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Colonial Farmer.

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Correspondence.

For the Colonial Farmer.

RURAL TOPICS.

FERTILIZERS.

It is a well-established fact that the essential fertilizers of all crops are ammonia, phosphoric acid and potash —that nothing else is required for anything grown on a farm; and the question is, how can farmers apply these things to most advantage? A ton of cattle and horse manure, as it averages on farms, contains only 11 lbs. of potash, 8 do. of phosphoric acid, and 12 lbs. of nitrogen (ammonia) according to an analysis made in England for Mr. Lawes, the distinguished agriculturist of that country; and he claims that these 31 lbs. are the only fertilizers in a ton of manure. Mr. Lawes has been before the world as the most noted scientific farmer for many years, and he is quoted as the best authority. He says that when enough stable manure is applied to land to produce a good crop of grain of any kind, as wheat, barley, rye and oats, the potash in the manure is greatly in excess of the requirements of the grain, and consequently it is wasted, as these grains require principally phosphoric acid and nitrogen as fertilizers. He sums up his forty years of experience as follows:

1. That a mineral superphosphate of lime has given a considerable increase in each crop of a rotation, although used without any other manure, for a period of thirty years.

2. That in consequence of grain containing large quantities of nitrogen and phosphoric acid, and small quantities of potash, manures containing soluble phosphoric acid and soluble nitrogen, as ammonia or nitric acid, are especially applicable to these crops.

3. That when crops containing large quantities of potash, such as roots, potatoes and hay, are sold off the farm, manures containing potash, such as purchased dungs, appear to be more suitable.

4. That although potash, phosphoric acid and nitrogen are the chief manure ingredients in farmyard dung, the manure from artificial foods and in artificial manures, still the differences in form in which these substances are met with greatly affect their value; the present method of analyzing manures does not properly recognize these distinctions, and the valuations founded upon these analyses are altogether false and erroneous.

SETTING STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

In making new field plantations of strawberries the land should be free of weeds, and in a high state of fertility. If peas or early potatoes were grown on it, and highly manured in the spring, it would be in good condition for the plants in August, the best time to set them, unless set in the spring. Immediately before the plants are set, give the land a dressing of well rotted dung, even if it were manured for the previous crop, and plow it in; or first plow the land as deep as necessary, then spread on the manure, and cover it lightly with a one-horse plow. A great deal of manure is wasted by being covered too deep, two inches deep being the depth that many experiments by the best agriculturalists of this and other countries have decided to be the best for crops generally. If we harrow in the manure much of it is left upon the surface of the ground, and its virtues evaporate. So it is in some degree when it is covered very lightly with earth, if the weather be dry after harrowing it in; and it is a question for farmers to decide, whether it is not better to take a little more time in some cases, and use a one-horse plow to cover manure. Good crops, of course, are grown by covering manure at the first plowing; but for an acre or two of strawberries, or other small fruits, I think it would pay to use a one-horse plow in covering the manure, so as not to cover it too deep.

The rows in the field culture of strawberries may be three to three and a half feet apart, and the plants set from 12 to 15 inches apart in the rows. This width is to allow a cultivator to be run between the rows, after they have become widened with plants from runners, so that the open space between them is not over two or two and a half feet. Many strawberry growers renew their plantations as follows: As soon as the berries are all picked the space between the rows is plowed with one horse, turning the furrows so as to leave the ground level. Then it is smoothed with a cultivator; and an iron hand-rake would, if used, be a good finishing operation. The plantation is thus left till fall, when the space between the rows is covered with runners; then the old plants are plowed up, and all the runners but a strip six or eight inches wide in the middle of them which strips are the rows for the next season; and in this way a plantation may be renewed for many years; but it would be necessary to apply manure once a year to the spaces between the rows when they are plowed. It is rather a remarkable fact that strawberry growers, who sell their fruit in the large cities, can make more money in "poor seasons" than in "good" ones, because in a favorable season, with frequent rains, the crop is so large that the price is not renumerative. In New York this season hundreds of thousands of baskets of strawberries were sold at a dead loss to the growers, the receipts merely covering freight and commission.

FRUIT TREES "RUNNING OUT."

The horticultural editor of the *Country Gentleman* says: "Planters are often disappointed, after having set out a fine fruit garden of large and small fruits, to find after a lapse of years, that their supplies have diminished, and some of their favorites have "run out." They made the mistake in supposing that a fruit garden, once well under way, does not need frequent renewing. The best cultivators make additions or replacements every year, or every few years at farthest. When not too late, every owner may do well to look over his ground and see what he can add in the fall or spring." He is correct, as no place is never "finished," as regards the garden, its fruits, and its surroundings. A few trees are to be added here; some choice shrubs there; a choice grape vine or two are needed; or some other fruit; and so all our places tax us yearly more or less; and none are "finished" when we die.

THE POTATO CROP.

The farmers who planted no potatoes, except a row or two in their gardens this season, being discouraged by the "bugs" of 1876, made a serious mistake, as potatoes will sell for a good price in the fall, owing to so few being planted; and many farmers will have to buy all that their families consume (and who can live without potatoes?) when they might have grown a splendid crop, if they had shown a little spirit and persuasion in overcoming the bugs. My rule through life has been to "*fight it out*," no matter what happened, "to the bitter end;" and last spring I was advised to plant no potatoes by my family; but I planted more than usual, as I had an idea that either the bugs or myself would have to surrender. Well, I had scouts out watching for the enemy every day; and it was not long before I was warned of their approach, so I summoned my forces, and gave the orders for an immediate attack in front flank and rear. We took every bug captive, and thrust him into a tin pan, then we went to a place suitable for their execution, where they soon went to a bourne whence no potato bug ever return. Then we rested on our arms for two weeks, when one morning the scouts reported that the enemy had appeared again, being "young recruits," which we soon rendered *hors de combat*, by a charge of Paris green and water. This season's experience has proved that if the bugs that first appear, the old stock, are picked from the vines by hand and killed, at the same time destroying what eggs may have been laid, the danger of the potatoes being much injured is over, as it is the old stock which comes out of the ground that is the origin of all the bugs, and when they are destroyed before they lay many eggs, no great damage will be done; but they must be destroyed as soon as they appear, and all farmers must act in concert, and the bugs will soon be eradicated.

OIL FOR PEAR BLIGHT.

The *Rural Home* says: "A year ago we gave some account of experiments, by D. P. Westcott, of this city, in treating blighted pear trees with linseed oil. He had, in the latter part of the previous year, washed several pear trees which had commenced blighting with raw linseed oil, and the spread of the blight seemed to have been arrested, and the trees had then put fourth their foliage which appeared perfectly healthy. We felt a little anxious to know whether those trees entirely recovered, or whether in the course of the last season they succumbed. So yesterday, June 1st, we visited the grounds and found the trees perfectly healthy and making a vigorous growth of new wood. You can see upon the trunks, and some of the branches, the dead, blackened exterior bark, showing the effects of the blight, two years since, but not a leaf indicates that any remant of the disease remains. We took a knife and cutting through the dead bark, found the inner bark green and sound. We think that these results are esufficient to warrant further trial of the remedy, as it is easily applied and seems to do the trees no injury."

SHADE YOUR GRAPES.

Don't remove the leaves to let in the sun to your grapes, as the more the clusters are shaded the better the fruit will be. The idea that grapes will ripen better if exposed to the rays of the sun at this season of the year was originally promulgated in the papers by men who did not understand what they were writing about. as one could hardly do a greater injury to his vines than to strip off the leaves around the fruit, Vines can be propagated by laying down canes about the first of August, of this season's growth, in a trench three or four inches deep, covering the canes with earth to that depth, eight or ten inches in length, within a foot of the end, which should be turned up and tied to a small stake, and in October you will find such canes will rooted.

Miscellaneous.

THE STARCH INDUSTRY.—In the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and New York there are 225 starch factories which last year consumed 3,000,000 bushels of potatoes, at an average cost of about 30 cents a bushel. The aggregate annual production of all the factories is usually 6,000 to 11,000 tons. A bushel of potatoes generally makes eight pounds of starch, 250 bushels, therefore, being required for a ton. As the average market quotation of potato starch is 5 cents per pound, it follows that a bushel of potatoes brings only forty cents after being converted into starch, and the value of the total production of potato starch in the country is from $800,000 to $1,200,000 per annum.

BEES IN OLD HIVES.—Dagden's "Bee Book" says: "Never put a swarm of bees into an old hive, as there will almost certainly be the egg of the honey-moth deposited in the crevices of the hive, which will hatch out and probably destroy the swarm. Nothing is more to be dreaded by the beekeeper than the moth, and when they once gain an entrance to a hive the bees appear as if powerless to expel them, although they will seize them savagely at the entrance. When the moths have once established themselves in a hive, and the maggots begin to eat their way through the combs, the sooner the bees are fumigated and put into another hive the better, as for them to remain with the moth maggots will be certain destruction to them. Moths, as well as the large slugs, may be taken in large numbers, late on summer evenings, by spreading a mixture of sugar, homemade wine and rum on the walls or the stems of trees."

EFFECT OF SALT ON WHEAT.—In an interesting series of experiments recently made on the farm of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, the manurial value of salt was unmistakably indicated. An acre of wheat dressed with three hundred pounds of common salt yielded thirty-nine bushels of grain, with a proportionate amount of straw, while an adjoining acre, left unmanured, produced only twenty-nine bushels per acre. The entire cost of the crop is not stated, but this experiment shows that the additional ten bushels resulting from the salt were produced at a cost of thirty cents each. In another place a piece of ground intended for wheat was plowed the preceding fall, an again in May, when it was sowed with salt, and afterwards plowed before seeding. On the 1st and 2nd of September wheat was sown at the rate of two bushels to the acre. The crop, when harvested, yielded, according to the estimate of the owner, not less than forty bushels of grain to the acre, with a luxuriant growth of straw. From these and many similar cases the inference seems to be that salt is a specific for the wheat crop, imparting solidity to the grain and firmness to the straw. Much, however, depends on the nature of the soil; on many soils salt does no perceptible good.

The Cheese Trade of the United States.

Dr. Sturtevant, in an address delivered before the American Dairyman's Association, at Philadelphia, made the following remarks: "The era of associated dairying, first inaugurated by Jesse Williams, of Rome, N. Y., in 1851, has had a remarkably developmental effect upon the dairy interests of the country. From a pursuit considered but as an incident of farm practice, the manufacture of cheese has become a leading industry in which a large capital is invested and an enormous product of manufactured goods turned out. In 1852 but one factory was in operation in this country, using the milk of but two dairies, and received a fancy price of 7 cents a pound for its cheese. In 1861, the factories had increased to 56. In 1864, we have record of the increase to 402. In 1866, the number had increased to 500. In 1871, to 1281. In 1876, according to the estimate of L. B. Arnold, the number of factories in operation was 4500, the number of cows tributary about 1,000,000, and the cheese production about 180,000,000 pounds. During this interval, from 1861 to date, the price of cheese has been, at times, as high as 28 cents, or four times what Mr. Williams received."

Milk Veins.

An experienced dairyman says in the *Ohio Farmer*: It is generally considered a most excellant sign of a good milker to show large crooked veins runing forward of the udder, and entering the belly in two large holes. There is some truth and considerable fiction in this. It will be borne in mind that these veins lead from the udder and not to it. They are made to carry off the blood that the cow is not able to utlize in her udder. To prove this, place the finger on the vein and if held hard and long enough, the blood will swell the vein between the finger and udder, and the vein will correspondingly decrease in size on the other side of the finger, just as a stream that is dammed up, thus showing which way the blood flows. I omit the scientific proof of this fact. In other words, this vein is a mere sewer to the udder, carrying off the water or refuse blood. It is like judging the working capacity of a carpenter by the amount of chips he makes. It is, of course, an indication, and a pretty fair one, but by no means conclusive. In my own experience, except with old cows, I have found this point very unreliable. In fact, I presume the size of the veins is more a freak of nature than a necessity, as the veins are always large enough to carry blood, and their display depends upon the thickness of the skin and hair."

Mixed Farming.

Farmers are now trying mixed husbandry, instead of risking their whole crop in one or two staples. It matters not how small his farm may be, if he works right and has a few cows, plenty of sheep, a few hogs, fowls, bees, a few horses, an orchard, a good garden, with small fields of grain, meadows, and varied vegetables, nothing is surer in the future than that he will not only make a good, comfortable living for his family, but he will soon be surrounded with all needed comforts and luxuries of life; and this too in the face of hundreds who tell him all the while that farming, and especially mixed farming, won't pay. This plan gives something for use and for sale each week in the year, adding comfort and money to the household, and employing the whole available labor every day. Whenever a farmer in such a home begins to feel he can find nothing to do, he may be fully satisfied he is on his down grade.

If, instead of this varied plan, he desires to make a specialty of sheep-husbandry, dairying, fruit-growing, stock-raising or marketing, he will find it will take more capital, in both cash and brains, for these especial branches than in mixed husbandry, and his failure will be all the more signal and disastrous. In mixed cropping one or several branches may fail, and still he can fall back upon others, and thus have enough to meet all needs.

One important point in mixed farming is to note each year what articles succeed best and are best suited to your soil, and thus enhance your chances of making successful crops. This implies adopting and practising the best system of cultivation, and the use of all necessary implements of the most improved style, all inspired and pushed forward by reading such agricultural papers as will throw light upon all departments of the farm interest. —*Rural Sun.*

Sand for Bedding.

The *New England Farmer* has the following in regard to sand for use in stables: Sand, if not the best, is one of the best articles in use for bedding cattle. It is a good deodorizer, and keeps the stable sweet (if a stable can be sweet.) As the cattle work it back into the trench under their feet, it mixes with the manure, and thus divides it and makes it more suitable for the use of plants. If the distance to haul is not too far, its very cheapness ought to recommend its use. In barns that have no cellars, were it used freely, it would absorb a large amount of urine that is now wasted. Soil and muck are dirty things to use in the stable, but sand is clean. Then, too, it is a nice thing to use under hen roosts, to receive the droppings, which can be easily raked off and put in barrels, and in the spring mixed with fine cow manure—one part of the former to two of the latter. This being shoveled over thoroughly two or three times, makes a mass of rich manure. A large handful of this in the hill will set corn to growing finely. Flowers, too, grow and blossom far better in soil that has an admixture of sand. So clayey and peaty soils are benefitted by its combination with them, and vice versa. When spread on heavy soils in grass, it produces more effect than any chemical manure I have ever seen used.

Improvement of Indian Corn.

We judge that very few persistent and systematic efforts have been made by our farmers towards the improvement of Indian corn. Occasionally accounts are given in the papers concerning great improvements made in this direction, but they are generally loose in statement and often want confirmation. But we find in the report of the Knox county Agricultural Society for last year a brief statement in regard to improvements in this crop made by Messrs. Edward and William Kelleran, of Cushing, samples of which were shown at the fair at Rockland last fall. The former gentleman showed fifty ears of a very long, large sixteen rowed variety of corn which has been grown on his farm every season during the past eighty years; and the latter gentleman exhibited specimens of a "huge variety" —so reads the report—upon which he has been improving for years, until now it grows from eighteen to twenty-four rows upon an ear. It would be interesting if we could have a more particular account of the means employed for reaching this result—and should this meet the eye of either gentleman we hope they will furnish us with the same for publication—but we venture they are none other than the careful selection of the earliest and largest ears, heavy manuring, early planting and judicious attention to the growing crop. When there is so much need of work in this particular direction, when the crop is so susceptible of being improved through these means, and when so valuable results are to be gained; it seems strange our farmers are so indifferent to the possibilities which lie before them. The matter is worth thinking about and writing about just at this moment, as before many months it will be necessary to go through the corn fields and select the most forward and largest ears with which to commence experiments in the line we have indicated.—*Me. Farmer.*

Suggestions to House-Builders.

First, let your cellars be large, well ventilated and lined with stone or cemented above the level of the ground. The breath of life in furnace-heated houses depends literally on the air of the cellar, unless there be a flue for fresh air extending from the furnace out-of-doors (never the case in cheap, showy houses). The air of the whole house is sucked through this narrow and often unclean apartment, the care of which is usually intrusted to ignorant servants. We have spoken in a previous number of the malaria engendered by massing quantities of vegetable in the cellars as is the practice in farm-houses during the winter. The lining of stone or cement not only prevents dampness but is absolutely necessary in streets through which the sewers pass, as a protection from rats. Terriers, ferrets, traps or poison are feeble defenses against the legions which swarm in nightly from a neighboring culvert. Next to the cellar comes the kitchen, which should be large, airy and sunny. To take no higher ground, conveniences is this department are a politic investment which pay a full interest on the capital, especially to the housekeeper who does not live in a large city. Stationary tubs, closets beneath the dressers for flour, dry groceries, spice, etc., will be likely to tempt into her (the housewife's) household a better class of servants, and when she is forced to turn cook and baker herself, will take half the burden from her weary hands. An addition to comfort much neglected by builders is the lighting of stairways, closets, pantries. We have in our mind's eye a modest little house in a closely-built neighborhood of dark dwellings, which gives you a sunny, cheerful welcome in every corner a result produced not only by windows, wherever a window is practicable, but by a skylight of plate glass which sends down sunshine through three floors of closets, halls and pantries. A mistake made also, which resolves itself into a question of humanity is the placing the servants' chamber on the top of the house be that three or seven stories above the kitchen. Passing along a city street at night, one cannot look up at the dim ligts burning in these far skyey attics without a groan compassion of for the wearied wretches dragging themselves to their beds up yonder after the day's hard labor.—"*Home and Society;*" *Scribner for July.*

Suppurating Corns in Horses.

A corn consists essentially at first of a bruise, and extravasation of blood from rupture of the small vessels which insinuate themselves into the horny texture and give it the characteristic red appearance, and sometimes terminates in suppuration. Again, in necrosis, horn tumour, or in the formation of bony spicular treatment, you have already cut the bar away and opened the road to contraction and any more paring would be injurious. Poultice the feet and clean away any irritating matter that may be there, and wash the diseased parts daily with a solution of carbolic acid and soft water—one part af acid to ten of water. Allow the animal to stand on a sawdust bed and keep the parts perfectly clean. When corns are once established the cure is only palliative, and that palliation must be brought on by proper shoeing. Experience and anatomical investigation point to the conclusion that the sole as well as the crust is intended to perform a weight-bearing function, *i. e.* the sole around the margin of the crust for the distance of about half an inch in all parts of the foot, except at the heels, or that part embraced in the triangle between the wall and, in fact, the seat of corn. Here the shoe should rest upon the wall only, being made sufficiently narrow at this point. The surface of the shoe bearing on the sole ought to be flat, while the interior surface of the shoe ought to be concave. In preparing the foot for the shoe, the sole, frog or bar, must not be touched with the drawing knife; the natural length of the toe and depth of the wall are to be kept in their relative positions by the rasp only. By the application of such measures all parts of the foot calculated to bear weight are called upon to perform their natural functions, the various structures kept in their proper and relative positions, the frog allowed to come to the ground to prevent concussion, the weight of the animal diffused over the extended surface, and not limited to the wall alone as in the common method of shoeing with seated shoes. Slipping is prevented by the rim of the concave and wedge-shaped foot grasping the ground. All horses badly shod and brutally treated and burned by acids and the hot iron must have corns.

Trump Kards.

We copy from Josh Billings' new book, Trump Kards, a few of the philosopher's remarks, and commend them to our readers:

I hav never known a second wife but what waz boss ov the situashun.

Wiskee iz a hard thing to convince, therefore i never argy with a drunken man.

Maids marry to change their condishun, widows marry to improve it.

After a man gits to be 38 years old he kant form enny habits mutch, the best he kan do is to steer the old ones.

I luv a rooster for two things. One iz the crow that iz in him, and the other iz the spurs that are on him, to bak up the crow with.

Enny man who kan swop horses, or ketch fish, and not lie about it, iz just about az pious az men ever get to be in this world.

The sassyest man i ever met, iz a hen-peckt husband, when he iz away from home.

An enthusiast iz an individual who beleaves about 4 times az mutch az he kan prove, and who kan prove about 4 times az mutch az ennyboddy else beleaves.

The dog that will follow everyboddy, ain't worth a cuss.

Thoze people who are tricing to git to heaven on their kreed will find out at last that they didn't have thru tickets.

The greatest mistake enny woman kan make, iz, just az soon az her husband haz been elekted capting ov a malisha company ta be krazy to appear in his nu uniform.

Too long courtships are not alwuss judicious, the partys often tire out skoring before the trot begins.

Natur seldum makes a phool, she simply furnishes the raw materials, and lets the fellow finish the job to suit himself.

Young man, learn to wait, if yu undertake to sett a hen before she iz reddy, yu will loze your time and confuze the hen besides.

One ov the best trades enny man kan mnke iz to sell out hiz religious kreed and invest the proceeds in charity.

One quart of cheap whisky, the cheaper the better, judishiously applied, will do more bizzness for the devil than the smartest deakon he haz got.

Be mersiphull to all dumb animals —no man kan ride into heaven on a sore-backed horse.

Prudes alwuss seem to have more property on hand than they kno what to do with.

When men retire from the world they go into the kroaking bizzness, and it amounts to just about az mutch az the kroaking of a retired bullfrog.

There iz two things about the devil whitch i admire, and whicth are worthy of imitation, he iz alwuss bizzy, and never was known to break an engagement.

When yu hav bored the bulls eye, set down, and keep still, folks will think then that yu kan hit it enny time yu hav a mind to.

It iz kind ov kurious that the thinner a man iz the more anxious he iz to get into a strong light.

Harvesting Grain.

Men differ as to the best and proper time to cut wheat. Many say it should stand until the grain is quite hard, and then cut and put into the barn almost immediately after. Others cut earlier, and often put it into the barn or sack before it has had time to cure. I have no doubt, if the wheat is intended for seed, though the sample will be quite rough and will not look so nice, it is better to let it get quite hard previous to cutting, but for grinding, and to make sure of a fine sample for sale, this is a mistake. When secured in this hard state, and through being so long exposed to the sun before cutting, it is impossible for the miller to separate the brand from the flour so thoroughly; consequently the flour is coarse and brown. Also, when cut so late, if there is much to handle, considerable will be lost before the whole is secured.

For several reasons it is desirable to cut while in a soft state. If the berry is past the milky state, and when like soft dough it is as good time as can be. I have known large wheat raisers to cut it very green. The color is brighter, the berry more plump, the quality nicer, the straw softer and tougher—not so lible to break up when threshed—all of which is very desirable. It is a settled question that more and better flour can be made from this wheat. Of course, to cut in this green or soft state more time is required to cure before hauling. Many object to this on account of rains, and anxious to barn the grain immediately after cutting. We know it is not pleasant to have rain day after day on wheat if not properly set up in shock.

My custom is to cut when in the doughy state, make good size bundles, set them up well—six bands upright and two to cap with, making eight altogether; let them stand till the wheat is hard enough to grind. The wheat will not be injured by moderate rains, and the heads not being much exposed to the sun will not be injured by drying too quickly. I am in no hurry to haul the wheat if other work is pressing. I have found all through 38 year's experiences that it is best to cut early and sufficient field room. Most of the musty wheat is caused by being but together too soon after cutting, even if the wheat and straw seem quite dry. As so many of our farmer raise green weeds with their crops, and these, getting mixed up with the wheat, causes it to heat and mould in the mow or stack.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Carbolic Acid in the Poultry-Yard.

Carbolic acid is a drug of comparatively recent introduction, but it has rapidly obtained a wide application. It was discovered in 1834, but its properties and uses were not known until about 1860. The drug was then investigated simultaneously in England, Germany, France, and the United States, and found to possess remarkable properties as a deodorizer, an antiseptic, and an insecicide, beside other important properties useful in surgery. Its proprietes as a deodorizer, disinfectant, and insecticide, or vermin destroyer, renders it a highly useful article in the poultry-yard, and it was not long in being employed by the knowing poultry keepers. It is generally used in solution in water, and is sprinkled about the poultry-house and the poultry quarters generally, as a lice destroyer and disinfectant. It is almost instantaneous death to vermin when it comes in contact with them, even in a weak solution. It is also largely used, or ought to be, about the coops of young broods. The odour seems to be sufficient to repel all sorts of young vermin that infest young chicks and their quarters. I used to recommend the addition of a portion of the acid to the lime-wash which is, or should be, freely used in the coops and houses where poultry roost and lay; but I have discontinued this practice, and use the acid in solution after the white-wash has been applied and become dry.

There are several forms or preparations of the acid for sale in the shops. The crudes, or lower priced forms, are as good for use in the poultry-yard as any. Most of the acid in commerce is manufactured in England, and is known as Calvert's Carbolic Acid. The crudes, or that known as No. 4, is the one to use for disinfectant and other purposes in the poultry quarters. It is packed and kept in blue glass bottles, each holding a pint. These bottles cost about one dollar each, and one of them is enough for a season's use on ordinary places, but where large numbers are kept, and where vermin and ailments are common, more may be used to advantage. The way to use it is to add about an ounce of the acid to a two-gallon pail of water; stir until thoroughly mixed. With a small whisk broom, or a wisp of straw or hay properly prepared, sprinkle the solution in every crack and corner of the houses, nests, roosts, coops, and floors—sling it freely, it can do no harm to the fowls, and will disinfect the place and kill the lice thoroughly.

Some poultry keepers put a little of the acid into vials and hang them, uncorked, in the poultry-house. This is a good plan, but a better one is to saturate an old horse blanket, or a piece of old carpet, with a stronger solution than the above, and then tack it to the inside wall of the poultry-house. In hot weather the application should be made at least once a month. In cases where houses are densely occupied at night, oftener will be better—say once a fortnight. If vermin get a start they will breed and multiply by the million, and serve the poultry about as the ten-liner serves the potato vines.—*New York Tribune.*

Poultry Farming

We have no belief whatever in the capability of "companies" to carry on such business with profit. We do believe that an intelligent individual, or even a firm, possessing not only sufficient capital, but—a much scarcer thing—the thorough knowledge of fowls and their successful management, might reap a good harvest. He or they would soon learn what to do and what to avoid, for the knowledge as required would be brought immediately home to the consciousness of those most concerned, and they might be relied upon for a careful and keen eye to their own interests and all that affected them. But this would by no means be the case with a company. None of the members would probably have that knowledge which would be as the very life-blood of the concern; and in selecting a manager at a high salary they would not only be losing in hard cash a considerable part of the returns, but would have to depend chiefly on "testimonials," the value of which has lately become proverbial. We say this, because we have more than once had to restrain people from rushing into some such sort of thing, and we are certain no company will ever successfully carry it out, until at least private energy has solved the problem before them. In a case where so much has yet to be learned, it would be simply ruinous to have any man experimenting with other people's money. Let it be his own. If any individual has really learnt how to keep poultry on a modern scale successfully; if he is fond of it, and would like it as his business; if he has capital for the business, and feels and knows that what he has done with one lot of fifty fowls he can do with twenty; if he knows the best markets, and is not above seeing to this department himself; if he has the gift of finding people for his assistants who know what he wants done, and will do it; then let him try poultry on a large scale, and he will probably prosper; but we do regard it as essential that both the expenditure, and the planning of details, and the power to determine what shall be done, should all be in the hands of the one who knows most about it, and who is most interested in the success of the whole. The dogged, ignorant determination of some people on this subject is really ludicrous. A few years since we had a letter from a retired army officer, asking advice about embarking in such an undertaking. On enquiry, we found he had no previous knowledge of fowls, and we at once said "Don't," enlarging upon the stupendous folly of such a proceeding under these circumstances. It was of no use; he was determined to try, though our strong remonstrance did induce him to begin on a very moderate scale; and, to make the best of what must be bad, we gave such hints as we thought likely to be of service. Nearly all these were disregarded; the birds were crowded into buildings far too small, and without one quarter enough run, and the failure of course was miserable. This is not the only such case we have known; and the curious part of it is, that in all alike we were evidently considered as in some sort responsible, merely because we have, as we do now, expressed an opinion that if properly managed success might be obtained.

POOR COPY

Correspondence.

For the Colonial Farmer.

REPLY TO REV. EDWARD S. WOODMAN.

DEAR SIR,—I observed in your issue of the 30th ult., what purports to be a reply from the Rev. Edward S. Woodman to my previous letter, but which really is no reply at all, in that it leaves my questions completely unanswered, and contains so much prevarication and ungentlemanly abuse, that I think it most fitting now simply, through your Journal, to expose the mendacious character of the Reverend gentleman, and then leave him either to explain to a truth-loving public, or hang his head in shame, whichever he chooses. I shall select one portion of Mr. Woodman's letter as a speeimen of his manifest love of deception. He says in his published letter to me, "your statement that the payment of the small sum of $33.76 costs would have prevented the attachment being issued, *is certainly news to me*," &c. To show how wilfully false this remark of Mr. Woodman's is, I give below a certified copy of the Rule which was served upon Mr. Woodman; and the other Trustees previous to the imprisonment, with the affidavits, &c., attached, now on file in the office of the Court, of which I ask of the public a careful perusal, so that they may be enabled to judge between the truthfulness of the Rev. Gentleman and myself.

SUPREME COURT,
Hilary Term,
40th Victoria.

Queen *vs* Trustees of School District No. Six, in the Parish of Westfield, in the County of King's:

Upon reading the Rule granted in this cause in Easter Term last, requiring Edward S. Woodman, H. Alfred Deveber and Henry McQuade, the Trustees of Schools of District Number Six, in the Parish of Westfield, and in the County of King's, and C. Milner Deveber, the Secretary of the said Trustees, to show cause why an Attachment should not be issued against them for contempt, in not obeying a Mandamus issued to the said Trustees at the instance of one Amelia Evans, and the several affidavits upon which the said Rule was granted, and upon hearing Mr. P. R. Thomson in showing cause against the said Rule, and hearing Mr. Pugsley in support of the said Rule: *It is ordered that the said Rule be made Absolute against the said Edward S. Woodman, H. Alfred Deveber and Henry McQuade, unless they do within twenty days after demand thereof made upon them, pay to the said Amelia Evans or to her Attorney the costs of obtaining the said Rule and supporting the same to be taxed:* And it is further ordered that the parties do attend the Clerk of the Crown or his Deputy, who will tax to the said Amelia Evans her said costs, and it is further ordered that the said Rule as against the said C. Milner Deveber be discharged, *and that upon payment of the said costs within the time aforesaid the said Rule should be discharged.* As against the said Edward S. Woodman, H. Alfred Deveber and Henry McQuade.

By the Court,
E. L. WETMORE,
Deputy Clerk of the Crown.

I appoint Saturday, the tenth day of March inst., at eleven o'clock in the forenoon at my office in Fredericton, as the time and place for the taxation of the costs under the above Rule.

E. L. WETMORE,
Deputy Clerk of the Crown.

27th Feb'y, A. D. 1877.

I have taxed the costs in the above Rule at eight pounds, eight shillings and nine pence.

E. L. WETMORE,
Deputy Clerk of the Crown.

10th March, 1877.

SUPREME COURT.

The Queen *vs* the Trustees of School District Number Six, in the Parish of Westfield, in the County of King's:

I, Amelia Evans, of the City of St. John, in the City and County of St. John, Spinster, make oath and say that the costs taxed under the Rule thereunto annexed, marked A, have not, nor has any portion thereof been paid to me.

2. I say that the power of Attorney hereunto annexed, marked B, was duly signed and executed by me.

Sworn to at the City of St. John, this 2nd day of May, A. D. 1877, before me, W. Pugsley, J., a Com. Sup. Crt. } Signed Amelia Evans.

Know all men by these Presents that I, Amelia Evans, of the City of St. John, in the City and County of St. John, Spinster, have made, constituted and appointed, and do by these presents make, constitute and appoint Spafford Belyea, of the Parish of Westfield, King's County, farmer, my true and lawful Attorney for me, and in my name to ask, demand and receive from Edward S. Woodman, H. Alfred Deveber and Henry McQuade, the sum of eight pounds, eight shillings and nine pence, amount of the costs taxed against the said Edward S. Woodman, H. Alfred Deveber and Henry McQuade, taxed under the Rule on order of the Court hereto annexed.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 27th day of March, A. D 1877.

Signed, Sealed, and Delivered in presence of W. Pugsley, Jr. } Signed Amelia Evans.

I hereby certify the aforegoing to be true copies of a Rule on file in the office of the Clerk of the Crown, with the Clerk's appointment and allocatur therein, and of the several Affidavits of Amelia Evans, and Spafford Belyea attached thereto, I having compared the same carefully with the original on file in the said office and found them to be true copies thereof.

Dated the 3rd day of August, A. D. 1877.

E. L. WETMORE.

If the time and space were at my disposal, I could show the falsity of every statement of Mr. Woodman's at variance with mine as clearly as I have the above.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for your courtesy in giving so much of your valuable space to this personal discussion, and assuring you that it will now close, so far as I am concerned, I am,

Yours, &c.,
W. PUGSLEY, JR.

St. John, Aug. 6th. 1877.

For the Colonal Farmer.

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me to ask through your valuable journal, a question concerning our School Law. It is this, are all parties entitle to a share of the public money, to which all contribute, and which is given for the maintenances of Commen School? My reason for asking is this. In the parish of Southampton in this County, there is [illegible] to have come to light what in common conversation is called a more than usually hard case of religious prescription in School matters. The facts as nearly as I can learn are as follows. In a near settlement in the Parish of Southampton, there are three School districts, laid off by proper authority which lie contaguous to one another, known as Eastern Watervill, Middle Waterville and Western Waterville. The value of rateable property in Eastern and Middle Waterville is about equal, that of Western Waterville is about 70 per cent greater than in either of the two other districts Application was made to government on behalf of these three districts, which are all ranked as poor districts, for money to aid them with their School Houses, East and West Waterville received, each $50, while middle Watervill egot nothing.

It happens that the majority of those interested in the assisted districts are people who belong to the same denomination as the Chief Superindent of Education. In the district that gets nothing such is not the case, hence this feeling of religious prescription in School matters.

In very many sections of the country the feeling against the School Law, as at present worked, is very strong. While many teachers are excellent, very many are extremely poor ones, who require high wages, work little and do that little work badly. And worse than all, some complain that the books from which the pupils are compelled to learn contain many mistakes, misrepresentations and at least one malicious Square falsehood.

ENQUIRER.

We publish our correspondents letter in order that a public explanation may be given of the matters he refers to. We do not think there is any intention on the part of Dr. Rand to discriminate between different denominations and shall be glad to be able to set our correspondent right.

ED. FARMER.

The Colonial Farmer,

FREDERICTON, N. B., AUGUST 13, 1877.

The object of the Press Visitors, in making the tour of the Maritime Provinces, was to gather information relative to the resources of this section of the Dominion to be disseminated through the Province of Ontario by means of the various journals whose representatives composed the excursion party. Such an object is commendable in the highest degree. An intelligent knowledge and appreciation of the capabilities and requirements of the different Provinces of Canada will not only remove sectional prejudices, but will foster and strengthen the growth of a national feeling without which the full benefits of Union can never be realized. In responding to the toast of "the Press of the Dominion" at Government House, Mr. Barr, the President of the Press Association of Ontario, suggested that a series of inter-provincial visits be organized, which should not be confined to the Press, but include the members of Parliament and of the Local Legislatures. With this proposal we are heartily in accord: for surely nothing could more strongly cement the people of this Dominion into not merely a political, but we may say a *personal* union, than the interchange of visits such as we have just enjoyed.

We must ask the usual readers of the FARMER to bear with what we are about to write; for we have gone over the subject so often, but remembering the object of the press visitors, and as a copy of this issue will be sent to each of them, perhaps no apology may be necessary. Our visitors came to see the resources of the land, but time prevented them from going further inland than Fredericton: we propose therefore to shortly sketch what they would have seen had they been able to have made the tour up the St. John River, and we ask our visitors to give the substance of what we say in any account they may publish of their visit to Fredericton.

From the Village of Gibson opposite Fredericton starts the New Brunswick Railway, a 3 feet 6 inch gauge railway, of which about 110 miles are already built in this Province, and a branch of about 20 miles into Aroostook, Maine, while 20 miles more of the main line will be opened this fall, and 40 more next fall, which will make the terminus of the railway 260 miles from St. John, and 75 miles from Rivere du Loup on the St. Lawrence. This railway has been built by a few gentlemen of New Brunswick, prominent among whom are Alex. Gibson, Esq., President of the road and the lumber king of America, and E. R. Burpee, Esq., C. E. *Not one mile of all the country through which this road passes or will pass is barren, and with the exception of perhaps ten miles there is not an acre along its whole length which is not good, arable soil, the greater part of it being of the very best quality.* In this section of New Brunswick, not including Fredericton, about 45,000 people live, but there must be fully two million acres of choice farming land yet unoccupied. Although the stock of pine is nearly exhausted, the supply of spruce in the district is very large, and under proper management practically unexhaustible. On the Western side of this railway, and distant from it about ten miles on an average, lies the celebrated County of Aroostook, Maine, admitted to contain the finest farming land in New England, and fast filling up with an industrous and enterprising people. Of the magnificent extent of country on both sides of the boundary line capable of sustaining a population of more than a million souls, Fredericton at the head of tide water on the St. John is the natural port, and is accessible now during part of the year, and would be all through the season of navigation if some not very expensive improvements were made in the river, to vessels of the tonnage usually employed in the coasting trade of the United States and the West Indies. The district we refer to can produce oats, hay, potatoes, sheep and cattle as well as any country in the world: it can supply thousands of dollars worth of short lumber every year; it can stock the mills at St. John, practically speaking, for ever. It is progressing rapidly, and must continue to progress; for besides its great agricultural resources it has much mineral wealth, and unrivalled water powers. In point of natural scenery it cannot be surpassed. The valley of the St. John for three hundred miles is a glorious panorama. Its tributaries, notably the Tobique and the Aroostook, the former especially in its half wilderness state, furnish every variety of scene, from dark quiet waters stealing along between the low flat shores under the shade of spreading elms, to foaming torrents rushing headlong between high mountains, or through deep gorges, or over foaming rocks. At the Grand Falls, though the cataract is of course much less than Niagara, the rock scenery is unrivalled east of the Rocky Mountains, and the writer has the authority of a gentleman who has explored the Continent very thoroughly, in saying that except where one of the branches of the Amazon pours its flood between two peaks of the Andes, there is nothing grander in America than the gorge below Grand Falls. In two months time a day's ride over the N. B. Railway will take the visitors from Fredericton to these Falls.

Such are some of the advantages possessed by the portion of "this Canada of ours" which lies behind Fredericton. Our own people are just beginning to understand what a priceless heritage they possess in their sea washed Province, and we want our friends from the West to bear in mind that along the highways of travel they can see but little of the country, and that even if they explored every acre of New Brunswick which lies between Fredericton and the sea, they would not learn the resources of the Province, and what it can do and what it needs, till they had looked upon the smiling farms, the rolling hills, the broad villages, and the noble River which lies along the course of the Upper St. John.

The representatives of the Ontario Press who visited Fredericton on Thursday were C. D. Barr, of the Lindsay *Post*; Jas. Innis, of the Guelph *Mercury*, and wife; Lt. Col. Wylie & Son, of Brockville; W. C. Scott, of the Pictou *Nation*; W. R. Climie, of the Bowmanville *Statesman*; W. K. Atkinson, of the London *Advertiser*; T. B. Frayes, of the Port Hope *Times*, wife and son; J. W Bengough, of the Toronto *Grip*; G. R. Patullo, of the Woodstock *Sentinel*; J. Massie, of the Cowansville *Observer*; F. J. Gissing, of the Woodstock *Review*; H. Hough, of the Cobourg *World*; G. Wilson, of the Port Hope *Guide*, and wife; J. C. Jamieson, of the Belleville *Intelligencer*; John Cameron, of the London *Advocate*, wife and Miss Millar; E. Jackson, of the Newmarket *Era*, and wife; W. F. Sawle, of the Caledonia *Sachem*; J. J. Bell, of Paterboro; A. J. Matheson, of the Perth *Expositor*; P. H. Bryce, of Guelph; and T. H. Cameron, of the Belleville *Chronicle*.

The excursion party was met at Fredericton Junction by the High Sheriff of York, Dr. Dow, Alderman Smith, Mr. John Richards and Mr. C. H. Lugrin. On the arrival of the train at Fredericton they were met and welcomed by His Worship the Mayor, the Prov. Secretary and most of the leading citizens of Fredericton, and escorted to the private carriages in waiting to convey them to the Queen Hotel, where arrangements had been made for their entertainment. At half-past one the party left the Hotel for Government House to enjoy the hospitality of our worthy Lieutenant Governor. Quite a large company sat down to the lunch which His Excellency had so bountifully provided, including the members of the Ex. Council, Legislative Council and Assembly who were in town, the City Council of Fredericton, representatives of the Provincial Press and a number of other gentlemen. The toasts were not many, as the time was limited, but they were well received.

"The Queen" was received with the usual honors, the Band (Bryson's) playing the National Anthem.

"The Governor General" was next in order, and was proposed by the Lieut. Gov., who spoke highly of the ability, kindness and courtesy with which Earl Dufferin discharges his high responsibilities. Mr. Palmer, M. P., responded, apologizing the Governor General in the highest terms. He also referred to the Press, its influence and its duties, making a very good speech.

"The Press of the Dominion" said the Lieut. Governor, and he followed it up by some stirring remarks relative to the influence the fourth estate exercises over the destinies of a country. He spoke earnestly and well. The toast was duly honored and was responded to by Mr. Barr, President of the Press Association, and Mr. Innis, the President elect. Both these gentlemen made excellent speeches, and although like good newspaper men, they looked particularly to the matter of their discourse, their words were well chosen, and those of Mr. Innis especially eloquently said. They referred to the object of their tour, and to the information they had acquired, to the kindness with which they had everywhere been greeted and to their anxiety to promote a brotherly feeling between the different sections of the Dominion. Mr. Innis, at the close of his speech, proposed "The Lieutenant Governor." This toast called out an enthusiastic response from the guests and a feeling reply from His Honor.

"The Local Government and Legislature" was responded to by Hon. Mr. Saunders, President of the Legislative Council, and the Hon. Mr. Fraser. Both of these gentlemen expressed their desire that sectional feelings should soon disappear, and that the Press should continue to exercise its great influence for the welfare of Canada.

After Luncheon the party visited the Government House Gardens; after which they were driven to the City Hall, University, Normal School, Judge Wilmot's the Cathedral and other places of interest. In the evening, with a number of other guests, they were entertained at a Garden Party by His Worship the Mayor. They enjoyed themselves immensely. His Worship's grounds were brilliantly illuminated, and bright, cheerful music was furnished by the Battalion Band.

The party left at 7 a. m. on Friday, in the *David Weston*, expressing themselves well pleased with what they had seen and heard.

The Second Annual Session of the National Lodge of Canada, United Temperance Association began in the Temperance Hall in this City at 8 o'clock Friday evening. The President, Prof. Foster, occupied the Chair. The following officers were present:—Prof. G. E. Foster, President, Fredericton, N. B.; Rev. A. M. Phillips, Secretary, Cobourg, Ont.; P. H. Stewart, Treasurer, Cookstown, Ont.; E. C. Freeze, Senior Counsellor, Fredericton; Asa Leighton, Junior Counsellor, South Durham, P. E. I.; T. W. Campbell, Financier, Cobourg, Ont. The following Delegates were present:—Rev. B. F. Austin, Ottawa; Edwin Rose, Kinston, Ont.; Samuel Ranton, Portsmouth, Ont.; Miss S. E. Stewart, Cookstown, Ont.; R. T. Babbit, Gagetown, N. B.; M. C. McDonald, M. D., Cambridge, N. B.; T. P. Taylor, Sheffield, N. B.; Chas. Full, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; J. M. Morrison, Charlottetown; others are expected to-day (Saturday). Among the visitors were Revs. J. McLeod and W. H. Beckwith, G. W. White, Centreville, President of New Brunswick Provincial Lodge, W. G. Gaunce, Auditor Beck, Miss Merritt of St. John, &c., &c.

The various Committees were appointed and the holding of the following public meetings decided upon:

Mass Meeting in the City Hall at 8 o'clock P. M., on Sabbath evening, His Honor the Lieut. Governor to be requested to preside, and addresses to be delivered by Rev. B. F. Austin, Prof. Foster, Rev. J. McLeod and Rev. A. M. Phillips. A collection to be taken to defray expenses.

Mass Meeting of Sabbath School children at 4 P. M. in the Temperance Hall, addresses by Revs T. W. Campbell and A. M. Phillips, and Mr. C. Full.

The National Lodge resumed business Saturday. It was decided to hold a public temperance meeting on Monday evening next, Prof. Foster to preside, and give a short address to be followed by T. W. Campbell, Mr. R. T. Babbitt, Rev. A. M. Phillips and Mr. W. G. Gaunce. A collection to be taken at the door.

The reports of the President, Past President, Secretary, Senior Counsellor and Treasurer were presented. The following statistics are from the Secretary's report. Number of members in Ontario 9068, New Brunswick, 6500; Nova Scotia, 5681; Prince Edward Island, 445; Quebec, 514; Manitoba, 342; Newfoundland, 211; total membership 22761, total number of Primary Lodges 522; new Lodges organized 54.

THE BOAT RACE AT THE CARLETON BAND PIC-NIC—AN EASY VICTORY FOR THE "VAIL CREW."—

The four-oared gunwale race at the Pic-Nic on Tuesday was not very interesting, every one seeing that the Vail Crew had it all their own way from the start. Three boats put in an appearance when the time came, and were soon got into line when the word "go" was given. The "M. A. Akerley" rowed by a Straight Shore crew, got a slight advantage at the start, closely followed by the "J. Saunders" rowed by the Vail Crew the "Erin Star" by a Marsh Road Crew. The boats had not gone more than one hundred feet, when the Vail Crew, no doubt encouraged by the shouts from the shore of strike her up Duckmat—send her along, Buck &c. &c. seemed to lift their boat almost from the water soon gaining first, and were fully four length ahead when at the "David Westen" Wharf their distance they gradually increased to the stake Boat, and were some time in their home course when the other boat commenced to turn. They crossed the line in 16.31 the winner of an easy victory more than two minutes ahead of the "Akerley." The "Erin Star" last. It is much to be regretted that the "Logan Crew" did not take part in the race, as a number of celestials were prepared to back their crew against them or any other gunwale crew in St. John. The members of St. Ann's especially regret that St. John did not send a better crew, if they had one to send, to try the muscle of their favorites: Every one that has seen the "Vail Crew" row lately, must be convinced that no *Struck* of a crew could get away with them. The boat "J. Saunders" was built by Elijah Ross of Carleton for the St Ann's Club, she is considered to be the fastest gunwale boat in the Province, not only by the crew, but by almost every one that has seen her rowed. The celestial sport must hear with regret that the Vail Crew has been broken up. Mr. Vail took his departure from the city yesterday, going to some other part of the Province. Mr. Buchanan will leave for England some time next week.—*Com.*

Fredericton, August the 10th, 1877.

The Pic-nic to be held by the I. O. G. T. at Swan Creek, on Tuesday next, promises to be a very successful one, should the day prove favorable. A very extensive list of sports has been arranged, which in the hands of an efficient Committee, will prove a very important feature in the day's amusements.

It isn't often that a man sees himself as others see him, and when he does, it goes hard with him. A gentlemen in England committed suicide the other day, and left a paper stating that he did so because his wife was a great deal too good for him. Of course the jury, being men, returned a verdict recording their opinion that the deceased was of an unsound state of mind.

They have a mountain in Western Massachusetts whose history, the Springfield Republican says, "can be traced back as far as 1874." If anybody can show a mountain as young as that elsewhere it ought to be known.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

BLYCKWOOD for July contains Part I of "Mine and Thine," a new serial story: "The Egyptian Campaign in Abyssinia;" Part VI of "Pauline;" "Dresden Clime;" "Sleep;" "English Diplomacy;" "Heine;" "Lord Almyer and the Northern Circuit;" and Part II of the Storm in the East.

The Edinburgh, London, Westminster and Quarterly Reviews come laden with their store of valued and useful knowledge. One cannot very well afford to do without these Reviews and Blackwood, if he wishes to keep up to the thought of the age.

BELFORD'S MAGAZINE for August contains fifteen articles—"An Adventure in Japan," profusely illustrated, opens the book. "Nicholas Monturn," and "What He Cost Her" are continued, and we have in addition an unusually interesting collection of short stories, sonnets and miscellaneous matter.

REPORT ON THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, by Fleming. This is a book of 431 pages, with several excellent maps. We will refer to it more at length on a subsequent occasion.

EVERGREEN LEAVES; being notes from my Travel Book, by Toofie. Belford Bros., Toronto; Dawson Bros., Montreal; H. A. Cropley, Fredericton. A fresh and pleasing sketch of rambles through England. It is full of information, not given in the didactic and monotonous style of most travellers, but as though it were actually what it pretends to be—Notes of Travel.

THE SCRIPTURE CLUB OF VALLEY REST, by the author of Helen's Babies. Belford Bros., Toronto. Dawson Bros., Montreal. Of course this is capital reading. Nobody need be told that.

ABOUT TOWN.

The York Nisi Prius Sittings closed on Thursday.

Edmundson *vs.* Temple, trespass for seizing and selling the plaintiff's horse, resulted in a verdict for the Plaintiff for $100. H. B. Rainsford for Piff., J. A. & W. Vanwart and George F. Gregory for Deft.

Doe on the demise of the Rector &c. of St. Mary's *vs.* Hanson. This was an action of ejectment for lands on the Nashwaak. It occupied four days and resulted in a verdict for the Defendant. Rainsford & Black and J. J. Fraser, Q. C., for Piff. C. H. Lugrin for Deft.

Doe on the demise of Somerville *vs.* Sinnott. Ejectment for lands in Southampton. A verdict was entered for the Plaintiff with leave reserved to enter a non-suit.

Glew & wife *vs.* Rutherford and ——*vs.* Rutherford were settled. Haines *vs.* Billings was withdrawn, which cleared the Docket.

Prof. Carnes, a blind musician, who comes well recommended, will give a concert in the City Hall this week. He has a marvellous voice and is an instrumentalist of high talent.

Rev. Mr. Campbell, of Ontarto, will preach in the Methodist Church to-morrow, (Sunday) morning, and Rev. Mr. Phillips, also of Ontario, in the same place, in the evening.

Talmadge's File and Binder, sold by J. L. Beverly, is the best of the kind we have seen. See advt.

Mr. Bengough's lecture on Thursday was very enjoyable. His portraits and charicatures are excellent, and his sense of humor very fine. There was nothing coarse or unpleasant in the lecture. Mr. B. is a humorist of no mean order.

Some fifty members of the Supreme Council of the Temple of Honor visited the City on Friday and put up at the Queen.

The Normal School will be opened on Tuesday. The Lieutenant Governor will be present.

Mr. S. Watts, of the "Sentinel," was in town during the week.

The new fence at St. Dunstan's Hall is a great improvement to the premises, which now look remarkably neat.

The persons charged with defacing Mr. Phelan's Shop, were acquitted.

The programme for the fall races has been decided upon. We see no colt race on the list, which is a little odd, since so many of our horsemen have been breeding for speed during the last four or five years. We have heard of two or three four year old horses which were being handled with a view to trotting here.

Our Madawaska advices say that the crop has suffered fearfully from drouth. That hay is only a two thirds crop, and other crops are in a very sad condition.

AT HOME.

Launched at St. John on the 9th, the ship "Munster" of 1500 tons.

400 tons of liquor arrived in St. John the other day. Several "drunks" in that lot.

Altogether Halifax has given $28,026.07 for the relief of St. John.

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie had a very cordial reception in Prince Edward Island.

Serious forest fires in Gloucester and Kent Counties.

The Supreme Council of the Temple of Honor met in St. John on the 8th. There has been an increase of 2517 during the past year.

The Maritime Bank have sued the Northern Insurance Co. for $40,000, the amount of their policy. The Company offer to pay $38,000.

ABROAD.

Serious rioting in Belfast.

Great financial distress exists in Cuba.

The Brotherhood of locomotive engineers has postponed their strike.

The Chinese have a war on hand with the Tartars and are getting the best of it.

A $250,000 fire in San Francisco August 8th.

Abyssinia is making disturbance in the Egyptian frontier.

William T. Smith succeeds Mr. Hunt as first Lord of the Admiralty.

The French press protests against any restriction to its freedom.

The shoe trade in the United States is very dull.

The Citizens Fire Insurance Company of New Jersey suspends.

The township of Caton, Wisconsin, was burned on the 5th by forest fires. Thirty families lost all they had.

They are having a revolution in Hayti, and Porte Au Prince is about destroyed by fire. No particulars have come to hand.

The Empress of Austria and Germany have just had a conference, and it is said have fully agreed as to the course to be adopted in Eastern matters.

Earl Beaconsfield has declared that the policy of the British Government in relation to the Eastern War is one of strict neutrality unless British interests are imperilled.

Extensive experiments have been made in Prussia as to the effect upon the durability of woods, of the season at which the trees are cut down. In general the wood felled when the sap is not running has a decided preeminence as to its durability, strength and density. The best given out in burning wood felled in December and January is also greater than that of wood cut in April and May.

WAR NEWS.

The Russian campaign cannot make any progress until they have shaken off Mehemet Ali and Osman Pasha from their flanks. Gen. Gourko's task south of the Balkans is more serious by the concentration of Suleiman Pasha's forces. The Roumanian railway is monopolized by reinforcements from the reserves at Kischeneff. It is alleged that the Dobrudscha will be evacuated and that Zimmerman's corps will return via Sistova to the central army. The Czar has decreed fresh levies at home, and the Turks will be crushed if there is power in Russia to crush them. The Turkish plan is believed to be for Osman Pasha to fight eastward and Mehemet Ali is to advance westward upon Tirnova, while Suleiman Pasha endeavors to force the Russian position at Kazanlik. From apparently well authenticated reports of outrage, murder and rapine by Bashi-Bazouks, Bulgarians and Cossacks, the war is fast assuming the character of savage cruelty, which threatens to make it a war of extermination for all the inhabitants of the territory involved, whether Christian or Mahommedan.

A cable special states that a disagreement prevails between the Czar and the Grand Duke Nicholas, and since the Plevna defeat the Czar says he wished himself back at St. Petersburg.

It is stated that when the Russian headquarters removed from Tirnova to Beila the people were horror striken at being left to be massacred by the Turks.

It is not thought the Belgarians are of much advantage to the Russians in or out of the army, they are so afraid of the Turks.

At Sistova the panic was so great that mothers threw their children into the Danube to save them from the Turks, and the bridge was crowded with wounded Russians bound to Simnitza.

Aristarchi Bey furnishes more stories of slaughter, etc., by the Cossacks.

The Turkish Consul-General, at New York, says the Porte is not hiring Americans or other foreigners as soldiers.

An imperial decree reduces the salaries of all government officials 50 per cent. until the end of the war.

Newspapers announce that the Russian man-of-war *Constantine* appeared on Friday night off Kelia, some two hours sail from the Bosphorus, and departed again after firing fifteen shots.

The Porte publishes the following: "The Russians were completely defeated at Yenizi-Sarghra, with considerable loss, including two guns and a large quantity of baggage and equipments. They fled in disorder to Kain. Bogiansi Pass, which is occupied by Suleiman Pasha, who pursued them thereto.

In Asia the intention of the Russians to advance from Ardahan is confirmed by news that their outposts are pushed on as far as Pennek.

Another division is marching to Ardanusch, which commands the road from Batoum to Olti, while a third column, of apparently fresh forces, is occupying the line of the Adjara river, south of Batoum. This movement may result in enveloping Kars, or may be turned into a n advance on Ezeroum.

Telegrams from Constantinople report that a portion of the Turkish Batoum Army is embarking for Varna to reinforce Mehemet Ali, so the Porte must feel confidence in Mukhtar Pasha's central column and positions to throw upon the entire burden of resisting Melekoff's second invasion.

Dissentions have arisen at the headquarters of the Russian army. The Czar is eager to return to Moscow, and has resigned the conducting of the war to the Grand Duke Nicholas, who asserts the failures of the army are due to making the war political instead of military.

Ahmed Eyoub and Mehemet Ali have united and penetrated to within twenty miles of Bjela.

The mission from the Czar has proved a failure. Count Andrassy has intimated that Austria would refuse to allow Roumania to gain any acquisition of territory south of the Danube.

A second pontoon bridge will be ready at Simnitza in a few days.

It is rumored that the Turks occupied Selvi unopposed. The Russians, however, hold strong defensive positions between Selvi and Kernova, and are awaiting reinforcements before making an advance.

The advance guard of Muscovites is within six miles of Plevna, the main body holding a strong position nine miles eastward.

A desperate effort will shortly be made to retrieve the disaster at Plevna.

Consequent upon the defeat at Plevna, the Czar has asked the Emperor of Austria to withdraw his formal protest against the Russians entering Servia, and conjointly with the Servians operating on the left flank of the Turks.

Rustchuk is no longer invested from the land side, and communication with Shumla was opened yesterday.

Financial arrangements for the mobilization of the army are being completed. The mobilization of ninety thousand men is expected in a few days.

Orders were received at the Royal Arsenal on Saturday for five hundred tons of shell to be sent to Malta, and to be embarked on Monday.

An official despatch published at St. Petersburg admits the loss of upwards of 5000 men at Plevna, including one Colonel killed, and a Major-General and two Colonels wounded. The despatch also admits that the Turks were obliged to retreat to the Balkans Passes before the advance of Suleiman Pasha, who had driven the Bulgarian militia out of Eeni Saghra.

Namyka Pasha will preside at the Court Martial of Abdual Kerim and Redif Pasha, Brigadier Generals Sarfet and Ahmed, Col. Hamdi, Marshals Echref and Mahmeud, and the former commandants of Scutari and Ardahan. Reouf Pasha replaces Acmet Ezoub in command at Ragusa.

A Zera special says that after the seven hours' engagement of the 4th inst., the insurgents under General Despatovich, with 300 followers, was coppelled to cross the frontier into Austrian territory, where he was interned and dismissed.

The *Standard* denies the statement that three thousand additional troops were ordered to the Mediterranean.

Col. Wellesley arrived in London on Sunday and had interviews with Lords Beaconsfield and Derby. The object of his visit is to explain the groundlessness of charges of atrocities made against Russian troops.

Admiral Hornby, commanding British fleet at Besika Bay, visited the fortifications of Gallipoli.

Suleiman Pasha has recaptured Kasanlik at the southern mouth of the Shepka Pass, with all its guns and materials, driving Gen. Gourkha pell-mell across the mountains.

It is reported that the Emperors of Austria and Germany met at Isch last Wednesday. The Emperors urged the strictest neutrality by Austria and Germany.

A despatch from Constantinople says in a naval engagement on the Sulina river on Tuesday, the Turkish ironclads attacked seven Russian gunboats and destroyed two.

Mukhtar Pasha telegraphs on the 5th inst. "One thousand Karapack horsemen have defeated two Russians battalions with three guns at Demircapon, near Ardahan."

The Porte has issued a circular recounting the various horrible massacres which it alleges were perpetrated by the Cossacks and Bulgarians. These include the burning alive of 70 Mussulmans of the village of Ayerkleup, and the massacre of 40 others as well as women and children. The circular declares that the military attache has ascertained the truth of the foregoing.

A telegram from Ragusa says that the defeat of Despotovich is confirmed. The insurgents numbered 4,000 and the Turks 8,000.

A report, which is pronounced a canard, comes from Bucharest that Mehemet Ali and Osman Pasha defeated the Russians, at Tirnova, with 15,000 killed and wounded.

Russian reinforcements, numbering 15,000, crossed the frontier and have taken up a strong position north of Auc, seriously threatening the Turkish right and centre.

It is denied that Midhat Pasha was entrusted with a diplomatic mission.

Much sickness exists in the Russian army of Dobrudscha.

It has been officially announced that a camp of seventy thousand men will be formed near the capital in consequence of the recent appearance of the Russian steamer Constantine off Kilan, near the mouth of the Bosphorus. A corps of observation has been sent thither.

Russians are concentrating in great force on Lom River. An attack on Rasgrad is thought imminent.

It is officially reported to the English Embassy that the Russians are no longer this side of the Balkans.

Dobrudscha is reported to be clear of Russians.

It is reported that Russia has induced Servia and Greece simultaneously to declare war against Turkey.

The Bosnian insurrection is ended. The insurgents, in bodies of several hundreds, are crossing into Dalmatia and being interned on islands on the Adriatic.

It is announce that the Czar has just recrossed the Danube. The foregoing may be true without having any bearing on the military matters, as Prince Gortschakoff and staff of Russian Chancellory are at Bucharest.

It is rumored that Austria with the consent of Servia and Russia, will occupy the Western part of Servia.

Two high Austria officers have arrived in Bulgaria.

It is stated that the interview between the Emperors William and Francis Joseph will be private, no minister being present.

The Turks placed six guns before the gates and threatened to bombard the town on the first sign of insurrection.

Great uneasiness prevails in Thessaly and Epirus.

A telegram from Constantinople states that the Porte has informed Minister Layard that it was about to complete the fortifications and increase the garrison of Gallipoli. The Porte adds that it will be able to defend Gallipoli against any attack.

Osman Pasha telegraphs from Plevna that eight battalions of Russian infantry and eight squadrons of cavalry attacked Lovatz on Tuesday. The garrison at Lovatz having been reinforced by five battalions of infantry and some infantry and same cavalry from Plevna, repulsed the Russians, who lost 300 killed and 600 wounded.

A special from Alexandria reports that an order has been received at Suez to prepare immediately for transport service all available steamers. Four will leave Suez to-day. It is supposed that they will embark troops for Constantinople.

A Constantinople despatch states that the regulations concerning a forced loan of 600,000,000 piastres and the formation of a civil guard for the capital has been published. Ottoman subjects without distinction must participate in the loan. Men from twenty to forty years of age will be enrolled in the civil guard.

Various specials state that, on August 6th, 5000 Turkish cavalry attacked the Russians between Lascare village, near Plevna, and the river Pusica. The Russians, who occupied a fortified line, and who now outnumber the Turks, repulsed them without difficulty.

The repulse of the Russians at Lovatz, or in the immediate vicinity, is confirmed. The Porte has officially informed the English Embassy that after two days hard fighting at Lovatz the Russians suffered a severe defeat.

The Turks allow no infidel to look at the standard of Mahomet; and when it was carried in a procession about 1768 several hundred Christians, who ignorantly looked on, were massacred by the Turkish populace.

"Tommy," said a teacher to his favorite pupil, "how many seasons are there?" "Six, sir," was the immediate answer. "What!" exclaimed the dominie, "after all my teaching, do you not know there are only four?" "I know six, sir," said Tommy. "Indeed, that's news to me. May I ask the names of the half dozen?" "There's spring, summer, autumn, winter, opera and cricket."

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.—Leading man: (looking to the left of the stage) "Ah, here comes down the hill my kind and gentle father. See what a kindly look is in his eye. Ah, how his face gladdens as he catches sight of me, his long absent son. I will run to meet him." As he runs, "my good and gentle father" comes in from the other side of the stage. Confusion among the actors and tittering among the audience.

DISEASED LUNGS.

Brantford, Ont., April 25. 1873.

Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Sons, Boston:

Gentlemen—It gives me much pleasure to bear witness to a cure effected by DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. My wife having been afflicted for a number of years with diseased lungs I was prompted to try WISTAR'S BALSAM. I did so, and to my utmost satisfaction, for it effected a permanent cure in her for which I heartily recommend it to the public at large as a true and most reliable cure for diseases of the lungs. In conclusion I beg to ask you to accept my thanks, also my hearty wishes for your success with your valuable remedy, believing it to be the only medicine adapted to such cases.

Very truly yours,
J. A. ABERCROMBIE.

50 cents and $1 a bottle. Sold by dealers generally.

"THE SURE WITNESS."

"The nineteenth century is the age of novels," remarks a literary historian,—he might have added with equal truth, "and novel impositions." Studied politeness has been passed off on us for native refinement, the forms of devotion for its essence, and speculation for science, until we look askance at every new person or thing, and to an assertion of merit, invariably exclaim, "Prove it!" In brief, Satan has made himself so omnipresent, that we look for his cloven foot everywhere—even in a bottle of medicine. Imagine a lady, having a complexion so sallow that you would deny her claims to the Caucasian type if her features did not conform to it, purchasing her first bottle of the Golden Medical Discovery. The one dollar is paid in the very identical manner in which Mr. Taylor might be expected to purchase a lottery ticket after his experience with "No. 104,163," with this difference, his doubt would be the result of personal experience, while hers would be founded on what a certain practitioner (who has been a whole year trying to correct her refractory liver) has said concerning it. At home, she examines the bottle half suspiciously, tastes of its contents carefully, takes the prescribed dose more carefully, and then proceeds to watch the result with as much anxiety as a practitioner would count the pulse-beats of a dying man. She takes another dose, and another, and shows the bottle to her friends, telling them she "feels better." Her skin loses its bilious tint, her eyes regain their lustre, her accustomed energy returns, and the fact that she purchases another bottle is a sure witness that she has found the Golden Medical Discovery to be a reliable remedy for the disease indicated. The lady wisely resolves that in future her estimate of any medicine will be based upon a *personal knowledge of its effects*, and not upon what some practitioner (who always makes long bills rhyme with pills) may say of it. Dr. Pierce is in receipt of letters from hundreds of the largest wholesale and retail druggists in the United States, stating that at the present time there is a greater demand for the Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets than ever before. In affections of the liver and blood they are unsurpassed.

AUGUST FLOWER.—The most miserable beings in the world are those suffering from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

More than seventy-five per cent. of the people in the United States are afflicted with these two diseases and their effects, such as sour Stomach, Sick Headache Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Heartburn, Water-brash, gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the Stomach, Yellow Skin, Coated Tongue and disagreeable taste in the mouth, coming up of food after eating, low spirits, &c. Go to your Druggists

POOR COPY

This space belongs to Phelan.

M. S. HALL,

Has the following BOOKS for sale at

REDUCED PRICES !

Angus Bible Hand Boook,
The Open Door,—Smith,
Barnes' Notes on the Bible and Testament,
Smith's Bible Dictionary,
Enclyopedia of the Religious Knowledge,
Footprints of the Creator,—Miller.
Our seven Churches,
Clark's Commentary.—4 vols.
Bible Educator,—Plumtree.
Broban's Interest Tables,
Boat Life in Egypt,
Treatise of Fractures,
Talks with Young Housekeepers,
The Wandering Heir,
Spain and its People,
Essays, Sketches and Stories,
Lectures on the English Language,
Schoolmaster's Stories,
Hugley's Addresses,
Intellectual Development of Europe,
Humerous Poetry,
Hand Book of the Steam Engine,
Tom Brown's School Days,
Lightning Express,
Lessons in Life,—Halland.
Bay Path,—Halland,
Marble Prophecy,—Halland.

OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

WILEY'S DRUG STORE.

Just Received,

Hoyt's German Cologne,
Green's August Flower,
Kierstead's Kidney Preparation.

JOHN M. WILEY,

Druggist and Apothecary.

Corner Queen Street and Wilmot's Alley
June 11877.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Public Schools of this city will re-open as follows,:-

High School, on Wednesday, the twenty-second instant, at 9 o'clock, a. m.

York Street School, on Monday, the 20th inst., at 9 o'clock, a. m.

Park Barrack School, on Monday the 20th inst at 9 o'clock a. m.

Regent Street School, on Monday, the 20th inst., at 9 o'clock, a. m.

Model School, on Monday, the 20th inst., at 9 o'clock, a. m.

Wisley School, on Monday, the 20th inst., at 9 o'clock, a. m.

Doak Settlement School on Monday, the 20th inst., at 9 o'clock, a. m.

An application at the Secretary's office between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m., on Saturday, the 18th inst., permits will be furnished to all pupils who propose attending the Regent Street School. Permits will be furnished at the same time and place to children who wish to attend any of the other Public Schools.

By Order,
A. F. RANDOLPH, Esq., Chairman.
CHAS. A. SAMPSON, Secretary.

Office of School Trustees,
Fredericton, Aug. 11, 1877. } 728.

2 SECOND hand Emerson's Pianos.
aug 13 LEMONT & SONS.

3 NEW Horace Waters Pianos to arrive.
aug 13 LEMONT & SONS.

15 NEW Singer Sewing Machines arrived to-day.

Insolvent Act of 1875 and Amending Acts.

In the matter of William Stephenson and John W. McLean, Plaintiffs and James Reid, an Insolvent.

A WRIT of attachment has been issued in this case, and the creditors are notified to meet at the Official Assignee's office, in Gagetown, Queen's County, on the twenty-second day of August, instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to receive statements of their affairs and to appoint an Assignee if they see fit.

Dated at Gagetown, Queen's County, August 6th, 1877.

CALEB F. FOX,
Aug. 13 Official Assignee

Great Reduction in Glassware, for Cash, at

GUIOU'S VARIETY STORE.

GLASS Sets from 5'c; Preserve Dishes, from 25cts., Best Lamp Chimneys, 4 cts., Blue Glass Chimneys, 7cts. And all other Glassware in like proportion.

Aug. 13, 1877.

CARD OF THANKS.

To the Natives of the Parish of Prince William and adjoining Parishes.

I RETURN thanks and the greatest of thanks for the liberal turnout they made to me on the twelfth day of July, 1877. I return the greatest of thanks to Dan for their kind and good behaviour and good behaviour in the Ball Room on that day and night. I return the greatest of thanks to Mr. William Love, Violinist, who played from one in the afternoon, on that day until six the next morning. I return the greatest of thanks to the Ladies and Gents of Upper Magaguadavic for patronizing me on that day, as they left the Ball in their own Settlement and paid their respects to me.

Not forgetting the Ladies and Gents of Blaney Ridge, Pokiok, Lake George and Maple Ridge, Southampton, and other adjoining Parishes, I hope and pray that I have done my duty towards giving the party present on that day, good satisfaction.

ANDREW HENRY.

Magundy, August 13, 1877.

To be Let.

UNTIL the 1st of May next, the Cottage in Saint John Street, at present occupied by the subscriber, and possession given immediately. Rent moderate.

An amount of Furniture will be sold reasonably or rented.

Any one desiring Furniture would find this a good opportunity to purchase.

Inquire of
W. P. FLEWELLING,
F'ton, Aug. 13, 1877 Crown Land Office.

Notice.

ALL persons indepted to THOMAS STANGERT of Fredericton, Merchant Tailor, by book account, note of hand or otherwise, are requested to make early payment to

FRASER, WETMORE & WINSLOW.

F'ton, August 1

RECEIVED THIS DAY

AT

J. G. M'NALLY'S NEW WARE ROOMS.

1 Handsome Parlor Suit, piped and plain;
25 Good Butternut Leaf Tables;
69 Rogers & Brother's Silver Plated Cartons,
Coke Baskets, Butter Coolers and Call Bells
17 dox. Stone Preserve Jars. Cheapest we ever had. aug 13

STOVES STOVES

Just received and to arrive,

30 COOKING Stoves, no 8 and 9, for Wood; 6 Cooking Stoves, No. 8 and 9, with Copper Reservior and Brass Tap, and Tin Warming Closets, for Coal or Wood: 6 Cottage Parlor Stoves, for Coal, Mica Fronts; 3 Cottage Parlors, for Wood or Coal, very nice; 28 Box Stoves. Assorted lengths; 12 Fancy Stoves, for Parlors or Bed Rooms, for Coal or Wood; 6 Farmers Boilers 45 Gallons; 1 Farmers Boilers, 60 Gallons.

And for sale low by

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

F'ton, Aug. 13, 1877.

Waltham Watches.

ELGIN WATCHES.

In Ladies and Gents' sizes.

A FULL line of these celebrated Watches now in Stock, and Warranted to be better for the price than any other manufacture. Also Gold and Silver Cases and Ladies Rolled Gold Cases, warranted to wear 20 years, and costs about one half the price of a solid case.

An inspection respectfully solicited.

S. F. SHUTE.

Aug. 13, 1877 Sharkey's Block, Queen Street.

CHEAP

DRESS GOODS

—AT—

LOGAN'S.

20 Pieces Light

SUMMER GOODS.

worth from 30 to 40 cents, selling for

15 CENTS,

JUST RECEIVED,

Seal Brown,

DRESS CAMBRICS,

ALSO IN

BLACK, NAVY BLUE, DRABS, GREY, &c., &c.

NEW PRINTS,

ALL FAST COLORS, AT

8 CENTS!

ANOTHER LOT OF

WHITE QUILTS,

FRINGED AT $1.00; AND

Bleached Towels,

7 1-2 CENTS!

THOMAS LOGAN.

Fredericton, June 18, 1877.

Watch Repairing.

PERSONAL attention given to all kinds of watch works. The latest improved tools and best material used.

All work entrusted to me shall be done with promptness and warranted to give satisfaction. Prices moderate.

Clocks and Jewelry also Repaired.

Engraving neatly done on the premises. Remember the place.

S. F. SHUTE'S,
Sharkey's Block, Queen Street.

Aug. 13, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have purchased the Stock in Trade of Messrs. McDonald & Kedey, as also the Books and book debts.

All persons indebted the said McDonald & Kedey will please make immediate payment to us.

Dated August 9, 1877.

DANIEL & BOYD.

F'ton Aug. 13, 1877.—Rep.

Teacher Wanted.

District No. 1, Kingsclear.

WANTED in the above District a Female Teacher. Applications stating lowest terms will be received until September 1. School will commence September 17.

CHARLS C. TABOR,
Aug. 13, 1877.—2in-Rep. Secretary

Sanford's Catarrh Remedy

The only reliable Catarrh Remedy now in use

THIS remedy has been used by a large number of our citizens who acknowledge it to be the best and only remedy for that horrible disease, Catarrh. Only 49 cents per bottle, For Sale by Druggists only.

DAVIS & DIBBLEE,
Aug. 13 Agents, opp. City Hall.

Black Cashmeres

AND

ALPACA LUSTRES.

OPENED a day, one case of BLACK DRESS CASHMERES, one case of BLACK ALAPACA LUSTRES, which we will sell at our usual low quotations,

DEVER BROS.

F'ton. August 1, 1877.

JUST OPENED.

Fruit, Lard and Jelly Press, combined, 2 and 4 quarts.

THESE are decidedly the best and easiest working machines o the kind manufactured.

We guarantee them to give satisfaction and recommend them as a very superior and durable article.

Call and see them, prices moderate.

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

F'ton, Aug. 6

SUPPLY OF Catarrh Remedy

DAILY EXPECTED!

$2 A PACKAGE. Send along your money will forward by Mail, Effectual.

LEMONT & SONS.

F'ton, August 6, 1877.

All the Books Just Received.

WE have received to day, a new stock of all the School Books used in the Public Schools, wholesale and retail.

JAS. L. BEVERLY'S,
Aug. 6 No. 3, Coy's Block

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,
F'ton, Jan. 25, 1877. Proprietor

Summer Excursionists.

THE pleasantest Route of Pleasure Travel is now over the Intercolonial Railway. Return Tickets at reduced rates to all Stations on that Road. Also to Montreal, Toronto, and Ottawa. Round Trip Tickets to Point de Chute, Summerside, Charlottetown, Pictou, Halifax and Return to Fredericton. Procure your Tickets before leaving and save trouble at

JOHN RICHARD'S
Railway Ticket Office,
Aug. 6 Next door to People's Bank.

JULY 30th 1877.

NEW GOODS

—at—

SAINT MARY'S FERRY

DRY GOODS STORE,

and the

ALBION HOUSE, FREDERICTON.

WE HAVE JUST OPENED

10 Packages of American Cottons,

PRINTS, DUCKS, &C.,

And marked Low for Cash.

We keep the same class of Goods at our Branch Store, St. Mary's Ferry, to be sold at the same low price, FOR CASH ONLY.

We guarantee the Goods at our Branch Store to be sold as low as any house in New Brunswick.

MILLER & EDGECOMBE,
Direct Importer of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

Fredericton, July 30, 1877.

JACKSON ADAMS'

Cabinet Shop & Furniture Warerooms,

THE OLD STAND--COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

Has on hand an excellent Stock of Furniture, comprising Walnut, Ash, Ash and Walnut trimmed and Pine Bedroom Sets, Sofas, Lounges, Parlour, Rocking, Dining. Cane and Wood Seat Chairs.

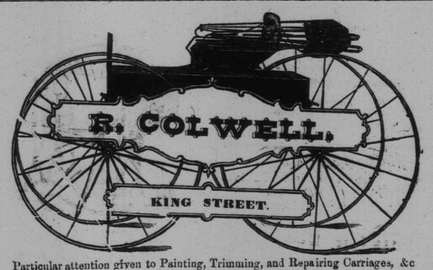
Walnut Sideboards (elaborate and very highly finished) Book Cases, Extension and Centre Tables, Whatnots, Music Racks, Piano Stools, &c., &c.

ALL OF THE BEST MATERIAL AND WARRANTED.

☞ Go where you cannot fail to be pleased in making selections of good Furniture.

An Inspection is solicited.

Fredericton, July 23, 1877.



Particular attention given to Painting, Trimming, and Repairing Carriages, &c
Fredericton, August 6, 1877.

GOVERMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,
Tuesday, 17th day of July, 1877.

PRESENT:

HIS HONOR THE DEPUTY OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On the recomendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 9th and 55th sections of the Act passed in the Session of the Parliment or Canada, held in the 40th year of her Her Majesty's Reign, chapterd 10, and intitled "An Act to ammend and consolidate the Act respecting the Customs,"—

His Honor, by and which he advice of the Queen's Privy Council of canada, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that Kentville in the Province of Nova Scotia, be and it is hereby constituted and appointed to be an out Port of Entry of Customs and a Warehousing Port; also, that the said Out Port of Kentville be and it is hereby placed under the survey of the Collector of Customs at the Port of Cornwallis, in the said Province of Nova Scotia.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
July 30 Clerk, Privy Council.

ELY PERKINS

NEW GOODS

Arriving To-day for the People.

100 BBLS. W. PIGEON FLOUR.
50 BBLS. GLASGOW.
50 BBLS. PEACE MAKER.
50 BBLS. BEST CORN MEAL.

TEA.

25 BOXES OF THAT "TEA."
12 BOXES TOBACCO.

100 SACKS SALT,
BROOMS, PAILS, FIRKINS, &c.,
at lowest possible rates.

I am, with respect,
Yours,
ELY PERKINS.

F'ton, July 16, 1877.

Thos. W. Smith's

GREAT

Clearing out Sale!

—OF—

READY-MADE CLOTHING

In order to make room for Fall Importation.

THE subscriber would inform his numerous customers and friends that he has this day commenced at greatly reduced prices to sell out his stock of clothing and will continue to do so until the Fall Importations arrive. Bargains may be expected.

Remnants of Cloth at and below cost.

Having purchased job lots of Shirts, Drawers &c, the same will be sold below the cost of importing.

In the custom Tailoring Department, every satisfaction guaranteed.

Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

THOS. W. SMITH.

P. S.—All goods warranted as represented.
F'ton, July 30, 1877. T. W. S.

Just Received from Philadelphia

1 DOZEN Coffee and Spice Mills; 1 doz. Fruit Presses, best and latest out, 10 doz. Mrs. Pott's wood and iron handle double and single pointed improved Sad Irons, without a doubt the best iron ever brought before the public; 2 doz. very nice Polishing Irons; 72 doz Japanesse Cement, good for Wood, Ivory, Glass or Earthen Ware. Warranted to stick closer than a Brother; 12 doz. Harness Oil Blacking, first rate article.

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

July 30, 1877.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DETATCHED Private Residences will be in first-class offices for one or three years, at very low rates.

Farmers throughout the county of York who were unfortunate enough to accept policies from a *Travelling Insurance Company*, can be insured in first class Companies, at very low rates.

JOHN RICHARDS.

F'ton, July 30, 1877.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

ALL persons having just claims against the Estate of Capt. William L. Scarnell, late of Fredericton, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within three months from this date, and all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment to me.

ELLEN W. P. SCARNELL,
Administrix with the Will annexed.

F'ton, July 30, 1877.—1 insertion.

IMPORTANT CHANGE!

GREAT REDUCTION

IN

Furniture & Crockery!

IN order to meet the requirements of his business, the subscriber has added another handsome Warerooms to his Establishment, oppositte New City Hall.

Having added materially to his Stock in each Department, by recent large purchases, made of best manufactures, at lowest figures, and imported direct, he will guarantee satisfaction to all who will favor him with their patronage.

Reader,

if you want Household Goods in Furniture, Glassware, Cutlery, Silverware, or Fancy Goods, make up your mind to come and buy. We will use you well, and give you prices from 5 to 20 per cent lower than last year.

CROCKERY WHOLESALE AT ST. JOHN PRICES.

No charge for Packages on delivery.

DEALERS CAN SAVE MONEY.

JAMES G. McNALLY.

F'ton, July 7, 1877.

CHEAP

Dry Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods.

at extraordinary low prices for Cash

Manchester House.

SIMON NEALIS.

Cheap Room Papers.

Room Papers and Paper Window Blinds, a large variety, at very lowest prices.

Manchester House, Fredericton.

SIMON NEALIS.

MAUGERVILLE

BAZAAR.

A BAZAAR in aid of the endowment fund of St. Christs Church, Maugerville, will be held on the Rectory Grounds, Maugerville on Tuesday, August twenty third,

Under the patronage of Mrs. Tilley.

The steamer City of Fredericton, will convey visitors to and from the Rectory Grounds on the day of Bazar calling at Gibson and Oromocto, leaving her wharf at 9,30 a.m. 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., and leaving the landing at the rectory grounds at 11. a. m., 3. p. m., and 9:30 p. m.

Tickets by steamer from Fredericton and entrance to Grounds 50 cents, being good for return trips.

From Oromocto by steamer 40 cents. Children under 12 years half-price. Parties coming by steamer David Weston are charged one fare.

Persons living on River Jacques Loup Line, wishing to attend the Bazaar, are charged one fare.

Brysons band will be in attendance on the grounds during the afternoon and evening leaving Fredericton by 1.30 p. m boat.

Dinner to be had from 12 to 3 p. m. Tea from 5. to 8 p. m. Refreshments may be had at all hours.

Tickets for Bazaar to be had at he book store of H. A. Cropley

Maugerville July 30, 1877.

POLICY HOLDERS.

MR. ROBERT MARSHALL'S AGENCY, ST. JOHN AND ELSEWHERE.

I beg respectfully to inform all my customers and friends, whether in this city or elsewhere, that it is absolutely necessary that all premiums for Fire Insurance due me at the time of the recent fire, be paid at once, either at my Agency, Germain Street, Market Buildings, or at the Office of my agents respectively throughout the Province.

Policy-holders will at once recognize the importance of complying with this suggestion by reference to their Policies.

In consequence of the loss of my General Index and Expirecy Book, I will not at present be able to send notice as to insurance maturing, so that holders of our Policies will each for themselves refer to their policy and if renewal be effected the premium should be paid at the time.

ROBERT MARSHALL,
July, 23, 1877. Agent.

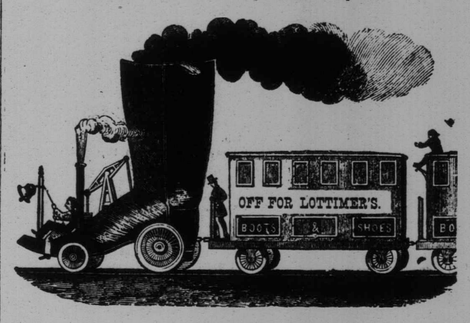
MONEY WANTED.

WANTED to borrow on good Mortgage Security, $2,000 on Real Estate in Fredericton, $600 on Real Estate, in Sunbury County, $700 on Real Estate in Grand Falls.

The above securities are all first class.

BOTSFORD & LUGRIN,
F'ton, July 16, 1877. Barristers

Real Facts for the People.



Now is the time to look for Lottimer's

FASHIONABL SHOE STORE,

Where will be found the largest and best variety of

Boots and Shoes in the City,

Exceedingly Cheap.

MR. LOTTIMER has much pleasure in being able to announce to his friends, customers and the public generally that he has now received and open for inspection a large and excellent assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,

FOR SUMMER WEAR.

He does not claim to have the largest in quantity, but he does claim to have the LARGEST IN VARIETY, in this city, and at such low prices that will astonish everybody.

He is determined to make LOTTIMER'S SHOE STORE the best place to buy Boots and Shoes of all kinds, and purchasers

Will Save Money by buying at Lottimer's Shoe Store.

He has reduced the price of many lines of stock on hand to less than they could be purchased for to-day from the manufactuaers, and has marked his stock of goods just opened at but a

Small Advance on Cost,

As the people must be satisfied that

Lottimer's Fashionable Shoe Store

IS THE BEST PLACE TO BUY.

As Proof of this please Read the following Price List.

Many lines in the following price list were never sold in Fredericton at such low prices before.

Ladies' and Misses Braided Slippers, only	20 cents
Ladies Corded Slippers, only	25 "
Ladies' heavy Tapestry Carpet Slippers, only	40 "
Ladies' Serge Slippers, (we sold the same kind of Slipper last season at 90 cents.)	45 "
Ladies' Serge Slippers, with elastic in the front, only	65 "
Ladies' Serge, Elastic Side Boots, from 60 cents a pair, upwards.	
Ladies' Serge Lace Boots, from 65 cents a pair, upwards.	
Laidies' Kid Slippers, only	$1.00 a pair.
Ladies' Kid Newport Tie, walking Shoes, only	1.00 "
Ladies' Enamel Foxed, Serge Elastic Side Boots, only	75 cents.
Ladies' Strong Leather Laced Boots, pegged, only	85 cents.
Ladies' Grain Leather Boots, from 85 cents, upwards.	
Ladies' High Cut, Grain Leather, Patent Tipped, (usual price $1.65,) only	$1.15.
Ladies' Foxed, Serge Button Boots, from $1.10 upwards.	
Ladies' Strait Goat Button Boots, only	$2.00.
Ladies' French Kid Button Boots, only	3.00.
Men's Patent Leather Slippers, from 65 cents, upwards.	
Men's Buff Leather Congress Boots, only	$1.75.
Men's Calf Congress, English Tops, but bottomed in Canada, (usual price (5.00,) only	3.25.
Men's Calf Long Legged Fine Boots, only	2.50.
Men's heavy Cowhide Coarse Boots, (not split leather,) only	2.50.
Men's Buckle, Box Toed Shoes, from $2.00 upwards.	
Men's Stout Brogans, only	$1.20.
Men's Serge Lace Shoes, only	1.00.
Boy's Buff Lace Boots, only	0.90.
Boy's Buff Duke Alexis Buckle Boots, only	0.90.

MR. LOTTIMER has has reason to believe the above mentioned two lines of Boy's Boots, were never offered for sale in this city before, for less than $1.50 a pair.

Boy's Buff Brogans, Morocco lined, No. 1 to 5, (worth $1.50 a pair,) only	$1.00
Boy's Enamel Foxed, Cloth Top Congress, (usual price $2.50,) only	1.50
Misses High Cut, Grain Lace Boots, No. 11 to 2, only	75 cents
Misses Serge, Elastic Side Boots, No. 11 to 2, only	60 cents
Misses Enamel and Grain Ankle Ties, No. 1, and 2, (usual price $1.25,) only	75 cents
Children's Kid Button Boots, No. 5 to 8, (worth $1.25), only	90 cents
Children's Laced Leather Boots, No. 10 to 13, only	40 cents

MR. LOTTIMER

wishes not only for the patronage of city customers but also solicts the trade of those energetic men of *brawny muscle*, whose *labors and enterprise* are developing our country, namely the

Farmers and Lumberers,

and begs leave to state that he has made arrangements with the best City Boot maker to supply him with Coarse and Fine Boots, of the best quality, and he is now selling Mens Coarse and Fine Boots hand made, of this celebrated make at the following prices, namely:

Men's Custom, Hand Made Coarse Boots, only	$2.75 a pair
Men's Custom, Hand Made, Calf Tap Sole, Fine Boots, for	$3.00 and upwards

P. S.—The usual price charged by shoemakers for making boots to order of the above quality is from $4.00 to $5.00 a pair.

BE SURE AND CALL AT

LOTTIMER'S

Fashionable Shoe Store,

anything you want in the Boot or Shoe l i

Fredericton, May 28, 1877.

POOR COPY

Poetry.

THE TELEGRAPHIC TRIFLE.

In the busy office,
When the wondrous wires
Click incessant marvels
From electric fires;
Waiting for a "message"
From a brown-eyed maid,
Telegraphic knowledge
Hastens to my aid

"Mother died this morning,
Heaven help us all!"
"Nellie's just been married,
Don't forget the ball;"
"Track and racing splendid,
Flying feather wins;
Hurry home to Emma,
New arrivals—twins,"

"John, I'm out of money,
Nothing for the rent;"
"Uncle's just been planted,
Didn't leave a cent;"
"Your divorce is granted,
Quitely—no noise;'
"House eleven hundred,
Show this to the boys,"

"Send along your witness,
I'll convict the lot"—
"Off for San Francisco,
Things are getting hot"—
"Tommy's had the measles,
Gave us such a fright"—
"Time and terms accepted—
Open Monday night."

"Cannot pay at present,
Business very slack;"
"How about that widow?
Wait till I get back."
"Charlie's got religion,
Signed the pledge to-day"—
"I'll be cross-examined,
Tell me what to say!"

Thus with rapid action
Hatred and desires,
Pleasures, hopes and sorrows,
Crowd along the wires;
Plans of cunning schemers—
Loved ones far apart—
Holding up a mirror
To the human heart;

The Drunkard's Farewell.

Take my hand in yours, Tom.
And bid me a good-bye,
For the hours are quickly fleeing—
You know that I must die—
And the death-dew is standing
On my brow, so thick and cold,
While billows of terror
Sweep over my soul.

For I've been very wicked, Tom,
In misery, and strife,
And sin, you know I've spent
The best years of my life;
And an outcast I've roamed
In my bitter unrest,—
And my heart is a stone
In my poor drunken breast.

But 'twas not always so, Tom,
For in years fled away,
I was innocent and happy,
And knew how to pray,
I was taught by my dear mother,
To bow down at her knee,
In the joyous days of old
So long unknown to me.

How well I remember, Tom,
The very words which fell
From her lips,—they now ring
In my ears like a knell—
As she read from the book
That the Savior has given,
"No drunkard shall enter
The kingdom of heaven."

From the way of temptation,
She tried me to win,
But I turned from her counsel
To the warfare of sin,
And I plunged in each folly
Yet again and again,
So little I cared, Tom,
For her grief or her pain.

Twas not long till her heart broke,
From my hard, sinful way,
Then she left me alone
In my folly to stray.—
Now memories come o'er me,
Of the days that are past;
Bitter grief and remorse
Are my portion at last.

Oh! come nearer to me, Tom,
Wipe the damp dew from my brow,
Take and hold my hand in yours
For I know I am going now—
With a shuddering sigh his spirit fled
And he was numbered with the dead.

Select Story.

The Reward of a Kind Act.

It was a cold, wild windy night, and the light snow filled the air with fine, cutting particles—a night when a good fire and the society of friends become vitally essential to a man's comfort and happiness.

Margaret Edgarton rose from her seat by the scanty fire, and opening the door, looked out upon the night. She stood a moment, then with a shudder, closed the door, and returned to her husband's side.

"Heaven pity those who are exposed to the storm this night," she said fervently. "Amen!" responded her husband, in a deep, solemn voice. "Though we are very poor, Margaret, there are many poorer than ourselves."

The man raised his dark, serious eyes upward, and the youthful head of his pale wife leaned down to his shoulder.

"Yes, William, I tremble to think of the future. The rent due, our stay here is only an act mercy on the landlord's part—oh, Willie!"

The feeble voice broke down in tears.

"Take no thought of the morrow what ye shall eat or what ye shall drink, Margaret. If it hadn't been for misfortune,' and he glanced at the mutilated and bandaged arm which hung powerless at his side, "we might have been enjoying the fruits and comforts of my labor; but it is all for the best, I suppose."

There was a short silence in the room which was interrupted by a knock at the door.

"Who can it be out on such a night?" and Mrs. Edgarton, started up hastily to admit the visitor.

He was an old weather beaten man of some three score years, shabbily dressed, and carrying in his hand a lean, meagre bundle.

In reply to her kind invitation, he followed Mrs. Edgarton into the house, and took a seat by the smouldering fire. After a few commonplace remarks, the stranger said;

"It's a rough night, friends, and the traveling is none of the best—can you let me stay all night here? A man has just told me that it is a good four mile's to the village."

Mr. Edgarton looked at his wife, and in her sympathetic face read her consent.

"Yes, my good man," he replied immediately, "you can stay it you will; but I am afraid you will find our accommodations none or the best. We are very poor and destitute, but such as we have we offer you freely."

"Could you give me something to eat? I have traveled far to-day, and have not tasted food since yesterday night. Food can't be got now-a-days without money."

The eyes of Mrs. Edgarton filled with fears as she thought of the quarter loaf of bread—their earthly all—which she had reserved for breakfast.

"Heaven will take care of us," she said throughtfully, and rising, she placed the scanty store upon the table.

The stranger ate the bread without comment, and when he had finished he seemed wonderfully invigorated, and conversed quite intelligently with Mr. Edgarton.

"You have a bad arm there, sir; may I ask how it happened?"

"Certainly; an unlucky fall from a high building has crippled me for life."

"You were at work on the building? A mechanic, eh?"

"A bricklayer. The staging on a new warehouse where I was at work gave way, and I way precipitated some twelve feet."

"The werehouse of Mr. Morgan?"

"The same, sir. It was a sad accident for me, but I have tried hard to be reconciled."

"Well, this is a hard life for us all! But if I am to stay with you to night, I may as well retire. It's getting toward eleven."

The poor, clean bed appointed to the stranger guest was made more comfortable by additional clothing taken from the poor couch of the poor couple, and the man in apparent thankfulness bade them good night and retired.

They, too, leaning on the everlasting arm, took no thought of the morrow, though it was to them homeless and without food. Verily, the faith which can thus sustain the soul in the most trying moments is no delusion.

Morning came, and to the surprise of Mr. and Mrs. Edgarton, their guest was missing. Gone, and when or how they could not imagine, but gone he certainly was.

They wondered over the circumstances but in trouble and anxiety of their utter destitution, the strange man was soon dismissed from their thoughts to make room for their own immediate affairs.

Ten o'clock was the time given them by the landlord for removal, and with heavy hearts they prepared to go forth. Through the kindness of a neighbor they had been allowed the use of their building for the storage of their little furniture, and a room until Mr. Edgarton's health should be sufficiently re-established to admit of his performing some light labor.

Nine o'clock pealed from the bell in the neighboring church tower—but one short hour of home life remained for them.

Fifteen minutes more there came a quick imperative knock on the door of Mr. Edgarton's house.

Mrs. Edgarton sprang to open it, and a well-dressed man put a large package into her hand and turned half hastily away.

The package was addressed, in a bold, masculine hand:

"Mr. William Edgarton."

William tore it open, and there dropped out two papers, one bearing an official, the other a private seal. He examined the former, and found it to be a deed, conveying to him and his heirs a certain piece of land with a large and handsome house thereon, and all its appurtenances.

Transfixed with surprise, he broke the seal of the letter, and a hundred pound note met his eye, accompanied by those brief words:

"Last night you freely gave your all to a poor wayfarer, who now begs you to accept the accompanying deed and money, in reward for your noble kindness. A conveyance will come immediately to take you to your residence. When you are fairly established there, your friend, the writer of this, will do himself the honor of calling upon you.

Respectfully yours.

HOWARD MORGAN."

William Edgarton looked at his wife as he finished, reading and both burst into tears. Well did they know the name of Howard Morgan; it was one of the wealthiest men in the city; the upright and high-minded but singularly eccentric old bachelor. It was in his employ that William Edgarton had received the serious injury which had disabled his left arm for life, yet strange to say he had never seen the rich man, his business being carried on principally by an agent. He had now no doubt that his visitor of the previous night was none other than Mr. Morgan.

True to the promise contained in the letter, a conveyance came for the Edgartons, and they were driven to their handsome and pleasantly situated house. They found it prepared for immediate occupancy, even to the burning of the plentiful fires and the smoking breakfast upon the table.

They had scarcely had time to admire the rich taste which had furnished the spacious rooms, when a ring at the door announced a visitor. It was the old wayfarer of the night before.

He received all the thanks the bewildered Edgartons tried to make him, and taking a seat upon the sofa, he drew them down on each side of him.

He was well dressed now, and Mrs. Edgarson wondered that she did not no

TWO very superior BELL ORGANS just received and for sale at low prices at
July 9 MOORE'S Photographic Gallery.

Notice.

To our Friends and Customers.

LOGAN, LINDSAY & CO.

ARE prepared to fill all orders in their line and will continue their business as usual.

Office and Warerooms, Stewart's Building, Saint John, N. B.

June 2, 1877.

Haying Tools.

30 DOZEN Sythes, Clipper, Tip Top, None Such, Climax, Eureka, Dominion, Champion, Red Rover; 60 Doz; Rakes; 10 Doz Hay Forks; 15 doz. Handles. 10 doz. Snaths; 20 boxes Stones; 1 box Riffes. All of which will be sold at the very lowest prices.

July 2, 1877 JAMES S. NEILL.

A CARD.

Juvenile Singing Class!

MR. BENNISON solicits a benefit in order that he may be enabled to publish his manuscript of original Psalm Tunes. He will therefore open a SINGING CLASS at 4 o'clock p. m., in the Hall of the Y. M. C. A., 30th July, and be continued daily for a course of fifteen lessons, in order to prepare the class to sing from his Book when published.

Terms One Dollar per Pupil.

R. S. BENNISON.

July 30, 1877.

Boarders Wanted.

A FEW permanent Boarders can be accomodated in a private family on application at the office of the FARMER.

F'ton, July 23, 1877.

FLOUR STORE.

Opposite the People's Bank.

In stock, all Standard Brands of

FLOUR AND MEAL,

which will be sold Wholesale, as low as any other in the market.

Dealers will do well by buying now. Consumers may rely on articles recommended. Other goods required by Grocers, also on hand, and will be sold **Low for Cash**

July 23, 1877. VIVIAN W. TIPPET.

Special Notice.

All persons indebted to the firm of McDONALD & KERRY, are hereby notified that unless payment or a satisfactory arrangement is made on or before July 16th, that McD. & K., however reluctant they are to resort to legal steps for the recovery thereof, will be compelled to place all long standing accounts in the hands of their attorney for collection.

F'ton, July 2, 1877.

Cheap Millinery.

Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, Laces, and Millinery of every description very cheap

Manchester House, Fredericton.

HATS. HATS. HATS.

HATS of every description for Men, Boys and Children—newest styles, at lowest prices.

Manchester House, Fredericton,

SIMON NEALIS.

LH DEVEBER & SONS

On and after Monday, 25th inst., will be found at Lawrence Building, head of King Street, and at No. 18 Charlotte, where they will be happy to meet their customers from the town and country. 723.—1m.

WANTED.—Energetic Agents to sell The History of the Great Fire in Saint John, by Col. B. H. CONWELL, the graphic describer of the Great Boston Fire. A handsome 12mo. book, illustrated. The People are ready for it. Now is the harvest time. For terms, address B. B. RUSSELL, Boston, Mass.

July 9, 1877.—1mo.

GLASS

DIRECT FROM ANTWERP,

Just Received and in Stock.

333 BOXES Window Glass, assorted, from 7x9 inches up to 35x50 inches. For Sale Low.

Z. R. EVELETT.

F'ton, June 2, 1877. Queen Street.

Bargains in Clothing.

Coats, Reefing Jackets, Pants and Vests, clearing off at extra low prices.

Manchester House, Fredericton.

SIMON NEALIS

Farm for Sale.

THE subscribers offer sale their Farm situate in Kingsclear, fronting on the River St. John about eight miles above Fredericton, having a front of fifty-four rods, or three and containing 325 acres more or less.

Possession given immediately.

Kingsclear, June 4, 1877.

WILLIAM D. RAINSFORD,
EDWARD RAINSFORD.

June 11, 1877.—tf.

RAYMOND'S

SEWING MACHINES.

WE are selling the Raymond Singer Improved Sewing Machines with all the improvements, 20 per cent less than former prices.

Also, the Wheeler & Singer at 20 per cent below any one else.

at JAMES L. BEVERLY'S.

VIEWS of St. John after the Fire for sale at BEVERLY'S BOOKSTORE.

July 23, 1877.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 $66 outfit free. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

$55 to $77 per Week in Agents. $10 Outfit Free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta Maine.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta Maine.

25 FANCY CARDS, no two alike, with name, 10cts.; or 25 scroll cards, 10c. SPENCER & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

25 Extra Fine Mixed Cards, with name, 10 cts., post-paid. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

25 Fancy cards, no two alike, with name, 10c., 50 post-paid. NASSAU CARD Co., Nassau, N. Y., Box 50.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG photograph of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. Address W. FOX, P. O. Box 256, Fulton ville, N. Y.

GRACE'S

Celebrated Salve

A Sure Relief for the Sufferer.

PREPARED BY

SETH W. FOWLE & SONS,

81 HARRISON AVENUE, BOSTON, MASS.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE.

Is a Vegetable Preparation

invented in the 17th century by Dr. William Grace, Surgeon in King James' army. Throughout its agency he cured thousands of the most serious sores and wounds that baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians of his day, and was regarded by all who knew him as a public benefactor. Price 25 cents a box. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, 86 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE

CURES

Fresh Wounds, Frozen Limbs, Salt Rheum, Chilblains, Sore Breast, Sore Lips, Erysipelas, Ringworms, Callunes, Scald Head, Chapped Hands.

Burns, Scalds, Wounds, Festers, Piles, Bunions, Bites, Warts, Pimples, Corns, Felons, Ulcers, Shingles, Sties, Freckles, Boils, Whitlows, Tan, Scurvy, Itch, Ingrowing Nails, Nettle Rash, Mosquito, and Flea Bites, Spider Stings, and all cutaneous diseases and eruptions generally.

For sale by all druggists, grocers, and at all country stores throughout the United States and British Provinces. Price by mail 30 cents. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, 86 Harrison Ave. Boston, Mass.

Money Wanted.

$500 WANTED. Payable in 18, 24 and 30 months. unexceptional security, Interest, semi-annually, at 8 per cent.

Apply to JOHN RICHARDS.

F'ton, July 23, 1877.

Glass. Glass.

DAILY expected 175 Boxes Glass, assorted sizes; Horse Nails; to arrive 75 Boxes Polished and Finished Horse Nails.

June 11 JAMES S. NEIL.

Notice of Sale.

TO James Campbell and William Campbell, of Kingsclear, in the County of York, and to all whom it may concern.

IN pursuance of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the twelfth day of October, A. D., 1874, and made between James Campbell and William Campbell, of Kingsclear, in the County of York and Province of New Brunswick, Farmers, and Moses Payne, of Lincoln, in the County of Sunbury, in the said Province, Farmer, there will be sold on Thursday, the first day of November next, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, at Phenix Square, in the City of Fredericton, the following lot, piece or parcel of land, situate lying and being in the Parish of Kingsclear, in the County of York, and Province aforesaid, being a part of Lots number two and three, granted to John Barker, in the New Market Block, bounded on the upper end by the line that separates the Parish of Kingsclear from the Parish of Prince William, and bounded on the North side of lot number one, now, or formerly owned by one William Smith, extending the whole length of the said Lots viz: one hundred and seventy-six chains of four poles each, composing the whole Northerly half of said Lots No. 2 and 3 as conveyed by Samuel Barker and wife to one Frederick Staton, by deed bearing date the eleventh day of June, A. D., 1838, and recorded in the York County Records in Book L., pages 421 and 422. The said parcel of land containing one hundred and twenty-five acres more or less.

Dated the 14th of July, A. D., 1877.

BOTSFORD & LUGRIN, JOHN LIPSETT,
Sols. for Executor. Executor of Moses Payne.

F'ton, July 16, 1877.

Ayer's

Cherry Pectoral

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

The reputation it has attained, in consequence of the marvellous cures it has produced during the last half century, is a sufficient assurance to the public that it will continue to realize the happiest results that can be desired. In almost every section of country there are persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. All who have tried it, acknowledge its superiority; and where its virtues are known, no one hesitates as to what medicine to employ to relieve the distress and suffering peculiar to pulmonary affections. CHERRY PECTORAL always affords instant relief, and performs rapid cures of the milder varieties of bronchial disorder, as well as the more formidable diseases of the lungs.

As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of Childhood, it is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued and restored to health.

This medicine gains friends at every trial, as the cures it is constantly producing are too remarkable to be forgotten. No family should be without it, and those who have once used it never will.

Eminent Physicians throughout the country prescribe it, and Clergymen often recommend it from their knowledge of its effects.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

CHAPMAN SMITH, Wholesale Agent St. John N. B.

CATARRH

CANNOT be cured by Snuffs, Washes, or Local Applications. Thousands of cases of many years of forty years standing have been entirely cured by Constitutional Catarrh Remedy. For sale by all druggists. Send stamp for Treatise on Catarrh to

T. J. B. HARDING, BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Five Years' Sickness Cured by Four Bottles of Constitutional Catarrh Remedy. Pain in Shoulders, Back and Lungs, and Dropsical Symptoms Disappear.

ST. ARMAND, P. Q., Sept. 18, 1876.

MR. T. J. B. HARDING.

DEAR SIR.—Being desirous that others may know something of the merits of your CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH REMEDY, I wish to inform you what it has done for me. I am 5 years old, had been out of health for about five years, had employed three or four different doctors, and the injection medicine, without any permanent benefit, and had continued rather to grow worse, until last fall, when I had become so bad as to be unable to do an hour's work at a stretch. Had severe pleurisy and pain under the shoulder blade, and across the shoulders, with very lame back, and a tightness in my right lung as though there was a weight hearing it down, with continual dropping in the throat and pain down the lungs. Such was my condition when I commenced to take your Catarrh Remedy, one bottle of which much relieved pains and gave me an improved appetite, and after taking four bottles I was restored to health, so as to be able to endure hard and continued labor, such as chopping and clearing land, at which I have been engaged the last season. My recovery I attribute solely, with deep feeling, to the use of your Catarrh Remedy. Yours truly,

HENRY SHIPMAN.

SALE FOR LITTLEFIELD'S CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH REMEDY AND TAKE NO OTHER.

CLOTHS AND TWEEDS,

Also a full line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

Always in stock.

Our Custom Department

Is under the supervision of Mr John Collins who is acknowledged to be one of the best Cutters in the Dominion; and all work made by us if not satisfactory

In every particular, need not be taken!

None but the best material used and a perfect fit guaranteed.

SCULLY & COLLINS,

Next above the Jewelery store of S. F. Shute, Esq,

May 28

SPECIAL FISHERY REGULATION NEW BRUNSWICK.

Counties of Westmorland, Albert, St. John, King's, Queen's, Sunbury, York, Carleton, and Victoria.

SALMON FISHING.

SECTIONS 2, 3, and 4, are repealed and replaced by the following:—

2. Before any Salmon net shall be used, the owner or person interested in such net shall cause a memorandum in writing, setting forth the name of the owner or person interested, to be filed with the local Fishery overseer, when if no objection exists, may, in accordance with instructions from the Department of Marine and Fisheries, issue a Fishery License for the same; and any net used before such a License has been obtained, and any net used in excess or evasion of the description contained in such License, shall be deemed to be illegal and liable to forfeiture, together with the fish caught therein, and the owner or person using the same shall be also subject to fines and costs under the *Fisheries Act.*

3. The owner or owners of any net or nets used for the purpose of taking Salmon, shall, on receiving such License, pay an annual License fee on each net so legally used, which License fee shall be paid to the Local Fishery Overseer, for transmission to the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

4. All Salmon nets shall have the name of the owner or owers legibly marked, on two pieces of wood or metal attached to the same, and such marks shall be preserved on such nets during the fishing, in such manner as to be visible without taking up the net or nets; and any net used without such mark shall be liable to forfeiture.

July 23, 1877.

TO Jane H. Estabrooks, of the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, widow of Henry A. Estabrooks, late of Fredericton, deceased, and all others whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the tenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and made between the said Jane H. Estabrooks of the first part, and William V. Segee, of the said City of Fredericton, in the County of York, Esquire, of the second part, recorded in the Records of York County, in Book. c. 3, pages 383, 384, and 385, there will for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction at the Weigh Scales in front of the County Court House, in Queen's Ward, in the said City of Fredericton, on Wednesday, the nineteenth day September next, A. D., 1877, at twelve o'clock noon, the lands and premises described in the said Mortgage as follows:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the town flat of Fredericton, abutted and bounded as follows: that is to say—commencing on Westmoreland Street, at a point distance one hundred and forty-four feet from the corner of King and Westmoreland Streets, and thence running North forty-one degrees, West one hundred and thirty-two feet; thence North forty-nine degrees, East twenty feet; thence on a line parallel to King Street one hundred and thirty-two feet to Westmoreland Street and thence along Westmoreland Street twenty feet to the place of beginning, being part of lots two and four in Block number one granted to the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of Christ Church, by letters patent under the Great Seal of the said Province of New Brunswick, bearing date the first day of December, in the Year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ten—together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and the rights, members and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Dated this third day of July, A. D., 1877.

A. G. BLAIR,
Executor of Wm. V Segee, deceased, Assignee of the Mortgage.

GREGORY & BLAIR, Solicitors.

Fredericton, July 17, 1877.

Fire Insurance.

THE undersigned has much pleasure in informing Property owners that he is prepared to take Risks in the following staunch and first class Offices, viz:

THE "QUEEN," IMPERIAL,
ÆTNA, HARTFORD,
LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE,
NORTHERN,
BRITISH AMERICAN,
PHŒNIX.

The above companies have promptly adjusted their Losses by the recent Fire in St. John, amounting in the whole to *Two Millions of Dollars* and upwards.

JOHN RICHARDS, *Local Agent.*

F'ton, July 16, 1877.

Mollasses & Sugar.

JUST received, and for sale at lowest market rates, in Bond, or duty paid:—

70 Casks Bright Barbadoes Molasses,
10 Casks Choice Barbadoes Sugar,

G. T. WHELPLEY.

F'ton July 23, 1877.—1m

BUSINESS CARDS.

DENTAL NOTICE.

Jas. A. McAllister, D. D. S.,

(Graduate of Pena Dental College,)

Has opened a Dental Office on Queen Street near the Cor. of Westmoreland Streets.

Nitrous Oxide Gas administered in extraction of teeth.

F'ton, July 23, 1877.

W. WILSON,

Attorney-At-Law Conveyancer.

OFFICE:

Next above Nealis's Dry Goods Store,

QUEEN STREET.

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 Negotited.

F'ton, November 16, 1874.

THE EXCHANGE.

THIS HOTEL, situated on the Eastern side of Queen Street, near Westmorland Street, is now fitted up in **First-Class Style**, and affords excellent accommodation to both transient and permanent boarders.

The proprietor will spare no pains in making this a first-rate Boarding House, and trusts by prompt attention to the comforts and convenience of the travelling public to merit a fair share of public patronage.

An excellent Stable, with careful hostlers, will be found in connection with the Hotel.

WILLIAM HAWTHORNE.

MRS. BEEK

THANKFUL for past patronage, can inform her friends that she is prepared to give Lessons in Singing, and will give Instructions on the Piano.

For terms apply to Mrs. Beek, Charlotte St

F'ton, Oct. 5, 1876.

W. F. COLEMAN, M. D., M. R. C. S. ENG.

FORMERLY Surgeon to Toronto Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Practice limited to diseases of the Eye and Ear.

Office: 32 Germain Street
Corner North Market street,
ST. JOHN, N B

Office,—10 to 12, and 2 to 5.

April 25, 1877.

LONG'S HOTEL.

Corner of King and York Streets,

THE Subscriber having leased the above well known premises, begs to intimate that he is now prepared to receive and accommodate transients and permanent boarders.

The house has been recently painted, papered, and cleaned throughout, and every room newly furnished. He will spare no pains to make Long's Hotel a home to all who may be pleased to visit it.

TERMS $1 00 per day.

The best Stabling in the City, with an experienced Hostler always in attendance.

GEO. HUME, Proprietor.

Fredericton, May 22.

J. CARLETON ALLEN,

BARRISTER & ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

OFFICE—Hatheway's Building,

CORNER QUEEN & REGNT ST. FREDERCTON.

Professional Co-partnership

THE undersigned have this day entered into a professional Co-partnership as Barristers and Attorneys, under the name and style of

Botsford & Lugrin,

OFFICE—Over Electric Telegraph Office Queen Street, Fredericton.

F'ton, 30th October, A. D. 1874.

GEO. BOTSFORD. CHAS. H. LUGRIN

HUGH McMONAGLE,

Sussex Corner, King's County,

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Breeder of Ayrshire Cattle, and Leicester Sheep

Sept 8 1871

SAMUEL B. BELDING

Hampton Village, King's Co., N. B

Breeder of Ayrshire

and Manufacturer of Leather.

EDWARD CADWALLADER,

Organist Christ Church Cathedral.

TEACHER OF THE

Organ, Pianoforte, Cabinet Organ and Vocal Music.

Pianos and Organs Tuned and repaired.

Agent for the best Reed Organs.

E. N. FRESHMAN & BROS.

Advertising Agents,

186 *W. Fourth St., CINCINNATI, O.,*

Are authorized to contract for advertising in this paper.

Estimates furnished free, Send for a Circular

CARDING MACHINES.

The subscribers are now manufacturing Carding Machines in the latest and most approved style and workmanship.

Double and single Frames, 4 workers and 4 stripers to each Cylinder. Iron Axles &c. Also Wool Pickers, all suitable for country work.

Supply Machine Cards, Crank plate Cleaners, &c.

All orders punctually attended to. Address W. & J. Morice, Sackville, Cumberland County N B., or Messrs James Harris & Co., St. John N. B.

Feb. 5. W. & J. MORICE.

S. F. SHUTE

HAS completed his spring purchases, and has on hand the largest stock of Goods in his line ever opened in this city.

Watches, Watches, Rich Jewellry, Silver and Plated Ware.

Spectacles and Eye Glasses.

F'ton, June 13, 1877.

Valuable Property in Sain Mary's For Sale.

FOR Sale on easy terms a valuable property at Saint Mary's Ferry. A large dwelling se in good state of repair is on the premises.

Apply to A. D. YERXA,

F'ton, June 1, 1877. Record Office.

AT

Owen Sharkey's

Ladies' Dress Materials in great variety.
Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons Gloves, Hose, Sunshades, Skirts, Corsets, Ties, Cuffs, Collars and Neckties. Also
Grey and White Cottons, Jeans, Ducks, Tickings, Towelings, Table and Floor Oil Cloths,
Wool and Hemp Carpetings, Stair Linen, Counterpanes, White and Colored Knitting Cotton, Cotton Warps, &c.,
Ready Made Clothing in Coats, Pants, Vests,
Fur, Felt and Straw Hats, Caps,
Shirts, Drawers, Collars and Ties together with Cloths, Tweeds, Doeskins, Furnishing Goods and Small Wares,
Trunks, Valises and Travelling Bags,
4,000 Rolls Room Paper, all of which will compare favorably in price with the lowest in the city.

☞ Inspection respectfully solicited.

OWEN SHARKEY

Parks' Cotton Yarns.

AWARDED the ONLY MEDAL given for COTTON YARNS of Canadian Manufacture, at the

CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION

Nos. 5's to 10's.

WHITE, BLUE, RED, ORANGE, & GREEN

Warranted full length and weight.

Stronger and better than any other Yarn in the market.

COTTON CARPET WARP.

No. 12's 4 Ply in all Colors.

Warranted fast.

WM. PARKS & SONS,
New Brunswick Cotton Mills,
St John, N. B

May 28

MISS LUGRIN

WILL receive a limited number of Pupils for the Pianoforte.

Terms made kown on application.

F'ton May 14, 187·

Golden Fleece.

The subscriber has received per late steamers a large stock of

CARPETINGS

—IN—

Brussels, Tapestry.

WOOL CARPETS

in 2 and 3 ply,

RUGS TO MATCH.

DRESS GOODS

in all the latest styles,

Curtain Damasks and Repps,
Lace Curtains,
English and American Prints, &c.

An immense stock of

WALL PAPERS,

Gilt Papers from 40 cents up,
Tint Papers warranted to wash.

John McDonald.

Fredericton, May 7. 1877,

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the valuable Farm containing 50 acres, 40 of which are Intervale, recently owned and occupied by Oliver Akerley, situate in the Parish of Wickham, County of Queen's, and fronting on the Washedemoak Lake, and with highway road on three sides. It will be sold in one lot or in two or three to suit purchasers. A large part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. This is one of the most desirable farms in the county.

THOMAS MAIN.

St. John, April 19, 1877.—tf

Keep Cool Everybody!

ICE. ICE. ICE. ICE.

300 TONS ON HAND.

THE subscriber is now prepared to serve those wishing ice during the ensuing summer months at reasonable rates, in any quantity required, by the season, month or day. Will make it a specialty to attend to Picnics, Bazaars, &c., &c. Refrigerators supplied on shortest notice.

Orders left at the stores of Messrs. Alex. Burchill, or J. H. F. Randolph, will be promptly attended to.

April 13, 1877. GEO. MORECROFT.

THE C. W. WILLIAMS
MANUFACTURING COM'Y,

Established in Boston 1855; Established in Montreal 1862; Incorporated 1872.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $500,000.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

Celebrated Singer Sewing Machine.

Perfection Means Success.

THE perfection and great simplicity of the Williams Singer Sewing Machines, have placed them ahead of all other makers, and notwithstanding that, all other sewing machine companies find their trade constantly reduced being now not one-half of what it was in former years, and give as a reason hard times. The C. W. Williams Manufacturing Company find their trade rapidly increasing. Their sales in the month of May, 1877, were one-third more than they ever made in one month since the Company had an existence. What does this mean? Simply this, that the Williams Singer is the best Sewing Machine made. The ladies find it out, tell their friends and neighbors, and sales are increased.

Head Office, 347 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

LEMONT & SONS, Agents,

July 30 1877. Fredericton, N B.

Devér Bros.

JUST RECEIVING,

Matelassie Cloths,

—WITH—

BRAIDS AND BUTTONS

TO MATCH.

ALSO:—

6¼ BLACK CAHMERE,

—FOR—

DRESSES.

DEVER BROTHERS.

Gentleman's Hats.

NEW Goods in all the leading Fashionable Styles.

JAMES G. McNALLY.

May 28

JAMES G. McNALLY

HAS received a new stock of Crockery direct from the Staffordshire Potteries.

Wholesale orders solicited.

TEA. TEA.

☞ *It clears the perceptive faculty.* ☜

20 BOXES English Tea, at ELY PERKINS, for my customers.

June 11, 1877.

Wanted. Wanted.

2,999 CUSTOMERS in addition to those who have already favored me with a call and promised me their patronage to purchase Groceries at lowest rates from my newly opened Store, opposite County Court House, Queen Street, Fredericton.

No references required, for Cash or Country Produce will insure you more goods than can be purchased elsewhere. Call and see for yourselves and examine my stock.

F'ton June 4, 1877. BENJAMIN EVANS.

THE subscriber offers for sale his property in Kingsclear known as the "Odell property," situate 2 miles from Fredericton and comprising about thirty acres. Also his Island property, situate opposite. The above property cuts about 30 tons of hay. The Islands are annually increasing in value and at a small out can be made to at double the amount of grass they do at present. This property is admirably adapted for a gentleman's residence, commanding as it does fine views of the River and surrounding country.

Apply to

HENRY B. RAINSFORD,
or CHARLES C. TABOR.

665

Furs Falling.

RAW FURS fell 30 per cent. at the Hudson Bay Sale this month in London.

NOTWITHSTANDING this we will pay fair prices for any Fisher, Sable, Otter, Beaver, Mink, Fox, Lucifee or Muskrat brought to us. We keep buying.

LEMONT & SONS,
Lemont's Variety Store.

March 19.

For Sale in F'ton.

THREE valuable building Lots, situate on the South side of Shore Street. Also, a corner lot on Northumberland and George Streets.—Also, several lots on Charlotte Street, near the Exhibition, and a very valuable property on the Maryland Road. Also, a piece of land on the Brick Kiln Road, the "Willow Field" so called.

Apply to PETER HAINING,
County Court House

April 2, 1877.

GENTRAL FRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF New Brunswick,

(ESTABLISHED IN 1836.)

OFFICE:—Their Brick Building

QUEEN STREET,

NEAR COUNTY COURT HOUSE,

Insurance affected as reasonable as any other good company.

S. D. McPHERSON, President.
WM. McBEATH, Secretary.

Fredericton, July 10, 1876.

A. ANDERSON, Glasgow House.

SUMMER 1876.

HAVING now completely finished the repairs and fitting up of my shop from the effects of the Fire, and having purchased almost an entirely new stock of

Dry Goods and Clothing,

on the very best terms. I am now in a position to offer to my customers and the public generally very decided brgains in the following goods,

Dress Stuffs, in Fancy checks and plaids, Japanese Silks, Lustres, Alpaccas in all shades, Batiste's, Muslins, Cambric's, Shawls, Mantles, Prints, Flannels, Shirtings, Grey & White Cottons, Hollands, Jeans, Parsols, Umbrellas, Osnaburghs, Towelling, Sheeting, Ticking, &c.

with a general description of Goods usually found in a DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

I also beg to inform the Public that I have fitted up Rooms over my shop for the purpose of carrying on the

Custom Tailoring Business,

in all its branches and have secured the services of Mr. E. SEERY, whose abilities as a Cutter are so long and favorably known in Fredericton and adjoining country, and have purchased from best markets a fine assortment of superfine Black and Blue Broadcloths, Fancy mixed and Basket Coatings, West of England, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, in all the leading styles and colors.

A good assortment of first class Trimmings always on hand. Garments for Weddings and Funerals made up in from 12 to 24 hours. My cutter having great experience in cutting Clergymen's Garments and which will be made up in superior style and to whom a liberal discount will be made.

Always on hand a full line, of Gents Shirts, [made to order if required.] Braces, Trunks, Neck Ties of all kinds, Hats, Caps, Socks, Shirt Collars, &c., &c.

A. ANDERSON.

P. S.—Every Garment made here a perfect Fit and the latest styles guanteed,

A. A.

Corner of Queen and Carleton Streets.

Farm for Sale.

CONTAINING about 20 acres; 20 being Wood Land, the remainder under high cultivation Dwelling House, nearly new, and situate upon a commanding eminence, containg 9 rooms, completely finished throughout. Large Barn and Out-Houses in perfect repair. Three large unfailing springs, furnish a constant supply of pure water all the year round.

Neighborhood free-from. From the house a view is had of surpassing beauty ten miles down the River from St. John, and seventy miles into the State of Maine. In full view and easy reach of the Narrow Guage and N. B. and Canada Railways. Situate in Lincolnville, 5 miles from Woodstock. Perfect title guaranteed. With the Farm will be sold, if des