Colonial Farmer.

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Editorial.

ASPARAGUS.

This culinary plant is considered a great luxury, and may with advantage be cultivated for domestic use and marketing. Being an early spring vegetable, it is the more highly prized, as at that season vegetables of almost every sort are scarce, or those that have been kept have lost much of their original freshness and flavor. Asparagus is commonly propagated from seed, and this should be sown at the very earliest moment that the ground will admit of being worked-it is a very hardy plant, and may be grown for very many years, if proper care is taken in the formation of the beds. If instead of sowing the seed, any one should prefer plants, be sure to obtain those that are good and healthy, young and vigorous. Before planting the seed, however, it is well to put them in tepid milk or water, until they are about ready to germinate. Two things are gained by this, you can detect any bad seed among them, and the certainty of a rapid growth when placed in the ground. Sow about one inch deep, in rows a foot apart, and after the plants are well up, thin to four or five inches between them in the rows. The ground should be thoroughly prepared, made rich with well-rotted manure. The bed should be kept free of weeds, and frequently stirred with the hoe, while the plants are growing. The following year the plants will be in good condition to set out.

The roots of asparagus rarely penetrate deeply into the ground, but run out horizontally with the surface a few inches deep. The ground to receive the plants should be thoroughly trenched, but it is best not to bring the subsoil to the surface. The very best and fattest stable manure should be used in the composition of the bed, as asparagus cannot receive too rich a compost. Place the plants not less than two feet apart in the rows. To have the largest and finest plants three feet apart would not be too much. When planted the surface of the bed should be well pulverized and levelled, and all the work needful during the season is to keep the ground loose and porous between the rows. In the fall when frost has turned the leaves yellow, the stems and tops should be cut off close to the ground and burned. The bed should be covered with straw or coarse manure to protect the plant during winter season. In more moderate climates this is not needed, but here the plants would be the better by being protected. In the following spring a top-dressing of two inches of fine well-rotted manure should be applied, and forked in with great care so as not to disturb the roots. This application should be given at the earliest moment that it can be done in the spring. It is recommended that in gathering the crop none of the young shoots should be cut during the second year following the planting. The best soil for asparagus is said to be alluvial loam; but any soil capable of growing grain, abundantly manured, will be followed with satisfactory results.

Fruit Tree Agents.

During last spring and summer there were, as usual, a number of agents rambling through the Province endeavoring to persuade farmers into buying fruit trees. We have so frequently warned our readers to be on their guard against these humbugs, that for some length of time there was a scarcity of these nuisances. They had gulled the farmers so thoroughly with the trash they furnished, that to offer American fruit trees to any one of them, generally prompted a looking round for an axe handle, a pitchfork, or something of that kind, and the farmer became suddenly converted into a threshing machine of double horse power. The limber legs of the tree pedlar on such occasions, made a speedy acquaintance with the high way, followed by the dogs, that greatly assisted his powers of locomotion, and enabled him to get up and get over the ground with a speed unequaled by a two-forty steam engine. The-e gentry have a new dodge now. They have repented—been to hear Beecher, and "sich like," and now they are converted. Don't sell any more American trees, not they. Don't believe in them. They have joined the Sharpites and other "ites," that grow trees in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Some of these fellows look as meek as a sucking calf, and are twice as innocent. Well, all we say is don't trust them. They are at their old tricks—wolves in sheep's clothing. While professing to sell you trees from our own nurseries, they palm off a lot of worthless trash that has been gathered here and there and everywhere in the United States. Our farmers have suffered pecuniary loss enough already by unfortunate purchases of fruit trees. Now our advice is, purchase from no one who cannot produce the most satisfactory testimonials that the trees offered are from our own nurseries. Our nursery men can and do furnish the very best description of fruit trees that are suitable to our soil and climate, and it is the greatest folly to buy any other kinds. So, farmers, don't allow yourselves to be swindled. If you do, you cannot say that you have not had sufficient warning.

STATE OF GEORGIA.—The acreage of wheat sown is eight per cent. in advance of last year. Oats eleven per cent. The Commissioner of Agriculture for that State urges farmers to sow oats with unsparing hand, believing that in the near future, that that grain is to become the great provender crop of the South. The monthly report shows, that in corn the quantity produced is thirty-four per cent. greater than last year. If everything is favorable, the grain crops of 1877 will be much larger than those of 1876. By means of these reports the farmers of that country are enabled to judge with much certainty the kind of crop they can raise with greatest pecuniary advantage. It is hoped that our farmers will some time or other be in possession of similar information as regards what it is best to grow.

Correspondence.

MIXING SOILS.

For the Colonial Farmer.

The mixture of soils is one of the most readily, and at the same time, the cheapest mode of improving and rendering them fertile. Upon this subject I would say, that I have seen, even in soils to all appearances similar in composition, some very extraordinary results from these mixtures. Thus in the gravelly soils of Spring Park, near Croyden, England, where the ground is often excavated to the depth of many feet, through a strata of barren gravel and red sand, for the purpose of obtaining a white or silver sand which exists beneath. When this fine sand is removed, the gravel and red sand is thrown back in the pit, the ground merely levelled, and then let to cottagers for gardens, or else it is planted with forest trees. In either case the effect of the white sand being brought to the surface is remarkable. All kinds, either fir or deciduous trees will now grow with surprising luxuriance. In cottage gardens thus formed, several kinds of vegetables, such as beans and potatoes will yield excellent crops, where before this mixture was made they would have perished or refused to grow.

The great advantage of mixing soils is not entirely confined to those of an earthy composition. Soils which contain inert organic matter, such as peat or moss earth, are highly valuable additions to other soils. Thus peat earth was successfully added to the sandy soils of Merionethshire, by Sir Robert Vaughan. The Cheshire farmers add a mixture of moss and calcareous earth to their tight-bound earths, the effect of which they describe as loosening and rendering the land porous, or in other words, making their strong clay lands less tenacious, and consequently promoting more readily access of the moistures and gases of the atmosphere to the roots of whatever may be planted upon it.

The cultivator sometimes deludes himself with the idea that applying sand, marl, or clay, to a poor soil, merely serves to freshen or to enrich it for a time, and therefore the good effects can only be counted on for a limited period. Some comparative experiments, however, made a number of years ago, on some poor, hungry heath land in Norfolk, England, have, up to this time, served clearly to demonstrate the error of such a conclusion. In these experiments the ground was marled with twenty cubic yards only per acre, and the same composted. It was then planted with a proper variety of forest trees, and by the side of this piece of ground, a portion of the same heath, left in its natural state, was also planted trees of the same kind. Sixteen years have served to demonstrate annually, by the luxuriance of the wood growing on the marled land, the permanent benefit of this mixture of soils. The trees have grown rapidly and exhibit in every way a thrifty appearance. On the adjoining piece of land where no marl was used, the trees are of stinted growth, miserable in appearance, and altogether profitless to their owner.

J. B.

Gardener, Charlotte Street.

For the Colonial Farmer.

RURAL TOPICS.

KEEP STOCK WARM.

A cow fed on 20 pounds of hay daily, having no shelter in the winter season, except perhaps an open shed about to tumble down, would be in no better condition in the spring than she would be, if fed on 15 pounds daily, and kept in a warm stable at night, and allowed the run of the barn-yard in pleasant weather. This is a result that has substantially been proved a thousand times. Now, I will compute the loss to a farmer on 10 cows, which are left through the winter on the unprotected system and many barns afford but slight warmth to stock over the open air, being boarded up vertically, with cracks between the boards from a half inch to an inch wide, and all such barns come under the losing system of wintering stock. It would be fair to estimate hay to be worth $10 a ton, as an average value throughout the country. Ten cows not well protected, will require 50 lbs. a day more than when kept in a warm stable, for at least four months, or 112 days, worth 27½ cts. daily, or during 112 days $30.80. Probably the loss on each animal, no matter how fed, would be at least $5, consequently farmers who study their own interests, build warm barns, but so as to be well ventilated in mild weather, and thus save enough in fodder in a few years to pay the cost of them. But much can be done with old buildings, to make them warm; battens can be nailed over the cracks, the roof can be repaired, doors made to shut close, and thus the comfort of domestic animals can be enhanced, to say nothing of the saving of fodder. Farmers do you realize this important fact? Some of you do not seem to realize it at all; and such men are always talking of "hard times," being slack in all they do.

SAVING MANURE.

Probably but few farmers exist who have not read articles in the paper, advising them to keep their stable manure under cover in a stable under the stalls, or under a shed; but in both places dung is liable to become too dry, and the straw among it will not decompose as rapidly as it will when exposed to rains; or if much horse dung be mixed with it, or if it be all horse dung, it will "fire-fang," and will be greatly injured. A cellar under the stable stalls, into which all the manure and urine of the stock is received is a good thing, but it would be a great deal better if the manure could be thoroughly wet once a month from a pump adjoining or near the cellar. The same can be said of manure under a shed when piled in deep; it must be kept moist, or it had better be kept in the open barn-yard. Indeed, I am of the opinion that when a barnyard is made concave, with no drain to it, manure can be kept in it from fall to spring without any loss. Some farmers think that much of the virtues of manure in open yards, pass down into the soil, and are lost; but such is not the case, as it will be found on removing it in the spring, that the soil under it has not become colored by its juices but two or three inches deep. Now, I claim that if an abundance of litter be used upon the surface of the manure to retain moisture and to prevent evaporation, all that a farmer makes can be as well preserved in his open barnyard as under cover; and I would prefer to have my manure spread over the yard occasionally, and covered with straw, than to have it thrown into heaps by the stable door, and through windows back of the stalls, and so remain all winter, with much of its virtues washed away and lost.

PROTECTING STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

Strawberry plants require protection about December 1st, and after the ground has frozen; and anything, as leaves, straw, or hay is suitable; but a great many people injure, and some times destroy their beds of strawberries by covering them too thick, and thus smother the plants. The covering must be light, and admit air to the plants, or they will be found to be dead in the spring. A dressing of fine, well rotted manure spread among them before they are covered would be beneficial but not particularly necessary. The covering may be left on in the spring as a mulch to keep the ground moist; but it should be removed from over the crowns of the plants to give them room to grow. Some strawberry growers add more hay or straw in the spring to their mulches, so that no weeds will grow before the plants fruit; but this mulch system cannot be adopted where the plants are grown in matted beds, but only where they are grown in rows or hills.

THE BEST BREEDS OF POULTRY.

Everybody who keeps domestic poultry desires to keep the most profitable fowls; and if we examine the poultry papers we shall find so many conflicting opinions, that we might as well not read them, so far as giving reliable information is concerned. Then if we should ask the question, "which is the best breed of fowls?" of a score of the most experienced fowl-breeders in the United States their replies would be so various that we would still be in the fog. Perhaps there is no man living who has had more experience in keeping poultry, and writing on the subject, than I have for about half a century; yet if that question were put to me, I could not give a direct answer. It depends on what use you desire to make of your fowls. One who wants them to sell dressed, and a breed that will produce a large number of eggs, would need a good sized fowl as the Brahmas. Then if eggs be the chief object, a smaller breed would be better, as the Hamburghs and Leghorns, which are non sitters and excellent layers. I think no other breeds are superior to the three I have named. The white Brahmas are the most popular, and may be kept on about the same quantity of grain as the Legborns, and the Hamburgs. I am sure that the list of breeds of poultry in this country is more extensive than beneficial, the additions that have been made during the last ten or fifteen years from France, and other countries, being more for the benefit of dealers in poultry, than because those breeds were superior to what we previously possessed.

FOUL-IN-FOOT.

A writer in the *Country Gentleman* says: "In my experience, I have found foul-in-foot to be the result of a disorganized or overheated system, more than of anything else. To corroborate what I say, I will give you a very strong instance of it. One year ago last spring, I had a valuable herd of Short Horns under my care. Among them I had 13 cases of very acute foul, in animals from six to eighteen months old. Every one of the infected animals were being highly fed. In addition to oil-cake, they were getting a very liberal allowance of chopped wheat daily. About 20 youngsters in all were receiving chop; the rest of the herd only oil-cake and bran. Now those 13 cases all happened among those that were being fed on wheat. Not a single case happened among those that were not fed on chopped wheat. All alike were kept scrupulously clean under foot. On reference to my note books, I observed for three previous years the result had been the same. This illustrates plainly that foul-in-foot is the consequence of a disorganized or overheated system." His remedy is first to give the animal a large dose of salt; then as soon as drenched, proceed to clean thoroughly the affected foot of all outside uncleanliness, then lift the foot, and pass a hair or hemp rope between the hoofs, drawing it several times to and fro; continue this gently till you have removed all filth and noxious matter. The next operation is to poultice the foot for 24 hours at least—and longer if necessary—till the inflammation is thoroughly reduced; use bran, turnips, or linseed meal for this purpose.

For the Colonial Farmer.

An Enquiry.

MR. EDITOR,—I set out a lot of apple trees from Woodstock one year ago last spring. They did well until last summer, when the leaves became infested with green lice, which made them curl up, and they continued so until the frost killed them. Can you or any of your readers tell me what to do to clear the trees of the lice?

J. B.

Miscellaneous.

COMPOST FOR PLANTS.—A good compost for most common house plants can be made up of one part clean sand, free from salt; one part mould from thoroughly decayed leaves; one part cow manure, well rotted and pulverized; two parts rich garden soil, or better, well-decayed turf mould. About one fifth of the pot may be filled with materials for drainage, composed of oyster shells, charcoal, or broken bits of pots or crockery. A small quantity of moss placed over these prevents the earth from washing through.

Several kinds of roots should be given to supply cows with succulent food in winter. Common turnips do not keep so well as ruta bagas and mangel wurtzel, and sugar beets are still better for use in late spring.

Bury Your Potato Stalks.

As the old gentleman who was too late for the ferry-boat, said, he should be in good time for the next one, so I can say to those who have dug their potatoes, my advice will be in good season for next year. The potato fields of some farmers, after they have done digging, look very much as though a herd of swine, possessed of as many evil spirits as those that in olden times ran down a steep place and didn't come back, had been turned loose into it to rusticate. Many small potatoes, under such circumstances, with an occasional large one, with the tops picturesquely scattered in groups of various dimensions, would be the natural result. If, however, vegetable matter is of any benefit to the soil, and agricultural scientists say it is, and they ought to know, why in the name of common sense don't people bury them up? The potato itself removes a good deal of material from the soil, that is necessary to the succeeding crop. The potato top, with the difference of more woody fibre, holds much the same ingredients as the potato itself. If these substances can be retained in the soil by burying them up, then the time spent in doing so is anything but lost, to say nothing of the superior tidiness of this mode of disposing of them. Some will say they are in too great a hurry to do so. This is very much like saying they are in too great a hurry to haul their manure. If the tops are pulled for the diggers, let them be thrown in one space, and the dirt drawn over them, and the potatoes in the other space. If the diggers pull them, let them put them in the holes of the hills and they can hardly avoid burying them as they go along. Don't let them bleach to nothing like the skeleton of a ghost. —*Cor. Dirigo Rural.*

The Farmer's Hard Lot.

When a farmer can so manage his farm as to make "both ends of the year meet," even if it be with the most rigid economy, he should be contented with his lot. If we take a survey of the business men of our villages and cities, we find that only three or four in a hundred realize a competence for old age. Then imagine the unhappiness of those who sooner or later fail to support themselves and families respectably—the cares and anxieties that constantly produce pangs and tortures that no farmer ever felt. These men may apparently lead pleasant lives, as the outside world cannot witness the emotions of a man who daily strains every financial nerve to meet his notes falling due at the bank. The time between 1 and 3 o'clock every day, in the city of New York, brings more anxiety to business men than all the farmers in the United States realize in a lifetime.

No, farmers, your lot is not a hard one. Your food may be plain and the cuts of your coats may not be as fashionable as those of the merchants of the day: but when you lie upon your pillows your repose is sound and sweet. The horrors of protested notes seldom keep you awake at night; and in the morning as you go around to feed your flocks and view your crops that have visibly grown while you were in the arms of Morpheus, you may take more real enjoyment of life in one hour than many city merchants and manufacturers do in a year. Our advice, therefore, is, be not discouraged. The times may now be hard; but you are promised a "seed-time and harvest" to the end, and, with hard labor and judicious management, you come out in the end victorious.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Home Decorations.

Perhaps your home is but scantily furnished, and you can afford few ornaments or pictures. Well, then, you have Nature's treasury to draw upon. Have flowers in your room They cost little, and the pleasure they give is beyond price. If you can have a flower for your window, so much the better. What can be more delicious than the sun's light streaming through flowers—through the midst of crimson fuchsias or scarlet geraniums! To look out in the light through flowers—is not that poetry? And to break the force of the sunbeams by the tender resistance of green leaves. If you can train a nasturtion round the window, or some sweet peas, then you will have the most beautiful frame you can invent for the picture without, whether it be the busy crowd, or a distant landscape, or trees with their lights and shades, or the changes of the passing clouds. Any one may look through flowers for the price of an old song. And what pure taste and refinement does it not indicate on the part of the cultivator. A flower in the window sweetens the air, makes the room graceful, gives the sun's light a new charm, rejoices the eye, and links nature with beauty. Then, as for pictures, what can be more beautiful than a group of tastefully arranged autumn leaves and ferns? Brilliant-hued leaves also make lovely transparencies. They can be arranged between two panes of glass, or, simpler still, formed into a wreath, just fastening the edge of one leaf to another with mucilage, and then hanging them in the sunshine by one of the stems. For a centre-table ornament nothing is prettier than a simple fernery, which may be arranged by your own hands. Simply grown in a common flower-pot, with a little charcoal beneath a rich, loose soil, they will soon obtain a fine start. Placed in a basket upon the centre-table, no prettier ornament can well be imagined; their graceful, feathery fronds dropping over the sides, or standing upright in green and diaphanous beauty. A pretty, floral ornament may be made by filling a shallow dish with moss of different shades, bordering it with the trailing vine of the partridge berry. And the only price we have to pay for all these woodland treasures is exercise and air. More recuperating, invigorating, and restful, in nine cases out of ten, would be a walk in the country side than the after-dinner nap. It might not be on the first trial, but persevere all through these fully-ripened days, before the grand storehouses of Nature, with her superb fall openings, are over and locked up for the winter.

Curious Process for Making Cheese.

Among the curious methods for the manufacture of fine cheese, the process adopted by Mr. Joseph Harrison, of Derbyshire, England, will be of interest. The curds are not scalded, no heat being supplied after the milk is set for coagulation. The expulsion of the whey, or its separation from the curds before being put in the hoop and under press, is being accomplished by a process quite different from anything known in practice in this country. But what will be surprising, perhaps, to most of our factory cheese makers, is the fact that the cheese made under this process is of the finest flavor and quality, and sells in the best markets of England for "top prices" on a par with English cheddar, which ranges from twenty to thirty shillings higher than American cheese.

The following are the leading points in the process:

The milk when collected is set at a temperatures of about eighty degrees Fahrenheit, with sufficient rennet to produce thorough coagulation in from forty to sixty minutes. The cheese is made twice a day—that is, from the morning and evening's milk separately. After coagulation is perfected and when ready for manipulation, the breaker or cutter is passed up and down through the mass until the curds are broken into small lumps about the size of a hazel nut. The operation of the breaking is at intervals of a few minutes. After standing for the whey to form, a pressing plate, pierced with holes and fitting the tub, is used, and pressure applied to the curds. Faucets are arranged in the tubs, at different heights, and through these the whey is drawn off as it rises through the holes in the pressure plate. The curds are left under the pressure in the tub until, in the judgment of the operator, it is ready for the next process. This consists in cutting the outer edge of the circular mass of curd into blocks with an implement similar to a mason's trowel. These blocks of curd are piled in the centre of the tub, and pressure again applied until the whey is sufficiently expelled, when it is crushed up with the hands and put to press. It remains in press five or six days, being turned over from time to time, and receiving a fresh cloth. Then it is taken out of press, and rubbed with salt on the outside every day for a few days, or until it is sufficiently salted. These cheeses are from three and a half to four inches thick, and from fifteen to sixteen inches in diameter, weighing about thirty pounds each.

Such are the general outlines of the imported process for making Derby cheese. The cheese is rich, with a peculiar, clear, sweet flavor, and from its great excellence commands the extreme prices we have named.

It will be seen that the method employed for freeing the curds from whey differs materially from the ordinary practice in this country; and from it we learn the fact, that the making of good cheese is not confined to one particular process, but that the same result is reached by very many and diverse methods; and much, doubtless, is due to the skill and judgment of the maker in all processes.—*Christian Advocate.*

POP OVERS.—Three cups of flour; three of sweet milk; three eggs, and a little salt. Beat all together from ten to fifteen minutes. Bake in a hot oven fifteen minutes.

Coal Ashes for Storing Grafts.

Our cellar is rather damp. Our severe climate makes it generally necessary and always prudent to cut grafts of cherry, plums and other fruits in December, before severely cold, dry weather occurs to injure their structure. If we bed them in moss, sawdust, or the like, and place them on the floor of the cellar, they receive too much moisture, and are injured by it. If we put them within the draft of air which sweeps the cellar whenever the windows can be opened (for we air it as much as possible) they lose their natural moisture and suffer by drying. If we fasten them in the bottom of a box and invert it on the floor, the confined air favors the growth of mould, which also injures them. We have lately used sifted coal ashes with excellent success, making it just slightly damp, not wet at all, filling every interstice with it, covering the box close, and setting it on some bricks to elevate it from the wet floor. Its purification by fire, its retention of the contained moisture and its fine yet open composition, are the qualities which render coal ashes so peculiarly well adapted for storing. Then it is always at hand if there is, as there ought to be, a covered box containing a mounted riddle for sifting all stove debris. The siftings, kept dry, can be copiously used in closets with manifold advantage.—*Fruit Recorder.*

Mixing Soil Around Fruit Trees.

In disposing of the soil, which had been dug from the foundation for a new house a few years ago, it had been spread under the adjoining trees to the depth of ten or twelve inches, and at the present time every tree so treated presents an unhealthy appearance, which may gradually, but will most surely, end in premature death. This injudicious practice should be condemned on every hand, so that the ignorant, as well as the careless, may be forwarned of the evil consequence which must eventually ensue. If soil must be so disposed of, it should be as nearly as possible of the same texture and composition as that in which the trees are growing, and then only to a very limited depth, so as not to destroy, even for a short time, that natural porosity of the surface soil which is so largely produced by the roots themselves. In respect to those trees which are not so easily injured by this practice, and which will bear any reasonable amount of soil being laid over their roots, I still think the same rule in respect to the texture and composition should be, as nearly as possible, adhered to, and if placed near the stem, a cavity quite round the tree, and down to the base, should always be left, and of sufficient width to allow a free circulation of air, and also to admit of being cleared of any matter which may, and does, freely accumulate in it. The sloping bank system answers well in some situations and has the advantage of showing more of the trunk, but if the surface of the ground inclines to that particular point, or the soil be very tenacious, or if the ground be not of a thirsty nature, evils may accrue from an accumulation of too much water.—*The Garden.*

The Useful Work of Insects.

Insects are useful in destroying dead vegetable substances, which are even more pernicious to man than animals in the same condition, and not only the soft and succulent portions, but even the solid wood is destroyed by them. In the immense forests of the tropics the ground would be covered, and new shoots be choked up by the ruins of trees which had fallen by accident or age, and which it would require ages to disperse without the aid of insects. But no sooner is a tree fallen than one tribe of animals cut its bark to pieces, another bores holes in it in all directions, so that the moisture from dew or rain may stand, decompose and soften. Others come in to eat off the parts that are softened, and so on till it is entirely broken up and scattered, and this is done with such expedition that they will, in a few weeks, destroy and carry away the trunk of large trees without leaving a particle behind, and in places where, two or three years before, there was a populous town, if the inhabitants, as is frequently the case, have chosen to abandon it, there will be a very thick wood, and not a vestige of post to be seen.

SELL THE POOR STOCK.—If farmers have too much stock to carry through the winter, now is the time to select the oldest, meanest and poorest to be sold. Feed well, fatten, and be sure to sell at some price. Never sell the best stock. If you keep stock at all, good stock is worth more to you than any one else. Weed out and sell the poor stock.

WITHOUT agriculture there is no wealth. Gold and silver are not wealth, they are its convenient representatives; commerce produces no wealth, it simply exchanges it; manufacturers and the arts combine it. Agriculture is the prolific mother of wealth, the rest simply handle it when produced and delivered into their hands.

The earth breeds savages; agriculture breeds enlightened nations; it breeds houses and ships, temples and seminaries; it breeds the manufactory; sculpture painting and music are its offsprings. The wheels of the workshops, the sails of commerce, the implements of science, the pen of genius, the pencil and chisel of the artists, the eloquent tongue of the orator, the scheming brain of the statesman, the equipages of wealth, the banquetings of pleasure—all that renders earth in its tides of life anything but a great sepulchre, move and have power of being because the fields yield their fruits to the patient toil of the husbandman.

We might manage to live without merchants, without mariners, without manufacturers, without orators, without poets, perhaps we might possibly survive the loss of demagogues, but sure I am we could not live without plowmen.

The state of husbandry in any country is the best test of its enlightment. The thermometer of civilization rises or falls as drives the plow You must send the plow, exclaimed a man who had traveled all over Christian missionary ground in heathen lands; a barbarian nation needs but to be plowed up, deep subsoiled, sowed, planted, and the inevitable harvest will be an enlightened nation.

For preserving hams and beef my recipe is six gallons of water, nine pounds of salt, three pounds of sugar, one gallon molasses, three ounces saltpetre and one ounce of saleratus. I mix those ingredients and heat to a boiling point, skimming off all the impurities. When cold I pour it on the meat. I do not rate the amount of materials according to the amount of meat, but mix in the proportions given and use enough of the mixture to cover the meat I wish to preserve. I find that this method cures the hams and leaves them tender and juicy. They never get hard. I leave the hams in the pickle from four to six weeks, according to their size. It takes longer to cure large hams than it does small ones. I always move the hams after they have been in the pickle three days. Take them out and pack them over. This is necessary, for when they are closely packed together some parts of the hams do not have a chance to be penetrated by the pickle. I keep beef in the same way except that I would boil over the pickle before warm weather in the spring.—*Ex.*

WINTERING BEES.—The requirements of wintering bees in cellars are dryness, darkness and pure air. The temperature of the atmosphere should not be warmer than 50° at any time, and to range the most of the time from 35° to 45°. The hives, as in bee-houses, should be raised an eighth of an inch, and the passage-ways closed with wire-cloth. Very weak families, in both cellars and bee-houses, do not require the hives to be raised, as sufficient air will enter through the wire-cloth over the passage-ways. The less the bees are disturbed the better in all methods of wintering; but if any families require feeding, let it be done in the evening, as bees are less disturbed at the close of the day, even when in total darkness, than at other times.

A NEW KIND OF BUTTER.—Butter, or what passes for such, is manufactured in England from the oleaginous deposits in the mud of the Thames. The collection of this substance has become a profitable industry, yielding the gatherers as much as three shillings and sixpence a day, and is done by planting in the mud at low tide small globes made of cork, matted with hair and woody fibres, to which the fatty substances in the water attach themselves. The sources of the grease thus obtained is the drain pipes of factories and the slop sewers of kitchens. The butter produced by some mysterious process from this refuse grease, is said to be unobjectionable so far as taste and appearance are concerned.

No Chinese farmer ever sows a seed of grain before it has been soaked in liquid manure diluted with water and has begun to germinate; and experience has taught him (so he asserts) that this operation not only tends to promote the growth and development of the plant, but also to protect the seed from the insects hidden within the ground.

Correspondence.

For the Colonial Farmer.

MR. EDITOR,—A person signing himself G Holland Snow, has been amusing the public through the columns of the *Carleton Sentinel* in what he calls a criticism on the Concert lately held at the opening of our new City Hall. I learn that he assumes the title of *Professor*, save the mark! Professor of what is not stated. He certainly is a professional Egotist. How learnedly G Holland speaks, and what a fine opportunity it was for him to insult a number of gentlemen and ladies (not professionals) for the sake of having revenge upon Mr. Cadwallader who it is said took him to task for displaying his tom-foolery at the Mechanics' Institute at Woodstock some time during the early part of last month.

Criticisms by a gentleman or lady having a thorough knowledge of music, if given in a fair and honest spirit, would be accepted by even non-professionals with pleasure, but made as they have been by this self-styled *blatant* professor with a malignity observable throughout every line of his so-called criticism, it becomes at once a disreputable and ungentlemanly production. This celebrated Professor insults fifty or more ladies and gentleman, for what purpose? Why simply for the sake of blasting the reputation of the Conductor. I have read of assassins stabbing in the dark, but in this *learned Professor* we have a musical assassin of the worst description.

I make no pretensions to a knowledge of music myself, but I have heard from unquestionable authority that the late Concert, taken as a whole, was a credit to the Conductor and every lady and gentleman who took part in it. A gentleman from St. John entirely disinterested and thoroughly competent to judge, observed to the writer that he had never heard the "Hallelujah Chorus" and "The Heavens are Telling" better or more correctly rendered. His Honor Judge Wilmot, who was present and whose ability as a musician is unquestioned, signified his warm approval of the whole Concert, and many other of the leading musicians of the City who did not take part have borne testimony to its excellence in every particular.

To show the animus which filled the breast of this wise *Professor*, it is only necessary for the nine hundred ladies and gentlemen who attended the Concert to mark the pieces which *he* so highly approves. Any piece not in charge of Mr. Conductor Cadwallader is apparently *very fairly rendered* in the opinion of the learned Professor, but the moment Mr. C. wields the baton then comes the denunciation and the vials of wrath are poured out indiscriminately. It is an old saying that "two of a trade can never agree," and it is fully borne out in this instance. Rumor says that the *learned Professor's* eyes were tinged with jealousy on that particular evening, and that there was a lady in question, and another rumor is that there was too much "Holland" of another description floating round. Be this as it may, it is none of our business, but he should not allow such earthly things to warp his great and comprehensive musical mind. This *gentlemanly Professor* could not even spare the infirmity of one of the singers; but, Sir, his whole production is so utterly contemptible that it removes what might have been felt as an unpleasantness. If this Professor wishes to know exactly the feelings of the Citizens of Fredericton towards Mr. Cadwallader, just let him attend the grand Concert which is to be tendered Mr. C. sometime during the month of January or February next, and it will make his mouth water to see the assemblage which will be gathered together as a compliment to Mr. Cadwallader's abilities as a musician and as a gentleman.

Yours,
FREDERICTON.

For the Colonial Farmer.

KING'S CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Members of the Central Agricultural Society of King's Co. took place to-day at Hampton Village. The attendance was fair, and the interest manifested in the proceedings was more than usually encouraging. After closing up the business of the past year the Secretary's Report was read, and Officers as under elected for the ensuing year:—

DIRECTORS.

Norton—I. B. S. Raymond, Charles Dixon, Capt. R. Baxter, Dan'l E. Frost, A. B. Hayes, J. E Fairweather, Oscar A. Wetmore.

Hampton—John Flewelling, M. P. P., Charles J. Smith, H. B. Fowler, Dr. G. L. Taylor, J. D. M. Keator, David Smith, S. B. Belding.

I. B. S. Raymond, *President.*
Charles Dixon, *First Vice.*
Dr. Taylor, *Second Vice.*
John Flewelling, *Treasurer.*
J. E. Fairweather, *Secretary.*

The next meeting is to take place on Wednesday, Dec. 27th, at 2 p. m., when the merits of artificial, and other manures, will be discussed.

Yours, &c.,
A MEMBER.

Norton, K. C., Dec. 5th, 1876.

For the Colonial Farmer.

A PROPOSITION FROM COUNCILLOR BROWN.

MR. EDITOR,—Feeling that the interest of all parties concerned could scarce fail of being forwarded, I beg to make the following proposal to the inhabitants of the City of Fredericton through your columns.

Doubtless all are aware that, at the present, through the City and remaining portion of the County of York form each separate corporations, yet the one contributes to sustain the public institutions of the other; and the County consider they are obliged to bear more of these expenses than their share, whilst the City think they are obliged to pay more than their share of the taxation. Now, Mr. Editor, as an expedient by which all this murmuring would be quieted, I would suggest that our local representatives at next Session take into consideration the division of the County. That this measure would tend to satisfy all parties concerned, is evident from the fact that they would then be paying taxes only to sustain their own institutions. Let me therefore ask through the medium of your columns upon what grounds the parties concerned would suggest division, and what part of the County to be added to the City would they consider equivalent to the remaining portion of the County in point of representation; and how the public lands and buildings held jointly would be divided. Should none of the citizens deem it advisable to reply, let me ask, Sir, that you, who as all are aware, act for the best interest of the City and County, and who understand the basis of the suggestion, and can appreciate what the result of such a measure would be, give your opinion and make any suggestion through the columns of your paper.

Yours truly,
JAMES W. BROWN.
County Councillor.

The Officers and Members of Valentine Lodge No. 263, Order of British Templars, to the Widow and Family of the late William C. Horncastle, of New Maryland, York County.

RESPECTED FRIENDS,—Death, suddenly and unexpectedly, has entered your happy family circle and taken from it in the prime of life a loved member, the light and joy of many hearts.

A fond mother weeps for the loss of a kind and dutiful son, brothers and sisters mourn for the companion and protector of their youthful days. A wife's loving heart is robbed of its dearest earthly treasure, and her children of a tender and affectionate father.

Who can enter the dark chambers of your mourning hearts and pour in the balm of consolation?

Tender sympathizing friends may attempt in vain to remove your grief, for death has left a great vacancy and caused a sorrow which nothing but the comforts of Religion can alleviate. These comforts, respected friends, we trust you have, in the certain hope that your sorrow shall be turned into joy when you shall meet your loved ones in a better world.

Your loss is a severe one and one which is deeply felt by all—known and respected as your beloved husband was for his character and services in this community.

Your beloved husband was highly esteemed by the members of this Lodge, winning by his cheerful temper, manly deportment and faithful adherence to the principles of our beloved Order, the affection and good will of all. He has left a name that will be long cherished and respected by us.

We offer you our heartfelt sympathy in this your deep affliction, and hope you will accept this unworthy token of our respect and esteem for the wife and family of our worthy brother.

Signed in behalf of the Lodge,
S. K. NASON,
W. M. FISHER,
J. A. FLETCHER. } Committee.

The Colonial Farmer,

FREDERICTON, N. B., DECEMBER 11, 1876.

The present political system of New Brunswick is very absurd. We do not mean the political institutions; but the manner in which what is supposed to be public opinion is got at. An election is at hand in any County, it makes no difference which one. Perhaps an important issue is before the people, perhaps there is no question of especial importance pending; but whichever way it is the electors do not ask "who shall we choose?" but "who is going to offer?" Mr. A is the member who has just gone out; and of course he wants to be returned again. Mr. B thinks he will try it. The electors possibly don't want either. They would very much have preferred Mr. C, but they can't get him, because the others have taken the field and by an active personal canvass have got so many persons to promise them support that a third candidate is not to be thought of. A man's political opinions are of no especial importance in most Counties of the Province. Liberal or Conservative, free trade or protectionist, it makes very little difference to what party he belongs, if he can get a staunch knot of friends with a little money, and is himself skilled in making promises, he is pretty sure of election. The difficulty seems to be that the people talk too much about politics and too little politics. Men are discussed with considerable vigor, measures receive little consideration, and the desires of a clique often receive more attention than the requirements of the Country. This state of things is not creditable to the people; it is not calculated to secure the full benefits of representative institutions. Under its influence the growth of a healthy public feeling is well nigh impossible. People should bear these things in mind. There will be a general election in about eighteen months at the outside, and the voters of every country should insist upon a square, outspoken expression of opinion on the part of candidates for legislative honors. More than this they should take the question of candidature into their own hands and not allow this, that and the other gentleman to force themselves upon them. The Convention system might be tried advantageously. Not that species of it where a candidate selects his own friends, gets them to choose him, and then proclaims himself the people's choice. This does more harm than good; while on the other hand Conventions which are really representative in their character cannot fail to accomplish much in the right direction. We throw out the suggestion, and recommend it to the consideration of our readers.

The action of certain gentlemen in St. John in contesting Mr. Marshall's election is highly commendable. It is not that very much would be gained by the simple unseating of that gentleman; but much, very much, would be accomplished by an exposure of the men who directed their efforts successful to the corrupting of the constituency of St. John. Public opinion condemns bribery at elections, the law forbids it and the welware of the country demands that it shall be put down. While money can be used with impunity in influencing voters, our representative institutions are in danger of being abused, in fact are abused in the most scandalous and unblushing manner. The jingle of the almighty dollar can drown the voice of duty more quickly than anything else can; and we may speculate as we like upon the purity of the franchise and the wonderful effects which education will have in that direction, but the truth is there always was and always will be those in every community whose appreciation of their duties as citizens is so feeble that a slight pecuniary consideration will influence their vote. It must be made dangerous to bribe electors, that is not only must laws be passed discountenancing and punishing it; but they must not be allowed to remain a dead letter on the statute books. They should be invoked on every possible occasion. The thoughtful and earnest voters should ever be on the alert to detect and punish every violation. Were this the case bribery would become rarer and the political atmosphere would become free from the poison with which it is now impregnated.

Grand Falls, Woodstock and St. John have each their free bridge across the river St. John. Fredericton is without any such accommodation. In many parts of the Province ferries and other means of local transit are subsidized; in Fredericton what the people themselves don't pay for they don't get. Yet the traffic between the City and St. Mary's is very large, and would be larger if the passage of the river were not attended with expense. It is idle to say that the charge is only a few cents; for though the amount is trifling to those whose business or pleasure makes crossing of the river necessary only a dozen times a year, it is really a considerable drawback. In many cases the amount of the charge is not so important as the fact that there is any charge at all. The ferries ought to be free; and the Government ought to make the grant necessary to provide for their maintenance.

THE BROOKLYN CALAMITY.

Our correspondent "York" sends us the following account of the burning of the Brooklyn Theatre:

The greatest calamity which has ever happened in this city was the burning last night of the Brooklyn Theatre, when upward of 300 persons lost their lives. At about

20 MINUTES PAST 11 O'CLOCK

the Theatre was discovered to be on fire, and in less than half an hour was reduced to ashes, the wall on Washington street only remaining to mark the spot where an hour before stood such a splendid building. I looked upon that raging fire, hoping that all had escaped; but great was my surprise to-day to learn that my hopes were so far from being the case. The

FIRE RAGED FEARFULLY,

sending its living flames high into the air, as if defying the exertions of the firemen, and holding in contempt the many streams of water from a dozen or more steam fire engines. In the immediate neighborhood of the Theatre the buildings are chiefly built of wood, and to these the firemen directed their attention, in order to prevent the spread of the fire, as there was no hope of saving the Theatre. There was also a number of streams kept upon the fire, but they seemed to have but little effect. When the fire was first discovered, the orchestra was performing during the fourth and fifth acts of the play, entitled

"THE TWO ORPHANS,"

and an exciting noise was heard to come from behind the scenes. The audience thought there was a row in progress; but remaining in their seats, the curtain was rolled up, and the artists appeared in the fifth act. The noise behind the scenes was hushed for a short time, when the voices were again heard, and

THERE WAS A GREAT NOISE.

But as I have not time to write particulars and give a full account of it, I will quote from the *Brooklyn Eagle* as follows: "At that moment

A TONGUE OF FLAME

was seen darting from one corner of the roof of the hut, and almost immediately a number of sparks fell from the "flies" upon the stage. The audience, for the most part, were now thoroughly alarmed; but there were some who having never seen the play before were wrapped up in interest, and if they did notice the sparks and the little flame, imagined it was all in the piece. All this occurred within a few moments. At the appearance of the sparks quite a number in the lower part of the house rose excitedly from their seats, and some panic-stricken persons raised the awful

CRY OF "FIRE!"

Nothing more was required to make panic general. Almost every one in the house sprang to their feet, and turned towards the door. Mr. Studley, with remarkable presence of mind, advanced to the foot-lights and besought the people to remain quiet; but the people would not be quiet. In the same breath almost, Mr. Studley, seeing that it was impossible to quiet the people, shouted to them to leave the house in as orderly a manner as possible, so that none would be hurt.

"If I have the presence of mind," said he, "to stand between you and the fire which is right behind me, you ought to have the presence of mind to go out quietly."

Miss Claxton also begged the audience not to be excited, but to move out quietly; but the noise was becoming so great that her voice could not be heard very far from the stage. At all events the people paid no attention to her.

In the meantime the sparks continued to fall upon the stage, and the roof of the hut was being gradually

ENVELOPED IN FLAMES.

The cry of fire was revived, and a combined rush was made for the doors. Several gentlemen stood on their seats and begged the people to go out quietly, but they might as well have talked to the dead. The panic became general. The scene beggars description. Women shrieked, children cried, and stout men turned pale with fear. In the rush men, women and children were trampled upon, and their cries of agony could be heard out nearly to the portals of the Theatre. Mothers became separated from their children and children from their mothers, and there went up a hundred voiced shriek that made the stoutest heart sick. There were brave men in that terrible crush. They seized fainting women and half-dead children and dragged them into the lobby, and returning to rescue others, perished themselves. There were cowardly and brutal men there, who worked to save themselves only indifferent as to the fate of others. They crowded their way through the struggling mass, pushing helpless women and children aside, and walking over the prostrate forms of men who had fallen in the crush.

Above, in the galleries and on the stairways, was heard

THE TRAMP OF MANY FEET

and the shrieks of the wounded and dying. The upper part of the house was full, and when the panic occurred below there was the same great rush for the doors. Many succeeded in escaping, but the stairways soon became choked up, and egress was cut off. The scenes of the main floor were re-enacted above. There were the same bravery and cowardice exhibited, the same trampling of the people under foot by the panic stricken mass, the same struggle for life. Men, in their efforts to escape, climed over other people's heads and used violence, but in many cases their efforts were fruitless. They perished where they stood."

To-night the flags are half-masted; all places of amusement are closed, and there is gloom and sorrow all over the city. 315 bodies have been taken from the ruins.

We learn that the Rev. Dr. Phillips, the Missionary to India, who has for the last twelve years been supported by the F. C. Baptist Denomination of this Province, is to occupy the Pulpit of the Rev. Mr. McLeod, of this City, on Sabbath morning, 10th inst. He will deliver a lecture in the evening, on India and the Mission work, at which a collection will be made in aid of the Mission.

Those who once have heard the Doctor are anxious to hear him again.

The following from the *Carleton Sentinel* shows what is thought of him elsewhere:—

Rev. J. L. Phillips, Missionary to India from the F. C. Baptist Conference of this Province, has been for some days past, and is at present, engaged addressing public audiences in various sections of the County, on the subject of missions. Mr. Phillips is an able and eloquent speaker, very happy in descriptions, and his addresses on India, and the manners, customs and religion of her people are exceedingly full of interest and instruction.

On Sunday evening a very large number of persons attended the F. C. B. Church, when Mr. Phillips delivered one of his most interesting lectures.

The ladies of the Maugerville Baptist Sewing Circle intend having a Sale of useful and fancy articles on Wednesday, the 20th inst. The proceeds are to be devoted towards finishing the Parsonage at that place.

The following letter from Mr. Sergeant Cox, Chairman of the Middle Sex Board of Session was read at the recent trial of Slade in London. The letter is taken from the *New York World*:—

"Having undertaken to examine without prejudice or prepossession, and to report faithfully, without favor, in a purely judicial spirit any alleged psychological phenomena that might be submitted to me as president of the Psychological society of Great Britain, I narate, without comment, what I witnessed at a sitting with Dr. Slade this afternoon. I sat alone with him at 3 o'clock, in a room at 8 Upper Bedford place, Russell square, into which the sun shown brightly, at a table about five feet by four, having four legs, no ledge below, and no cloth upon it. Dr. Slade sat on one side of the table, sideways, so that his legs and feet were not under the table, but his whole body fully in my view as he faced me. I sat at the side, the corner of the table being between us. As I sat I could see half-way below the table, and, by moving my head slightly, I could see the whole space below, which was wholly exposed in full daylight. Instantly upon taking our seats, very loud rapping came upon the floor. This followed by a succession of furious blows upon the table, jarring my hands as they were lying upon it. These blows were repeated at any part of the table desired, by merely touching that spot with the finger, while the blows, as forcible as if given with a sledge hammer, were being made. Dr. Slade's hands were on the table on my hands, and his whole body to his feet was fully before my eyes. I am certain that not a muscle moved. Then he took the slate after I had carefully inspected it, to be assured that no writing was upon it, and placing there a piece of slate pencil, the size of a small grain of wheat, he pressed the slate tightly below but against the slab of the table. Presently I heard the sound as of writing on the slate. The slate was removed, and on it a zigzag line was drawn from end to end. At this moment a chair, standing by the table, was lifted up to a level with the table, held in that position for several seconds, and then dropped to the floor. While the chair was so suspended in the air I carefully noted Dr. Slade. It was far beyond his reach. But his hands were under my hands, and his feet were fully in view near my own, on the side of the table opposite to that on which the other had risen. While I was taking note of his position at this moment, a hand rudely grasped my knee on the opposite side to where Dr. Slade was seated, and his hands were still in mine on the table. Blows of a more gentle kind upon the table, attended with a remarkable quivering of it, announced, as he said, that his wife was present, and desired the slate. After the slate had been carefully cleaned, it was laid upon the top of the table, with a piece of paper under it. Upon the slate he placed his right hand and I my left hand, and with my other hand I held his left hand as it laid upon the table. As my hand lay upon the table I did feel and hear something writing upon it. The communication was evidently a long one; but before I report the result I desire to note a remarkable phenomenon, to my mind the most suggestive that attended this experiment. It is necessary clearly to understand the position of the parties, therefore I repeat it, Dr. Slade and myself sat face to face. One hand of each of us was laid upon the slate. The side of the slate that was written upon was pressed by us against the table. Our second hands were linked together and lay upon the table. While this position was preserved the writing proceeded without pause. When Dr. Slade removed his hand from mine it ceased insantly, and as instantly was renewed when his hand and mine met. This experiment was repeated several times, and never failed. Here, then, was a chain of circle formed by my arms and body and Dr. Slade's arms and body, the slate being between us, my hand at one end of it, his hand at the other end, and between our hands and upon the slate that connected them the writing was. When the chain was broken, forthwith the writing ceased. When the chain was reformed, the writing was at once resumed. The effect was instantaneous. In this curious fact we must seek the clue to this psychological mystery. Some rapid rappings indicated that the writing was finished, the slate was lifted, and in a clear and perfectly distinct writing, the following was read. It filled the whole side of the slate:

'Dear Sergt: You are now investigating a subject that is worthy of all the time that you or any other man of mind can devote to its investigation. When man can believe in this truth it will in most cases make him a better man. This is our object in coming to earth—to make man and woman better, wiser and purer. I am truly,

A. W. SLADE.'

"While I was reading this a hand grasped my knee furthest from Dr. Slade, whose hands were at that moment holding the slate that I might copy the writing. As I wrote a hand, which I saw distinctly, came from under the table, seized my waistcoat, and pulled it violently. Seeing this I took the pencil with which I copied the words and laid it at the edge of the table furthest from Dr. Slade, and far beyond his reach, the end of the pencil projecting about two inches over the edge. I asked if the hands would take the pencil. Forthwith a hand came from under the table, seized the pencil, and threw it upon the floor. I again asked that it would pick up the pencil and bring it to me. In an instant it was brought and put upon the table by my side. I saw the hand that brought it as distinctly as I could see my own. It was a small hand, seemingly that of a woman. Again the slate was cleaned, and laid upon the table as before, my hand upon it. In a few seconds the following sentence was written. Considerable power was used in this writing, and I could distinctly feel the pressure of the pencil upon the slate and its motion as every word was written:

'I am Dr. John Forbes; I was the Queen's physician. God bless you. J. FORBES.'

"While I was reading this, the hand again came from under the table, and seized the sleeve of my coat and tried to 'pull my arm down, but I resisted and it disappeared. Then it came up again, as if from my legs, and caught the eye-glass that was hanging from my neck and opened it. During all these phenomena Dr. Slade's hands were before me on the table, and his feet full in my view upon the floor. The hand on each occasion came from the side of the table opposite to where Dr. Slade was sitting. He was seated on my left, and the hand came and seized me on my right leg, in a position impossible to him. The hand I saw was not half the size of Dr. Slade's hand. It touched my hand three times, and I could feel that it was warm, soft, and moist, and fleshy as my own. Again the slate was cleaned and laid upon the table tight against the wood, one half projeting against the edge, so that I might be assured that it was tightly pressed against the wood; but the slate was seized, and with great force drawn away and rapidly raised above me and placed upon my head. In this position the sound of writing upon it was distinctly heard by me. On removing it I found written upon it the following words: 'Man must not doubt any more, when we can come in this way.—J. F., M. D.' Then the large arm chair rushed forward from the corner of the room in which it had been placed, to the table. Again the slate was placed under the table and projecting from it. A hand twice seized and shook my leg, both of the hands of Dr. Slade being at that moment before me, and his whole person visible. Thus ended this experiment. All that I have reported was done, that is certain. How it was done and by what agency, is a problem for psychology to solve. For my own part, I can say only that I was in the full possession of my senses; that I was wide awake; that it was in broad daylight; that Dr. Slade was under my observation the whole time, and could not have moved hand or foot without being detected by me. That it was not a self-delusion is shown by this, that any person who chooses to go may see almost the same phenomena."

President Grant has delivered his eighth and last annual message to Congress. It is a practical document, like all his messages, and mainly a review of the political and material history of the country for the past year and previous years of his administration. He says relations with foreign countries are friendly. The negotiations for a new Extradition Treaty with Great Britain are progressing favorably, and the work of the Joint Commission for determining the boundary line between the United States and the British Possessions, from the North-west angle of the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains, commenced in 1872, has been completed. The success of the International Exhibition is favorably commented upon, and belief expressed that it will be a permanent benefit to the country. The President recommends that the Government exhibit be removed to the Capital and a suitable building be erected or purchased for its accommodation as a permanent exhibit. In regard to the present Presidential contest, President Grant says: "The attention of Congress cannot be too earnestly called to the necessity of throwing some greater safeguard over the method of choosing and declaring the election of President. Under the present system there seems to be no provided remedy for contesting the election in any one State. The remedy partially, no doubt, is in the enlightenment of the electors. The compulsory support of the Free Schools, and the disfranchisement of all who cannot read and write the English language after a fixed probation, would meet my hearty approval. I would not make this apply, however, to those already voters, but I would to all becoming so after the expiration of the probation fixed upon. Foreigners, coming to this country to become citizens, who are educated to their own language, would acquire the requisite knowledge of ours during the necessary residence to obtain naturalization. If they did not take interest enough in our language to acquire sufficient knowledge of it to enable them to study the institutions and laws of the country intelligently, I would not confer upon them the right to make such laws, nor to select those who do."

CHURCH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—Some of the members of this Society have formed themselves into a Literary Society, and on Thursday night organized with the following officers:—

Honorary Presidents—The Bishop and Clergy of the Church of England resident in Fredericton.

President—Vivian W. Tippet.

Vice-Presidents—C. F. Morehouse, W. H. Tippet.

Secretary—Andrew Straton.

Treasurer—Douglas Hazen.

Committee—G. B. Seelye, H. Morrison, John Black, I. Murray Straton.

On Thursday next this Society meets in the upper room of the Madras School at 7.30 p. m. The object of its members being mutual improvement and amusement, we trust it may meet with the success such a movement merits.

The *News* says that an impression is abroad that light is greatly needed on the question of our provincial finances, and calls upon the Government to afford the necessary illumination. Considering that the ink is scarcely dry upon the paper containing the Hon. Mr. Willis's resignation, this is a remarkable position for his newspaper to take. It shows clearly that to him the financial explanations of last session were not satisfactory, although at the time he was a member of the administration, and consequently had every facility for learning whether they were true or false. We leave the member from St. John to settle with his constituents as to how he came to cast a vote on the vital questions of that session in opposition to the dictates of his reason and conscience. The unpatant point is that he did so, as it serves as a key by which an understanding can be arrived at of the character of a portion at least of the Government support, and taken in connection with the Attorney General's alleged admissions to Mr. Everett, furnish proof, if proof be needed, that the charges made against the Government in respect to financial matters are well founded.

The entertainment given by "Golden Rule" Lodge of the I. O. G. T. on Tuesday evening last was attended by a large number. In fact the Hall could not contain all those who wished to attend. Some of the speakers who were expected to take part in the meeting were unavoidably absent. The object the Lodge had in view in holding this meeting was to bring their order, which is comparatively new here, before the public.

The conduct of some of the young lads in the audience is deserving of something more than rebuke.

Victoria Lodge I. O. O. F. holds a Conversazione on Wednesday evening at eight o'clock in the Temperance Hall. The entertainment will consist of readings and music. Admission is by cards of invitation, which the brothers can get for their friends upon application at the office of John Richards, Esq., next door above the People's Bank.

If you wish to purchase an elegant and useful Christmas present call at J. G. McNally's for one of those pretty Folding Chairs. His Store presents a tempting opportunity to invest in handsome and useful articles ranging in prices from fifty cents to fifty dollars.

Our friend Perkins has placed a sample of his choice tea on our table, and we must say for flavour, strength and everything that exhilarates, it surpasses anything we ever met. See advertisement in to-day's paper.

The ladies in connection with the Baptist Church in this City intend holding a Soiree in the Vestry of the Church on the evening of Thursday, the 14th inst.

The Government have asked for tenders for the supply of stone for macadamizing purposes on the highway between the City and "Estey's Mills."

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

MONDAY.

Congress meets to-day.

The Democratic Caucus has nominated Randall as Speaker of the House.

A terrible gale prevailed throughout the British Isles since Saturday. Floods in many places have caused much damage, and there are numerous disasters to shipping on the coast with considerable loss of life. The freight steamer "Prince" foundered in the storm. All on board, fourteen in number were lost.

Russia and Turkey are preparing for war with terrible earnestness. The mobilized Russian regiments are being successively sent South. In the latter part of December 250,000 men will be on the Pruth ready to cross. Eighty-four military hospitals have been formed capable of receiving 52,000 men. Russia has ordered twenty million cartridges in the United States. The Turks are erecting formidable fortifications at Widden, Ristichuk, Silistria, and Schumla.

The Porte has sent a circular reply to Prince Gortschakoff not favorable to peace.

The Turks are pushing forward their new Constitution. Although repeatedly warned they are attempting to anticipate Conference.

TUESDAY.

In a speech, delivered on Saturday, Bismarck is reported to have declared that if Russia threatened to be victorious in the impending war, England would interfere without making a formal declaration of war, and he believed England would occupy Egypt should Turkish territory be violated by Russian forces.

Nearly all the Turkish troops have left Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Porte having determined not to resist the occupation of those Provinces by Austria in case of war.

Brent, the Louisville forger, has been arrested.

E. D. Winslow, the Boston forger, and Gray, the New York forger, have fled.

Estimates of the U. S. Secretary of the Treasury for public service for the fiscal year ending June, 1878, amount to a little less than three hundred million dollars, being fifteen millions less than the estimates for the current year.

A resolution has been introduced in the Senate providing for an examination into the elections in South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida.

WEDNESDAY.

Prince Bismarck, in the German Parliament, reiterates German neutrality. The *Times* concludes an article on a portion of the speech as follows: "The notion that he seriously suggests to England a semi-war, like that of Russia in Servia, is too absurd for discussion. On the conduct of England the people of the continent may set their minds at rest. We shall not carry on a war like that of the Russians in Servia, nor any war at all."

The Board of Canvassers in Louisiana have returned as elected the Republican Presidential electors and State officers by a majority of about thirty-five hundred. The Democrats will contest.

In South Carolina, Chamberlain has been declared elected, the counties of Edgefield and Laurens being thrown out. The matter is before the Supreme Court.

At the Brooklyn Theatre, last night, while a large audience were witnessing the "Two Orphans," the theatre took fire and burned to the ground. Loss $125,000.

Burning of Brooklyn Theatre last night turns out an appaling disaster. Latest reports state that one hundred and seventy-five lives were lost, including H. S. Murdoch, the well known actor. Sixty-six dead bodies have been recovered. The fire, which broke out at a quarter past eleven, originated in the flies, which fell blazing on the top of the scenery. One of the actresses came to the front of the stage and said, "a small accident has occurred; don't be alarmed—only a piece of the fly on fire." Immediately the audience, which was a large one, rushed for the entrances, and the panic became general. In two minutes the stage was one mass of flame. The heat was intense. Many who occupied seats near the stage felt scorching heat and sank helpless to the floor. Men plunged in mad terror over seats, and fought their way to the door like wild beasts. The aisles were blocked, and the fire danced and hissed through the combustible machinery, and darted over the heads of the orchestra. Demoralization became complete. The ushers made every effort to induce the terrified mob to retire in good order, seconded by the police, but all to little purpose. Actors and actresses narrowly escaped, losing all their wardrobe.

THURSDAY.

The Brooklyn horror grows in magnitude. At last accounts, two hundred and eighty-five bodies had been recovered including Murdoch and Burroughs, two actors. The City is in mourning.

The State Department at Washington denies there has been any recent change in the British Extradition Treaty.

Two sets of electors, Republican and Democratic, present themselves in Florida.

The Supreme Court of South Carolina has decided that the Democratic Legislature is the legal body, and the vote of the State has been given to Tilden and Hendricks.

In Louisiana the contest is both for electors and Governorship.

Eastern news is more reassuring. Russia has notified European cabinets that the military occupation of the Turkish provinces is not essential if their autonomy is secured.

Three hundred and fifteen dead bodies have been taken from the ruins of the Brooklyn Theatre. Only a small proportion of them have been recognized, and those mainly by small fragments of clothing, ornaments, etc. It is believed that this covers the terrible loss. Intense gloom pervades all classes in Brooklyn. At the regular Wednesday evening church meetings sermons were dispensed with and prayer meetings organized, the great calamity being the subject of earnest supplication to the Almighty for grace to bear with Christian fortitude this awful visitation.

The electoral vote, as declared by the Republican Boards, gives Hayes 185 votes, electing him by one vote. The result is to be contested.

FRIDAY.

There have been no additional dead bodies by the Brooklyn disaster. The total is 315.

Chamberlain was yesterday inaugurated Governor of South Carolina by the Republican Legislature.

The United States Consul at Santiago has been summarily dismissed for plotting Tweed's escape from the United States steamer "Franklin."

Plenipotentiaries have held a preliminary meeting at Constantinople.

The *Daily News* prints the following in official form: "We understand that Her Majesty's Government, after a discussion with the United States Minister, has accepted the American interpretation of the Extradition Treaty. It is hoped, now that the interpretation of the Treaty has been admitted, the United States will be willing to enter into a new treaty, enlarging the scope of extradition." The *News*, editorially, rejoices and says that the English Government have seen their mistake on the extradition question, and had the courage and candor to acknowledge it.

Congressional Committees have left for South Carolina and Florida to investigate the late election.

The Republicans severely criticise the action of Governor Grover, of Oregon, for commissioning a Democratic Presidential elector as a substitute for a Republican declared ineligible. Oregon gave eleven hundred Republican majority.

The public buildings of Brooklyn are draped in mourning.

Congress has passed a resolution calling upon the President for information regarding the use of troops in the Southern States.

A resolution has been approved by the House Judicial Committee providing for a committee of five members, to be joined by an equal number of Senators, to prepare and report without delay measures either legislative or constitutional best calculated to secure an impartial count of the electoral voters, and a determination of disputed questions by a tribunal whose authority none can question, and whose decision all will accept as final.

NEW BOOKS.

"Beacon vs. Shakspere" by Thos. D. King, issued by the Lovell Printing and Publishing Co., Montreal.

"Life and Letters of Hon. Richd Cartwright," edited by the Rev. C. E. Cartwright; Belford Bros., Toronto, publishers. For sale in this City by Mr. Cropley.

"My Little Love," by Marion Harland; Belford Bros., publishers. For sale by Mr. Cropley.

These works will have attention next week.

FIRST IN THE FIELD.—By a notice in another column it will be seen that Martin Mackey, Esq., will be a candidate at the next civic election, for Wellington Ward.

A correspondent wants to know what has become of the waterproof coats ordered by the City Council some time since for the pipemen of the engine companies.

For the rich with children it may do to buy a shoe without Tips, but to those who are blessed with many children and little money it is ruinous to buy any other than SILVER TIPPED Shoes.

Also try Wire Quilted Soles.—3 w.

Mr. John Gairens, who purchased the old Phœnix Square Weigh Scales, has had them placed at St. Mary's Ferry. They will be in charge of Mr. Elisha Vanwart of that place.

Silas Alward, Esq., of St. John, delivers the second lecture of the Y. M. C. A. course on Tuesday next. Subject "The last English Historian."

Promenade photographs with new and elegant border backgrounds, latest styles, at Moore's

The ice in front of the City is in condition for the passage of loaded teams.

The House of Assembly will be opened on Thursday, 1st February.

DEATHS.

At Rusagonis, 2nd inst., after a lingering illness, Mr. Lemuel G. Nason, aged 59 years, leaving a wife and 7 children to mourn their loss. [Religious Intelligencer please copy.]

Public Lectures!

1876--77.

CITY HALL.

THE Lecture committee beg leave to announce that the remaining evenings of the course will be occupied as follows:

Dec. 12th. Silas Alward, Esq., St. John. "The last English Historian."
Dec. 19th. Rev. Dr. Burns, Halifax. "Sketches of the Olden Time."
Jan. 10th, 1877. Rev. Canon Dart. A. M., King's College, N. S. "The England of Shakespeare."
Jan. 16th. Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music.
Jan. 23rd. Rev. J. D. Pope, St. John. "Types of character demanded by the times."
Jan. 30th. Prof. J. Burwash, Sackville.
Feb. 6th. Rev. G. M. W. Carey, St. John. "John Bunyan."
Feb. 13th. Prof. G. E. Foster, University, of New Brunswick, "The Idea'."
Feb. 20th. Rev. Dr. Watters, of St. John, "The Turk in Europe."

P. S.—The Committee would here intimate that they have secured for one or two Lectures in January or February the services of Mrs. Ann Eliza Young, the nineteenth wife of Brigham Young.

A. C. CREED, Chairman.
G. E. COULTHARD, Sec. Com.
Dec. 11, 1876.

TO THE ELECTORS OF

WELLINGTON WARD.

GENTLEMEN:

Having had the honor to represent you at the Council Board for a number of years, and having been again solicited to offer my services for the office of Alderman, I beg to announce that I will be a candidate at the election to be held in January next, and should you honor me with a majority of your votes I shall as heretofore give my best services to advance your interests and the interests of the city in general.

It will be my aim to make improvements on the roads and streets in your ward, as also to have a proper and convenient wharf for the landing of the West End Ferry, and such other improvements as may be required in the Ward. Trusting to receive your support,

I am gentlemen,
Your ob't servant,
MARTIN MACKEY.

F'ton, Dec. 11, 1876.—till el.

HALL'S BOOKSTORE HALL'S

Account Books, Libraries, School Books, Room Paper, Fancy Goods,
Maps, Wall Cards, Globes, Sheet Music, Music Books,

CHRISTMAS GOODS!

MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR
English and American
Magazines and Papers
At the Lowest rates.

Opposite that NEW CITY HALL
about which so much has been said, the CLOCK notwithstanding.

Fredericton, December 4, 1876.

Robinson's
PREPARED
COD LIVER OIL
with
LACTO-PHOS. OF LIME,

The best preparation of Cod Liver Oil in use.
Just Received at

WILEY'S Drug Store.

Dec 4

A FURTHER SUPPLY OF
Wyeth's
BEEF, IRON & WINE
Received and for sale by
JOHN M. WILEY,
DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,
Corner Queen St. and Wilmot's Alley, F'ton.
Dec 4

BOOK AGENTS WANTED.

Now is the chance for intelligent, wide-awake Book Agents—experienced or inexperienced,—if not afraid to work, to take their choice of three magnificent New Books—excellent Christmas presents. Indispensable to every Canadian family. "The Fur Country" 100 illustrations; "The New Way round the World" and the late "Tour of the Prince of Wales in India," both profusely illustrated. Also, "New Illustrated History of the Dominion of Canada," new plan—good wages; write for terms &c., to H. B. BIGNEY & CO., 28 & 30 St. Francis, Xavier Street, Montreal. 692

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875.

In the matter of Jonathan Kennedy an Insolvent.

I THE undersigned, JAS. A. VAN WART, of the City of Fredericton in the County of York have been appointed Assignee in this matter.

Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month.

Dated at the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, this ninth day of December, A. D. 1876. JAMES A. VAN WART, Assignee.

Flour Store!

ON HAND the following well known Brands of FLOUR:

Tranquility, White Pigeon, Pride of Ontario, Cheltenham, Oatmeal,
Eagle, Tea Rose, Watts Fancy, Manatobah, Cornmeal,

ALSO:

Port Rico Molasses,
Herring in Barrels and Half Barrel,
ENGLISH TEA,
SOAP,
PORK,
SODA,

Matches by Case or Half Case at Manufacturers Price.

—ALSO:—

2 First class Fire Proof Safes.

Vivian W. Tippet.

Fredericton, December 11, 1876.

Christmas and Holiday
GROCERIES

NOW in stock a large assortment of goods suitable for the Holiday Season. Prices to suit the times.

GEO. HATT & SONS.

Dec 11, 1876.

NEW CLOUDS!

Opened To-day,

DECEMBER 9th,

40 DOZEN CLOUDS,

WHITE & COLORED,

VERY CHEAP.

Dever Bros.

Fredericton, December 11, 1876

FREE!

HANDSOME Calendars for 1877, just received for FREE distribution. Call and get one. Office next door to People's Bank.

JOHN RICHARDS.

F'ton, December 11, 1876.—1m.

1875 **Winter Goods.** 1877.

—AT—

LOGAN'S.

One of the best assorted stocks in the city, of the following

NEW GOODS,

Blankets, Flannels, Swandowns, Quilts, Wool Shawls, Felt Skirts, Dress Goods, Tweeds, Winceys Ticking, Cottons, &c.

Matalasse, Brown, Nap, Pilot and Seal

CLOTHS,

For Ladies' Jackets,

SPLENDID VALUE,

1.25 A YARD.

TWEEDS AND TROUSERINGS

—FOR—

MEN and BOYS.

WOOL GOODS

in Promenade Scarfs, Sontags, Jackets, Breakfast Shawls, &c.

DRESS GOODS!

newest styles and colors.

Berlin Wools,
Scotch Fingering,
American Yarns,
Angola Yarns.

CARPETINGS

—AND—

Furnishing Goods.

THOMAS LOGAN.

Fredericton, November 20, 1876.

BECKWITH & SEELY,

Attorneys-at-Law, Notaries Public &c.,
Office in
CITY HALL, FREDERICTON.

Attend at Oromocto and Fredericton Junction, alternate Saturdays.

Accounts Collected, and Loans Negotiated.

F'ton, November 16, 1874.

Puts, Calls, Spreads, Straddles

We faithfully execute all orders for the purchase and sale of stocks on 2 to 5 per cent margins. First Class Stock Privileges negotiated in any amount. We solicit the patronage of parties desirous of obtaining reliable and responsible brokers. Our book on Stock speculation sent on application. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 2 Broadway, N. Y.

December 4, 1876.

A GIFT WORTHY OF A ROTHSCHILD.
FOR
ONE CENT!

A copy of Brown's Illustrated Shakespearean Almanac for 1877, together with a copy of his illustrated paper, the *Growing World* which is devoted to natural history, will be sent to any one free who will send address on a one-cent postal card. Address DR. O. P. BROWN, 21 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J.

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

IS READY FOR AGENTS—THE
Centennial Exposition
DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED.

A graphic pen-picture of its history, grand buildings wonderful exhibits, curiosities, great days, etc. Profusely illustrated, *thoroughly popular*, and very cheap. *Is selling* **immensely. 5,000 Agents** Wanted. Send for full particulars. This is the chance of **100 years** to coin money fast. Get the only reliable history. HUBBARD BROTHERS, Pubs. Philadelphia, Pa., and Springfield, Mass.

CAUTION Be not deceived by premature books assuming to be "official," and telling what will happen in **August and September.**

WANTED AGENTS for the largest and best selling Stationery Package in the world. It contains **18** sheets of paper, 18 envelopes, pencil, penholder, golden pen, and a piece of valuable Jewelry. Complete sample package, with elegant gold-plated sleeve buttons, and ladies' fashionable fancy set, pin and drops, post-paid, 25 cents. *Solid Gold Patent Lever Watch free to all agents.* **BRIDE & CO.,** 769 Broadway, N. Y.

$1362 50 / $50 00	**PROFITS FROM** INVESTMENTS OF	$106 25 / $31 25

the judicious selection and management of

STOCK PRIVILEGES

is a sure road to rapid fortune. Send for new "*System of Assured Profits*," free, with full information concerning the Stock Market.

Gold and Stock Brokers. T. POTTER WIGHT, & CO., 35 Wall Street, New York.

---

50 Visiting Cards, with your name finely printed, sent for 25c. We have 200 styles, Agents Wanted. 9 samples sent for stamp. A. H. FULLER & CO., Brockton, Mass.

$5 TO $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

$55 TO $77 a Week to Agents. Samples *free.* P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

---

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

PARTIES having Land Titles or Legal Claims of any kind or nature in any part of the United States, Canadas or Europe, which need investigation, attention or prosecution can find assistance by addressing **P. O. Box 4163, New York City,** First-class references.

STAMMERING cured by Bates' appliances. For description, &c., address SIMPSON & Co., Box 5076, New York.

---

50 WHITE BRISTOL VISITING CARDS, with your name neatly printed, for 20cts. Samples 3c stamp. No postals. 1000 AGENTS WANTED. Address A. W. KINNEY, Yarmouth, N. S.

CORRESPONDENCE

For pastime, improvement or matrimony. Gents enclosing 15 cents will receive the names and addresses of two pleasant lady correspondents. Ladies names and addresses registered for two stamps. Satisfaction always given. Address NEW SOUTHERN CORRESPONDENCE AGENCY, Orlando, Orange Co., Florida.

N. B.—Ladies will please state their age, complexion &c.

Christmas Greeting.
1876.
S. F. SHUTE,

Would call the attention of all those who contemplate purchasing

Xmas Mementoes,

for their friends to his large and carefully selected stock in all the different lines Having imported these goods direct he is enabled to sell as low as any other house in the Dominion. Call and examine their

GOODS and PRICES,

and do not feel compelled to buy unless they suit.

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES,

in all styles and prices.

RICH GOLD AND
Plated Jewelry.

—IN—

Full Suits, Brooches, Ear Rings, Bracelets, Elegant Mock Chains, Pendants, Lockets, Opera, Lady and Gents' Chains, Crosses, Charms, Seals, Scarf Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Studs B b Pins, Glove Fasteners, Keys, &c.

Real Gem Rings, Seal Rings,
ENGRAVED & WEDDING RINGS,
Fairchilds Pens, Pencils and Tooth Picks.
Solid Silver and Plated Ware, in
Great Variety and Elegant Designs.

A FULL STOCK OF
ROGER BROS,
TABLE WARE.

Real Parian Marble!

BUSTS,
BRACKETS,
STATUES,
GROUPS,
STATUETTS,
VASES,
EWERS, &c.

GERMAN BRONZE.

Ink Stands, Paper Weights, Ash Stands Jewel Stands, Termometers, Paper Knives, Match Pockets, Watch Stands, Vases, &c.

Bohemian Ware.

ELEGANT VASES,
LUSTRES, FLOWER STANDS,
TOILETT SETTS,
PICKLE BOTTLES
PERFUME STANDS,
WATER JUGS, &c.

Card Cases,
Scent Bottles,
Purse Portemonies,
Cigar Cases,
Meerschaum Pipes,
Cigar Holders,
Scissor Cases,
Work Boxes & Baskets,
Handkerchief & Glove Boxes,

Writing Desks, Book Slides, Blotters, &c.

French & American Clocks,

Elegant Photographs, Frames & Albums!

Engraving on all Goods sold done free of Charge.

Remember the place.

S. F. SHUTE,
3 doors above Barker House, Queen St.

Dec. 11, 1876 —3w

Tenders for Wood!

THE Subscriber will receive Sealed Tenders at his Office, Brunswick Street, up to 12 o'clock, noon, on the 2nd day of January next, for 150 Cords of good Merchantable Green Hardwood for use of the House Assembly and Public Offices.

Not obliged to accept the lowest or any Tender.

HARRY BECKWITH,
Sergeant-at-Arms.

693 – Rep. till 30 Dec. 1876.

LIVE GEESE FEATHERS.

150 LBS. at LEMONT'S Variety Store.

F'ton, Dec. 11, 1876.

Christmas Goods!

WE would call the attention of those desiring to buy Goods for the HOLIDAYS, to call at

Lemont's Variety Store,

and see a very large variety

Toys, Fancy Goods, Dolls, Japanese Trays &c.,

Fancy Tinware, Building and Alphabet Blocks, Desks, Banks, China Cups, Mugs, Sets Furniture, Tea Sets, Kitchens, Albums, Childrens' Sleds, Childrens' Chairs and Rockers, Glove Cases, Childrens' Knife, Fork and Spoon, German Kinter Garten, Games of Instruction, Toy Wardrobes, Bureaus, Bedsteads.

and hundreds of other articles.

GOODS CHEAP FOR CASH.

Fredericton, Dec. 11, 1876.

Cooking Raisins.

7 cents per lb. for good Cooking Raisins.

693. GEO HATT & SONS.

District No. 8, Active Militia.
Military School.

BRIGADE OFFICE, SAINT JOHN, N. B. 1st November, 1876.

CANDIDATES for admission to the Schools of Military Instruction to be re-opened at Fredericton on the 1st of December next, should make early application to the undersigned through the officer in command.

Examinations for Admission will be held at Fredericton on the first December next, and on every subsequent Tuesday while required.

Information regarding this School may be obtained from officers commanding corps.

By Order,
J. R. MASCHANE, Lt.-Col.
Brigade Major.

December 4, 1876.—4 ins.

TURNER'S
COUGH BALSAM
For Horses.

Prepared from the receipt of the Veteran Stage Driver, John Turner.

A Reliable Preparation, no Stable should be without it.

Condition Powders, Horse Linment and Veterinary Surgeon Medicines always on hand.

DAVIS & DIBBLEE,
Druggists, opp. the City Hall

November 27, 1876.

Insolvent Act of 1875.

In the matter of ALEXANDER ROBINSON, *an Insolvent.*

AT a meeting of the creditors of the above named Insolvent held on Friday, the First day of December, at three o'clock in the afternoon, by order of James Steadman, Esq., Judge of the County Court of York, for the purpose *inter alia* of removing E. Byron Winslow, Esquire, from the assigneeship of the estate of the said Insolvent, and for the appointment of an assignee to the estate in lieu of the said E. Byron Winslow. The said E. Byron Winslow was removed from the assigneeship, and I, John B. Gunter, of the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, Insurance Agent, have been appointed assignee in this matter in lieu of the said E. Byron Winslow. Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month.

Dated at Fredericton, in the County of York this eighth day of December, A. D. 1875.

J. B. GUNTER,
Assignee.

dec 11

Che a Kid Gloves

—AT—

LOGAN'S.

2 BUTTONS AT

$1.10,

Black and Colored

WITH COLORED STITCHING

ANOTHER REPORT,

More New Goods, Prices Falling.

70 Chairs, (various kinds,) 12 Chamber Suits, 11 Centre, and Extension Tables, 10 Sofas, 14 Lounges, 23 Fancy Folding Chairs, 6 Student's Chairs, 2 Cases Mirrors, 50 Mattresses, 70 Bedsteads, 35 Cribs and Cradles, Nest Tubs, 3 Doz. Pails, 1 Cask Fancy China, 2 Cases Toys, 2500 feet Picture Mouldings, 7 Doz. Rustic Frames, 13 Boxes Window Glass, 1 Case Table Cutlery.

Recent importations have given a complete assortment to every department for the CHRISTMAS and WINTER Trade. Please call and your orders shall have careful attention.

My Furniture is all *New and Clean*, coming direct *from the Manufacturers*, it is free from DISEASE and VERMINE, and will be sold at the lowest living prices.

JAMES G. McNALLY,
Corner Queen and York Streets, Opp. New City Hall.

Nov. 20, 1873.

SAMPSON'S
CONFECTIONERY

WE are now prepared to suply the trade with an extensive variety of CONFECTIONERY, all fresh and pure. City merchants will find a nice fresh stock to select from at all times.

New and elegant PRIZE PACKAGES, wholesale or retail.

F'ton, Nov. 20, 1876, CHAS. A. SAMPSON.

VALUABLE
FARM FOR SALE.

ALL that Farm on the Brick Kiln Road, situate one and three quarters of a mile from Fredericton, containing about 350 acres of good land, of which 70 acres are cleared and under cultivation.

There is on the premises a capital House, also two fine Barns and other Outbuildings, as also a good orchard.

Terms of Sale will be made easy and to suit purchaser. Apply to FRASER & WINSLOW, or to

JOHN EDGAR,
Farmer.

Nov. 20, 1876.—2 mos.-Rep.

AFFLICTED.

Why will you Suffer when you can Buy

Kierstead's Kidney Preparation.

A speedy and effectual remedy for all diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, obstructions of Urine, Gravel, Stricture pain in the Back or Joint, Stone in the Bladder, diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Dropsical Swellings and diseases of Urinary Organs in Men, Women and Children.

DAVIS & DIBBLEE,
Druggists, opp. the City Hall, Sole Agen
F'ton, Nov. 20, 1876.

McCausland, Upham & Co.,
KING STREET TANNERY.

BEST MARKET PRICES PAID FOR
BARK, HIDES & BEEF TALLOW.

Fredericton, Nov. 27, 1876.—3 mos.

NEW SEWING MACHINE
DEPOT.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their customers, and the public generally, that they have opened a Branch Office, on Phoenix Square, Fredericton, where they have on hand a large stock of

SEWING MACHINES,

of different kinds, Sole Agents Maritime Provinces for the Celebrated

WEBSTER MACHINE,

which has become the popular Machine of the day, being a marvel of mechanical simplicity; also Agents for the

Bickford & Branson Knitting Machines,

Sewing Machine findings, Needles, Oil, &c., constantly on hand. Old machines taken in exchange for new.

Parties requiring will please give us a call before ordering elsewhere.

MILLER BROTHERS.

Fredericton, Nov. 27, 1876.

Acme Club Skates.

JUST Received forty pairs ACME CLUB SKATES. For sale by

F'ton, Dec. 4, 1876. JAMES S. NEILL.

WOOD! WOOD!!

THE orders kindly left for best quality Rock Maple and Birch Wood at $3.25 per cord, delivered, will receive immediate attention so soon as ice in River permits crossing. In the mean time a first class article of Dry Soft Wood will be delivered to any part of the City at 1.75 per cord.

Orders left at my office next door above People's Bank will receive attention.

JOHN RICHARDS.

F'ton, December 4, 1876.

American Money Wanted.

$2,000 OR MORE American Currency wanted at Fredericton Railway Depot. Gold Rates will be given.

F'ton, December 4, 1876.

Picture Frames.

JUST RECEIVED a Large Assortment of

MOULDINGS,

—SUITABLE FOR—

Framing Chromos, Mottoes, Pictures, Texts, &c.

Which will be made up better and cheaper than at any other place at

ADAMS'

Queen St., near County Court House, F'ton.

December 4, 1876.

GRAY'S SYRUP of Red Spruce GUM,

FOR

Coughs, Colds, Bronchial and all Throat Affections.

Prepared from the finest Red Spruce Gum (Delicious Flavor)

Balsamic, Soothing, Expectorant and Tonic.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers,

KERRY, WATSON & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Montreal.

N. B.—The words "Syrup of Red Spruce Gum" constitute our Registered Trade Mark, and our wrappers and labels are also registered.

December 4, 1876.

LIGHT. LIGHT.

JUST RECEIVED:
20 bbls. *PORTLAND KEROSENE,*
STANDS 123 TEST.
No Smoke, No Smell.

Dec. 11, 1876. GEO. HATT & SONS.

ALBION HOUSE.

9 PACKAGES OF
FALL and WINTER
DRY GOODS!!

MILLLER & EDGECOMBE,

ALBION HOUSE,

Have just completed their Importaton of

STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS,

For the FALL and WINTER Trade,

Purchased in the European and United States Markets.

We respectfully invite inspection of our stock, as it comprises all the Leading Novelties of the Season.

Our Importations are large and beatifully selected, and we can with confidence, ask the patronage of parties who wish to purchase the best description of Dry Goods, at the very lowest living prices.

HOMESPUN OF ALK KINDS, AND SOCKS AND MITTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.

MILLER & EDGECOMBE

HENRY WARD BEECHER
IS COMING!

PLEASE CALL AND INSPECT THE LARGE STOCK OF

GLASS, CROCKERY,

Chairs and Fancy Goods

ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF

JAPANESE NOVELTIES,

Just Received from the Centennial.

E. E. PHAIR & CO.,

Opposite the Barracks, Queen Street.

Fredericton, November 13, 1876.

MESSINA LEMONADE POWDER.

IT makes a most delicious beverage, at a much less cost than Lemonade, prepared in the general way.

For Sale at
G. T. WHELPLEY'S.

F'ton. August 21, 1876.

ONE of the finest and best selected stocks of Boots and Shoes to be found in the City of Fredericton, and very low prices, is at

LOTTIMER'S Shoe Store.

aug 21

A CHOICE LOT OF
English Teas!
JUST RECEIVED AT
G. T. WHELPLEY'S
Fredericton, August 21, 1876.

FARM & MILL PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE above property is situated in the Mazerall Settlement Kingsclear, within twelve miles of Fredericton, and will be sold at a great bargain.

The farm contains 120 acres more or less, 50 acres of which are cleared and under good cultivation.

Persons desirous of purchasing, will do well. Apply to the subscriber.

C. A. LONG.

Kingsclear, Sept. 18, 1876.—3mos. pd.

We have Just Received.

5 GROSS Eclectic Oil, 1 Gross Ayer's Hair Vigor,
1 gross Ayer's Pills,
2 gross Radways Pills,
1 gross Handy Package Dyes,
½ gross Keirstead's Kidney Preparations.

DAVIS & DIBBLEE,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
Oct. 2, 1876. Opp. City Hall, Fredericton

Customs Department.

Ottawa, Nov. 3, 1876.

AUTHORIZED Discount on American invoices until further notice, 8 per cent.

J. JOHNSON,
nov 16 Commissioner of Customs

G. Hayward Coburn, M.D.

Late Resident Physician Howard Hospital Philadelphia.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE: AT

MR. P. A. Logan's, - - Gibson, N.B.

Nov. 6, 1876.—3 mos

W. WILSON,
Attorney-At-Law Conveyancer.

OFFICE:—FISHER'S BRICK BUILDING,
QUEEN STREET, - - FREDERICTON.

Ely Perkins
creme de busy
Buckwheat Meal,

BUYERS wont stay, but they come back for more.

Mills kept running day and night to supply the demand.

I am so glad that —— the people are pleased.

November 27, 1876.

Boarders Wanted.

MR. J. E. HARTT is prepared to accommodate Permanent and Transient Boarders at moderate rates.

Residence with Mr. C. L. Hartt, King Street, Fredericton, N. B.

Nov 27, 1876.—3w

NOTICE.

SUNBURY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold its Annual Meeting on WEDNESDAY, the 13th prox., at 6 o'clock, P. M., in the Hall, Lower Maugerville, for the election of officers, &c.

By Order of the President,
D. H. BURPEE.

ANOTHER LOT OF THOSE
SERGE BOOTS
at 75 cents a pair,
In Laced and Elastic Sides, just received at
Lottimer's Shoe Store.
aug 21

JUST RECEIVED

A superior lot of Chinchilla Beaver Overcoatings.

ALSO:

A superior lot of Harvey All Wool Cloths.

THOS. W SMITH.

18th Sept., 1876.

JUST RECEIVED,

A Splendid line of Cloths, from the
HARVEY WOOLEN MILLS.

THOS. W. SMITH.

F'ton, Aug. 21, 1876.

WE PRACTICE
IMPROVEMENT IN
BOOKBINDING!

And not having to pay large wages to imported workmen, can

Bind Cheaper than any other Establishment in the City.

Call and examine the work now going on in our Bindery.

Our expenses are small—no heavy rents to pay,—we can therefore afford to do Binding

At 25 per cent. Less

than it can be done for at any other establishment—and defy competition.

Yours truly,
J L. BEVERLY,
Practical Binder

Coy's Block, QUEEN STREET, Fredericton.

Sept. 25, 1876.

HUNTER'S and **TRAPPERS** Illustrated Practical Guide.—Gunning and rifle shooting; making and using traps, snares and nets; baits and baiting; preserving, stretching, dressing, tanning and dyeing skins and furs, fishing, &c. With fifty engravings. **20 cts.** Taxidermist's Manual, 50. Dog training, 25. Humors of Ventriloquism, 50. Improvement of Memory, 15. Of booksellers by mail. JESSE HANEY & CO., 119 Nassau St., N. Y.

Saw Mill For Sale.

THE subscriber will sell the Saw Mill with its privileges, situate in the Little Settlement, parish of Maryland. If the above be not disposed of by private contract on or before the 30th day of November next, it will then be sold by Public Auction on the 2nd day of December, at 11 a. m. in front of the Weigh Scales, opposite the County Court House, in the City of Fredericton.

Full particulars will be given by the subscriber on the premises.

THOMAS MOSS,
Little Settlement, New Maryland

A VALUABLE LOT OF LAND
FOR SALE.

100 ACRES of Land lying on the Little River Stream, in the County of Sunbury, known and distinguished as part of the estate of the late John Ackerman, and bounded as follows (to-wit):—On the south-west side by land owned by John Ferguson, being a part of the said Estate, and on the north-east side by lands owned and occupied by David Sparks, Jr., also a part of said estate; and on the north-west and south-east of Crown Lands, purchased by one Alexander Campbell. There are 30 acres cleared and a Framed House, enclosed, on the premises.

If not sold before the 1st of December next, it will be then offered at Public Auction, at Phoenix Square. Terms reasonable.

Apply to
JOS. G. GILL,
Phoenix Square.

Fton, Nov. 6, 1876.

LIQUOR and **OPIUM** Habits Self cured—New book of vital value, also exposes fallacious treatment and nostrums. 75 cts. JESSE HANEY & Co., 119 Nassau St., N. Y.

Farm for Sale!

SITUATE in the Parish of Maugerville, County of Sunbury, containing 167 acres of land, about 25 acres cleared and under good cultivation, and cuts 30 tons good merchantable hay. With little labor can be made to cut considerable more.

There is a dwelling house and two barns and a never failing well of water on the premises.

THOS. H. PERLEY,
Oct. 2, 1876. Maugerville.

JUST RECEIVED.

MISSES Patent Leather tipped Serge Button Boots, No. 11 to 13, only $1.50 a pair, at

aug 21 LOTTIMER'S SHOE STORE.

EXTENSIVE CLEARING SALE!

OF OVER

$100,000 WORTH O

DRY GOODS,

—AT—

McDONALD & KEDEYS,

FREDERICTON.

To Continue till January 1877.

at prices unequalled in the Province of New Brunswick.

A Comparion of Quotations Invited.

NOTE THE PRESENT PRICES QUOTED, ALSO, REGULAR PRICES,

450 PIECES OF

Plain and Fancy Dress Goods,

at 12, 14, 16, 19, 23, 27, 33, 40 and 45 cents per yard, regular prices at 19, 22, 2?, 3?, 33, 38, 47, and 55 cents per yard.

230 Pieces of Secured WINCEYS,

commencing at 8 cents and running up to 25, good value for one fourth more.

SILKS, A SPECIALITY,

IN

BLACK and COLORED,

at 50, 70, 90, 1 30, 1.50, 2.00 and 2.50 per yard.

On account of the immense discount which we have enjoyed on Silks this season, we can guarantee an article worth fully 50 per cent more in the regular way.

White, Scarlet and all Plain Colors,

together with an immense variety of

FANCY FLANNELS,

all of which have come from the Manufacturers at quotations which defy competition. An inspection is

MOST CORDIALLY INVITED

Prints, Grey and White Cottons,

Muslins Table Linens,

TOGETHER WITH AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF ALL CLASSES OF

DRY GOODS,

AT AN AVERAGE REDUCTION OF FULLY

25 per cent.

Enjoying the reputation of having the best assorted Stock in

FREDERICTON,

We therefore take great pleasure in INVITING INSPECTION.

Sale at reduced prices to continue till January, 1877.

McDONALD & KEDEY.

Terms during this Sale

CASH

Fredericton, November 13, 1876.

Select Story.

Esther Chillingworth's Ring.

(Continued.)

HE looked at me with a keen, cruel glance, and I remembered how once he had crossed our path as we loitered in the woods, Roger and I. If he searched for any tell-tale sign in my face, it was in vain. I had the pride of the Evil One, who fell through pride from Heaven, and I only laughed under his keen old eyes.

'So I knew that Roger Vane was living, and had forgotten me. I could have borne this death, I could not bear his scorn. The bitterness of hell crept into my soul, and taught me hatred of all mankind. I shrank away from the sight of human faces, and in gloom and solitude ate my own heart away with brooding upon its despair. O, my vain beauty!—O cruel dower that brought my fall! Two soft months of early summer, against the long, dreary winter's cold—the warmth of kisses in green, glancing wood, and the icy walls of Salem jail—the crowds on Witch's Hill, the strangling rope, the darkness of the death struggle, and the trackless abysses of eternity—these things my fair face brought me—me, old Chillingworth's proud daughter!'

What a cry she gave! In the dead silence of the night it clove sharp and shuddering, and seemed to freeze my senses within me—turn me cold and dumb with fear. The ghost-girl wrung her white hands and flung them high above her head, and her shadowy figure swayed and waved in the arch between the curtains, as the woe almost two centuries old, shook her with the strengh of yesterday.

'I had no fear of God or man,' murmured on the voice again; 'and my mouth was full of bitter words, and I defied both in my heart and on my lips.'

'In the glass I saw my beauty withering away, as if ten years had sped since Roger and I picked the earlier flower together; and yet the May flowers bloomed only once since then. I wandered out to find them one April day, in the old place where he and I had walked; and as I swept away the heaped brown leaves, I cried aloud to the merciless powers above me—to God or Satan, to whom I would have sold my soul that hour only to have Roger back again beside me. And there was one in the wood that day who heard me.

'The land was still astir with cries of witchcraft, and Parson Mather was at his bloody work, in the name of God. On the long, low hills beyond Salem stood the gibbets, where old Mrs. Nurse had suffered, and Goodwife Corey, and the old and frail, and the strong, young limbs had swung against the sky for pitiless mobs to jibe at. There were cruel tongues in Salem that whispered against me, and brought me before the Judges—me, Esther Chillingworth, nineteen years old, in that wretched April—whom Roger Vane had loved! There were those who swore to bitter threats that I had made, and strange mutterings and wailings heard when I was alone, and prayers and cries that had another name in them than God's; and it was said that I stole out in the forest to meet my foul master, and worthy Goodman Giles had heard me call him to my side as he strayed through the trees near me. And a child whom I had pushed from my way as I walked down Salem street, had fallen in, and cried in its strange fits, that Esther Chillingworth tormented him; and my old father's honor and his gray hair could not save me, nor my youth, and my poor, fading beauty. They dragged me from his house and cast me into Salem jail; they locked the heavy door, and drew the creaking bolts fast, and left me crouched under the grated window to stare up, in my blind anguish, at the glimpse of tender sky that had no pity for me—none. God, like Roger, had forgotten me.

'Then came the crowded court-room, day after day; the solemn, unflinching face of the gray old Judge; the hot, stifling air, and the sunshine through the glaring rows of windows, and the jeering, cruel women, and merciless men, the writhing children, who in their lying fits, played like devels' babes with my life, and flung it away; the screams and curses lifted up against me; the slow, cold voices of the wise old men who were giving me to death for an old wife's tale; and then the dark walls of the jail—the damp, the icy chill, the silence and the death-in-life. So, day after day, I came and went, and asked no mercy at their hands.

'There was one face in the crowd that had a pitying look for me, though it was only a young lad's—young Martin Brown's—whom I had counted a child only a year ago, but who had grown of late to look with a man's eye at me. I saw the hot rage and the bitter tears on his face as he stood with the crowd in the court room, and listened and could not speak to me; and one night—a wild, rainy night—he stole under the window of the jail, where I was pressing against the grated bars, and whispered my name.

'Esther, Esther! do you hear me?' he said softly. 'Esther will you answer me?'

'And I spoke, and the poor lad poured out a passion of grief, pity and anger with the muttering of the wind and rain.

'They say there is no hope, Esther,' he sobbed up to me from the dark. 'O, if I could but save you—you so innocent! O, God! what can I do against all this cruel persecution? You are no witch, Esther! You are purer than any soul of them all, and I must stand by so helpless, and see you die for their wicked sport!'

'Martin,' I whispered to him, clinging to the bars,' 'if you can not save will you do for me what you can?'

'Die for you if I may, Esther!' he cried with a boy's eagerness.

'And I reached up and pushed my hand through the window bars, out to meet him.

'Will you carry a message for me to one in Boston, Martin? I have none but you that I may trust to bear it, and my father knows not. Martin, will you find Roger Vane for me?'

'I listened and held my breath till he answered. Then I heard him say softly:

'I will, Esther.'

'Carry this to him,' I said; and as I felt his warm young hand, wet with rain touch mine, I slipped the lovely gift into his palm. 'Take it to Roger Vane, and tell him that Esther Chillingworth lies in the jail at Salem villiage, charged with witchcraft, and that she sends him back his token—no more than that, Martin. Go, for the pity of God! Hurry, and take no rest till you find him, or it will be too late—too late for me!'

I felt the boy's lips kiss my hand, and his young clear voice came up again, with a tremble in it:

'Aye, Esther, that I will. My father's mare is in the stable, and this very hour I will start, and take no rest till I find Roger Vane and put your ring in his hand, God helping me.'

'God bless you, Martin!' I whispered to him as he went; and, having blessed a human creature for the first time in these bitter years, it seemed as if peace stole into my heart and tender tears into my eyes, and half the weight rolled away from my wretched bosom as I knelt on the cold bare floor.

I counted two days by, and I went for the last time from the jail to the crowded court-room. On the day I looked for Martin back again they told me that I was to die. And while the voices clamored all around me for my innocent blood, and from beyond the windows the shrill voices rang in, I cursed them as I stood there—all, gray old Judges and young children—and cast my murder upon their heads for evermore.

'I lay by the grated window all the rest of the long, slow afternoon, all through the open twilight, and waited for Martin. My blood was hot with fever, and there was madness in my brain. I almost believed, as I crouched there, that all these tales were true, and that devils had crept into every pulse that beat in my hot head, and whispered in my ears as I clenched my hands over it. At last I heard my name called, in a voice that was human, and yet was kind—a pitiful voice sounding under my grating.

'Esther! Esther!'

'I sprang up and answered him. I pressed my face to the bars, and in the growing starlight I saw him standing there—Martin—all alone. I could not speak his name, and all other sounds died in my dry, parched throat.

'I have done your errand, Esther!

'You have seen—you have seen Roger Vane?'

'I have seen him.'

'And the ring?' I gasped out.

'He seemed to hang his head lower and lower, as if he feared to meet my eyes.

'I put it into his hand, Esther, as you bade me.'

'And he said—what did he say? Are you dumb, Martin Brown?' I cried, stamping my foot wildly. 'Why can not you answer me?'

'Because—because I shall break your heart,' the boy cried out, breaking into tears. 'Esther, he will not come to you—he is cruel and false, and deserves not one sigh that you have spent for him! He is to be married to morrow; he can not break away from his bride at Gov. Winthrop's grand house, to keep a tryst at Salem jail!'

'That was all I heard. The place whirled round and round with me, and the roar of the great waters was in my ears and I fell on the stone floor, senseless, while yet alive. But that was the bitterness of death, what cared I for the rest? To-morrow came, and the April sunshine glinted far over the earth, and shone on the bride in the streets of Boston town, and on the witch girl climbing the cursed hill to die. I heard the shouts and jeers and hootings of the rabble riving the tender spring air, and I saw, as one in a dream, the sea of faces upturned to me, and the black gallows drawn against the sweet, blue, sunny sky, and I felt the hangman's hands touch me and turn cold the blood in my veins, and I flung out my last breath in a curse that should cling—that has clung—to all women born of that woman, down through unnumbered generations—down to you, who trace your lineage through Mabel Daniels and Roger Vane! In that curse my soul wavered and fluttered out—sprang free, and left, swinging between the black earth and sky, on Witch's Hill the fair form that crept close into a lover's arms in the green wood long ago.'

She stood over me—this ghost of Esther Chillingworth—and tore the coil of black hair away from her neck, and in the faint misty moonlight, I saw a dreadful circling mark around the fair, white throat. My blood curdled with the horror of it, and as I hid my eyes cowering away in the pillows, she hung over me with a long moaning sob, like the last breath of the dying. I think that terror made me insensible as I lay there. I heard no more, nor saw my strange visitant vanish with the glimpse of the moon; but when I opened my eyes again the room was light with dawn, and I was quite alone, with nothing more ghastly than a dull old family portrait to watch me between the parted curtains. A dream, I thought shuddering, as I rubbed my hands across my eyes.

Esther Chillingworth's ring was gone from my finger!

* * * * * * *

'I don't know the exact story of it,' said Aunt Lucinda, at breakfast. 'The legend goes that it belonged to a sweetheart of our ancestor, Roger Vane, who was hung for witchcraft—the girl, I mean; not Roger Vane—in the Salem excitement of 1693. That is what my grandmother used to tell me. She never wore the ring, for she said it was unlucky. By the way, you haven't got it on, have you? I don't see it on your finger.'

'Auntie,' I said, solmemly, with my eye as round as the saucer before me, 'It was taken away from me last night!'

'Taken away! Nonsense,' said Aunt Lucinda. 'What are you talking about?'

So I told her.

'Tut, tut!' said my aunt, derisively; 'you've had the nightmare! The ring has slipped off your finger in bed—it was a size too loose for you. Susan will find it when she is doing up your room, I'll engage!'

And so she did; but my faith was in no wise shaken, nor could any skeptical arguments destroy my firm belief in the ghost of Esther Chillingworth. And to this day Aunt Lucinda admits that 'it was an odd coincidence about the names, that's certain.'

WANTED.

WE WANT reliable, energetic canvassing agents in every town in the Dominion for the new "Illustrated History of the Dominion of Canada." This work is truly magnificent, containing over 2,000 double column quarto pages, and over 300 superb full page engravings. The work is published in parts, on a plan which insures its welcome to every English reading family. To energetic young men or ladies, who are willing to work, we will guarantee a permanent position for two years, and GOOD PAY! Don't fail to write for our private terms, sample pages, &c. This is a grand opportunity for school teachers to make more than double their salaries without interfering with their professional duties. The work is being manufactured at a cost of over $20,000 for the literary, artistic and mechanical work of producing the plates, by the old well-known, reliable Lovell Printing and Publishing Co., of Montreal. All letters from agents must be addressed to the Publishers general agents, as follows:

HAZEN B. BIGNEY & CO.,
28 and 40 St. Francis Xavier Street,
MONTREAL, QUE.

681.

JUST RECIVED.

THE Fashion Plate for October.
oct 9 — THOS. W. SMITH.

No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston,
(Opposite Revere House.)

The Science of Life;

Or, SELF-PRESERVATION.

More than one Million Copies Sold,

Gold Medal Awarded to the Author by the "National Medical Association," March 31st, 1876

JUST published by the PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, a new edition of the celebrated medical work entitled the "SCIENCE OF LIFE; or, SELF-PRESERVATION." It treats upon Manhood, how lost, how regained, and how perpetuated, cause and cure of Exhausted Vitality, Impotency, Premature Decline in Man, Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Losses (nocturnal and diurnal), Nervous and Physical Debility, Hypochondria, Gloomy Forebodings, Mental Depression, Loss of Energy, Haggard countenance, Confusion of Mind and Loss of Memory, Impure State of the Blood, and all diseases arising from the Errors of Youth or the indiscretions or excesses of mature years.

It tells you all about the Morale of Generative Physiology, the Physiology of Marriage, of Wedlock and Offspring, Physical Contrasts, True Morality, Empiricism, Perversion of Marriage, Conjugal Precept and Friendly Counsel, Physical Infirmity, Its Causes and Cure, Relations Between the Sexes Proofs of the Expansions of Vice, The Miseries of Imprudence, Ancient Ignorance and Errors, Means of Cure, Cure of body and Mind. True Principles of Treatment, Address to Patients and Invalid Readers, The Author's Principles. The price of this book is only $1.00.

This Book also contains More Than Fifty Prescriptions for the above named and other diseases, each one worth more than the price of the book.

Also, another valuable medical work treating exclusively on MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISEASES; more than 200 royal octavo pages, twenty elegant engravings, bound in substantial muslin. Price only $2.00. Barely enough to pay for printing.

"The Book for young and middle-aged men to read just now, is the Science of Life, or Self Preservation. The Author has returned from Europe in excellent health, and is again the Chief Consulting Physician of the Peabody Medical Institute, No. 4 Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass."—*Republican Journal.*

"The Science of Life is beyond all comparison the most extraordinary work on Physiology ever published."—*Boston Herald.*

"Hope nestled in the bottom of Pandora's box, and hope plumes her wings anew, since the issuing of these valuable works, published by the Peabody Medical Institute, which are teaching thousands how to avoid the maladies that sap the citadel of life."—*Philadelphia Enquirer.*

"It should be read by the young, the middle-aged and even the old."—*New York Tribune.*

The first and only Medal ever conferred upon any Medical Man in this country, as a recognition of skill and professional services, was presented to the author of these works, March 31st, 1876. The presentation was noticed at the time of its occurrence by the Boston Press, and the leading journals throughout the country. This magnificent Medal is of solid gold, set with more than one hundred India diamonds of rare brilliancy.

"Altogether, in its execution and the richness of its materials, and size, this is decidedly the most noticeable medal ever struck in this country for any purpose whatever. It is well worth the inspection of Numismatists. It was fairly won and worthily bestowed."—*Massachusetts Ploughman, June 3d, 1876.*

Catalogue sent on receipt of 6c. for postage. Either of the above works sent by mail on receipt of price. Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, (or W. H. PARKER, M. D., Consulting Physician,) No. 4 Bulfinch st., Boston, Mass., opp. Revere House.

N. B. The author can be consulted on the above named diseases, as well as all diseases requiring skill, secrecy and experience. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

July 24, 1876.

DR. CHANNING'S Sarsaparilla

FOR THE BLOOD

CURES SYPHILIS, SCROFULA, SALT-RHEUM, ALL SKIN-DISEASES, TUMORS, ENLARGEMENT OF THE LIVER AND SPLEEN, RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER AND URINARY ORGANS, LEUCORRHŒA, CATARRH, AND ALL DISEASES RESULTING FROM A DEPRAVED AND IMPURE CONDITION OF THE BLOOD.

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA AND THE DOUBLE IODIDES

Space forbids the giving more testimony in this place in favor of this great medicine. [illegible]

T. C. STRATTON, Esq.

I cannot but record the formula from which Dr. Channing's Sarsaparilla is prepared, as one of the best possible combinations to constitute an effectual remedy for the cure of *Blood Impurities.* [illegible] my experience has [illegible] with this remedy. I can testify to its great value in the treatment of all Strumous and Cachectic affections, as Glandular Enlargements, and a wide range of skin affections; as a reliable preparation for general use as a "*Blood purifier.*" I know of none equal to it, combining as it does, all the important virtues of Sarsaparilla, and several other valuable remedies, with the extraordinary alterative properties of the "*Double Iodides,*" and of none that can be more highly recommended as safe, certain and reliable, and I have every confidence that such a remedy for general use, taking the place of the many worthless nostrums of the day, will be a great boon to suffering humanity, and its use will be attended with the most satisfactory results. It should be in reliable [illegible] beyond the reach of medical advice, and will, no doubt, become popular with Medical men throughout the country.

Respectfully yours,
W. E. BESSEY, M.D.
8 Beaver Hall Square,

NOTE.—Dr. Channing's Sarsaparilla is put up in large bottles, with the name blown in the glass, and retails at $1.00 per bottle, or Six Bottles for Five Dollars. Sold by Druggists generally, and most Country Stores. Be sure, and ask for Dr. Channing's Sarsaparilla, and take no other. If not readily obtained in your locality, address the General Agents.

Perry Davis & Son & Lawrence
377 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

FURS WANTED

AT F. & O. McGOLDRICK'S

5,000 Muskrat, 1,000 lbs. Beaver, 100 Bear, 60 Cross Fox, 500 Red Fox, 500 Mink, 500 Lucifee, 200 Fisher, 60 Silver Grey Fox, 500 Sable, 200 Otter.

For which CASH and the highest Market price will be paid.

Boots, Shoes Ready made Clothing, and Room Paper, which will be sold cheap for Cash

Wholesale & Retail.

F. & O. McGOLDRICK'S.
Fredericton, May 31, 1875.

SLATER & PERRY'S

CELEBRATED MAKE OF

Ladies' Fine Boots,

IN KID, MOROCCO, & SERGE,
kept in stock.

Every pair bearing their stamp is warranted to give satisfaction.

Ladies wanting a good durable boot would do well to examine this stock before purchasing elsewhere, as the subscriber has a large assortment now in stock.

A. LOTTIMER.
F'ton, Oct. 2, 1876.

NOTICE OF *Dissolution of Co-Partnership.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned who carried on business at the City of Fredericton, York County, under the name and style of R. C. MACREDIE & Co., as Gas Fitters, Plumbers and Tinsmiths, has been dissolved by limitation and mutual consent.

All liabilities of the said Partnership will be paid by the undersigned ARTHUR LIMERICK, to whom payment of all debts due said firm is to be made.

Dated July 7th, A. D. 1876.

R. C. MACREDIE.
aug 28 — ARTHUR LIMERICK.

PEOPLE'S BANK STOCK FOR SALE.

Five Shares. Apply to HENRY B. RAINSFORD, JR.
Oct. 28.

This standard article is compounded with the greatest care.

Its effects are as wonderful and as satisfactory as ever.

It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color.

It removes all eruptions, itching and dandruff. It gives the head a cooling, soothing sensation of great comfort, and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean.

By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong.

As a dressing, nothing has been found so effectual or desirable.

A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

Price, One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye FOR THE WHISKERS.

This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in one preparation, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color, which will neither rub nor wash off.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N.H.

Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.

A. CHIPMAN SMITH, Wholesale Agent Saint John, N. B.

Raw Furs Wanted!

AT

Variety Store. LEMONT'S *Variety Store.*
1876. 1876.

3000 Muskrat, 300 Otter, 800 Fox, 200 Beaver, 1000 Sable, 300 Fisher, 800 Lucifee, 500 Mink.

Cash and the highest prices paid.

LEMONT & SONS, Fredericton, N. B.
Oct. 16, 1876.
September 18, 1876.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any claims against the estate of Elizabeth Bailey, late of the City of Fredericton, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested within three months from date. And all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers.

J. W. SMITH, GEO. A. PERLEY. } Executors.
Fredericton, October 23, 1876.—3m.

Just Received

Kennedy's Prairie Weed,
WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL & LIME,
Winchester's Specific Pills,
RAEDERS GERMAN SNUFF,
Parson's Rat Exterminator,
AT
GEO. H. DAVIS & CO.'S
Successor's to Late Chas. J. Davis,
Corner Queen and Regent Streets.

Sole Proprietor of the true and only Genuine Davis Balsamic Cough Mixture, Davis Castorine Hair Dressing, Davis Aperient Pills.

F'ton, Oct. 30, 1876.

Now is the Time

TO BUY CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS

Cheap for Cash, at

MILLER & EDGCOMBE'S

10 per cent. off For Cash.

WE have a choice Stock of Carpets in HEMPS, UNIONS, ALL WOOLS AND TAPESTRY, AND FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, NEW PATTERNS, 4-4 & 6-4 WIDE,

All of which will be sold at the Lowest Cash Prices, and will also give the purchasers a *Discount of 10 cts on each Dollar* INVESTED

MILLER & EDGECOMBE, "Albion House."
F'ton July 3. 1876.

CHROMOS! The largest and finest stock in the world, embracing over 5,000,000 Chromos, Paintings and Choice Prints, at our enlarged ART ROOMS. All the new and popular subjects at rock-bottom prices. The Falls of the Rhine, size 20x28—romantic and grand; Scene on the Susquehanna, one of the hits of the season, size 19x27; Lake Lucerne, Switzerland, the most beautiful lake in the world; Isola Bella, a charming scene in Northern Italy, companion to the preceding; Off Boston Light, a beautiful marine, size 14x20, in great demand; Old Oaken Bucket, White Mountains, Niagara Falls, Newport, Saratoga, Gathering Primrose, At the Sea Shore, Paddy in difficulty. Also Virgin Vesta, Snow Storm, American Fruit, and other 20x30 subjects.—Floral Business Cards, Sunday School Cards, Statuary, Mottoes, Black Ground Panels, etc. Also the finest and most complete assortment of 9x11 Chromos, both on white mountains, blue line, and black mountains, gold line. Our stock embraces everything desirable for Dealers, Agents or Premium purposes, and all should test our prices and quality of work. The right parties can realize an independence in every locality by taking an agency for our stretched and framed Chromos. Particulars free. Illustrated Catalogue on receipt of stamp. Send for $3 or $5 outfit. Address, J. LATHAM & CO., 419 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY.

Just Published, in a sealed Envelope. Price six cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps.

Address, THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO., 41 Ann St., New York; Post-Office Box 4586.

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.

J. CARLETON ALLEN.

BARRISTER & ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OFFICE—Hatheway's Building,
CORNER QUEEN & REGENT ST. FREDERICTON.
1y10,'74

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

J. CHALONE

Corner King and Germain Streets, St. John. N.B.
Dealer in
Medicines, Brushes,
DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY, GARDEN SEEDS, &c., &c.

Agent for Dew's Sturgeon Oil Liniment, Rogers' Cancer and Scrofula Remedy.

WAVERLY HOUSE FREDERICTON.

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

JOHN B. GRIEVES, Proprietor
F'ton, June 26, 1876.

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.

J. L. TURNER AUCTIONEER,

Conveyancing and Collecting Agent.
BILLS PROMPTLY COLLECTED,
QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON.
May 8, 1876.

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 transient 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.

MRS. BEEK

THANKFUL for past patronage, continues to give Lessons in Singing, and will give instructions on the Piano.

For terms apply to Mrs. Beek, Charlotte St.
F'ton, Oct. 6, 1876.

S. 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.

BIBLE SOCIETY DEPOSITARY,

AT

Hall's Book Store, FREDERICTON.

THE Society now have a very full stock of Bibles and Testaments, which are disposed of at the usual low prices. No one need be without.

M. S. HALL, Opposite City Hall.

MANHOOD RESTORED.

Victims of youthful imprudence, who have tried in vain every known remedy, will learn of a simple prescription, FREE, for the speedy cure of nervous debility, premature decay, lost manhood, and all disorders brought on by excesses. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address DAVIDSON & CO., 86 Nassau St., N.Y.

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 strippers to each Cylinder. Iron Arches &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, County of Westmorland N.B., or Messrs James Harris & Co., St. John N. B.

Feb. 5. — W. & J. MORICE.

NOTICE.

A Gentleman and his wife or two gentlemen can be accomodated with private board. For further particulars, apply to this office.
Sept. 18, 1876.

THE PLACE TO BUY THE BEST & CHEAPEST GROCERIES,

—THE BEST—

TEA, MOLLASSES.
TEA, TOBACCO.
FISH, &c.,

the cheapest in town I know. So try and you will be pleased, at

E. Vincent Hunt's,
PHŒNIX SQUARE
FREDERICTON.

Ladies'. Ladies'.

Just Received;

A new lot of the latest styles of highly perfumed Note Paper and Envelopes very cheap.

675 — J. L. BEVERLY'S Bookstore.

Dissolution Notice.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of LUGRIN & SON, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The Printing and Publishing business of the late firm will be carried on under the name and style as heretofore, by Mr. Geo. K. Lugrin, to whom all debts due to the late firm must be paid, and by whom the debts of the late firm will be discharged.

Fredericton, September 1st, A. D. 1876.
CHAS. S. LUGRIN,
GEO. K. LUGRIN.

JUST RECEIVED AT

GEO. HATT & Sons.

ALMONNDS, WALL, PECAN, PEA and CHESTNUTS.
FILBERTS, CASTANA, SHELLBAKS,
1 BARREL QUINCES,
2 CASES GRAPES,
F'ton, Oct. 30, 1876.

New Brunswick

SCHOOL BOOKS

A HISTORY OF CANADA.

FROM its earliest settlement by the French to the consummation of Confederation, by ANDREW ARCHER, prescribed by the the Board of Education for New Brunswick, illustrated by maps and plans, 12 mo., 476 pages. Price 75c.

This valuable book will be found to meet a long experienced want both as a School Book and as a concise and reliable History of Canada for the general reader.

For Sale by

J. & A. McMillan,
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, &c.
St. John, N. B.

Price 75c.

For Sale by all Booksellers, in New Brunswick.

Only $140.

Smith's American Organ.

ONE (New) Smith's American Organ, 5½ octive, 7 stops, Diapason Flute, Principal, Diapason, Tremolo, Flute, Prinecape—Forte Dulciana, this is a first class instrument, sweet and powerful. The regular selling price is $200. This is a life time chance. For Sale at

JAMES L. BEVERLY'S Bookstore, Coy's Block.
F'ton, June 26.

CARD!

GENTLEMEN:—

Our new Stock of Fall and Winter Cloths has arrived and are now in stock.

Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, all kinds
Several pieces of very nice Blk. and Blue Basket Coatings.
Blk, Blue and Brown Beavers (in all makes)
Blk. and Blue Pilots.
Blk., Blue and Grey Elysians.
Irish Frieze.

Give us a call if you wish, have a "GOOD FITTING" garment at as low a price as any house in the trade.

Complete line of gentlemen's Furnishing Goods always on hand.

SCULLY & COLLINS.
F'ton, Sept. 18, 1876

SUGARS.

PORT RICO, BARBADOES, SCOTCH REFINED, LOAF, GRANULATED, and Pulverized.

G. T. WHELPLEY.
F'ton Aug. 21. 1876.

Rankine's Biscuits,

in all varieties.

SWEET CHOCOLATE,
PURE JAVA COFFEE,
Watt's Broma and Cocoa.
G. T. WHELPLEY.
F'ton, August 21, 1876.

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.

NEW CITY HALL DEBENTURES FOR SALE.

$16 000.00 CITY of Fredericton New City Hall Debentures, issued under Act of Assembly of last Session.

$7,000.00 have been disposed of in advance leaving $9,000.00 in my hands for sale.

A sure investment free from taxation, issued in amounts of $100.00 to $1000.00 to purchasers. Interest 6 per cent. per annum, paid half yearly at the City Treasurer's Office, Fredericton, on presentment of Coupons.

Address personally or by letter.

July 24-tf — JOHN EDWARDS, City Treas.

Municipality of York.

THE Collectors of Rates will take notice that they must make their final returns on or before the 10th of October next.

Bye Road and Highway Commissioners are requested to make their returns as soon as possible.

HENRY B. RAINSFORD
Secretary Treasurer
663.

CARD From the old Stand.

Jackson Adams,
Cabinet Maker, Upholsterer, & Undertaker,

WOULD take this opportunity of expressing to his numerous friends and customers his thanks for the very liberal patronize bestowed on him during the number of years past, and would assure them that no efforts on his part to merit a continuance of their favors.

Having enlarged his establishment he will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of

FURNITURE.

CABINET MAKING carried on in all its branches.

MATRASSES made to order, and OLD MATRASSES made over.

Picture Framing and repairing of all kinds attended to.

Undertaking.

*In this department I keep on hand Caskets, Coffins, Robes, Shrouds, Trimmings, and everything in connection therewith.

Orders from the City or Country, night or day, attended to.

Funerals promptly attended to.

Shop and residence near Queen St., opposite County Court House.

F'ton, Sept. 18, 1876.

BUY YOUR FLOUR & MEAL CHEAP,

At GILMAN'S, York Street.

CARD.

THE business heretofore carried on by R. C. McCREADY & Co., will be continued by the undersigned, at the old stand, York Street.

While thanking the public for the liberal patronage bestowed to the late firm, he would solicit a continuance of the same.

F'ton, Sept. 4. — ARTHUR LIMERICK.

VINEGAR, How made in 10 hours from Cider, Wine or Sorgum without using drugs. Name paper and address F. I. SAGE, Springfield, Mass
6 2.—3 mos.

Money Wanted.

Gilman wants money to pay his Bills.

Gilman wants money to buy his goods cheap, so that he can sell cheaper than ever.

HE wants his customers to step right up and pay their little bills and receive a premium of five per cent. for cash payment of all bills under three months.

GEO. GILMAN.
F'ton, Sept. 25, 1876. — York Street

ONE DOLLAR

WILL SECURE THE

CHICAGO LEDGER

FOR

One Year.

The LEDGER is the BEST Family Paper in the United States, ably edited, handsomely printed; containing every week choice completed stories, an installment of an interesting illustrated serial, and general reading for old and young, for the farmer, for the housewife, and for all classes. Special care is taken to make its tone uniformly chaste and moral. Send $1, and 15 cents for postage, and your address to

THE LEDGER,
684 — Chicago, Illinois

Farm for Sale.

A FARM containing 200 acres, in a good state of cultivation, and within 4 miles of Fredericton. There is on the Premises, a Comfortable Dwelling House, Barn, &c.

Enquire of
C. BRODERICK.
or H. B. RAINSFORD, Esq.
F'ton, August 21, 1876.-tf.

JUST RECEIVED TO-DAY.

5 CRATES PEACHES,
1 CASE GRAPES,
2 " BARTLETT PEARS,
2 " COOKED CORN BEEF,
1 " " HAM,
10 BARRELS APPLES, Hartford Sweets, Gravensteins, Williams, Orange and Summer Pippins.

GEO. HATT & SONS.
August 21, 1876.

SAINT MARY'S DRUG STORE!

St. Mary's Ferry, Opp. Fredericton.

Physicians Prescriptions carefully Prepared.

Drugs, Patent Medicines, Dyes, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Brushes, Stationery, School Books, &c, constantly on hand.

Jly 3, '76. — WINSLOW TILLEY.

CARRIAGE & SLEIGH FACTORY!

KING STREET, FREDERICTON, N. B.
R. COLWELL, Proprietor.

CARRIAGES,
WAGONS,
SLEIGHS,
and PUNGS,

Built to Order in the Latest and Most Durable Styles.

Material and Workmanship of the best. Terms, etc., to give satisfaction.

Particular attention given to Painting, Trimming, and Repairing Carriages, &c.

Fredericton, May 22, 1876.—6 mos.

Cheap Cottons!

JUST OPENED, Grey, White and Fancy Printed Cottons, Costume Cloths, Ducks, Bed-Ticks, Cotton Flannels, Shirtings, &c, which will be sold at very low prices for CASH.

MANCHESTER HOUSE,
QUEEN STREET.
SIMON NEALIS.

GOLDEN FLEECE

—o—

NEW GOODS

Per S. S. Dorian

—o—

Wool Shawls.

—o—

WINCEYS.

—o—

Linen Goods, &c.

—o—

John McDonald.

Fredericton, Oct. 9, 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 bargains 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. SKERY, 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.
F'ton, June 19, 1876.

Dasher Leathers and Enameled Ducks, from Boston.

1 ROLL Dasher Leather, containing 192 feet; 6 Rolls Enameled Duck, 2 Rolls Enameled Drill, ½, 1 Inch and 1¼ Inch, half Patented Axles, Shaft Couplings, Clips, Ring Bolts, Continental Whip Sockets; Screw Carriage Knobs, Marline, Eagle Carriage Clips, No 1, 2 and 3, Mallable Castings, assorted.

654. — Z. R. EVERETT.

FOR SALE.

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 cost can be made to cut 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,
665 — or CHARLES C. TABOR.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

Made Clothing!

A Large Stock of Made Clothing, for Men and Boys, to be cleared off at greatly reduced Prices.

Manchester House, Queen Street.
SIMON NEALIS.

Trunks, Valises &c.

A LARGE Stock of Trunks, Valises, Hats, Caps, Gloves, Hosiery, Umbrellas, &c., just received, will be sold very low for CASH.

Manchester House, Queen Street.
F'ton, July 21, 1876. — SIMON NEALIS.

Farm for Sale.

CONTAINING about 190 acres; 20 being Woodland, the remainder under high cultivation, Dwelling House, nearly new, and situate upon a commanding eminence, containing 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 first-class. From the house a view is had of surpassing beauty ten miles down the River Saint 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 Jacksonville, 5 miles from Woodstock. Perfect title guaranteed. With the Farm will be sold, if desired, Farming Implements, Cows, Sheep, Horses, Wagons, Carts, Harnesses, Sleighs, and in fact every thing necessary to carry on the Farm.

Full information as to terms and price may be obtained from HAMILTON EMERY, Esq., at Jacksonville, or

JOSEPH C. RISTEEN,
at the Sash Factory, Fredericton.
Oct. 2, 1876.

Would be exchanged for Suitable Real Estate in or very near Fredericton.

JUST RECEIVED.

Overcoatings

IN

CHINCHILLA CLOTHS,

Black, Blue, Brown, and Drab Beaver Cloths, with a large assortment of

English, Scotch & Canadian **TWEEDS,**

With Doeskins and Broadcloth.

Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods in great variety.

Also a superior lot of Fancy Worsted Coating.

F'ton, Oct. 6, 1876. — THOS. W. SMITH.

North British

AND

Mercantile Insurance Company

OF

EDINBURG AND LONDON.

THE undersigned continues to effect insurance against

Loss or Damage by Fire

in the above well known First Class Office on the most reasonable terms.

ALL LOSSES PROMPTLY SETTLED.

For further information, apply at my Office.
OFFICERS SQUARE, QUEEN STREET
JULIUS L. INCHES, Agent.
July 12.

CENTRAL FIRE 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, 1875.

National Life Insurance Co.

Of U. S. of America Washington, D. C.

Incorporated by Special Act of Congress.

Cash Capital - - - $1,000,000,
PAID IN FULL.

Deposit at Ottawa, - - - $100,000

U. S. Gold Bonds for the security of Canadian Policy Holders only.

All policies are non forfeiting and the Insurer is allowed, without extra charge, or the inconvenience of procuring a permit, to travel within the Temperate Zone, low rates 20 to 40 per cent. lower than the rates of other companies.

Gross Assets, $3,809,767.13

J. B. GUNTER,
General Agent for New Brunswick.
Also Agent for Osborn Sewing Machine.
F'ton, Oct. 2, 1876.

RAILWAYS.

New Brunswick Railway

Fredericton to Woodstock, Tobique, Arestook, Fort Fairfield.

ON AND AFTER WEDNESday, 1st December, 1875, Trains will run as follows:—

8.00 a. m. Leave Gibson, due at Northampton 12.35, p. m., Fort Fairfield, 4.40.

7.00 a. m. Leave Fort Fairfield, due at Northampton, 12 35, p. m., Gibson, 3.45, p. m.

10 50 a. m Leave Northampton, due at Gibson, 3 45, p. m., Fort Fairfield, 4.40, p. m.

T. HOBEN, *Supt.*
Gibson, Nov. 29. 1875.

$100 INVESTED HAS PAID A PROFIT OF $1,700 during the past few months, under our improved system of operating in STOCKS. Risks reduced to nominal sums and profits increased. Book containing full information sent on application.

TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers and Brokers,
6-1-ly. — 92 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

THE COLONIAL FARMER

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY

OFFICE.—Courser's Building, opposite the People's Bank, Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

Subscription Price $1.00,—Invariably in Advance.

Subscribers whose number opposite their names on the printed addresses is less than the number of the paper on the right hand side will understand that their subscriptions have expired.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One inch of space, 1st insertion $1.00
Each additional insertion, 50

Advertisements for three, six, and twelve months can be arranged for on application at the office.

The number of times an advertisement is to be inserted should be distinctly stated. When this is not attended to, it will be continued until ordered out.

Advertisers will please hand in their favors no later than Friday morning in each week.

Printing of all Descriptions executed at the office of the FARMER in the best manner and at moderate rates.

Lawyers' and Magistrates' Blanks constantly on hand.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., 40 Park Row and S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 37 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.