. McDonald will be the principal speaker. He has been engaged during the past week in St. John, and if we can judge from the large audiances and newspapers reports, he must be an eloquent and talented speaker.

A meeting of the New Brunswick Branch Executive of the Dominion Alliance for the legal suppression of alcholic liquors, will be held in Fredericton, on Dec. 5th (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., in the Ladies' Parlor, Reform Club Rooms. Rev. Thos. Gales Secretary of the Alliance will be present. A public temperance meeting will be held in the evening in the City Hall, to be addressed by the Rev. Mr. Gales and others. The public are invited to attend.

CENTRAL OYSTER SALOON.—G. E. Hilland has opened an Oyster and Dining Saloon in the building nearly opposite the Reform Club Rooms, and lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Crothers, where he is prepared to serve his old friends and as many new customers as possible with the best of oysters and meals at all hours. Give him a call.

"SOCIAL" AGAIN.—A "fashionable" social will be held in the Temperance Hall next Thursday evening. The last re-union of the kind was a very enjoyable affair, and no doubt the masters of the ceremonies will see that nothing is wanting to make the meeting on Thursday equally a success.

Rev. Mr. Todd, A. M. Reformed Episcopal Minister, will deliver a Temperance Lecture entitled "Woman's Rights" in the Reform Club Rooms, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 3rd, commencing at 8 o'clock. Admission free. A collection will be taken at the close.

We understand that the "Star" Steamer, which is now plying between Fredericton and St. John, will continue to do so next year, and that her owners, the Messrs. Vanwart of Indiantown, have purchased the "Soulanges," and will put it on the Washamadoak Lake route.

The stock of the New Dry Goods Store of A. A. Miller & Co., opposite City Hall, is now complete for the Fall and Winter Trade. Intending purchasers are invited to call and examine the large and handsome display of Dry Goods, &c. See advertisement.

☞You can buy the best and cheapest Sewing Machines in Fredericton from Miller Brothers, opposite City Hall. They have all kinds. Call and see them. Sold on easy terms by monthly payments.

The friends of Mrs. Segee, who over a fortnight ago disappeared mysteriously from her home in King Street, are still in ignorance of her fate.

We are requested to state that Mrs. Chandler's receiving day at Government House will be Thursday (in each week.)

A PRISON INCIDENT.—A very remarkable scene was presented in Auburn Prison at an early hour on Tuesday morning, when Marie Roze Mapleson, the well-known prima donna, visited the institution and sang in the presence of all of its inmates, embracing upward of twelve hundred convicts. An incident of this character has occured but once before, and that was on the occasion of the visit of Jenny Lind. A letter from one of the gentlemen present depicts the scene as extremely touching. On the arrival of Marie Roze she desired to know if all the prisoners were present, and being answered in the negative by Keepe Wells she requested that even those who might be in solitary confinement should, as a special privilege, be permitted to come into the chapel and join the other convicts in listening to the music which she proposed to sing. The request was accorded, and the poor fellows, some of them for the first time in many years, were permitted not only to look once on the face of a beautiful woman, but hear again from an accomplished artist the sweet notes that reminded them of the innocent days of youth. The chief selections of Mme. Roze were "Sweet Spirit, Hear my Prayer" and "The Sweet By and By," and the writer of the letter states that even the most hardened criminals were stirred to tears. After this the fair cantatrice made a tour of the institution, the prisoners meanwhile being retained in the Chapel, and on her return she sung the old familiar air "Comin' Thro' the Rye." Meanwhile some of the most intelligent among the convicts had been permitted to prepare a testimonial of thanks, which was duly signed and presented to the lady. It closed with the following quotation.

God sent his singers upon earth
With songs of sadness and of mirth
That they might touch the hearts of men
And bring them back to heaven again.

There can be little doubt that every one of these twelve hundred prisoners worked with cheerier hearts all that day, and that the poor fellows in solitary confinement especially will for a long time recall and enjoy this fresh ray of sunlight.—*Toronto Advertizer.*

A strange, wild story is published in Californian papers, giving an account of the arrest in that State, by Chief Detective Henderson, of London, and Charles Pinkerton, brother of Allen Pinkerton, Chief Detective of the Chicago Police, "of Burgess the burglar who robbed the Bank of England and killed M'Williams, assistant cashier. Burgess murdered the banker by striking him on the wrist with a ring in which was a lance that carried deadly poison into the veins, producing instant death. He then took a pile of money consisting of £1,000 notes, the value of which was $250,000. The murder and robbery occurred on the 13th August, 1877." An account is given of the pursuit of Burgess over 22,000 miles, in various parts of the world. "When confronted by the detective, he said, 'Well, old man, you've got me at last,' and gave himself up. He had but $150 in his possession, but acknowledged his guilt, and said that the greater part of the money was buried in a spot thirty miles out of London."

The Bishop of Manchester, in preaching at Oswestry on behalf of Coltage Hospital, read a letter from a fashionable young lady giving him an account of her day, and asking him where there was any time in it for Christian work. She has no time for God between writing letters, notes of invitation, feeding the canaries, dressing for lunch, making calls, five o'clock tea, driving late in the park, dinner, the opera, "and then" writes the poor over-driven child of fashion, "when we get home I am so dreadfully tired that I don't know what to do." Apart from the moral dissipation of such a life it must be frightfully wearisome, and must superinduce the most unlovely of all expressions, that of ennui.

"Fever Factories."

The ravages of the epidemic in the valley of the Mississippi during the months of August, and September, have caused medical scientists to inquire, whether or not yellow fever is a mysterious and unavoidable plague. The disease described by the ablest physicians as "an intensified malaria" by no means confined itself to the swampy regions of the Atlantic slope, but made its fell power most to be felt in cities, and in well drained, but populous districts "where the dietetic and domestic habits of the Caucasian race, perdominate over these of American aborigines."

Vera Cruz, which the Mexicans call "the city of the dead," from the frequency with which it has been decimated by yellow fever, is situated on a barren, and extremely dry coast, remote from all swamps, and surrounded by arid sandhills, while the natives of Yucatan with its swamps and inundated virgin forests are considered to be the healthiest and hardiest portion of the Mexican population. During the late epidemic, Baton Ronge, Vicksburg, Memphis, situated on high and dry bluffs suffered very severely, "while the swamps of Red River, and the Arkansas bottom lands" had not much to complain of beside their chronic chills, and the ne-plus ultra swamp called Florida was entirely spared. If it is argued, yellow fever, typhus and cholera were depending on the conditions of the soil, wet years would be the most dangerous, whereas experience shows that on the contrary, epidemics generally follow fine, hot, dry summers, like that of 1878, and these of 1873 and 1868, therefore, these epidemics are produced by the unhealthy condition, not of the country so much as of the inhabitants, and originate in dry cities oftener than in swampy regions.

In the popular Science Monthly for December, Dr. F. L. Oswald argues in an article called "Fever Factories" which is well worth reading, and at length, with great force and ample illustration, that the use of a simple diet and cooling drinks, the avoidence of heat producing food and stimulants, the free admission of fresh air into dwellings, and frequent cold water bathing would preserve health against the most malignant climatic influences. Southern cities like New Orleans, Memphis and Galveston, that consume from 500 to 5,000 barrels of pork and four times as many kegs of lager beer and gallons of whiskey each summer day, while they confine forty or fity per cent. of their population in stifling tenement houses, school rooms and workshops, and instead of furnishing free public baths, legislate against river btahing within their corporate limits, such cities, whether situated in the swamps like New Orleans, or on dry hills like Memphis, are fever factories, and produce epidemic diseases by the use of caloric food in a sweltering climate, as systematically as the New Orleans ice factory, evolves cubes of congealed ice by the evaporation of ether in and around its copper water tanks.

Dr. Oswald says that the lessons of the epidemic that ravaged the valley of the Mississipi find numerous precedents in the history of former times:

The *black-death* that ravaged Asia and Southern Europe in the fourteenth century spared the Mohammedan countries—Persia, Turkistan, Morocco, and Southern Spain—whose inhabitants generally abstained from pork and intoxicating drinks. In the Byzantine Empire, Russia, Germany, France, Northern Spain (inhabited by the Christian Visigoths), and Italy, 4,000,000 died between 1873 and 1875, but the monasteries of the stricter orders and the frugal peasants of Calabria and Sicily enjoyed their usual health (which *they*, of course, ascribed to the favor of their tutelar saints); but among the cities which suffered most were Barcelona, Lyons, Florence, and Moscow, the first three situated on rocky mountain-slopes, with no lack of drainage and pure water, while the steppes of the Upper Volga are generally dry and salubrious.

The pestilence of 1720 swept away 62,000, or more than two-thirds of the 75,000 inhabitants of Marseilles, in less than five weeks; but of the 6,000 abstemious Spaniards that inhabited the "Suburb of the Catalans" only 200 died, or less than four per cent. The most destructive epidemic recorded in authentic history was the four years' plague that commenced in A. D. 542 and raged through the dominions of Chosroes the Great the Byzantine Empire, Northern Africa, and Southwestern Europe. It commenced in Egypt, spread to the east over Syria, Persia, and the Indies, and penetrated to the west along the coast of Africa and over the continent of Europe. Asia Minor, with its plethoric cities, Constantinople, Northern Italy, and France, sueffred fearfully; entire provinces were abandoned, cities died out and remained vacant for many years, and during three months 5,000 and at last 10,000 persons died at Constantinople *each day*! (Gibbon's "History," vol. iii., chap. xliii.); and the total number of victims in the three continents is variously estimated from 75,000,000, to 120,000,000 (Procopious, "Anecdot.," cap. xviii.; Cousin's "Hist.," tome ii., p. 187). But in Sicily, Morocco, and Albania, the disease was confined to a few sea-port towns, and the Caucasus and Arabia escaped entirely.

This dreadful plague made its first appearance in Alexandria, Egypt, then a luxurious city of 800,000 inhabitants, and Paulus Diaconus, a contemporary historian, speaks of the "reckless gluttony by which the inhabitants of the great capital incurred yearly fevers and dangerous indigestions; and at last brought this terrible judgment upon themselves and their innocent neighbors" (lib. ii. cap. iv.). Alexandria lost half a million of her inhabitants in 542, and 80,000 in the following year, and for miles around the city the fields are covered with unburied corpses; but the monks of the Nitrian Desert (3,000 of them had devoted themselves to the task of collecting and burying the dead) lost only fifty of their faternity, who with few exceptions confessed that they had secretly violated the ascetic rules of their order.

When the recent devastating hurricane was sweeping over land and water the British bark Tena, Captain F. W. Crispin, was crossing the Atlantic from London *en route* for Philadelphia. When the storm was at its height and mountain seas were sweeping over the vessel, an ordinary seaman, named Thomas Hall, fell from aloft into the water. Ropes and ropes were instantly thrown out, but without avail. At this juncture the chief officer, Hutchinson, and a seaman named Andrew Lumberry, jumped overboard and succeeded in reaching their drowning companion. For a moment it was thought that all three would perish, but by a vigorous effort they managed to reached the ropes, and were hauled on board nearly insensible from exhaustion. An official report of this heroic action is to be placed before the British Government and the English Royal Humane Society by Vice Consul Crump. Hutchinson has been the intrument of saving more than one life, and is likely to receive more thanks for this than for his previous efforts. A few months ago he rescued a lad from drowing in England. The child's mother was standing on the river bank, and when the dripping form of her boy was brought ashore she sharply upraided his rescuer because he had left its hat, which was a new one, in the water.

German soldiers have of late had their fare greatly varied and improved without adding to its cost, as witness the bill of fare for one week: Sunday—Broth, roast beef and potatoes, with onion sauce. Monday—Breakfast, thickened soup; dinner, pork, potatoes and peas. Tuesday—Breakfast, Semolina broth; dinner, oatmeal gruel, beef, potatoes and cabbage. Wednesday—Breakfast, thickened soup; dinner, vegetable soup, meat potatoes and beans. Thursday—Breakfast, Semolina broth; dinner, rice broth, beef and fried potatoes. Friday—Breakfast, thickened soup; dinner, fried bacon, potatoes and beans. Saturday—Breakfast, Semolina broth; dinner, oatmeal gruel, beef, potatoes and cabbage.

SECRETARY CROSS ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.—On the 18th inst. Mr. Cross was entertained at a banquet at Southport. In acknowledging the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," Mr. Cross referred to various matters of public interest, including the commercial depression, which he attributed largely to not only over-trading but reckless trading, and the developement of local taxation, which he considered rapid enough to make people feel uneasy if they examine the question. With reference to the Imperial expenditure, Mr. Cross pointed out that nearly two millions of the increase so much talked of is simply taking money from one pocket and putting it in another, this being devoted to the relief of local taxation. Mr. Cross also replied to critics of the expenditure of special departments, and showed that here also there were two sides to the story. Then he disposed of the carping criticisms on the Berlin Treaty, the Anglo-Turkish Convention, and the acquistion of Cyprus, which he does not believe will be an expense to this country. He gave an assurance that the Government would do all in their power to promote the proper administration of Armenia. Turning to the Afghan trouble, he said if the Ameer is no longer strong, no longer independent, and no longer friendly, it is time to inquire how this came about and what is to be done. There must be no doubt about our position. Having disposed of the "Imperialism" question, Mr. Cross referred to the state of parties as affected by the elections, and thought the loss of two votes in nearly five years no great evidence of the loss of popularity.

One of the latest addition to the arsenal of the toilette is now the rage in England. This is called the tea-gown. "Of course," says the *World*, "it in no way resembles the dressing-gown of utility; it is of elaborate design and infinite cost. It is worn for about an hour in the day; and yet, in a country-house visit of a week, the same must on no account be exhibited more than twice if, indeed, so much may be allowed. It is absolutely useless and utterly ridiculous; but this is not the worst that may be said about it. It is, to all intents and purposes, a *deshabillé*; and so great is the force of association, that the conversation is exceedingly apt, nay almost certain, to become *deshabillé* as well."

On Hallowe'en the City Solicitor of London apeared in the office of the Queen's Remembrancer and cut one faggot with a hatchet and another with a bill-hook and counted out six horse-shoes and sixty-one nails, which the Remembrancer received, saying, "Good number." This is the tenure by Grand Sergeantry of the Moors in the County of Salop and of "The Forge" in the Parish of St. Clement Danes. There are two other similar tenures in England. On the anniversary of the battle of Blenheim the Duke of Marlborough brings the Queen a flag in respect of Blenheim Palace and the Duke of Wellington brings one on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo for Strathfield Save.

Major John Bellamy, of the 2nd Batt. of the 17th Regiment, has shot himself at the Shorncliffe camp. He had been in a very depressed state of mind for several weeks, and was about to go on sick leave. The deceased officer greatly interested himself in the Yelverton case. Mrs Longworth Yelverton being a relation of his. It is stated that he spent the whole of his fortune in defending the case on her behalf, and that he was left almost, if not entirely, dependent upon his pay. His body was found lying on the floor of his quarters. Deceased was a favorite with the men, and greatly respected by his brother officers. He had been over thirty years in the service.

A young gentleman of Sheen, near Manchester, offered, with his mother's consent, to help a pupil teacher with her lessons in the morning. He said she would not be awake early enough, and she offered to tie a string to her foot and let the end hang out of the window, so that if she overslept herself he might pull it. He was up the earlier and pulled the cord, and the Rev. T. E. Heygate, holding that this was an "act of improperity," refused him the sacrament. The Bishop of Lichfield declined to interfere, as it does not seem that the case admits to any authoritative decision.

A gentleman in Montreal, whose knowledge of the subject constitutes him an authority in matters of painting and sculpture, says that Her Highness is an artist of such calibre that were she devoid of rank and title, her talents would earn for her great distinction in the world of art, and would bear her on to fortune. He has examined many of her subjects, and, in water colors especially, pronounces them among the finest from the brush of modern artists. All lovers of the fine arts will be delighted to know this, and we are certain that her advent among us will lend a helping hand to secure for the fine arts that place which should be given them in our Dominion.

The Duke of Argyll, says the *Times*, has written a work on the Eastern Question, dealing exhaustively with the whole matter, and that, after critically examining the policy by which it has been guided throughout, he brings a serious indictment against the present Government. The work, which will be published in a few days, will be entitled a "Diplomatic History of the Eastern Question, from the Treaty of Paris to the Treaty of Berlin.

The total population of Queensland, Australia, last year, was 203,084, of whom 124,924 were males. Queensland covers an area as large as Europe, less Russia, Germany, Austria, and Scandinavia. The immigration to it has been mainly at the cost of its Government. The present Governor is brother to Lord Chancellor Cairns. He resides at Brisbane, the capital, and has a salary of $20,000 a year, with furnished house and allowances worth about $2,500 more.

A REMARKABLE RESULT.—It makes no difference how many Physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an established fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of Lung Diseases. It is true there are yet thousands of persons who are predisposed to Throat and Lung Affections, Consumption, Hemorrhages, Asthma, Severe Colds settled on the Breast, Pneumonia, Whooping Cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Boschee's German Syrup. To such we would say that 50,000 dozen were sold last year without one complaint. Consumptives try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by all Druggists in America.

IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.—The decided alterative action of *Robinson's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Lacto-Phosphate of Lime*, adapts it in a remarkable degree as a *blood purifier* well worthy of the trial of those suffering from a diseased condition of the circulating fluid. The unsightly blotches, pustules and pimples that disfigure the face and neck, as well as other portions of the body, of so many persons, are indications of a diseased state of the blood induced by, as well as associated with, depraved nutrition, feeble digestion and imperfect assimilation. The continued use of the *Phosphorized Emulsion* invariable cleanses the blood from all these impurities and restores the system to a state of healthfulness that is manifested in *increased constitutional vigor, mental activity, and lightness and buoyancy of spirits.*

Prepared solely by J. H. Robinson, Pharmaceutical Chemist, St. John, N. B., and for sale by Druggists and General Dealers. Price $1.00 per bottle; six bottles for $5.00.

Marriages.

At the residence of the bride's father, St Mary's, on the 27th inst., by the Rev. W. W. Brewer, Mr. John G. Gunn, to Millie, eldest daughter of Thomas B. Dunphy.

At Birdton, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. Wm. L B. McKiel, B. A., Rector of St, Mary's Church, Douglas, Henry R. Stone, of Douglas, to Martha Jane Gorman, of the same place.

Deaths.

On the 27th inst., of Diphtheria-Croup, Thomas Henry, youngest child of William and Eliza J. Lemont, aged 2 years and 8 months.

At Woodstock, on th 17th inst., of Paralysis, Maggie A., wife of W. Albert Moores, and eldest daughter of John and Eliza Marshall, in the 33rd year of her age

In Richmond, Carleton Co., on the 14th inst., very Suddenly, Mrs. C. J. Woodworth, beloved wife of B. F. Woodworth, and third daughter of the lat James Glenny and Rebecca Woodworth, of Kingsclear, York County.

NOTICE!

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the FREDERICTON BOOM COMPANY, will be holden at the office of A. F. RANDOLPH Esq., on WEDNESDAY next, 4th December.

A. F. RANDOLPH,
President

F'ton Nov. 30th, 1878.—1in.

To Rent.

THE STORE at present occupied by J. M. WILEY, as a Drug Store.

DEVER BROS.

Nov. 30.

TO LET.

THE UPPER STORE in the subscribers's Building, formerly occupied by Mr. J. H. F. Randolph. Possession given 1st of May next.

Nov. 23 JULIUS L. INCHES.

ELIJAH CLARK.

Hats and Caps.

Will be sold from this date a LARGE AND WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF HATS AND CAPS at the lowest possible prices. I have on hand a Job Lot of Hats which will be sold for FIFTY CENTS EACH, good value for three times the amount. My Stock of the above is very large, and must be sold to make room for other goods.

Boots and Shoes.

A Large and Well-assorted Stock of the above Goods, comprising all the newest styles of American and Canadian Manufacturers, which will be sold so low that the people will be astonished.

RUBBERS & FELT OVER BOOTS.

A very Large Stock of Rubber's and Felt Over Boots of American and Canadian makes.

CANADIAN MOCCASSINS.

20 doz. Ladies', Gents' and Childrens' Moccassins, something very fancy.

Buffalo Robes.

A Large Lot of Buffalo Robes which will be sold very low.

☞ Agent for James R. Ayer's celebrated Oil Tanned Laragans and Moccassins. These Goods are by far the best in the market being hand-made and real oil tanned.

E. CLARK.

F'ton Nov. 30th, 1878.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the name and form of ATHERTON & NIXON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the firm will be paid to Mr. Israel Atherton, and all debts contracted by the firm will be presented to him for payment.

ISREAL ATHERTON,
GEO. W. S. NIXON.

Fredericton, Nov. 22, 1878.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber, thankful for the very handsome manner in which his friends and customers have supported him since he commenced business, begs to announce that having a large amount of outstanding debts due him, is obliged to call on those indebted to come forward and pay up, as he is greatly in need of money to meet his engagements.

GEO. TODD.

Further Notice.

All parties indebted to me over six months on the 1st day of January, 1879, their accounts will then be put in the hands of an attorney for collection.

GEO. TODD.

F'ton Nov. 30th, 1878.

HIDES! HIDES!

THE
FREDERICTON
LEATHER COMPANY
are paying at their TANNERY, King Street, Fredericton, the
HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH
FOR
HIDES.

F'ton, Nov. 30, 1878.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875,

And Amending Acts.

WILLIAM J. WALLACE and PELIMAN A. BALCOM, Plaintiffs,
AND
EDWIN E. PHAIR. Defendant.

A WRIT OF ATTACHMENT has been issued in this cause.

Dated at Fredericton November 29th, 1878.

E. BYRON WINLOW
Official Assignee.

GILES' LINIMENT.

LAME AND SICK HORSES

Cured free of Cost.

GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE AMMONIA, Spavins, Splints, and Ringbones cured without Blemish. Send for pamphlet containing full information to DR. WM. M. GILES, 120 West Broadway, N. Y. Use only for horses the Liniment in yellow wrappers. Sold by all Druggists Trial Bottles, 25 cents.

FALL GOODS

Received Recently.

750 BARS Best Refined American Iron;
25 Bundles " "
30 Bars Flat Norway Iron;
15 Bundles Square Norway Iron;
40 Bundles Sled Shoe Steel;
10 Bundles Sleigh Shoe Steel;
2 Bundles Best Axe Steel;
5 Casks Cable Chain, 13,000 lbs.
25 doz. Snow Shovels, long and short handles.
6 doz. Wooden Shovels, cheap;
190 Kegs Best White Lead;
75 " Colored Paints;
2 Cases Mixed Putty, 12,000 lbs.
4 Barrels Spirits Turpentine.
25 Rolls Roofing Felt;
20 Barrels Roofing Pitch and Tar;
4 Bundles Fine Navy Oakum;
25 Kegs Horse Shoes
2 " Steel Reeds;
3 Kegs Iron Washers;
3 Cases Stove Bolts, Egg Beaters, Dust Pans, Carpet Sweepers, Grocers Scoops, and Cover Letters.
1 Box Threshing Machine Teeth, Clothesline Blocks, Swivel Hooks, Lumbermen's Sheathes and belts.
1 Box pat. Glass Cutters containing 160 Cutters;
1 Barrel T Hinges;
6 Boxes Clinch Nails;
7 Cases General Hardware;
1 Cases Thumb Latches;
1 Barrel Barn Door Rollers;
6 Cases Cheap Family Scales and Weights;
2 Cases Wood Screws containing 375 gross.
3 Cases, Carriage Bolts containing 1,7000 bolts.
3 Kegs forged Nuts;
2 Cases Rim and Mortise Locks;
2 Case door Knobs to suit;
3 Barrels Engine Oil, very fine;
75 Kegs Cut Nails;
25 " Cut Spikes;
75 Boxes Horse Nails;
3 Cases Cut Tacks;
1 Case Fire Irons;
1 Case Fire Iron Stands;
18 Elevated Oven Cook Stoves;
12 Fancy parlor Stoves for wood or coal;
12 Air Tight Stoves;
50 Pancake Griddles;
18 Cylinder Stoves for wood;
3 Very Nice Cooking Ranges;
1 Self-feeder soft Coal Stoves, the only self-feeding soft coal stove ever offered in this market before.
1 doz. common Well Buckets.

R. Chestnut & Sons.

Nov. 30.

Cough Remedy.

OUR MIXTURE will relieve you of a bad Cough after taking 2 or 3 doses. "Safe and sure." Only 25 cts. per bottle. Try it.

G. L. ATHERTON & CO.,
2 doors below People's Bank, F'ton.

STUART ROGERS.

"Actor of the Platform,"
IN
CITY HALL,
Tuesday, Dec. 3rd
will give a novel Entertainment
Portraying Character

☞ Admission fee 25 cents. Tickets at Hunt's, Wiley's and Davis & Dibblee's. Doors open at 7.30.

G. E. COULTHARD, *Sec. to Com.*

Nov. 20.

NEW
FALL & WINTER
STOCK OF
Dry Goods
AT
LOGAN'S

Every Department complete at LOWEST PRICES.

Blankets, Flannels, Swansdowns, Cottons and Sheetings, Ticking & Table Linen,

New Mantles

—AND—

Mantle Cloths,

DRESS GOODS

in New Colors and Materials:

Wool Shawls,

from $1.00 to $8.00.

Furs! Furs! Furs!

Seal, Mink, Ermine, Musk

MUFFS AND CAPS.

FUR TRIMMING,

from ½ to 2½ inches wide.

Gloves & Hosiery.

WOOL GOODS

Scotch Fingering and Berlin Wools.

Peacoock and Turkish Yarn.

CARPETING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Parks Cotton Warps.

in any Color.

THOS. LOGAN,

Fredericton, Nov. 16.

HODGE'S
Model Warehouse.

Heavy Fall Importations.

50 BBLS. Haxall, 200 bbls, First Premium; 100 bbls. Starlight;
100 bbls. Scott's XXXXX, 200 bbls. K;
100 " Howland's Choice; 100 bbls. Tea Rose;
100 " City A, 100 bbls. White Pigeon;
200 " City of Fredericton;
450 " Cornmeal, 100 bbls. Oatmeal;
200 half-chests Tea, 50 caddies Tea;
25 boxes cinallenge Tobacco, 50 caddies Tobacco;
100 " Coll's best soap;
25 " Candles, 100 boxes Layer Raisins
100 kegs Soda, 20 bbls. Dried Apples;
25 bbls. Beans, 20 half-bbls. Graham Flour;
25 boxes Pepper, 25 bbls Granulated Sugar;
50 bbls. No. 1 Scotch Sugar;
72 Casks barbados Molasses, 10 tierces Molasses;
100 sacks Fine Butter Salt;
50 bbls. Labrador Herring,
30 half-bbls. do. do.
200 bbls. No. 1 Split Bay Herring;
300 half-bbls. do. do.
25 " Shad No. 1 Economy.
110 bbls heavy Mes Pork;
60 quits Codfish.

All to be sold at the lowest rates.

Nov. 23. JAMES HODGE.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875,

And Amending Acts.

JOSEPH BULLOCH, Plaintiff,
AND
ARCHIBALD H. JEWETT, Defendant.

A WRIT OF ATTACHMENT has issued in this cause.

Fredericton, November 23, 1878.

E. BYRON WINSLOW,
Official Assignee.

INOLVENT ACT OF 1875,

And Amending Acts.

MOSES MCNALLY, Plaintiff; and
MICHAEL MCNALLY, Defendant.

A WRIT OF ATTACHMENT has been issued in this cause, and the creditors are notified to meet at Fraser & Winslow's Brick Building, Saint John Street, Fredericton, on Wednesday, the eleventh day of December next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee if they see fit.

Dated at Fredericton, this 20th day of November, 1878.

E. BYRON WINSLOW, *Assignee.*

WANTED.

5,000 BBLS. POTATOES,

FOR CASH.

Nov. 23. GEO. HATT & SONS.

Geo. Hatt & Sons

HAVE now in stock a choice lot of Barbadoes Molasses, Granulated Sugar, Coffee Crust 3c. Yellow C do. Cut Loaf do.

Nov 23.

CAMP SUPPLIES

—

Albion House.

—

Camp Spread, Grey Blankets,
Horse Blankets, Ribbed Shirts
Ribbed Drawers,
Domestic Drawers,
Heavy Tweed & Homespun
Jumpers, Cardigan Jackets,
Homespun Pants and Shirts,
Homespun Cloth, Homemade
Socks and Mitts,
Over Socks, &c.

All Marked at Lowest Prices.

☞ Our friends on the opposite side of the river will find the Brach Store, at Saint Mary's Ferry, well stocked with the above and all other seasonable goods, which will be sold at city prices.

F. B. Edgecombe,

QUEEN ST., FREDERICTON.

Opposite Normal School.

P. S.—Wanted.—All Wool Home spun, Socks, Mitts, and Yarn.

F. B. E.

Fredericton, November 9, 1878.

First Prize at Provincial Exhibition for Photographs, Enlargements, &c.

OLD PICTURES

Copied and Enlarged.

AT

SCHLEYER'S

Photograph Gallery,

(Successor to W. A. Moores.)

directly opposite the Normal Shool, Fredericton and between Logan's and Dever's Dry goods store.

☞ You can save money by bringing your pictures to us and having them enlarged.

4,000 NEGATIVES at our gallery. Enlargements can be made from any of them at any time.

Remember the place,

Schleyer's Photographic Studio,
Opposite Normal School, Queen Street.

Fredericton, November 2.

Golden Fleece.

Received per late Steamers,

—NEW—

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

—IN—

Blankets, Flanels, Wool Shawls, Winceys, Dress Materials, Ladies' Sacks, latest styles, Ladies' Ulsters, Lyons Black Silks, do. Black Silk Velvets, Velveteens, Bl'k & Col'd.

The largest and cheapest Stock in the City of

Ladies' Cloths, Ladies' Furs. Ladies' & Gents' Winter Gloves and mourning goods.

JOHN M'DONALD.

DR. WARNER'S HEALTH CORSET,

with skirt supporter and self-adjusting pads, unequaled for beauty, style, and finish,

Sold by

JOHN McDONALD.

JUST RECEIVED.

A lot of

Tint Wall Paper,

Warranted Washable.

JOHN McDONALD.

COAL VASES, COAL HODS

JUST RECEIVED.

6 COAL Vases, (Fancy.
2 doz. Galvanized Coal Hods.
2 " Ca'd Iron " "
6 " Cast Iron Coal Shovels.
4 " Wrought " "
2 doz. Galvanized " "
10 Sets Fire Irons.
12 Bedroom Sets do. do.
1 doz. Fire Iron Stands.
½ " Blower Holders.

For sale low by

JAMES S. NEILL.

F'ton, Nov. 9.—2 mos. Rep. and Wkly Star.

Acme Club Skates.

JUST RECEIVED from the Starr Manufacturing Co. Halifax, 75 Pairs Forbes' Patent Acme CLUB SKATES.

JAMES S. NEILL.

Wood Skates, &c.

NOW in Stock, 60 pairs Wood Skates; Solid Skate Straps.

JAMES S. NEILL.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

THE subscriber having just completed his Fall and Winter Stock, comprising almost every line of goods usually found in a first-class Boot and Shoe Store. His goods are always purchased direct from the manufacturers, and he will take care for this market. His prices are low and cannot fail to convince purchasers that every article offered at his establishment is ALL NEW MADE BARGAINS.

Men's Custom Work and all kinds Repairing and Shoe Repairing executed on the premises in a workshop lately erected for that purpose.

Lumbermen's and Farmer's Boots a specialty.

Remember the old stand, a few doors above the Barker House, and please don't you forget it.

D. FLOY

F'ton, Nov. 23.

DICKS' BLOOD PURIFIER

FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.

For Sale at

GEO. H. DAVIS' Drug Store,
Cor. Queen & Regent Sts.

F'ton Nov. 9, 1878.

OIL. OIL.

1 CAR LOAD Canadian oil, low to the trade.

GEO. HATT & SONS.

Nov. 16.

BAZAAR.

THE LADIES OF

St. Dunstan's Church

Fredericton, intend holding a Bazaar in

St. Dunstan's

TEMPERANCE HALL.

The proceeds to be applied towards paying off the debt on said Hall.

Full particulars will be given in a subsequent notice.

Contributions will be thankfully received by any of the undersigned:—

Mrs. J. McDonald,	Miss Hudson,
Major O'Malley,	Donnelly,
S. Neals,	Martin,
W. Jennings,	Elliott,
F. McPeake,	Sharkey,
P. Dever,	Kirlin,
J. Meagher,	Seery,
P. McPeake,	LaForest,
Miss Hennessy,	Barker,
Broderick,	Peters,

MRS. P. McPEAKE,
Secretary.

F'ton, Nov. 2-tf.

DO YOU WANT TO BUY A FARM.

SEE THE LIST OF FARMS FOR SALE IN THE **WEEKLY MAIL.**

Parties Wishing to Sell Advertise there.

Parties Wishing to Buy Read there.

Advertisements of farms for sale are inserted in the *WEEKLY MAIL*, 20 words for 60c. each insertion; each additional word 2c.

Advertisements of farms for sale are inserted in the *DAILY MAIL*, 20 words for 25c. each insertion; each additional word 1½c.

Advertisements of Live Stock, Auction Sales of Stock, Implements, etc. Seed for Sale, Exhibitions, etc., inserted at the same rates.

Address MAIL, TORONTO.

JERSEY BULLS

FOR SALE.

Two young Jersey Bulls for sale—Hand Book pedigree—one of which took first prize at Provincial Exhibiton.

J. L. INCHES.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET.

SEVERAL Houses for sale or to let. Possession given immediately.

FRASER, WETMORE & WINSLOW.

F'ton, Oct. 29.

FALL & WINTER
IMPORTATIONS

Now in stock and arriving, a very extensive assortment for the various departments. Our customers may rely upon getting

Extra Good Value.

THIS SEASON, THE

CHEAPEST

YET OFFERED.

New Millinery,

Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Velvets, Silks, Satins, Laces, Wings, Ornaments, &c.

DRESS GOODS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Cashmeres, French Merinoes, Repps, Cords, Arabian Suitings, &c.

ULSTER CLOTHS

AND ULSTERS.

An immense stock of Presidents, Miltons, Matelases, Moscows, Pilots, Oxfords, and other Cloths.

CANADIAN AND ENGLISH

FLANNELS

—AND—

HEAVY WOOLENS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Table Linens, Towelings, Hessians, Damasks, Repps, &c.

PAISLEY AND

WOOL SHAWLS

WOOL SKIRTS, &c.

A lot of LADIES ULSTERS very cheap.

Dress and Mantle Trimmings, Fringes.

Inspection solicited at Wilmot's Building, Queen Street.

P. McPEAKE.

Extra superfine Black Broad Cloths, Pilots, Beavers, and Elyseians, Fancy Coatings, Cashmere and Silk Vestings, West of England and Scotch Tweeds, Superfine Black Cassimeres, etc.

☞ THE CUSTOM TAILORING AND CLOTHING is still continued at the old stand, in Edgecombe's Building. A full stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods always on hand.

P. McPEAKE.

F'ton, Oct. 9.

SLEIGH SELLS.

2 DOZ. Strings Sleigh Bells (Neck);
1 doz. do. do. (Back);
1 doz. do. do. (Body);
2 doz. Pairs Shaft Bells.

JAMES S. NEILL.

Fredericton, Nov. 16, 1878.

Scotch Sugar.

Just received per "HIBERNIAN,"

17 CASKS Scotch Sugar, Wholesale and Retail.

GEO. HATT & SONS.

Nov. 16.

SURE CURE FOR GRAVEL.

THE undersigned has a speedy cure for the worst of publishments called GRAVEL. Thousands have been cured in a few days, as I can show from both sexes in Fredericton, who suffer no longer.

By sending me one dollar, postage paid, I will send the prescription, which is free from Drugs, being composed of Herbs alone.

It taken as directed, will not fail to cure, the worst cases in a few days. Try it, ye sufferers and get relieved.

THOMAS MORRIS.

F'ton, Sept. 6 1878.—3 mos.

Albion House

—‡o‡—

NEW

FALL GOODS,

(Per late English Steamers.)

—‡o‡—

Cashmeres,
Fancy Dress Goods,
Cloth Suitings,
Mantle Cloths,—Cloth Jackets,
Wool Shawls & Fancy Squares
Flannels,
Tweeds and Winceys,
Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, Scarfs, &c.,
Gloves and Hosiery,

—ALSO—

New American Cottons, Seamless Bags, &c., Camp Supplies,
Parks' Cotton Warps,
PRICES LOW.

Wholesale & Retail.

F. B. EDGECOMBE,

(late Miller & Edgecombe.)

Queen Street Fredericton,

Opposite Normal School.

NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY.

FALL ARRANGEMENT

On and after Monday Oct. 21, Trains will run as follows:—

Mixed Train leaves Gibson at 8.00 a. m., and Express Train at 2.30 p. m., for Woodstock, Fort Fairfield, Caribou, Grand Falls, and Edmundston.

Express Train leaves Woodstock at 7.20 a. m., for Gibson.

Mixed Train leaves Woodstock at 11.00 a. m. for Gibson, Fort Fairfield, Caribou, Grand Falls and Edmundston.

Express Train leaves Woodstock at 5.10 p. m., for Fort Fairfield, Caribou, Grand Falls and Edmundston.

Express Train leaves Caribou at 4.10 a. m., and Mixed Train at 5.45 a. m. for Gibson and Woodstock.

Passengers from Gibson and Woodstock to Grand Falls and Edmundston arrive at Aroostook at 5.12 p. m., and 9.30 p. m. Leave next morning at 6. 30 a. m., for Grand Falls and Edmundston.

Returning leave Edmundston at 1.00 p. m., arrive at Aroostook at 6.00 p. m. Leave Aroostook next morning for Woodstock and Gibson.

T. HOBEN, Supt.

Gibson, Oct. 18.

BUY

"DICKSON" FLOUR!

A PRIME ARTICLE at a Low Price.

WHITTIER AND HOOPER

York Street.

House For Sale!

THAT beautifully situated HOUSE and PROPERTY, belonging to the Estate of the late Wm. A. McLean, Esq., is now offered for sale. The property has a frontage of about 70 feet on Sunbury Street, and runs back 200 feet. It includes House and Barn, with a Good Stable and Carriage House, Woodshed, Ice House, and Garden, and is one the most desirable localities in Fredericton.

It is now offered for sale on VERY EASY TERMS.

☞ For further information apply to A. A. STERLING, Esq., or to

Wm. A. McLEAN,
Sunbury Street.

Fredericton, July 27, 1878.—tf.

"Marble Hall"

Jas. R. HOWIE

HAS opened a very large and superior stock of seasonable goods, and is prepared to give his best attention to the requirements of his numerous customers and the public generally.

HIS STOCK COMPRISES:

WORSTED COATINGS;
WEST OF ENGLAND, CANADIAN, SCOTCH and GERMANTWEEDS;
BLACK and BLUE BROADCLOTHS and VENETIANS;
BLACK AND BLUE DOES;

HIS ready-made Clothing and Furnishing Goods Departments are now complete with a large and stylish stock.

A SPLENDID LOT OF

FAMED EDINBURGH

Rubber Overcoats and Ulsters.

Just received, which will be sold cheap. The public will find it to their advantage to inspect my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ A good fit guaranteed in every case. ☜

JAMES R. HOWIE,
Merchant Tailor and Clothier,
Queen Street,
(next door to Brayley House.)

F'ton., May 4.

TEA AND COFFEE.

ON HAND:

175 HALF-CHESTS Choice Congo, Souchong, Oolong and Japan Teas,

ALSO:

A choice stock of prime Java Coffee, Broma, Cocoa, Chocolaite, &c.

Nov 23. GEO. HATT & SONS.

NEW GOODS,

FRESH STOCK,

New Prices.

We have opened this week and last week an Immense Stock of NEW GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

ENGLISH,
SCOTCH,
IRISH,
GERMAN,
CANADIAN and
DOMESTIC CLOTHS.

READY-MADE CLOTHING

—IN—

REEFERS, SUITS, JUMPERS,
—AND—
HEAVY WOOL PANTS

For the Wood's wear, (competition defied).

CENTS'

Furnishing Goods,

A Job Line of Wool Knit Undershirts and Drawers.

20 doz. more of those English

HATS & CAPS

And will continue to receive a fair line of ENGLISH and GERMAN CLOTHS, suitable for overcoating.

New Designs. New Finish.

One of the Finest Lines ever offered in this market.

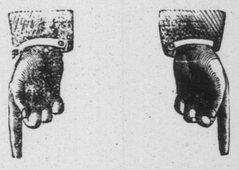
In our Custom Tailoring Department, a perfect fit or no trade.

T. W. SMITH,

Custom Tailoring Esblishmen,

Queen Street Fredericton.

Fredericton, Sept. 7, 1878.



LUMBER SUPPLIES

IN STOCK.

100 Dozen Socks.
100 Dozen Mitts.
15 Dozen Homespun Shirts.
15 Doz Homespun Pants.
6 Doz. Homespun Jumpers.
50 Dozen Ribbed Drawers.
50 Doz; Ribbed Shirts.
10 pieces Camp Blanketing.
2000 Yards of Check and Plain Homespuns.

Dever Bros.

HALL'S
BOOKSTORE,

If you want any of the BOOKS used in the SCHOOLS, go to HALL'S, where you will find them cheap.

Do you ever get weary doing nothing? Get rid of it by going to HALL'S and buying a Book to read.

The best place to buy Books is at HALL'S.

HALL keeps all the College Books, and Students find it for their interest to buy of him.

If you want a Sunday School Library, by all means go to HALL'S BOOKSTORE and get it.

Land for Sale.

600 ACRES fine quality farming land, within three miles of either Kent or East Florenceville Station on the N. B. Railway, can be purchased at a low rate. The will be a grand chance for a number to make a settlement and neighborhood for themselves A good road passes the land and the market for country produce is better here than in most parts of this Province, as it is within a very short distance of the winter operations of the Miramichi lumberers. For further particulars apply to

BERTON BROS.,
St. John.
RAINSFORD & BLACK,
Fredericton.
Wm. DIBBLEE,
Woodstock.
W. A. BLACK,
Richibucto.

F'ton, Oct. 23.

A. A. MILLER & CO'S
NEW
DRY GOODS
STORE,

OPPOSITE CITY HALL

QUEEN ST., FREDERICTON.

Fall and Winter Importation completed.

Received and open for inspection, 97 Cases and Bales of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods at A. A. MILLER & CO.'S NEW DRY GOODS STORE, INCHES' BUILDING, directly opposite City Hall and Country Market, Queen Street, Fredericton.

Our Stock is Large and Well-Selected, and we offer to the Public Goods cheap in value, tempting in quality, and at unprecedently Low Prices. Inspection invited.

A. A. MILLER & CO.'S New Dry Goods Store, opposite City Hall.

A. A. MILLER & CO.'S
NEW
DRY GOODS
STORE,
OPPOSITE CITY HALL
QUEEN ST., FREDERICTON.

REMEMBER!

If you want a first-class, reliable

Watch or Clock

CALL AT

S. F. SHUTE'S,

Queen St., Fredericton,

AS he has on hand the Largest Stock ever shown in this City, and PRICES as LOW as in any City in the Dominion, and I sell only Goods that can be warranted.

ALSO

A FULL STOCK OF

RICH GOLD AND PLATED

JEWELLRY

IN ALL THE LATEST DESIGNS.

Solid Silver & Electro-Plated Ware.
English and German Fancy Goods.
Meerchaum Pipes.
Port Monies and Purses.

LAZARUS & MORRIS'
CELEBRATED
SPECTACLES
AND
Eye Glasses.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired promptly and warranted. Engraving of all kinds neatly done

☞ Remember the place.

S. F. Shute,

SHARKEY'S BLOCK, QUEEN ST.

Fredericton, August 30th, 1878.

MISS VAVASOUR,

TEACHER OF

Theory and Music,

RESIDENCE:

ST. JOHN STREET, FREDERICTON, N. B.

Sept. 14—3 mos.

EVERY LADY AND GENTLEMAN

SHOULD HAVE THE

ACADIA

POCKET WISP,

MANUFACTURED BY

REED & REED.

F'ton, July 27, 1878.

2200 lbs. Fresh New Buckwheat Meal for the people.

ELY PERKINS

will sell very low to his customers, as he has 2 tons more to arrive.

F'ton, Oct. 26, 1878.

BUDAH. BUDAH.

100 BBLS. Buffalo Flour,
—ALSO—
100 BBLS. St. John City,
VERY CHEAP,

Nov. 16. GEO. HATT & SONS.

Literature.

FROM DEATH TO LIFE.

There were six of us seated before a blazing fire, which cast a generous glare into the otherwise unlighted room. Outside a winter storm bellowed over the chimneys, and beat seriously at the window-panes. Afar off we could hear the gust roaring among the naked hills, now plunging shrilly through the skeleton branches of the trees, and again whirling overhead with a weird shouting sound, that might well have proceeded from the throats of evil things riding upon the wind. The ghostly spirit of the storm seemed to have penetrated even into our comfortable circle, for we had got, I know not how, upon that most dismal of all subjects—death.

We had canvassed the theme pretty thoroughly before we discovered that two of our number, the professor and the doctor had taken no part in the conversation. They were sitting a little removed from the rest of us, gazing gloomily into the fire. The ordinary cheerful expression of countenance had given place to a sober, troubled look, and more than once we had detected the exchange of a strangely-significant glance between them.

As may be readily supposed we were not slow to press them for an explanation of their conduct. At length after much persuasion, it was the professor who spoke:

"Gentlemen," said he gravely, "no man cares to gain for himself the reputation of liar or a maniac. Yet that is exactly what you are pressing both of us to do. I have no doubt that the experience which I am about to relate and in which my friend the doctor bore no unimportant part, will appear absolutely incredible to persons of your advanced views."

There was a touch of sarcasm in the worthy professor's tone, but in our eagerness to hear his story we found it convenient to disregard it.

"However," he continued, "I shall risk it. If you choose to disbelieve it, why I shall endeavor to have charity for your ignorance and conceit. Now doctor, if you will hand me the tobacco and one of the pipes—the ranker and blacker the better—I will proceed."

Having filled his pipe and settled himself comfortably in his chair, he began thus:

"It must be fully ten years ago that the doctor and myself were engaged upon a geological survey of the northern part of this State. We had labored diligently during the summer and fall, when toward the close of a cold November day, we shouldered our knapsacks and turned our faces homeward.

"Our way lead through a chain of black and rugged hills, toward a frontier town, twenty miles distant, where we intended to take the railroad. A more forbidding region it has never been my misfortune to see. It was a chaos, blackened and wrapped by primeval fires, and destitute of the smallest trace of vegitation. Tall cliffs towered a thousand feet above our heads, shutting out the light of the dull November sky. Sluggish streams filtered between crevises of the rocks, and poured noiselessly into the deep and motionless turns. It seemed that the blight of death had fallen upon the whole country.

"Well knowing the peril of trying to proceed through such a region after nightfall, we halted at sunset, and building a fire at the foot of a craig, disposed ourselves to rest as well as might. Exhausted with the toils of the day, the doctor was soon asleep and I was not long in following his example.

"How long I had slumbered I knew not, when I found myself sitting upright peering into the darkness around me. It seemed to me that some one had uttered a wild, appealing cry in the very portals of my ears. For some moments I sat so, wondering and anxious. Then I reflected that as there could be no human being in the neighborhood beside ourselves, the sound which had alarmed me must have been the shriek of some bird or animal. Explaining the matter thus, I was on the point of laying down again when I was arrested by the repetition of the cry. This time there could be no mistake. Wild long, and, it appeared to me, full of intolerable anguish, it re-echoed among the crags with fearful shrillness. With an incontrollable start, I turned and shook the Doctor to awake him.

"Be quiet," he muttered; I am awake and heard it all."

"What can it be?" I asked, anxiously; "surely, nothing human; no one lives in this region for miles around. Perhaps it is a wild-cat."

"No," he said, between his teeth, "such a sound never came from the throat of a wild-cat. There it is again. Listen!"

"The cry was repeated. It was a woman's voice, but it expressed such supreme misery as I believe woman never felt before. It came ringing up the gorge with a wierd and mournful intonation that chilled the blood in my heart. By the doctor's quick breathing I could tell that he was as much affected as myself. Neither of us spoke nor moved; both waited for a renewal of the cry, in the hope of arriving at some rational explanation of it.

"Again it came; but now like a low, tremulous sob. I am not a superstitious man, gentlemen, but I confess that I sat there shivering with a species of horror that was utterly new to me. What could it be? Not a living woman, surely, alone and suffering in an inaccessible fastness where we were morally certain nothing human dwelt. And then what misery was it that gave itself such uncanny expression? Not fear, nor bodily pain, but something terrible, something nameless to us. While we were debating these questions in smothered tones, the cry came once again. This time in words we understood:

"Help! Oh, God! help!"

"At this intelligible appeal to our manhood, our superstitious weakness at once disappeared. Seizing a torch from our smouldering fire, we made our way hastily toward a pile of rocks a few hundred yards distant, whence the sound seemed to have proceeded. Scrambling up the height, we came suddenly upon a strange and mournful scene. Before us stood a small wretched-looking hut, evidently constructed by hands unused to such labor, unglazed, and without a chimney. There was a dim light within, and through the open door we saw the body of a man, apparently lifeless, lying prone upon the earthern floor. Beside him with arms flying wildly over her head, knelt the figure of a woman evidently the one whose cries had alarmed us. It needed but a glance to assure us that some strange tragedy had taken place, and without a moment's hesitation we entered the hut.

"The woman raised her eyes as we approached, but gave no further heed to us. Apparently her great sorrow had driven her distracted. She was a young creature hardly twenty, I should judge, and despite the signs of hardships and sorrow visible on her features, very beautiful. Her form was slight and even attenuated, but even in its shabby dress preserved traces of former refinement.

"Her companion, a young man of about her own age, attired in a woodman's suit, had evidently succumbed to hardship or disease, and was either insensible or dead. His pinched and ghastly countenance must have been once very handsome, but now it looked old and worn as that of a man of sixty. He had apparently fallen in the present position, and the girl had been unable to raise him.

"My friend, the doctor," continued the worthy Professor, "surely, uncouth and cynical as he commonly appears, has as kind a heart as ever beat in a man's breast—no flattety, my dear fellow, for it must be confessed that you have faults that more than counterbalance your one good trait. Well, gentlemen, he bent over the poor creature, and in a voice as gentle as a woman's endeavored to arouse the girl from her lethargy

"Who are you?" said he, "and what has happened?"

"He is dead—dead!" she muttered, hoarsely.

"Perhaps it is not as bad as that," he rejoined. "Tell us all about it. We are friends, my dear, and medical men, and may be able to assist you."

"He died this morning, before my very eyes," she moaned, "died, oh, my God! of starvation. And I never knew he was depriving himself for my sake. Oh, my husband, why did you not let me die with you? And she threw herself across the body, sobbing as if her poor heart would break. There were tears in the doctor's eyes as he looked at me," added the Professor, with a tremor in his voice, "and the rascal has always sworn that my own were not dry. That, however is aside from the subject.

"Though we knew nothing of these two poor children—for they were but little more—we felt that we had chanced upon a strange, sad story of love, pride and suffering, such as is rarely told, even in this unhappy world.

"The doctor stooped down and felt at the heart of the prostrate man.

"He is dead," he whispered, motioning me to imitate his example.

"Yes dead," I replied after examining the corpse.

"How we made the truth known to the poor wife I do not remember. It would seem that she had preserved some faint remnant of hope until our assistance destroyed it utterly. With a low groan she fell suddenly at our feet, insensible. Although we were at a loss what course to pursue, we felt it no more than our duty to remain in the hut for the night; and on the morning to make the best arrangements for the poor girl's comfort that were possible.

"Fortunately the doctor had his medical case in his pocket. Administering a powerful sleeping portion to her, he placed her in happy unconsciousness of the events that were to follow. We then proceed to a more careful examination of the man.

"Without vanity I can say that both the Doctor and myself have received some testimonials as to our scientific ability from the world. You will probably believe that we are capable of deciding upon a very simple case of death by starvation?" He paused, and looked gravelly around. "Very good" remember, then, that I assert upon my professional reputation that the man was stone dead."

"Yes," added the Doctor, who had hitherto remained silent, "the life must have been extinct more than five hours when we found him."

"Well continued the Professor, with increasing gravity, "having satisfied ourselves upon this point, we covered the corpse decently and sat down to wait for morning. Though in no mood for conversation, the startling experience of the evening kept us both awake for several hours. But at length, completely overcome with weariness and excitement, I fell into a light slumber."

"Almost immediately, it seemed, I was awakened with a shock. The Doctor was bending over me with an expression of wonder and alarm upon his face.

"Wake up," said he, in a troubled whisper. "Something very strange has been going on in this room for many minutes past.

"What is it?" I asked. "I thought I heard some one speaking."

"You did," he replied. "I have distinctly heard a voice close beside us, yet there is no one in the room except ourselves and these two poor people."

"Perhaps the woman has been talking in her sleep," I suggested, "or it may be that the man is not dead after all."

"No. I have looked to both," he returned. "One sleeps soundly, and the other will never speak again in this world So satisfy yourself."

"I arose, and trimming the lamp, proceeded first to the couch where the girl lay. She at least could not have spoken, for all her senses were locked in a profound stupor. I then examined the corpse and found it as we had left it, except that the features were more shrunken than before. No voice could have come from those rigid lips. Concluding that we had both dreamed or mistaken some nocturnal cry for the human voice, I replaced the light and was about to resume my seat, when my movement was arrested by a very singular voice.

"There it is again!" muttered the Doctor, agitatedly,

"A low, confused murmur, resembling nothing that I had ever heard before, arose in the room, and seemed to circulate in the air for an instant, and die agay. Again it arose, coming from a point over our heads, and gradually descending until it appeared to emanate from some invisible source immediately beside us. I know of nothing with which to compare the intonation, except it may be the articulation of the telephone, or that of a ventriloquist.

"The first words we caught were, "Oh, my poor wife!"

"It would be impossible to describe the effect that these words produced upon us. It was not so much the tone, weird and uncanny as it was, as the startling significance of the words that amazed us,

"Who could have spoken them but the husband of the woman lying stupefied upon the couch? Yet he had been dead for many hours. Full of repugnance of the horror of the idea, we started up and again examined, not only every nook and cranny of the hut itself, but even the space outside for many yards around. There was no human being besides ourselves in the vicinity.

"We again scrutinized the corpse. It had neither changed its position nor its appearance. The flesh had grown perfectly cold and the muscles rigid; there was no trace of vitality in it. Now, continued the Professor, wiping his head nervously, "I have arrived at what I imagine will be the limit of your credulity. I do not expect you to credit what followed; but I swear to you, on the word of an honest man, that I do not deviate from the truth as much as a syllable when I say while we bent over the body we again heard the voice proceeding from the distant part of the room, saying audibly:

"In the name of God, assist me back to life!"

"With hearts beating thick and fast we stood gazing at each other absolutely thunderstruck. An experience so terrifying, so utterly without precedent, completely unnerved us. While we remained stupefied with horror, the voice was again audible:

"Oh, have pity!" it said; "aid me to return to life!"

"It was some minutes before either of us could recover from our amazement sufficiently to make any reply.

"Who is it that speaks to us?" asked the Doctor in a low tone.

"The soul of the man who lies dead before you," it replied.

"It is impossible that the dead can speak," answered the Doctor.

"No, for the intelligence never dies," replied the voice. "My body is indeed dead, but that with which I lived and thought and loved is still in this room."

"What is it that you desire?" asked the Doctor, carrying on this strange colloquy with increased wonder.

"To be aided to resume my former existence," was the rejoinder. "I dare not leave my poor wife unprotected in the wilderness. I cannot see her suffer. I love her beyond all my hopes of a future life, and by the power of my love I have remained near her, and have been able to communicate with her. I cannot, I will not be separated from her. I must return to her in my human shape."

"Whether the Doctor's courage deserted him at this point or not I cannot say; but he spoke no more; and, as the voice was no longer audible, we remained silent in a state of mind that baffles all description,

"I am morally certain that both of us would have fled instantly from the place had it not been for the poor creature sleeping upon the bed. We could not leave her to face alone a mystery that shook even nerves as toughened as ours. After a hasty consultation as to what course we ought to follow, we resumed our former seats, and waited in breathless expectation for what was next to occur.

"Some hours had passed in this way, and the first dim traces of dawn were shining upon the eastern horizon, when with a simultaneous start we sprang to our feet. The voice had again spoken. This time it had proceeded, not from some indefinite point in the atmosphere, but from beneath the sheet enveloping the corpse:

"Help!" it cried, in faint, but distinct accents: "for Christ's sake help!"

"For an instant we hesitated—and who would not?—then hastened to the body and removed the covering. There was no alteration in its pallor and rigidity, but we perceived that the lips, from which a faint murmur was issuing, trembled slightly. Here our instincts conquered our weakness. Whatever the mystery involved in the matter, a human being was struggling to regain existence, and our impulse was to aid without question. powerful restorative was administered and before many moments had passed, we saw the color coming back to the wan cheeks and the sunken muscles reshaping themselves with the current of warm blood. Then, with a faint sigh, the eyes opened and gazed at us inquiringly. In a word, gentlemen, the dead was restored to life.

"It is needless to detail what followed. In the meeting which occurred between these two poor young creatures, we felt ourselves more than repaid for the startling experiences of the previous night. It can do no harm to add that we claimed and exercised the right of securing their future prosperity out of our ample means. We learned no more of their former history than that the persecution of those whose wishes their marriage had opposed had driven them to hide their poverty in the wilderness. We have heard of them since.

"The young man, as we discovered on questioning him, knew nothing of his sensations while unconscious, except a vague dream-like, and yet intense sorrow for his young wife. He had no knowledge whatever of the voice which had addressed us, and appeared to believe that he had labored under a temporary suspension of animation arising from starvation. We did not combat his belief, for we believed that he was actually dead, and that he only returned to life through his great love. Who will deny that love is stronger than death, and that it goes with us even beyond the grave?"

INSURANCE!

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY
of Edinburgh and London.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
of London.

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY
of Toronto.

ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE CO.
of Montreal.

TRAVELLERS' LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY
of Hartford.

The undersigned is prepared to effect Insurance in the abov first-class offices on reasonable terms. For rates and any other information apply at the office of

JULIUS L. INCHES.

F'ton, June 29.

June 1st, 1878.

200 barrels of Flour. Meal. and Fish.

LANDING this day for the people,—quality goods—prices very low.

ELY PERKINS,
at his Wholesale and Retail Flour Store.
F'ton, June 1, 1878.

PER SCHOONER "ROUGH DIAMOND," FROM BOSTON.

6 DOZ. Pair Waggon Shafts.
25 Setts Waggon Rims;
1 Piece Rubber Drill, and
3 cases Carriage Bolts from New York, containing 11,500 assorted lengths.
Just received and for sale by
August 17. R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

GAS FITTING,
PLUMBING, &c.

THE subscriber keeps on hand a large assortment of

TINWARE.

of every description, and made to order

He has engaged the services of Mr. WILLIAM REID, who is thoroughly acquainted with Gas Fitting, Plumbing, Well Boring, and putting in Pumps.

SOLE AGENT
FOR
ELLIS'
Patent Burner

We make it a specialty to regulate the above when putting them up.

All orders promptly attended to, and work satisfactorily done.

Gas Fittings always in stock.

A. LIMERICK,
York Street.
F'ton, April 20, 1878.

BURN SALVE

Sure Cure for Burns.

MANUFACTURED BY
M. MACKEY, Fredericton, N. B.

25 cts. per Bottle. No Cure, no Pay.
Fredericton, August 30th, 1878.

New Goods

Per S. S. "Hibernia."

1 Case of

Black Cashmeres

Black French Merinoes,

BLACK VELVETS.

DEVER BROS.

Fredericton, August 31st, 1878.

CLAPBOARDS,
FLOORING AND SHEATHING.

THE Subscribers would inform those in want of the above that they have now in stock:

70 M. SPRUCE CLAPBORDS, all qualities,

90 M. DRY SPRUCE FLOORING,
Rough and Dressed.

—ALSO—

Pine and Spruce Sheathing,
DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS,
MOULDINGS, &c., &c.,
on hand, or made to order at short notice, at PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Please call at FACTORY COR. QUEEN and SYMTH STREETS.

J. C. Risteen & Co.
F'ton, June 1.

Fire. Fire.

THE Subscriber, thankful for past favors, begs to announce that he will now be found in the Store under the "Barker House," formerly occupied by Spafford Barker, Esq., where will be found a good assortment of

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,

Gents' Furnishing Goods,
which will be sold at reasonably Low Prices.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A great quantity of Goods having been slightly damaged at the late fire, will be sold at Great Bargains in order to make room for Fall Stock.

OWEN SHARKEY.
F'ton, Sept. 28.

SPLENDID
Farming Property
FOR SALE.

ALL that Valuable Landed Estate, being the land situate in the Parish of Studholm, Kings County, with the several farm houses and buildings thereon, belonging to John Saunders, Esq., and comprising part of what is generally known as the Studville property.

The above property, containing about 1100 acres, a considerable portion of which is intervale, is situated on the River Kennebecasis and close to Apohaqui Station, on the Intercolonial Railway, and about three miles from Sussex Station. It comprises several farms and will be sold all together, or in lots to suit purchasers.

Most or the land is in a high state of cultivation and is admirably adapted for farming, and especially for grazing purposes.

Terms of sale reasonable and will be made known, and plans of the property shown and any information given on application to FINNEMORE MORTON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Sussex Kings County; or to W. Z. EARLE, Esq., Civil Engineer, Union street, St. John, or to the Subscriber at Fredericton

J. SAUNDERS.
F'ton, Sept. 28, 1878.—3mos

THRESHING MACHINE TEETH.

JUST RECEIVED by Rail, from West Waterville, Maine, 500 THRESHING MACHINE TEETH. For sale by

JAMES S. NEILL.
F'ton, Nov. 9.—2 mos. Rep. Wkly Star.

Ayer's
Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.

CABINET MAKING.

JAS. D. HANLON,

CABINET MAKER
AND
UNDERTAKER
King Street, Fredericton, N. B.

ALL kinds of Furniture made and repaired at short notice and at reasonable rates.

Orders for UNDERTAKING, from the town and country attended to with promptness.

Picture Framing a Speciality.

F'ton, May 18, 1878.

YORK STREET
FLOUR STORE!

WHITTIER & HOOPER have the following brands in stock:

Haxall,
Reliance,
Dickson,
Chesterfield,
Favorite,
Sea Foam,
National,
Union Pacific,
Family Pride,
Gibb's Best,
Ringleader,
New Nation,
Globe,
Minnesota Bakers,
Faultless,
White Pigeon.

Also "Peerless" Cornmeal (every barrel warranted.)

WHITTIER & HOOPER,
York Street.
F'ton, July 20, 1878.

ALLEN & WILSON,
Barristers and Attorneys
AT LAW.

Solicitors, Notaries Public, &c., Loans Negotiated, Accounts Collected.

OFFICE up-stairs in Wiley's Building, next door to Logan's Store.

WAVERLY HOUSE
FREDERICTON.

THIS well known hotel has been improved on, and the premises enlarged. The Stables are the best in the city. Charges low.

JOHN B. GRIEVES,
Proprietor

HUGH McMONAGLE,
Sussex Corner, King's County
NEW BRUNSWICK.
Breeder of Ayrshire Cattle, and Leicester Sheep

BECKWITH & SEELY,
Attorneys-at-Law, Notaries Public, etc.
Office in
CITY HALL, FREDERICTON
Attend at Oromocto and Fredericton Junction, alternate Saturdays.
Accounts Collected, and Loans Negotiated.

Fraser, Wetmore & Winslow,
ATTORNEYS and BARRISTERS at LAW,
Solicitors, Conveyancers, etc.
MONEY NEGOTIATED and LOANS MADE.
F'ton., April 13th, 1878.

H. RUTTER,
ADDLER and HARNESS MAKER,
DEALER IN
WHIPS,
BRUSHES,
CURRY COBS,
BLANKETS,
BITS, Etc., Etc.

Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

AT THE OLD STAND,
Opposite the County Court House,
Queen Street, F'ton., N. B.
F'ton, April, 20, 1878.

Organs & Pianos.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish

PIANOS & ORGANS
(EACH INSTRUMENT WARRANTED)
at Lowest Prices and favorable terms.

E. CADWALLADER.
Residence Sunbury Street.
Fredericton, July 6, 1878.

Per Schr. "Jessie"
FROM BOSTON:—

25 ROLLS dry Sheathing Paper;
25 Rolls Tarred Sheathing Paper;
5 barrels Southern Pitch;
5 " " Tar;
5 " Coal Tar;
1 " Neatsfoot Oil (pure);
36 Large Pots with small shoulders, for Cooking Stoves;
3 doz. Fifth Wheels;
40 Pair Smoothe Sad Irons;
1 Ice Cream Freezer;
6 New Pattern Well Pumps;
12 Hides No. 1 Patent Dash Leather;
18 Sett Waggon Rimms; 6 sett Sulky Rims;
1 " Seat Rails;
1,500 Waggon Spokes, light and extra;
12 doz. New Pattern Sash Fastners;
2 " " " Barn Door Bolts;
6 " " " Mollasses Gates;
6 " Mrs. Potts' Centennial Smoothing Irons;
3 " Polishing Irons, Nickle Plate;
3 " Stands only.

Just received and for sale by
R. CHESTNUT & SONS.
F'ton, June 8.

NO. 4. COY'S BLOCK. NO. 4.

WE will have in a few days a full line of Gents' Furnishing Goods.
Give us a Call.
SCULLY & COLLINS.
Sept. 31, 1878.

BY RAIL!

4 REFRIGERATORS. New and latest out.
4 Lawn Mowers, best and cheapest out.
15 New Pattern Sinks and Racks. Call and see them.
1 case Varnish Brushes.
1 large Cooking Stove; the old Grand Daddy of them all.
2 Cooking Ranges, new and elegant.
6 Lifting Jacks, best and cheapest yet.
6 papers Silver Coffin Lace.
Just received and for sale by
June 22 R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

FLOUR. FLOUR.

TO arrive on MONDAY next.

PLIMSOLL,
TEA ROSE,
WHITE PIGEON.

—IN STORE—

FRESH GROUND BUCKWHEAT MEAL, CRANBERRYS, &c.

ELY PERKINS.
F'ton, Sept. 28.

LAND FOR SALE.

WE are instructed to offer the following LOT OF LAND for sale:

A Lot situate in the Parish of Douglas on the Western side of the Old Cardigan Road, and lying between the Old Cardigan Road and the Royal Road, being a part of Lot number two, granted to John Colling, and conveyed by the late Benjamin Wolhaupter, containing forty acres more or less.

Also a Lot situate in the Parish of Southampton, adjoining on the southeast a tract of land granted to Michael Knapp, and five others on the Nackawicac Stream, and known as Lots Number One and Two, granted to Henry Morehouse and George Morehouse, containing four hundred and forty acres, conveyed by Thomas Murray to the late Benjamin Wolhaupter.

For terms and particulars apply to

FRASER, WETMORE & WINSLOW,
Solicitors.
F'ton., April 3, 1878.

DON'T FORGET that the cheapest place in town to buy pure Drugs and Medicines is at G. L. ATHERTON & Co's Drug Store, in Smith's Brick Building, adjoining People's Bank.

JULY 1st, 1878.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
OF THE
WESTERN ASSURANCE CO.

INCORPORATED 1851.

HEAD OFFICE - - TORONTO.

Hon. J. McMURRICH, *President.*
B. HALDEN, *Managing Director.*
J. J. KENNY, *Secretary.*
JAS. BOOMER, *Inspector.*
J. PRINGLE, *General Agent.*

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, -	$800,000 00
CAPITAL PAID-UP - - - -	400,000 00

ASSESS.

Cash in Bank	$ 42,248	41
Government & Municipal Bonds	331,469	20
United States Bonds and Deposits	421,972	50
Bank Stocks	99,781	25
Loan & Investment Co. Stocks & Deposits	82,245	50
Mortgages on Real Estate	53,858	73
Bills Rec'ble (Marine Premium)	41,992	18
Interest Unpaid and Accrued	12,179	74
Company's Offices	22,750	51
Agents' Balances and other Acc'ts	67,823	59
	$1,176,321	61

LIABILITIES.

Losses under Adjustment	$ 45,695	61
Dividends unclaimed	520	30
Dividend Payable July 8, 1878	30,000	00
	$76,215	91

ASSETS	$1,176,321 61
LIABILITIES	76,215 91
SURPLUS	$1,100,105 70
Capital subscribed but not called in	400,000 00
	$1,500,105 70

Income for year ending June 30, '78 $928,984 86

JULIUS L. INCHES, Agent for F'ton.

CHEAP GOODS!

FOR

CASH

AT

LOGAN'S.

A LOT OF

DRESS GOODS,

8, 10, 12, and 15 cts., worth double the price.

BLACK AND BROWN

CAMBRICS,

WHITE PIQUES,

PRINTS cheaper than ever.

NEW STOCK

GREY AND WHITE

COTTONS.

Parks' Cotton Warps.

THOS. LOGAN.

Fredericton, August 3, 1878.

20,000 Rolls
HOUSE PAPER,
JUST RECEIVED.

English Room Papers!!
From 6 cents up, up, up.

M. S. HALL.

HALL PAPER!
PARLOR PAPER
KITCHEN PAPER!
BEDROOM PAPER!
DINING ROOOM PAPER!

All New Styles and Patterns

Friends and customers who have been so good in the past, will confer a great favor by continuing their custom in the future. They will always find a place where they will be well served.

HALL'S BOOK STORE,
Opposite City Hall.
F'ton, April 13, 1878.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.
OF EDINBURGH & LONDON.

A change having been made in the management of the business of this old established first-class Company, by which the undersigned is allowed more latitude than heretofore, he is prepared to effect insurance against loss or damage by fire on nearly all descriptions of property on as reasonable terms as any other office of equal standing.

Three years policies on first-class private dwellings issued.

JULIUS L. INCHES.
June 29.

NOTICE.
Resuming Business.

THE subscriber begs to notify his friends and the public generally that he has again commenced business, and will be found in the store lately occupied by Mr. A. Lottimer, and opposite the Stone Barracks, where he will be happy to meet his old customers and the public generally.

A good stock of GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS kept constantly on hand as heretofore.

CALL AND SEE ME.

M. MORAN.
F'ton., May 4, 1878.

WE will be pleased to furnish as many customers as will call, with any or all the goods usually found in a first-class Drug Store.

G. L. ATHERTON & CO.

PRACTICAL
PLUMBING,
AND
GAS FITTING!
ESTABLISHMENT.

THIS establishment now having two thoroughly PRACTICAL PLUMBERS and GAS FITTERS in their employ, are prepared to attend to all work entrusted to them in a thorough workmanlike manner.

Parties desiring to have their houses fitted with all the modern improvements in the above business, would do well to apply to us for estimates before going elsewhere.

A variety of GLOBES and PATENT GAS BURNERS for sale cheap.

GAS, STEAM and HOT WATER FITTING, always in stock.

Orders for Tin Roofing promptly attended to. Tinsmiths Work of every discription, and of the best material manufactured to order on the premises at shortest notice.

Prices to suit the times.

J. & J. O'BRIEN,
Queen Street Fredericton N. B
F'ton, Aug. 10, 1878.

SALT AND MOLASSES.
—AT—
ELY PERKINS'

Landing this day:—

100 SACKS SALT. Also, a choice lot of Molasses for the people.
April 27.

PER S. S. DIRECT.

230 BOXES Window Glass, running from 7x9 to 36x42. Just received and for sale by
May 11, 1878. R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

BEVERLY'S
Bookstore and Bindery
HAS REMOVED
TO THE
Corner of QUEEN and CARLETON STS.
May 4.

HARDWARE.

Just Received:

4 DOZEN GLOBE PANTERNS
6 doz. Glass Globes for same;
80 kegs Cut Nails; 20 kegs Cut Spikes;
6 Double Mould board Plows;
2 Heavy Jack Screws;
60 pair Japanned Shelf Brackets;
1 superior Refrigerator;
600 gross Wood Screws; 60 gross Brass Screws
60 gross Plated Screws, round heads—
and for sale low by
R. CHESTNUT & SONS.
F'ton, May 25.

SHAD AND SALMON TWINE, MILK Pans, Lamp Chimneys, Crocks, Flower Pots. For sale at

BENJ. EVANS.
Queen Street.
Fredericton, May 4, 1878.

HARDWARE.

60 DOZEN T Hinges;
75 Pair Barn Door Hinges;
6 Dozen Garden Rakes;
2 " Extra handles;
3 Turnip Seed Drills—(a new thing here;;
3 Lawn Mowers;
6 Patent Churns—(splendid article);
Just to hand and for sale low by
R. CHESTNUT & SONS.
F'ton, May 11, 1878.

CUT NAILS.
Just Received and in Stock:
160 KEGS Cut Nails and Spikes.
JAMES S. NEILL.

MY friend stop that cough. If you can't stop it, G. L. Atherton's Cough Mixture can. If you don't believe, try it.

G. L. ATHERTON & CO.
June 22.

Haxall Flour.

100 BARRELS HAXALL FLOUR.
Just received at
GEO. HATT & SONS.
July 20, 1878.

Received to-day,
1 CASE
WHITE PIQUES,
Hamburg Edgeings
AND
INSERTIONS.
DEVER BROS.
July 13.

SCULLY & COLLINS,

We have now in stock a splendid assortment of

Black and Blue Worsted Coatings;
West of England, Scotch, and American Tweeds;
A full line of Broadcloths and Does;
Trousering of all description.

The above goods will be made to order in first-class style, and a perfect fit guaranteed.
"NO ALTERATION NECESSARY."
STYLE, FIT, and PRICE warranted to please.
TRY US.
SCULLY & COLLINS.
F'ont, Aug. 3, 1878

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs to return thanks to the Citizens of Fredericton and the public generally, for the liberal patronage extended to him since commencing business, and would respectfully inform them that he has purchase d the Stock-in-Trade, and leased the premises of Joseph Myshrall, Esq. where with improved facilities for carrying on his business, he hopes to merit a continuance of the favor which he has heretofore enjoyed.

His Stock will always comprise all the popular Brands of Wines and Liquors usually kept in a first-class establisement, also

Family Groceries of every description and of the best quality.

He is also agent for Jones' celebrated Ale.

ALEX. BURCHILL.
F'ton, Sept. 28.

TO LOAN.

$5000 TO LOAN UPON APPROVED SECURITY.
Apply to
J. A. & W. VANWART,
Barristers.
F'ton, Sept. 14, 1878.

Scrap Pictures.

LARGEST Lot, best assortment, nicest variety in the City. Scrap Book Pictures and Bordering.

We will sell the above at greatly reduced rates. We will cut out sheets to suit purchasers.

J. L. BEVERLY,
Coy's Block.
F'ton, April 13, 1878.

Novelty Oil Cans.

JUST received a lot of Novelty Oil Cans, a new and useful article.
10 Dozen Snow Shovels 1 dozen Coal Sifters.
R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

American Iron.

Now landing per Schooner "Rangola," from Boston:

24 TONS AMERICAN REFINED IRON, which I will sell at St. John Prices for cash or approved paper.

JAMES S. NEILL.
Oct. 19.

LUMBER FOR SALE!

The Subscriber begs to announce to the Public that he has always on hand a good and varied stock of

SPRUCE, PINE and HEMLOCK LUMBER,
CONSISTING OF

Dry Pine Plank, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch, thoroughly seasoned and planed.

Dry Pine Boards, well seasoned, planed on one and both sides, and tongued and grooved.

ALSO,

Good Dry Laths and Sawed Cedar Shingles of every quality, together with a stock of Spruce and Hemlock Logs, from which we are prepared to saw to order at short notice.

Bills of Scantling of any dimensions.

A large quantity of Refuse Lumfier on hand.

All orders promptly delivered.

Please call at my yard, West End Mill.

RICHARD A. ESTEY.
F'ton, June 22, 1878.

TO PAINTERS AND OTHERS.

SOMETHING NEW.

SAMPLE case of PREPARED KALSOMINE. In packages of 6 lbs. each. Makes the handsomest and smoothest Wall or Ceiling of any article in use. Any person can use it. Superior to paint and lasts for years.
One package will cover about 400 square feet. Can be mixed for use in five minutes.
White and two tints in case.

JOHN RICHARDS,
Ticket Agent.
F'ton, May 18, 1878.

JOHN RICHARDS,
Insurance Agent,
(Next door to People's Bank, F'ton.)

Representing the following first-class Offices:

English.—QUEEN, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON & GLOBE, NORTHERN, IMPERIAL.

American.—ÆTNA, HARTFORD, AND PHŒNIX.

Canadian.—BRITISH AMERICA, AND NATIONAL.

ALSO:—Agent for the sale of Railway Tickets to all parts of North America.
F'ton, April 13, 1878

BROOMS, PAILS, CEMENT, and LIME.

50 DOZ. Brooms, 50 doz. Pails;
10 doz. bbls. Cement;
50 casks Lime;
1 bbl. Boston Sugar Cured Hams.
April 27. GEO. HATT & SONS

YORK COUNTY DEBENTURES
FOR SALE.

FROM $8,000 to $10,000, in denominations of $200, $300 and $500.

HENRY B. RAINSFORD, JR.,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Fredericton, June 29, 1878.—Rep.

Just Received.

40 GRINDSTONES;
12 Doz. Cast Steel Scythes;
50 Kegs Cut Nails; 1 Barrel Pale Seal Oil;
1 Barrel Codfish Oil; 1 Barrel Olive Oil;
1 Dozen Eureka Clothes Wringers;
6 Dozen Hayfork Handles;
And for sale by
R. CHESTNUT & SONS.
July 13, 1878.

TAKE NOTICE.

The Highest Prices in Cash paid for

HIDES & BEEF TALLOW,

BY

F'ton Leather Co.,
KING STREET, FREDERICTON.

STRAW GOODS, STRAW GOODS, STRAW GOODS.

50 DOZ. Mens' Youths' and Boys' Straw Hats. Best value in the market. They will be sold from 10 cents upwards.
Inspection invited.
April 27. THOS. W. SMITH.

SHINGLES, CLAPBOARDS, &c., &c.

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand and for sale a large stock of Shingles, Clapboards, and other Sawed Lumber which he offers at lower rates than any other dealer in the City. The above Lumber is manufactured on the Nacawica by Mr. Pinder, and is superior to a great portion of the Lumber that comes to this market. Persons requiring bills of scantlin, &c. sawed to order can save money by leaving their order with me a few days before the Lumber is required,

Respectfully yours,
DANIEL LUCY, Queen St.,
Fredericton 6th July, 1878.

T. W. SMITH,
FISHER'S BUILDING,
Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

WOULD beg leave to inform his numerous friends and customers, and the public in general, that he has received from

EUROPE CANADA, and the UNITED STATES

One of the best and cheapest stock of

CLOTHS, CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS,
— AND —
Gents' Furnishing Goods

ever offered in this market and will be sold

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Call and examine for yourselves.
F'ton, April 13, 1878.

Notice of Removal

C. T. WHELPLEY,

WOULD respectfully announce to his friends and the public generally that he has removed THREE DOORS BELOW THE OLD STAND, where with increased facilities to carry on a first-class Grocery Store, he hopes to merit a continuance of the very liberal patronage he received for the last twelve years.
F'ton, May 29.

PER SCHOONER
MAUD & BESSIE.

60 ROLLS Roofing Felt.
10 casks Roofing Pitch;
12 Pitcher Spout Kitchen Pumps;
12 Reams Flint Paper.
Just received and for sale by
R. CHESTNUT & SONS.
May 4.

Just Received
AT
Geo. Hatt & Sons,

60 DOZ. Pails; 2000 lbs. Cheese;
50 doz. Burnett's Extracts;
1 doz. Smoked Beef Tongues;
20 " Salmon; 10 doz. Tomatoes;
5 Barrels Graham Flour;
1