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VOL. 7.—NO. 29.

SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1876.

WHOLE NO. 331.

POETRY.

Sonnet.

WHEN BOWENARD BOWED.

A beacon-light gleams o'er the slum'ring
sea:
The low waves tinge to gold and fade to
blue.
As their thin crests the far light flashes
through.
Black clouds are gathering close on our
dear
And, 'mid their dark, the lightning vivid
gleams
On a moment, then a deeper hue
Of shadow falls upon them, bright yet
few.
The stars that seem our heavenly guides to
be.
The sea is God's, we held within his hand.
Go onward toward the homes we love and
prize.
We see dim visions of a nearing land,
Though darkness shrouds us there comes
to our eyes
Hope's light and joy, which he will under-
stand
Whose love makes home for us in
Paradise.

MEETING AND PARTING.

We meet and part. It is of life the way,—
We clasp each other's hands and say
good-bye;
One wanders 'neath a glowing western
sky
One o'er the earth all restlessly may stray,
One tells unceasingly from day to day,—
One in his hidden thoughts doth mope and sigh,
And shall we meet again, 'n if we try?
Ah! who among us all can truly say:
But this we know, there comes a by-and-
bye
When in a home that is both far and
nigh;
The light of greeting in our eyes will warm,—
December's chill give place to warmth of
May;
Ah! how much joy must in that meeting
lie,
Dear friend, and it will come to us some
day.
THOMAS S. COLLIER.

LITERATURE.

THE MARTINEZ-DEL VALLE SUIT.

From N. Y. Herald, 16th Nov.
The trial of the suit brought by
Miss Eugenie Martinez against Juan
Del Valle, for \$50,000 damages for
alleged seduction and breach of
marriage, was resumed yesterday be-
fore Judge Donohue, in Supreme
Court, Circuit. The publicity given to
the case had served to fill the
court room to its utmost capacity.
Miss Martinez came into the court
room with her mother and a younger
sister, and they took seats behind her
counsel, Messrs. William A.
Beach and Augustus C. Brown. Her
great personal beauty, together with
the many points of interest intro-
duced in the case, very naturally
made her the cynosure of every eye.
Diagonally opposite to her, seated at
the end of the table occupied by the
counsel, sat Mr. Del Valle, in striking
contrast with the raven tresses of the
young plaintiff. He was evidently
nervous, while Miss Martinez dis-
played entire self-possession. He
occupied a seat in close proximity to
Mr. Joseph H. Choate, his counsel.
CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MISS MARTINEZ.
Directly on the calling of the
Court to order Miss Martinez was
again called to the witness stand and
her cross-examination resumed.
Although subjected to a prolonged
and keenly scrutinizing examination,
she did not lose for a moment her
perfect self-possession, but bore her-
self bravely against the fierce fusillade
of interrogatories hurled at her by
the cross-examiner. To a consider-
able extent the testimony elicited
was a repetition of that given in her
direct testimony.
"Did you bring this suit for
money?" was one of the questions
asked.
"It is not money I want," she re-
plied, with an intensity of feminine
earnestness that must have won the
sympathy of all present, and then
added, lowering her voice, but speak-
ing slowly, "I want simple justice."
THE DEJEUNERS AT SOLARI'S.
"How many times did you visit
with Mr. Del Valle the place kept
by Mr. Solari?" pursued the counsel.
"I can't tell you, but not very
many times," she answered.
"Was Mr. Del Valle's demeanor
toward you the same there as at your
mother's house, or at matinees, where
you were in the habit of going?"
"He did not kiss me at matinees."
(Laughter.)
"Then he kissed you at Solari's?"
"Certainly."
"You did not object to the kiss-
ing?"
"Not at all" (Renewed laughter).
"How long did you remain at
Solari's generally?"
"About two hours."
"What were you doing all this
time?"
"Eating."
"Eating all the time? You ought
to have got fat."
"Well, I didn't get fat; were not
eating all the time, there was a
digression before desert." (Laugh-
ter.)
"What kind of a digression?"
"We talked. One idea of Mr.
Del Valle's going with me there was

to improve his knowledge of the
English language."
"He improved, of course?"
"Of course."
MR. DEL VALLE'S GOVERNNESS.
"During the period of your en-
gagement with Mr. Del Valle were
you introduced to any of his friends?"
"On one or two occasions I was."
"Were you ever introduced as his
intended wife?"
"Never."
"While you were living at his
house in Poughkeepsie were you not
introduced as the governess of his
children?"
"I was, because he did not wish
our engagement known."
"Did any of your friends know of
your engagement?"
"All my personal friends did."
"Do you remember, while at
Poughkeepsie, showing to Mr. Del
Valle a New York personal adver-
tising for a governess?"
"No, sir."
"Did you not consult Mr. Del
Valle about taking such situation
elsewhere?"
"Never."
"Did you ever give any pictures
of yourself to Mr. Del Valle?"
"I gave three to him: one while
we were engaged, a second one two
days after, upon his calling at our
house, and a third one which I had
just had taken."
DIRECT EXAMINATION RESUMED.
The above closed the cross-exami-
nation, when Mr. Brown resumed
the direct examination. She stated
in answer to his first question that
in writing letters to Mr. Del Valle
she first made a draft with a pencil
and then copied them in ink, and
that she never changed the letters
from the original drafts; she gave
the date of the accident to herself,
on which occasion she first became
acquainted with Mr. Del Valle, en-
tirely from memory; she knew very
positively that she had been to Dr.
Bredenburg, her sister's dentist, to
make an engagement for her. Some
few additional questions were put
on the further cross-examination by
Mr. Choate, but they elicited nothing
of importance.
THE EXAMINATION OF ADELE MARTINEZ.
Miss Adele Martinez, the younger
sister of the plaintiff, was next called
to the witness stand. She pos-
sessed the same brunette style of
beauty, and evinced an equal degree
of self-possession. She testified
that she was at her mother's house
when Eugenie was brought home in
a carriage after the springing of her
ankle, on which occasion Mr. Del
Valle was admitted into the house;
Mr. Del Valle came to the house
afterward about twice a week; she
was present when Mr. Del Valle
gave her sister an engagement ring;
her mother asked Mr. Del Valle if
that was Eugenie's engagement ring
and he answered, "Yes, and all that
remains now is to fix the time of
marriage;" while her sister was at
the "Hotel Royal" she called on her
sister daily and took lunch with
her; her sister remained at that hotel
from April 21st until the 1st of
June; she visited Mr. Del Valle's
house at Poughkeepsie while her sis-
ter was there and sometimes stayed
two or three days.
The witness was then subjected to
a long and searching cross-exami-
nation by Mr. Choate, but no few facts
of special interest were developed.
She stated that she was four years
younger than Eugenie; that she went
to the Twelfth street school until
she was twelve years of age, but
had never been to any school since;
that she had lived all her life with
her mother, and during the last year
had given music lessons; the con-
duct of Mr. Del Valle toward her
sister was always kind and loving
and no approach to impropriety; she
first saw the engagement ring on
her sister's finger while they lived in
Fifty-sixth street; this was about
the middle of February of last year;
when she visited her sister at Mr.
Del Valle's house, in Poughkeepsie,
she seemed happy; she did not sus-
pect that at that time her sister was
suffering from deep-seated unhap-
piness.
ADELE'S TO EUGENIA.
Two letters of the witness to the
plaintiff while the latter was living at
Poughkeepsie were read by Mr. Choate.
A portion of one of the letters upon
which defendant's counsel evidently
laid great stress was as follows:—
" . . . If it was not for you I
don't know what we should do. Ma
says she would die. It is no doubt
a real terrible existence to think that
every few months he (meaning her
stepfather) is out of work, besides
living on your money. . . . But it must
not always be so, please God; but

nevertheless we thank God, with all
our hearts, for the help you give us,
and we will never forget your kind-
ness. . . ."
"How long did your family live on
her money?" asked Mr. Choate after
reading the letter.
"For some time," answered the
witness. Then she went on to ex-
plain how her stepfather, who was a
book-keeper, lost various situations.
She then testified that after her sister
returned from Poughkeepsie she went
for her sister to the Hotel Brunswick
to see Mr. Del Valle and get some
money. On one occasion her father
went with her. She sent up a card
on which was written, "Will you
send me down car fare; have not a
cent." In the course of her further
testimony witness stated that Eugenia,
while living at Poughkeepsie, once
came to the city and paid them a
visit, on which occasion their talk
was pleasant, and Eugenia seemed to
be contented and happy.
THE PLAINTIFF RECALLED.
After Adele Martinez had left the
witness stand the plaintiff was called
again, when she gave in detail the
names of all the various mercantile
houses for whom her father was en-
gaged as book-keeper and correspond-
ent. At one place she said he had
remained book-keeper for nine years.
She then stated the various places
where they had lived during the last
three or four years. She was not
cross-examined on any of the points.
After she had taken her seat Mr.
Beach announced that this closed the
testimony for the plaintiff.
OPENING FOR THE DEFENSE.
Mr. Choate began his opening for
the defence, but had not proceeded
before, the hour of adjournment having
arrived, he was compelled to suspend
his remarks. He said, in commen-
cing, that there were but few men who
would not shrink from such an ordeal
as that through which the defendant
was called upon to pass. The occa-
sion was one which would bring an
eager, curious crowd together, for no
good purpose, and in nine cases out
of ten the defendant would feel as if
every lustful and indecent eye in the
community was fastened on him.
There was not one present in court
but would prefer to pay and settle
the case rather than stand up and
assert his rights in a court of justice.
When Mr. Del Valle received on the
3rd of October a threatening letter
giving him express notice that if he
did not pay money a suit would be
instituted against him, it was his
discretion to pay them and so prevent
litigation, but he preferred to stand
on his rights and manhood and his
character. He answered like a man
that he would not be intimidated by
threats and would pay no money.
Not many could be as brave and
manly, but would surrender before
standing up and facing the music as
did Mr. Del Valle. Counsel expected
to prove the entire innocence of Mr.
Del Valle, both of any promise of
marriage to the plaintiff and of her
seduction, which had been thrown in
as an aggravation of damages. Mr.
Del Valle stood there not surrounded
by supporters others would have, but
alone and a stranger, comparatively,
in a strange city. The defendant
was a Spaniard, living at Havana
formerly, but for the past two years
had been living in the United States,
having previously spent his summers
there. He was a widower, having
four daughters, from five to fourteen
years of age. When he formed the
acquaintance of the plaintiff he had
two of these daughters living with
him, in Twenty-eighth street, while
the other two were being educated in
Manhattanville.
According to the plaintiff's state-
ment he was a man most singularly
dignified in a matrimonial point of
view. His wife at the time of her
death was possessed of a consider-
able estate, which was the property
of his children. His own means
were limited, and in 1875 he could
scarcely speak English intelligibly.
It was stated by the plaintiff that
she formed his acquaintance on the
14th of January, 1875. Dates were
very important in this suit, as would
be shown before its termination. An
air of romantic interest had been
thrown around their first acquaint-
ance. He was reported as having
just alighted from an omnibus when
he saw the plaintiff disabled by a
sprained ankle by a fall upon the
sidewalk, and that thereupon, in a
spirit of gallantry, he called a car-
riage and took her to her home.
Three weeks after, having been en-
tranced by her charms, he asked her
to marry him and gave her an en-
gagement ring. It so happened that
the ring was not so much disabled but
that she walked; that they ex-
changed cards after walking a short
distance and made an appointment
to meet her the next day on Broad-
way, very dim and gave her an en-
gagement ring, at one o'clock, opposite Stear-
ns' store; that the appointment
was kept; that they went to Solari's

restaurant in University place and
took lunch, and that on the next day
the ring was purchased. Would any
body believe this glittering ring a
marriage token, that this glittering
ring was a magic charm to bind
a marriage engagement. They did
not meet then for ten days; she
wanted something better; the ring
had been left to be made smaller.
On the day the ring was to be com-
pleted she went and got it made, and
took it, making an engagement with
Mr. Del Valle for the next Friday.
On that Friday there was a tremen-
dous storm and she wrote again and
made another appointment for the
following Tuesday. She tells him,
if he writes to her, to address her as
Miss Howard. The next meeting
was at Solari's restaurant, and they
met there every day for a consid-
erable period; he was there to perfect
himself in English. There was no
suggestion of sensuality or love on
either side. He was to the house
of the plaintiff's mother on the 1st
of March and there was no allusion to
the ring. After a while the plaintiff,
one day at Solari's, handed her a
letter, not to be opened until after
they had separated.
Mr. Choate will resume his opening
this morning.

Assassination.

A MAN INVITES A FRIEND TO DINE, AND THEN DELIBERATELY KILLS HIM.

From the Denver Tribune.
The citizens of Monument, a station
on the Rio Grand Railroad, and just
beyond the "divide," were treated to
a very serious sensation yesterday in
the afternoon near 5 o'clock. A man
named Brown was shot and killed by
a man named Davidson, both of whose
first names are unknown to the Tri-
bune's informant.
Both the men were stock growers,
and report came to the ears of David-
son that Brown had accused him of
cattle stealing. This, in the eyes of
Western stock men, is a very serious
charge, and Mr. Davidson seemed to
have armed himself on hearing the
report, and to have started out to
hunt his assailant. Brown lives near
Monument, and Davidson resides in
the mountains, no great distance
away.
Davidson went to Monument some
time yesterday afternoon, and seemed
to be in quite a lively mood. He
found Brown with half a dozen others
standing around the place, and it
is said he treated him as he did all the
others. He invited all to drink, and
treated them twice in succession.
Immediately after the liquor had been
swallowed Davidson drew a revolver
and, without saying a word, delib-
erately presented it at the breast of
Brown and fired. The men were but
a short distance apart and Davidson
took a deliberate aim, though with
great rapidity, at Brown's heart.
His bullet reached its mark, and
Brown fell to the floor, dying, if not
dead.
Before the bystanders could hardly
recover from their surprise, or take
any steps to do anything, Davidson
fired another shot at the fallen man
and fled. This shot also struck the
heart and made assurance doubly
sure. Davidson rushed out of the
saloon in which he had committed
the murder, for such it was, and
mounted his horse and rode away
with the speed of the wind. The
horse had been hitched very near the
place, and was in readiness for the
ride, which had most certainly been
planned beforehand.
From the meagre evidence which
could be gathered last evening, there
is very little doubt that the killing
was nothing less than cold-blooded
murder, done with malice and planned
deliberately. The preparation which
Davidson made for his escape, the
invecting of Brown into the saloon,
the double shooting and the subse-
quent flight, are facts which compel
this conclusion. There exists great
excitement and much indignation in
Monument and vicinity, though no
steps have been taken to arrest the
flight of or to capture the fugitive,
when the Denver-bound train passed
the place yesterday.
Davidson has a family. Both the
parties had been highly regarded be-
fore this occurred.

Atrocities of Bulgarians.

The Cologne Gazette observes that Bulgaria has on several occasions figured in history as the scene of "atrocities" no less terrible than those lately committed by the Basch- Bazons. The Greek Emperor Basilius II. was nicknamed "Bulgarkotonos" because he ordered 15,000 Bulgarian prisoners to have their eyes put out, a few only being left with one eye in order that they might guide their fellow-prisoners back to their homes. Even more atrocious was the massacre of the Gothic set- tlers in Bulgaria. The much-praised Emperor Claudius II. gives the fol- lowing account of this massacre in a letter cited by the historian Trebellius Pollio:—Claudius to Proculus: We have destroyed 320,000 Goths and sunk 2,000 ships. The rivers are covered with shields, their banks with spears and pikes, and the fields with bones; no road is free from the blood; the huge barricade of weapons is deserted; and we have captured so many women that each one of our brave conquering soldiers can take two or three for his share.

Would Buy a Ticket.

From the Boston Gazette.

They glided into a bookstore and
advanced towards a young man who
sat facing the back of his chair.
There were three of them. One was
a blonde, with a peach-blossom face
and an \$80 watch chain. The next
was also a blonde, but she wasn't so
blooming as the other, and her watch
chain wasn't worth so much by \$40.
She wore a diamond ring, over the
finger of a lavender glove, which was
worth three or four watch chains.
The third one was the queen bee.
She was a brunette, with melting
brown eyes, and, as regarded jewel-
ry, was far superior to the other two.
The blonde asked the young man to
buy a ticket to the church social.
"Will you be so good as to buy me
one?" asked the young man.
"Seventy-five cents," said the
brunette.
"Are they going to have a raffle?"
"Yes," she said.
"What are they going to raffle for?"
he queried.
"For a cake with a gold ring in it,"
said the blonde.
"Are they going to have a grabbing
bag and a beauty's bower, where the
girls will sell ice cream?"
"Yes, I guess so."
"Will the minister and all the old
folks go home early?"
"Yes."
"Can the fellow that gets the ring
kiss the prettiest girl in the room?"
She blushed and answered, "Yes."
"Give me a ticket," said he, as he
drew some change from his pocket.
She laid a ticket on the counter and
reached for the money.
"I'll take my kiss first,"
The blonde laughed; the brunette
laughed. The first blonde said, "O,
what a ticket," said he, as he
drew some change from his pocket.
"How amusing!" The brunette
said, "O, you have not got the ring
yet!"
"Never mind," said the young
man, "I'll get it."
"Just for the joke of the thing,"
said the blonde.
"There's no one here," said the
blonde.
"Oh, do sell the ticket," said the
other.
"Then I will," said the blonde.
The young man saw his op-
portunity, and did a smart thing.
He took three—kisses. They all
smiled, and the blonde looked
anxious.
"How much did you say?" asked
the young man.
"Seventy-five cents."
"Isn't that pretty dear?"
"Seventy-five cents is not dear,"
said the blonde.
"Too much," said he; "I might
not get the ring."
"Then you don't want a ticket?"
asked the blonde almost crying.
"No, I guess not," said he; wait
till you have another."
"I guess we had better go," said
the blonde.
"Yes," said the other quietly.
"I have forgotten something," said
the blonde, and she took
that ticket or not," said the blonde.
And they glided out.

Business Cards.

L. B. BOTSFORD, M. D.

Office: In the Store lately occupied by
M. Wood & Sons.
Sackville, July 20, 1876.—6m

H. S. & T. W. BELL,

Soap Manufacturers, - - - Shediac, N. B.
The best and cheapest Soap in the
Market.

JOS. HOWE DICKSON,

Attorney at Law, Conveyancer, &c.
Office:—In the building of H. B. Allison,
Esq., opposite the Banking Office
of M. Wood & Sons,
SACKVILLE, - - - N. B.

CHRIS. W. COLE,

AUCTIONEER,
SACKVILLE, - - - N. B.

A. E. OULTON,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR,
Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.,
Office: - - - A. L. Palmer's Building,
Dorchester, N. B.

HENRY OLDRIGHT,

BARRISTER & ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor, Notary Public,
Conveyancer, &c.,
Office formerly occupied by Judge W. A.
D. Morse,
AMHERST, N. S.

CARD.

D. C. ALLEN, M. D.

OFFICE: - - - AT THE DRUG STORE.
RESIDENCE: - - - AT HON. A. McQUEEN'S.

POINT DE BUTE, N. B.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

W. D. KNAPP, M. D.
Physician & Acoucheur.
May be consulted at the residence situ-
ated opposite the store of Mr. John
Bell, Sackville.

COLONIAL BOOK STORE,

Musical Instruments,
Paper Hangings, School Books, Station-
ery, Periodicals,
THOMAS H. HALL.

G. F. THOMPSON & SONS,

White Lead, Zinc, Paint, and Color Works.
OFFICE AND SAMPLE ROOMS
73 PRINCESS ST. - - - ST. JOHN, N. B.
Oils, Turpentine, &c., &c.

POUSLEY, CRAWFORD & POUSLEY,

Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law,
80 PRINCE W. ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.
G. B. Pugsley, J. H. Crawford, W. Pugsley, Jr.
aug 26 '76

Dental Notice.

Dr. Anderson, Dentist,
WILL return to Sackville next week,
where he expects to remain perman-
ently, from date. His fee guarantees
satisfaction, at moderate charges.
Sackville, Sept. 28th, 1876.—if

L. WESTERGAARD & CO.,

Ship Agents & Ship Brokers,
(Consulate of the Netherlands),
(Consulate of Austria and Hungary),
No. 127 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
O. & TOWNSHEND, } July 24

CHARLES R. SMITH,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor, Conveyancer, Notary
Public, &c.,
AMHERST, - - - N. S.

George Nixon,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
PAPER HANGING,
Brushes and Window Glass,
KING ST. - - - ST. JOHN, N. B.

Marble & Freestone Works.

P. HAGAN,
(Successor to H. J. MacGowan)
DORCHESTER, N. B.

All kinds of Monumental Work,

Executed at the most reasonable prices.
VICTORIA
STEAM CONFECTIONERY WORKS.
Waterloo st. St. John, N. B.

Call the attention of Wholesale Dealers

and others to our Stock of Peas
Confections. Wholesale only.

J. E. WOODBURN & CO.,

Victoria Steam Confectionery Works.
J. E. WOODBURN. H. P. KERR.

SEND 25c. to G. P. HOWELL & CO.,

New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages,
containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and
estimates showing cost of advertising.

\$125 is day at home Agents wanted.

Quilt and terms free. TRUE &
CO., Augusta, Maine

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples

worth \$1 free. Sisson &
Co., Portland, Maine.

According to a statistical table

published by the New York Herald
the amount of money expended
annually in the government of the
city of New York exceeds three and
a half million of dollars. It is
an enormous drain upon the re-
sources of the people.

Business Cards.

ALEX. NEAL,

Merchant Tailor,
MONCTON, N. B.
A CHOICE SELECTION OF
Fashionable Cloths,
ON HAND.
A PERFECT FIT in every case
guaranteed.

G. H. VENNING,

Clock and Watch Maker.
I BEG respectfully to inform the in-
habitants of Sackville and vicinity that
I have taken the shop opposite Mr. Robert
Bell's, where I will be happy to attend
to any customers in my line of business,
and can promise strict attention and reasonable
charges. My Jewels neatly repaired.
G. H. V.

CARD.

THE Subscriber begs to thank the public
for the generous patronage he has re-
ceived while proprietor of the "Brunswick
Hotel" and to intimate to his friends and
the public that he has commenced a
Flour and Grocery Business
next door to C. A. Bower, and he hopes
to merit a share of public patronage.
B. ESTABROOKS.
Sackville, June 21, 1876.

NEW BRUNSWICK

PARLOR & VESTRY
Organ Manufactory.
PETITCODIAC, N. B.

CABINET ORGANS of all descriptions

on hand, and manufactured to order,
Piano Stools, Covers, &c., always on hand.
All instruments of my manufacture war-
ranted to give satisfaction. A liberal dis-
count made to churches.
WM. MURPHY,
Proprietor
may 18

GEO. CONNERS,

Manufacturer & Builder,
Petitcodiac, N. B.
Estimates made of Buildings
Doors, Sashes, and Coffins Furnished,
All kinds of planing and sawing executed
at the shortest notice. oct20

SAWS! SAWS!

ALEXANDRA
WORKS.
Saw Factory,
Corner of North and George's Streets, St. John.
J. F. LAWTON,
Proprietor.
may 25

PIANOFORTES,

CABINET ORGANS, &c.
G. FLOOD,
75 Prince William Street, St. John
KEEPS constantly on hand PIANO-
FORTES and ORGANS from the
leading manufacturers in the United States

FOR SALE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Catalogue forwarded, and all other
information on application.
Instruments sold payable by instalments
or exchanged.
Orders for Tuning and Repairing attend-
ed to with despatch. if-july 8

MARBLE AND FREESTONE

WORKS.
H. J. McGRATH,
Dorchester, N. B.
PARTIES desirous of erecting Monu-
ments or Tomb Stones, will find at
our establishment, a superior Stock of
American & Italian Marbles.

We have also had quarried specially

for us, at the Dorchester Freestone Quarry,
a number of Freestone Monuments, which
we will sell cheaply. sept 17

CARD.

NORTHWESTERN
Mutual Life
Insurance Co.,
—OF—
MILWAUKEE, WIS.
Assets over \$16,000,000.

EDWARD F. DUNN,

General Agent for New Brunswick.
FLEMING & MOORE,
Medical Advertisers, Sackville.

HARRISON'S

PESTICIDAL
LOZENGES
For sale by
S. E. Crane, Bal Vert; E. V. Godfrey,
Dorchester; T. McManus & Sons, Man-
namooc; E. Olive, Moncton; A. Dixon,
Sackville; W. C. Ewson, Shediac.

Hotels, &c.

St. Charles' Hotel.

THE above house having been refitted
and furnished at considerable ex-
pense is now ready for occupancy. It is
conveniently situated on Foundry Street,
one of the most busy parts of the town.
Both transient and permanent boarders
taken on the most reasonable terms, and
furnished with every accommodation and
comfort to be found in a first class hotel.
GEO. L. SHAW,
Sackville, N. B., }
Proprietor.
Oct. 19, 1876. }

WELDON HOUSE.

[Opposite the Railway Station.]
SHEDIAC, N. B.
THE subscriber would inform
his friends and the public
generally that he has newly re-
fitted the above Hotel through-
out in first-class style, and it is now open
for the accommodation of the travelling
public.
WM. J. WELDON,
Proprietor.
Coaches leave daily for North shore
on arrival of trains.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has this day associated
his son, JOHN MILTON BAIRD, with
him in his general business as Merchant.
THOMAS BAIRD.
Sackville, May 26th, 1876.

Chignecto Post.

BACKVILLE, N. B., NOV. 23, 1876.

We Apologize.

We have ruthlessly aimed the envenomed arrow of slander at the Editor of the Moncton Times, and we call for a retraction of our foul aspersions.

The paragraph that contains the cowardly and malicious "slander" on our respected neighbor is as follows: "We have more confidence in the latter's skill in making the items of a printing bill against the Railway fall large enough than in his mental strength to grapple with legal problems."

The Times calls upon us to prove or retract the charge, and in order to retract it, generously places at our disposal the archives of all the departmental offices at Ottawa. We, of course have not the slightest objection to waiting through the Public Accounts of Canada for the past ten years, sifting out the half-million or so of printers' bills and analyzing them to prove that our Moncton friend's press for job work were cheap—dirt cheap—done at prices charged by a conscience animated by the purest patriotism. It would be a real pleasure for us to devote a year or two, to so delightful an occupation.

But perhaps instead of this, the Times would prefer us to retract and apologize?

Now if there is one thing more than another we like, it is to apologize. Newspaper men as a rule enjoy apologizing next to the excruciating delight of being kicked and pounded. Now the Editor of the Times is a noted man in the "Ring." The Benecia Boy could never lift up an opponent by the hair of the head, spin him round and "sooze" him in the street half as cleverly as his Moncton contemporary, Mr. Maxwell at the Centennial with her thirteen stuffed Thomas Cats was not half the man he is. Now the Editor of the Times, to do him justice, does not threaten us, he does not alarm us into apologizing by an intimation he may visit Sackville shortly on an errand of blood, so our readers need not think our apology is dictated to any fear of the skill of our neighbor in the manly art.

No! We respect our journalistic confrere; we respect him as a man and a brother; we most love him for that avowal of simplicity of his; that confidence "childlike and bland," that waits for us to prove or retract. It would be base indeed for us to decide such innocence—hence our apology.

We have heretofore placed the legal ability of our contemporary below his skill in making up accounts against the Government, and with deep sorrow we now confess our mistake.

We now assert that his knowledge of law and his legal acumen place him on a far higher pedestal in the temple of Fame than his skill in making up accounts against the Government, in such a manner that he would lose anything. We will go even further and assert, that as an authority in jurisprudence we consider him rather better than Lord Mansfield and that Sir William Lort Stowell was a fool beside him.

To make our apology as complete and ample as possible we now publish this our retraction of the "slanderous" paragraph in question by asserting "We have NOT more confidence in the latter's skill in making the items of a printing bill against the Railway fall large enough than in his mental strength to grapple with legal problems."

What Next?

The public is waiting with a little impatience to see the next move in the little game of cross purposes between Mr. King and Mr. Willis. Mr. King has obtained a victory, but it has cost him dearly, as all can see who will compare the returns of Saturday with those of two years ago.

Mr. Willis' position in the Government—a member in the forests—is not a very important one—and his leaving it will probably be as little loss to him as it will be to the country—but the question is will he leave it? Will Willis resign? He has already said that he will neither go out or be kicked out. Will the Attorney-General as leader of the Government go to the Lieut.-Governor and demand his dismissal, as Mr. Hill did of Mr. Weeks? Will the Lieut.-Governor accede to his demands? Will Willis go back to his first love and become a shining light in the Opposition heavens? Will he take anybody with him? These are questions that hinge on the pivotal question: who can remove an Executive Councilor? By the 64th section of the B.N.A. Act the Constitution of the Executive authority in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick was continued as it existed at the time of confederation, subject to the provisions of that Act. Before Confederation the power was vested in the Queen; the Governor might, as we understand the law, suspend an Executive Councilor and report his reasons to the Queen (the Colonial office) for his action; now however the Lieut.-Governor is appointed by the Governor-General, and not being commissioned by Her Majesty is not responsible to her. The Lieut.-Governor cannot now report for the question to the Queen, and there appears to be no provision for him to refer to the Gov.-General. The Executive Council cannot remove one of themselves; each member has equal rights in the eyes of the law. If the Lieut.-Governor's authority is still confined to the power of suspension to whom can he refer the matter? The leader of the Government can

resign, and his resignation of course includes his colleagues. This resignation would, however, entail a new election for departmental offices. Perhaps Hon. Mr. King will take the bold course of assuming that the Council has full power in the matter and then passing a resolution in the Council asking the Governor to dismiss Mr. Willis, which his Honor with the Nova Scotia precedent before him would probably do.

Tilden or Hayes?

The decisions of the Returning Boards of Florida and Louisiana will not be in for some days yet; in the meantime the people of the United States are kept from day to day in a state of suspense.

The decisions of the Returning Board of Louisiana are final; no executive or judicial power of the State can reverse them. This Board according to the N. Y. World not only counts the votes, but has power to say what constitutes intimidation or a tumult in respect to the poll and voting. There is no appeal from its judgment. Thus it will be seen how important it is, that the Board should be composed of men of undoubted honesty and honor. It is unfortunate that the Board is composed of Republican partisans, who are capable of committing any fraud to attain their ends, and there is too much reason for suspecting they mean fraud. The Democrats furnish the figures parish by parish in this State showing Tilden a clear majority of over 8,000 votes. If he has not them, why do not the Republicans confound their enemies by exhibiting the true figures? If Hayes has a majority as they claim, why not publish the figures in detail, showing where his votes are? The absence of figures is very strongly as if the Republicans hope to gain through the craft and fraud of the Board what they have lost at the polls.

What will be the effect of a President elected by fraud going into the White House next March? What would be the action of the Senate, or of the House of Representatives? Can the Senate prevent the President who is elected in due form of law from exercising his independent functions? We believe not. It can refuse to ratify his nominations, and the House of Representatives can refuse to vote money, but can do nothing further.

There perhaps never was a more critical time in the history of Republican institutions than the present and one that demands that partisan rivalry be laid aside that right and justice may triumph.

The South Carolina Returning Board has declared in favor of Hayes. The Democrats protest and the matter will be tested in the Supreme Court. Alarming rumors of plots and insurrections have been in circulation, and a concentration of troops at Washington has taken place. Probably it is all for political effect.

Prospects of War.

Confidence continues to be expressed that the coming conference of the powers will result in measures that will guarantee peace; but it must be confessed that the attitude of Russia throughout is anything but assuring. It must be remembered that for two hundred years it has been the dream of Russia to plant her eagles on the banks of the Bosphorus, and year by year she has been steadily pushing her way, always advancing, seldom repulsed until the cordon of her lines have become a sort of hereditary menace to Turkey. It was Russia that planned and supported the rebellions in the Christian Provinces a year ago. Servia declared war last spring as the instance of Russia; and her volunteers swelled her army, and Russian equipments were supplied to her soldiers. Russia rejected a six months armistice. Why? because she was for peace. No, because she believed the time had come for her to strike the decisive blow to gain Constantinople, and a six months armistice would disarrange her plans. Look her Railway extension (since she received that check in the Crimea twenty odd years ago), enabling her to pour down her troops to the Black Sea by two independent lines of Railway, her new iron clad; her newly built chains of fortresses; her great army developments, and we may well ask, what do all these preparations mean, if not war? If they mean anything, they mean war; they mean to make the East lurid with conflagration and massacre.

What is of interest to us, is the stand England will take? Will England be embroiled in the contest. We fear she will. Russia is not much better than the United States in keeping her treaty obligations. She violated the treaty of Paris of 1856 respecting navigation in the Black Sea, and will also have any more hesitation in violating the clause abolishing privateering? If Russia were to issue letters of Marque, in the Alabama style, the British Commerce would be swept from the sea. Our vessels would have to seek the American flag for protection. Besides that, England would have to cope with combined Europe at sea is powerless against the great land forces that Russia could hurl down on the Turkish Province. England could blockade her ports and destroy her navy, and still not materially interfere with her operations against the Turk. The position of Germany also gives uneasiness. What league binds her equal rights in the eyes of the law. If the Lieut.-Governor's authority is still confined to the power of suspension to whom can he refer the matter? The leader of the Government can

Agricultural Statistics.

We cannot congratulate the Government on any particular display of ability in administering the agricultural affairs of this Province. A change in the regime, the public had been led to expect, would lead to a change in policy; to a well-defined, vigorous and liberal policy, leading to some practical results.

Whether the reasonable expectations of the public have been met, or whether the kicking out of the old Board, and the creation of the new, merely meant the diversion of the patronage from Mr. Charles Lugin to Mr. Julius L. Inches, we leave our readers to judge.

The old board, nick-named the "Agricultural Parliament," served for a long time as the butt of good-natured ridicule, because of its combined pretension and impotence, but in what respect the new order of things is any better, we fail to know. What was heralded at the time as a great and beneficent change made in the interest of the farmers, is now suspected to be a political ploy to cover a transfer of patronage "placing it where it will do the most good."

In our remarks we do not wish to reflect on our friend McQueen, who, though nominally chairman of the department, is not really chargeable with its unfortunate shortcomings, as he is as innocent of its management as a newborn babe. One of the most important matters that could engage the attention of agriculturists, is statistics relating to weather, crops, wages, prices, and a hundred other things, about which our farmers ought to be informed.

Perhaps the most valuable contribution that the great State of Massachusetts made to the Centennial was her magnificent display of charts exhibiting the vegetable conditions and resources of the country, the proportions of forest and arable land, and of various kinds of crops, and the price of labor.

From these tables, we learn that the average farmer in that State has an income of \$609.50. That he pays for labor \$146.38. That he saves and deposits in the Savings Banks \$32.51. Balance—cost of living \$380.61. On the other hand the income of the average skilled laborer is \$683.00. Earnings of his family \$152.02. Total \$835.02. Cost of living \$784.63. Surplus \$50.39.

So that, notwithstanding the greatness of Massachusetts with her immense cotton, wool and shoe, and other industries, her chief prosperity exists in her farming population, whose average family adds \$300.32 more to the wealth of the State than the family of the average skilled laborer. There are charts showing the respective rates of farm-labor in different places, charts showing in five degrees of color, the comparative value of farm-lands; in three degrees the distribution of textile fabrics; a chart showing fruit areas in cultivated ground; the relation of the farm to education; the value per acre of Indian corn and maize; the average crop in the State; premiums at fairs; nativity and longevity within the State limits; production and consumption of wheat, etc.

In fact, there appears to be no branch of agriculture that is not illustrated and made plain to the commonest understanding by the statistics. Until our farmers wake up and demand similar advantages and revenues of information enjoyed by other countries, we may make up our minds to lag in the race of agricultural progress.

The Moncton Times challenges a comparison between the prices charged by us to the Railway and its prices. We do not object. The Moncton Times has done thousands of dollars of job printing for the Railway; we have never been favored with a dollar's worth. So much for that. With respect to what little advertising we occasionally do, we charge in accordance with a scale of rates furnished to the Railway, and which the authorities have never even hinted were otherwise than moderate. In respect to passes, we can also refer to the extensive circulation of the Times, starch, dried apples, red herring, and other delicacies to stuff the people; while the latter drug them, both are well patronized.—Two bakeries are also in course of erection, one of which from the length and breadth of the foundation is of great dimensions.—Bar rooms flourish; one man has offered the Town Council \$100 per month to allow him to run a wholesale and retail liquor store, billiard hall, &c., day and night the year round (Sundays excepted); he also offers bonds that the best of order shall be preserved.—The Aedea Dramatic Club gave two performances in Dunlop's Hall last week. Your correspondent had the pleasure of attending one. The play was "Blow for Blow," a difficult piece for Amateurs. Each character was well taken, but Messrs. Griggs, Woodman and Paver deserve more than a passing notice for Amateurs, they would be hard to beat. The club was well patronized, notwithstanding that they did not get the support from Monctonians that they deserve. It is their intention to give plays during the winter.—Mud is improving.

The Montreal Star says that John R. Middlemiss, who was connected with the tanneries land swap is one of the heirs to an estate in England worth about seven millions each. The estate has been accumulating for over a hundred years.

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Our Boston Letter.

BOSTON, Nov. 20, 1876.

DEAR SIR:—As you may suppose the great excitement in this country just now, is the election. The present situation is to be deplored and any ill advised action by the general government may lead to terrible consequences. The great and glorious constitution of the United States is now showing some very weak points. How the present state of affairs will end, is a question. The case is briefly this: Tilden wants a single vote of the electoral college to give him a majority. There are three doubtful States to hear from, and in two out of the three he probably has a majority if the votes are fairly counted. There does not seem to be any actual violence in any of the States. What that means is a thing, but notwithstanding, President Grant has taken it upon himself to send large bodies of soldiers to each of these States. He does this professing an intention to have a honest count. What that means is one knows but himself. If he means that the votes cast are to be counted, all of them and no others, and made according, no one can object; but if, as a great many say, the object is to declare Hayes and Wheeler elected at all hazards and to have the troops on hand to get down any outbreak which would likely follow such an outrage, there is no knowing what the consequences will be. It must be remembered that the military force of the country is a majority of several hundred thousand votes (I cannot give the exact figures) which cannot be disturbed, and your readers may form some idea of what the result will be if the minority, backed by the powerful force of the Federal Government, with its army, undertakes to trample under foot the rights of the majority. There is no need of any comment upon a constitution and government which makes such a state of things as now exists here, possible for one minute. The Republican party with such a man as Lincoln at its head deserved and commanded the respect even of its enemies, now "none so poor as to do it honor." President Grant may be a honest man, but he certainly deserves all of his friends (and relatives!) as he never flinches in his support of them, through thick and thin, but he has been singularly unfortunate in his selection of them; that is if he has the good of the nation at heart. It is sincerely to be hoped that the clearly expressed wish of the people will be respected by those now in power, and that Tilden may occupy the place for the next four years which rightly belongs to him.

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Early Records of Chignecto.

ARRIVAL AT THE TOWN OF CHIGNECTO AND IMPRESSIONS OF SHEPOT.

CONTINUED. At about a mile distance we fell in with the Channel of Fisgat River. Neither of them there being above two rods wide, and I was informed, for a change at any place for the depth of water, but many places being dangerous by reason of quick sands. But to return to our situation; we were not lying in a very bad place but just by a King's vessel from which an Officer immediately boarded us and demanded the Captain's papers which he readily produced and the Officer returned without making any more disturbance. The Captain then went ashore and entered without any further difficulty. I took lodgings at Mr. Martin's, who kept the only tavern in the place. After shifting and re-lying myself I took a walk round the town to view the situation, the beauty of which cannot well be described. It is situated about three-fourths of a mile from the Bay of the same name, upon a lofty eminence, on the highest part of which was a good fort, though now it was made out of the ground. To the South-west is Cumberland Bay, about a league broad and running straight till it opens into the Great Bay of Fundy. The River A Bear (Hebert) comes in from the South, which forms a narrow neck of water, joining Cumberland Bay between which is a neck of land. Interspersed with woods and plains to the southward is a large tract of marsh, clear and level for many miles, in the middle of which upon a rising ground about two miles distant, formerly stood Fort Lawrence, which has been demolished; however, there are still some good buildings to be seen. Away to the North-west is still a much larger tract of marsh, clear and level for several miles. At length gradually rising into broken ridges, interspersed with woodland upon which appeared many farms and some villages, the marsh is clear and covered with grass and herds of cattle. This marsh may either be fitted for the plow or meadow; it has several small navigable rivers which run through it, whereby the crops thereof may be conveyed the farmers' doors.

Cumberland is a county town, my satisfying my curiosity by viewing the place, I returned to my lodgings, where I found Mr. Peck (brother-in-law of my brother) who waiting for the wind to change or fall as it then blew very fresh from the South-west, which made it impossible to get down the bay to Shepody River, where he lived and where I was bound. In the evening I received an invitation from Mr. Winslow to sleep with him, which I accepted. At ten I retired to my lodgings again and went to bed, but the wind fell, and Mr. Peck awakened me and told me he was sorry to disturb me in a time when he supposed I wanted rest so much, but it was a favorable time to set out and he thought it was best to take. He told me also that the Rev. John Engleton, who was to go with us was ready, whereas I got up. We started out and went to a creek some distance from the town, where the canoe lay; but the tide having turned and the hands not willing to venture off she was left aground. After some time, however, we got off. About 9 o'clock in the morning we arrived at Shepody River, distance I suppose some 8 or 9 leagues. As it was flood tide and a strong current we soon got down to my brother's, about two leagues from the mouth of the river. To my great satisfaction I found him and his family well, which he joined together with my safe arrival, God be praised. Shepody contains a vast tract of fine marsh, clear and level about 7 or 8 miles in length and 2 to 4 miles wide, through which the River Shepody runs in a serpentine form. This river is from 50 to 150 yards broad; the banks are steep and generally muddy, its general course is from West to East; several creeks and gutts fall into it from the marsh; most of these are on the North side. Near the mouth of this River the tide generally rises to the height of 85 ft., so that twice in twenty four hours it overflows its banks and as often discovers the marsh, but rapid channels. On each side of this marsh are seen beautiful rising grounds, mostly clear where the French houses formerly stood. A great part of the marsh had been dyked and drained. Upon the North side and two or three miles from the marsh there runs a chain of high mountains near parallel with the marsh, which appears to be a screen from the cold winds, and makes the situation warm and pleasant. The navigation will scarcely answer for boats or barges, but for sloops and schooners, &c.,—flat-bottomed to lie on the ground at low water. Upon this River is Hopewell Township, owned by Adam Hoops, claimed at the first settling of it. They laid out German town upon a rising land, about two leagues up the River, and left the management of the Settlement to my brother, which did not succeed according to their wishes, occasioned by their sending a number of worthless settlers, some of whom had been brought up in the army, others had lived in Philadelphia, and had never been used to farming, but though they were coming to get land, which produce ever necessary spontaneously, without cultivation. But being landed here late in the fall, and their want of experience of provisions, Mr. Hoop ordered them being given to them, they lived so extravagantly that by the 28th of December several of them ran out of provisions, and though my brother gave them all he possibly could spare, (it being a time when he could give to any place in order to get a supply) yet it wouldn't satisfy them, they gathered in a company and demanded more, saying they would have it, or lose their lives. To be continued.

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Advertisements This Day.

WORTH KNOWING!

FROM British, American and Canadian Markets, we have now in Store and to arrive, the most varied and valuable Stock of Goods ever offered our customers, which we are offering at prices so low as to command a ready sale. Below we enumerate some of our Stock and invite examination:—

200 lbs. FLOUR, choice brand; 50 " Cornmeal; 120 lbs. Milled Meal and Quebec Green Apples; 5 " Dry Apples; 5 " Onions; 12 lbs. Molasses; 5 " Sugar; 125 lbs. Liverpool Salt; 10 " Butter Salt; 25 quintals Pollock and Codfish; 30 barrels Herrings; 6 " Am. Redd Kerosene Oil; 25 chests Superior Quality TEA; 12 boxes Tobacco; 10 " Soap; 1000 lbs. Rice; 50 boxes Raisins; 1000 lbs. Dairy and Factory Cheese; 25 cases Shelf and Heavy Hardware; Coffee, &c.; White and Colored Paints; Putty, Oil, Varnish, Japans; Spirit Turpentine, &c.; 20 tons IRON, full assortment sizes; 2 tons Springs, Slough Shoe and Shed Shoe STEEL; 1000 lbs. Short Link Chain; 1000 lbs. Horseshoe Nails; 50 kegs Cut Nails, all sizes; 65 boxes Window Glass; 5 lbs. Glassware, viz.: Pitchers, 17 lbs. Lamp, Fruit Dish, &c.; 10 boxes Axes; 1 gross Hickory Axe Handles; 12 cases Shelf and Heavy Hardware; 1000 lbs. Sheeting Paper; 5 cases Clocks; 2 " Mirrors; 8 dozen Manure Shovels and Forks; 12 " Pails; 12 " Brooms; Barndoor Hinges, Rollers & Hangers; Crockets, Buck-Saws and Hand-Saws;

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SAINT JOHN Slate Mantel MARBLEIZING WORKS.

THE Subscribers have entered into partnership under the name, style and firm of WILSON, GILMOUR & CO.

TIME IS MONEY.

Persons indebted to me WILL PLEASE Call & Pay!

The prices I charge for Boots and Shoes does not allow a Margin for time spent in collecting.

ABNER SMITH, Sackville, June 12, 1876.

P. S.—My name is on the soles of all my Boots and Shoes. Enquire for them. June 15, 1876.

C. & E. EVERETT, FURRIERS,

Would call the attention of Ladies and Gents to their Large and Choice Stock of FINE FURS.

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED: SOME NEW & ELEGANT DESIGNS

SILVERWARE,

Triple Plate, Cake Baskets, Fruit Dishes, Butter Dishes, Castors, &c. &c.

Forks and Spoons.

Another lot of those Solid Steel Handle Silver-Plated Dessert & Dinner KNIVES

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

ON and after MONDAY, October 23rd, 1876, Trains will pass Sackville as follows:

STEPHENS & FIGGURES

Are Landing from Malaga:— 400 B OXES London Layer and Loose Raisins;

200 boxes Valencia Raisins; 6 cases New Figs;

50 cases Washing Soda; 50 kegs Bl-Card Soda; 40 bbls. Whiting;

190 kegs Scotch Refined Sugar. For sale at their usual low prices.

NOTICE. ALL persons having legal claims against the Estate of the late Sarah Ann Lawrence, of Dorchester, Westmorland County, are requested to render the same daily attended with three months from date, and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to Thompson Treuman, Sackville.

MONUMENTAL MARBLE.

15 tons of Monumental Marble, OF the very best qualities (American and Italian) just received by

H. J. McGRATH, Dorchester.

Flour, Meal & Raisins. Leading ex "Nellie Clark" from N. Y.:

400 B BLS. Minnesota FLOUR; 300 bbls. K. D. Cornmeal; 500 boxes New Layer Raisins.

For sale by GEO. S. DeFOREST, aug23 11 South Wharf, St. John.

JOB WORK,

In all its Branches executed at reasonable rates at this Office.

ORGANS!



G. C. FAWCETT,

GEN. AGENT, SACKVILLE, N. B.

Prices from \$75 to \$1,500. The subscriber undertakes to supply the above Organ on the very best possible terms.

Organs Constantly on Hand. G. C. FAWCETT, Sackville, Aug. 1st, 1876.

PICTURES Framed to Order

AT THE Sackville Picture Frame Factory.

Just received from Boston and other Markets:— A Large Stock of PICTURE FRAME MOUNTINGS

IN WALNUT & GILT, New Style.

A Splendid Stock of READY MADE FRAMES

In Black Walnut, Imitation Velvet, Gilt and Rosewood Ovals, Hollywood-Cabinets, Velvet and Gilt Easels, Passe-Partouts and Rustics, all sizes, Mottos and Chromos.

A Beautiful Retic with Ebony Lines and Corners, suitable for the perforated Mottos now so popular.

Having had large experience in the business and importing my Stock direct from the manufacturer, I am prepared to work not only with neatness but cheaper than any other frame maker in the Lower Provinces, and by attending to business I hope to meet with success.

Remember the place—opposite the "Brunswick House," Main Street. R. C. BARNES, Sackville, June 1st, 1876.

WANTED—A few live Agents. NOTICE. THE Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers under the name and style of

AMHERST WAREHOUSE CO.,

was dissolved by mutual consent on the 23rd day of August last.

Parties indebted to the late firm are requested to make payment to our successors in the business.

W. M. SLEEP, B. DOUGLAS, D. W. DOUGLAS, S. G. CHAMBERS, W. J. MOREN.

A large portion of the Goods now in store having been purchased from the late concern at a discount, will be sold.

AT REDUCED PRICES: NEW GOODS

A full and complete assortment of as will be added as soon as possible.

As we are buying in the best markets and on the most favorable terms, we expect to be able to place our customers on a large and healthy basis in the trade, and we shall endeavor to sustain the reputation of an establishment which has long been noted for integrity and fair dealing.

W. M. SLEEP, JAS. E. PERDY, CHAS. H. BENT, Amherst, Sept. 14th, 1876.

Teas, Sugars, Fruits, Etc., Etc.

LOGAN, LINDSAY & CO. Are receiving per "Scotia," from Glasgow and Liverpool, &c., &c.

203 H P. CHESTS FINE CON.

10 casks Scotch Sugar; 25 barrels Currants; 50 boxes New Layer Raisins;

200 boxes New Layer Raisins; 1 cask Cream Tartar Crystals; 100 barrels Whytew's Pickler's; 75 barrels Crushed and Girded Sugar.

Per Steamer from Boston:— 30 barrels No. 1 Apples; 10 boxes Lemon; 12 boxes Oranges. And from Ontario:— 100 barrels Oatmeal. aug9 62 King St., St. John.

JUST LANDED.

Ex Brig "Otacilus" from Demerara: 25 CASKS Choice V. P. SUGAR; do.

Also in Store and to Arrive: 800 brls. Flour; 250 brls. Cornmeal; 30 half-barrels choice fall C. Light Shad.

FOR SALE BY M. Wood & Sons, Sackville, Oct. 4th, 1876.

FLOUR.

Just Received:— 200 Barrels Superior Flour Direct from Mills. For Sale Low. BLAIR ESTABROOKS, Sackville, July 31st, 1876.

NEW GOODS.

Received per Steamer from Glasgow: Dress Goods, In all the latest Shades.

LUSTRES, COBURGS, SHAWLS, FLANNELS, WINCEYS, (Twilled and Plain); Mantles, Corsets, Scarfs, Grey and White Cotton, &c., &c., &c.

COATINGS, In Blue, Black and Brown Beavers; Basket-Cloths and Napp-Cloths.

The above Goods will be disposed of very low for cash or its equivalent. Purchasers will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Organs Constantly on Hand. G. C. FAWCETT, Sackville, Aug. 1st, 1876.

Dickson & Patterson

COLONIAL FOUNDRY SACKVILLE, N. B.

THE Subscribers have now on hand a large and well assorted stock of

Cook, Parlor, Office & Hall

STOVES, Of various Sizes and Patterns.

For both Wood and Coal, to which they invite the attention of purchasers.

For quality of material and excellence of workmanship these Stoves are not surpassed by any manufactured in the Dominion.

Castings for Vessels

Made to Order. Ploughs, Hollow Ware, Tin Ware, Stove Pipe, Etc., Constantly on Hand.

Prices to Suit the Times. E. COGSWELL & CO. AMHERST, N. S., SEPT. 29th, 1876.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

W. D. MAIN & CO., RECOGNIZING the general Decline in Values of all kinds of Goods, offer their present Stock, and that which is daily arriving, at such a Minimum of Low Prices they feel confident their customers will not fail to thoroughly appreciate their enterprise.

They are now showing a carefully selected Stock of:— Ladies' Dress Goods, In All-wool Serges, Poplins, French Merinos, and Diagonals, Fancy Cretes, Crapes, Matelasses, Plain and Striped Baroads with Fringes and Buttons to match.

CASES OF Factories, Shirtings, Fleece Cottons, White & Scarlet Flannels, &c. Ladies' & Gents' Wool & Merino Under-Clothing. Corsets, in "Thompson's Gilt Fitting," "Beauty," "Glorious," "Lorraine," and "Our Best."

With our first Importation of MILLINERY. Our Dress Making Department is in full operation under Miss FAWCETT. New Models arriving every week.

W. D. MAIN & CO. Barber and Hair Dresser. Hair Shaving, Cutting, Dyeing, Shampooing, &c., &c. Special attention paid to Hair that is weak and falling out.

Tuesday Afternoons is for Ladies. Razors honed. Wigs made to order. Opposite Brunswick House. C. L. MEALEY.

PARASOLS and Umbrellas repaired at 25 Opposite Brunswick House. NOTICE. MR. THOS. W. BROOKS is no longer acting as my agent in the County of Albert. P. R. MOORE, M. D. Sackville, Oct. 31, 1876.

Boots & Shoes.

I AM prepared to repair Boots and Shoes with neatness and dispatch. C. L. McINNIS, Sackville, April 30, '76.

Love's Sovereignty.

Though Love loves all things outward grace, That poets praise and gentle ladies prize, Yet lives he not by favor of blue eyes, Or black or brown, or ought that he may trace

In features faultless as the perfect face Of Art's ideal. No! his essence lies Deep in the heart, not in its changing dyes

On lips or cheek. He has his dwelling place In the life's life. As violets deck the May— Which yet survives when these have passed away— All lovely things are Love's; but, not 'erectious

Health, youth, and beauty, though they serve him well, Are but Love's ministers; his sovereign spell Lives in his own immortal loveliness!— JOHN G. SAXE, in Harper's Magazine for December.

Scientific Agriculture.

The report on commercial fertilizers, by Professor P. Collier, member of the Scientific Commission of the United States to the International Exhibition at Vienna in 1873, has appeared in the form of a pamphlet of sixty-seven pages, and is replete with interesting matter.

It gives a large number of statistics concerning the trade in fertilizers in Europe and America, their sources, character, value, and cost.

The report of Professor Collier contains valuable information with the common experience in Europe and in this country in showing that there is a great deal of fraud in commercial fertilizers; that at the same time the bulk of what is in the market is good; and that the only method to prevent frauds, enable the farmer to make sure of getting reliable wares, and at the same time to improve the general quality of the wares as sold, rests in control systems based on chemical analysis.

The fertilizer control system introduced in Connecticut by the State Experiment Station is working very satisfactorily. A considerable number of low-grade and fraudulent fertilizers have been examined, and their characters exposed. One article, for instance, which had been sold for \$55 per ton, a discount from the regular price of \$60 per ton being made to introduce the article," proved to be nearly one-half sand, and to have a commercial value of about \$8 per ton.

Several parties who had bought and tried the article, on learning the result of the analysis, refused payment, a considerable sum of money being thus saved to the victims of the fraud.

Arrangements are made whereby responsible dealers sell their goods under supervision of the station, guaranteeing their composition, and holding them at all times subject to examination by the station.

Purchasers have also the privilege of having the fertilizers they buy analyzed at the station at small cost or for nothing.

The important question as to the form of nitrogen most suitable for the nutrition of plants has been studied by Lehmann, who had lately experimented with buckwheat, maize, and tobacco, supplying nitrogen in some cases in the form of nitrates, and in others the form of ammonia salts. He concludes that some plants require ammonia in their first period of vegetation, and nitric acid in the second; but the ammonia may, by oxidation in the soil, produce the nitric acid needed.

In the many new ways in which science has of late come to be applied to agriculture, one of the most interesting as well as most useful is in the investigation of soil fertility. In 1869 Dr. Nobbe, director of the agricultural experiment station at Tharand, in Saxony, commenced the study of seeds in common use in Germany, and founded the first "seed-control station." His investigations have since come from this may be inferred from the fact that during the seven years that have since elapsed over 4000 samples of seeds have been examined at Tharand; that adulterations have been discovered, most ingenious in character, harmless in effect, and remarkable in amount; so much so as to work a by no means inconsiderable injury to the agriculture of the country; and that some twenty seed-control stations have been established in Germany, while others have been founded on projects in Denmark, Austria, Hungary, Holland, Belgium, and Italy. Among the adulterations found are old seeds that have lost their power of germinating, seeds of either useless or noxious plants, sometimes killed and sometimes fresh, and even pieces of quartz rock, ground, sifted, and colored to imitate genuine seeds.

—HARPER'S SCIENTIFIC RECORD, in Harper's Magazine for December.

JUDGMENT RENDERED.—A man was sawing wood yesterday afternoon in a back yard. He severed two sticks as thick as your wrist, and then went into the house. "Mary," said he to his wife, "my country needs me; there's no use talking we just go and slaughter all these Injuns; no true patriot can be expected to hang around a wretched place like this."

"John," said his wife, "if you fight Injuns as well as you saw wood and support your family, it would take one hundred and eighteen like you to capture one squaw, and you'd have to catch her by the eyes." "A squaw and throw pebbles in her eyes." "A squaw went back to the woodpile wondering who told his wife about him.—Salt Lake Tribune.

A maiden lady said to her little nephew:—"Now, Johnny, you go to bed early, and always do so, and you will be checked and handsome when you grow up." Johnny thought over this a few minutes, and then observed:—"Well, aunty, you must have sat up a good deal when you were young."

We should practice temperance if it were for nothing else but the very pleasure of it; it is the glory of a man that hath abundance, to live as reason, not as appetite directs.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Never try to pull a bumble-bee up by the roots, unless he is actually sitting on you somewhere.

DOUBLE, and even quadruple bustles are now worn in England. They are made like flouncings.

It is estimated that 10,000 Buffalo were killed in the Bow River (Montana) county this season.

This plan for the Roman Catholic Colonization of Palestine continues to receive great encouragement.

An Amherst girl fainted at her first kiss, and was so flustered that when she got down cellar she put money on both sides of nine buck-cakes.

RICHMOND, VA., has a goat that rivals Mrs. Maginiva. It took the whole police force to arrest it, and now the Police Court is afraid to sit on the case.

Sympathy. Ah, dearest! nevermore Will I of fate complain; Since thou hast wept for me I can not weep again.

Even so the Blessed Bride For evermore is glad, Because the Heaven of heavens For love of her was sad.

CARL SPENCER, in Harper's Magazine for December.

HER OPINION.—A letter written in Lippincott's Monthly, which has a slightly apocryphal taste, repeats the words of old J. Mary Chaworth's servant at Annsly Park. Old J.'s opinion of Lord Byron was summed up in this wise: "Oh, his Lordship were a fool. He dinna know—grass from—grass. An' he dinna give me naught. But an' his pund note Mr. Musters gie me for a chance to speak wi' Mary Chaworth."

On Tuesday last three aristocratic young ladies entered a Brooklyn horse-car and two of them began a conversation relating to the Presidential election. Soft words grew into loud and acrimonious controversy, in the heat of which one of the disputants, drawing off her gold watch and chain, offered to bet them that she was right.

The money was at once produced by the other, and the third young lady pocketed the property as stakeholder. Then the car was stopped and the three beauties, two with highly flushed faces, tripped gracefully away.

HOW AUSTRIANS MAKE HAY.—The London Times says: "The Austrian method of making hay is very simple. It consists in digging long graves or trenches, four feet in depth by six or eight breadth. The newly cut clover and grass is crammed into the newly made trench and trampled tightly down. When the trench is quite full, so that the contents are a little above the surface the whole is covered with 12 or 15 inches of earth, just as a heap of potatoes is covered. Prof. Wrightson states the preservation is complete, and the wetter the fodder when it goes into the pit the better. No salt is mixed with the grass. Cover and grass thus packed afford an excellent winter fodder.

A RUSH OF BUFFALO.—Mr. Joaquin Miller tells a curious California story which recalls that of the cattle in Hart's "Cubical Conroy." He describes an emigrant train passing over the prairie and meeting a herd of buffalo at full speed and by one of the apparently insane impulses which sometimes seize these animals. In an instant the immense herd had passed; there was no wagon there, there was no man, oxen, horses left; even their bodies were obliterated. The one survivor was a woman, who was carried out of the horrible struggle on the back of one of the herd—how she never knew; her first consciousness was that she stood in safety upon a little hillock and the whirling had gone by.

A RETURN has been issued by the Department of Agriculture at Washington of the crop returns for the year 1875. It shows a reduction in the yield of wheat of nearly one-sixth; whilst the quality generally is superior. The yield amounts in the total to about 245,000,000 bushels.

The rye crop for the year is 4 per cent less than that of 1875; but the quality is somewhat in advance. Barley is about 6 per cent less than last year, whilst in oats there is a falling off of 23 per cent. The cotton crop is much more advanced than usual, and the general appearance is that of a plentiful yield. If taken altogether, the report is by no means of a discouraging nature.

There is trouble with the Grand Trunk Railway in Canada. At the half-yearly meeting of the shareholders recently held in England the report of the directors proved, on the whole, a favorable document. It showed the gross receipts of the half-year ending June 30th, 1876, to be \$956,073, less discount on American currency, \$19,714, or \$936,359 gold against \$893,148, the amount received in the corresponding half-year of 1875. The expenses were \$733,948 in 1876, against \$801,460 in 1875, the proportion of expenses to receipts being 78.38 in 1876, against 78.54 in 1875. The balance of account profit was, therefore, \$202,411 in 1876, against \$219,888 in 1875. Since then a controversy has arisen over the resignation of the late president, Mr. Potter. In a private circular addressed to his friends he has expressed a desire to visit Canada, and has explained his reasons for doing so. This has been resented by Mr. Hickson, the general manager in Canada; and upon this an angry and recriminatory correspondence has taken place. The whole affair may be deforested, and as the Toronto Globe says, "the Grand Trunk has engaged to do without indulging in the luxury of domestic broils."

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE AMHERST IRON FOUNDRY

WISHES to call the attention of MILL MEN in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to the fact that he is now prepared to supply

All Kinds of Mill Machinery. INCLUDING: Roller-Gangs, Balance-Cranks, Saw-Arbor, &c.

Of all kinds in iron and steel fitted with self-oiling boxes. Also: shafting, Hangers, Pulleys, Gears

Of all descriptions. All Classes of Machinery repaired at short notice, and all work thoroughly executed.

The following sizes of SHIPS Windlasses made from good designs and well fitted, can be supplied, viz.—14, 16, 18 and 20 inches.

Also—Capstans, Winches, Mooring Bits, and all other Ship Castings.

(An agency for Saws, Belting, Shingle Machines, &c., has been established on the premises.)

A large Stock of SHOES, PLOWES, TINWARE, STOVE-PIPE, &c., Kept constantly on hand.

All prices have been much reduced. ALEX. ROBB, Amherst, N. S., April, 1876.

U. S. PIANO CO.

810 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Make Only One Style, AND Have but One Price!

\$290.00 Sent on Trial.

NO AGENTS. NO DISCOUNTS. NO COMMISSIONS.

SEND FOR Illustrated Circular. MAILED FREE.

MANTEL, HALL, & DRAWING ROOM MIRRORS. (In carved Walnut or Gilt Frames.) From \$5 to \$150.

At J. C. COLE'S, AMHERST, N. S.

Framing of Pictures,

Is done by the Subscriber at Hard Time Prices J. C. COLE.

Bargains! Bargains! The subscriber has in store a bankrupt Stock of

Books, Chromos, Lamps, Frames, &c., &c., Which he is selling off remarkably cheap!

Agents Wanted—Liberal inducements offered. J. C. COLE, AMHERST, N. S.

C. GATES & CO'S Celebrated Medicine!

Compound Invigorating Syrup, Life of Man Bitters, Acadian Liniment, Vegetable Plaster, Nerve Ointment, Eye Ointment.

THESE Remedies are Vegetable in their composition, pleasant and healing in their nature, effectual in their curative properties. Can be had at J. FORD'S, LOWER SACKVILLE. Call and get a pamphlet. FALL OF 1876.

WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE.

21 AND 23 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

WE have now on hand FULL LINES of GOODS suitable for

Country Traders, Lumbermen, Millmen, By Contractors, Fancy Goods Dealers, Millwrights, Ship Builders, Clothiers, Merchant Tailors, Pedlars.

All wholesale buyers and traders coming to this city should call and see our stock—being fully assorted in all departments. Popular prices to the right kind of purchasers.

Orders by mail and telegram receive prompt attention. EVERITT & BUTLER.

Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell at private sale, that valuable and pleasantly situated homestead, where he now resides, with all buildings thereon, only five minutes' walk from the Railway Station, Telegraph and Post Office; or will sell the same in small lots to suit purchasers, from a quarter of an acre up, for building purposes; the land is in a high state of cultivation, with garden and orchard; there is a road all around the premises, and choice building lots may be selected on every part of the farm. Also, his mill, 175 feet long and 40 feet wide, with all the gear in it, also, his well-known ship yard, shops, sheds and dwelling house. There is on this property a wharf, from which vessels can sail out of the river with a northerly wind without tacking; the yard including the mill-site contains eight acres. Also, adjoining this property he will sell twenty-two acres of prime English Marsh in good order. Also, two lots of woodland on the Church Road at Westcott near Thomas Milner's; also, one lot near Johnson's Mill, Grand Anns, and three hundred acres of well-timbered land on Second Westcott Hill near the English Church; also, the beautiful "Glen," a fine vessel is new, was classed and capped this present year, is a fast sailer and will carry five hundred tons dead weight, has iron water tanks and a full and complete East India and Africa outfit; also, a vessel frame in the ship-yard with all masts and fixtures. Good warranted, unencumbered titles given to all the above property. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber.

C. BOULTENHOUSE, Sackville, Oct., 1876.

D. R. McELMONT & CO., Watchmakers & Jewellers, MONCTON, N. B.

HAVING commenced business in the Shop lately occupied by E. J. Lewis, Esq., we are now prepared to execute

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRS ON Watches & Jewelry.

On hand, the Finest Stock of JEWELRY ever offered in Moncton, comprising:

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