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Reserve Success and you shall Command it.

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WHOLE NO. 373.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

His Death—History—Character—And
Probable Successor.

By the death of Brigham Young on Wednesday, 31st ult., this generation loses one of its most remarkable men. Regarding Mormonism as an essentially false belief and enmeshed with an institution—Polygamy—abhorrent to the American people, so much might be said of the achievements of this man as to appear in building up an empire of his own in the midst of hostile influences.

His youth and his early manhood were spent on his father's farm, in Wintingham, Va., in beautiful soil, and it was not until he was thirty-one years old that he first heard preached the doctrine which were to shape his future. The preacher was Samuel H. Smith, a brother of the Prophet, a man of rough and homely eloquence, and of much of that animal magnetism which attracts uncultured audiences.

In September, 1832, having been previously baptized by Eleazer Miller, Brigham joined the Mormon brethren at Kirkland, Ohio. Shrewd, ready, quick-witted, enthusiastic as well as practical, the new convert speedily rose among his new associates. In a community where ignorance was the rule, his ignorance passed unnoticed, while his confidence in himself, his power to read the nature of his fellow men like the pages of an open book, and his devotion to the religion of the Latter Day Saints soon raised him into a commanding position. He had not long been a member of the Church before he was ordained an elder, and began to preach the most stirring sermons the infant Church had ever listened to. His intimate friend, Joseph Smith the prophet, pronounced him a "chosen vessel," and from that time forth he became a power among the Mormons.

In 1834, Smith led the Ohio Colony into Jackson County, Missouri, where another colony of the saints had just been driven, under circumstances of peculiar hardship. On returning to Kirkland, Ohio, after an adventurous journey, marked with suffering and death, Brigham was received with open arms, and early in 1835 was ordained one of the Twelve Apostles, Smith having received from Heaven a special revelation appointing Brigham Young as one of the pillars of the Church. The ordination consisted of the laying on of the hands of the three witnesses to the Book of Mormon. It may be mentioned here that these three Saints subsequently renounced Mormonism, and the "celestial law of marriage," which sanctioned polygamy. He said that Joseph Smith had had a revelation in 1843 directing him to promulgate this doctrine; but that he had failed to do so, owing to the troubled times in the church. Smith's widow and his sons pronounced this a falsehood, but the power of Brigham, chiming in with the wishes and inclinations of his people, soon made polygamy an institution. There was a quarrel in the church, but the Smith faction was speedily driven to the wall.

Of Brigham's later years little need be said. Keen and far-sighted he piloted his people through all the troubles incident to the progress of the church. He was a man of spirit, such as no people ever attained in so brief a space of time. He neither spared himself nor others. "Watch and work," not "wait and pray," was his motto. Brigham Young was one of the most far-seeing and enterprising men in the country. He never lost an opportunity. By the establishment of the Zion co-operative stores, the working of mines, the purchase of property in places likely to grow rapidly, and by his railroad operations, he accumulated one of the largest fortunes in the United States. Good authorities say that there is scarcely a city or town in the region over which he so long ruled in which he did not have property. By a system of titles, collected by him, he made the people contribute directly to his coffers. The titles were for the church, it is true, but Brigham was the church. In the early days of the Pacific Railroad he took a deep interest in the scheme, and was afterward a contractor for a portion of it. That he had confidence in the stability of the national Government is shown by the fact that he was a large holder of bonds purchased in the early years of the war.

In person Brigham Young was until overcome by age, large and portly. In conversation he was pointed but affable, especially to strangers, by whom his courtesy was admired. He talked freely and in an off-hand style, occasionally ornamenting his conversation with some quaint epigram or quotation from the Mormon Bible. Of his pulpit oratory one who knew him well says:

"I have seen him bring an audience to their feet and stand over them for hours, his voice as clear as thunder. His sermons that appear as mere farcical redomestication have been powerful when they were spoken by him. His manner is pleasing and unassuming, his delivery perfectly impromptu and unaided. He does not preach, but merely talks. His voice is strong and sonorous, and is an excellent bass organ. His gestures are easy and seldom violent. He is constantly making allusions to individuals, imitating their personal appearance and peculiarities, and repeating their expressions. Brigham is a good mimic, and very readily excites laughter. Much that tells, therefore,

men and reached Salt Lake on July 24, 1847. Leaving a part of his force to begin farming operations, he returned. Cholera, fever and ague, and other diseases were rapidly mowing down his followers.

On the 24th of December, 1847, Brigham was chosen "President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints in all the World," but not without much opposition from many of the members of the Church, who held the memory of Smith in deep veneration. His first counselors were Heber, Chase, Kimball and Willard Richards. His next step was to move his poverty-stricken congregation 1,030 miles through a wild country to the Canaan of their hopes. They made the journey, but they blazed their way with the graves of their dead. Of the trials of the first year in the new home but little need be said. By unwavering zeal, constant industry and indomitable pluck they soon placed themselves in a comparatively comfortable position.

In 1850 the Mormons became anxious for admission to the Union. They accordingly drew up a constitution of a State which they wished to call Deseret, and sent delegates to Washington. Congress granted them a territorial government under the name of Utah, and President Fillmore appointed Brigham the first Governor.

From 1850 to 1854 the growth of the church was rapid, both as to numbers and wealth. Almost every country in Europe sent its quota to swell the number. Villages grew into towns, towns into cities. The capital, Salt Lake City, daily increased in size and importance. Brigham inculcated constant industry. In his creed, to be idle was to be vicious; and so all worked.

In 1854 a Governor, not a Mormon, was appointed, and Brigham began to show an inclination to resist. For three years the Territory was in an unsettled condition. The saints, acting upon the orders of Brigham, committed many crimes, the most revolting of which was the Mountain Meadows massacre. In 1857 President Pierce appointed Alfred Cumming Governor of Utah, and sent him a force of 2,500 soldiers. Brigham submitted with a bad grace. As he controlled the courts, the army and all clerical offices, the power of the new Governor was of the slightest. He could plan reforms, but he could not carry them out.

It was not until the Salt Lake colony had been fairly started that Brigham pronounced the "celestial law of marriage," which sanctioned polygamy. He said that Joseph Smith had had a revelation in 1843 directing him to promulgate this doctrine; but that he had failed to do so, owing to the troubled times in the church. Smith's widow and his sons pronounced this a falsehood, but the power of Brigham, chiming in with the wishes and inclinations of his people, soon made polygamy an institution. There was a quarrel in the church, but the Smith faction was speedily driven to the wall.

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very gallingly to Salt Lake audiences, who understand the allusions and recognize the parties, seems ridiculous when read. Even on reading, after denouncing his sermons of the ridiculous and obscure, there is an evident vein of strong, practical sense. They are, however, much garbled in printing, and are still more coarse and profane when spoken. Brigham has no education. He never writes his letters, merely dictates them. This was also the custom of J. Smith.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S PROBABLE SUCCESSOR.

That youngest of Brigham's three sons, John W., will be the next President of the Mormon Church in this condition of things, morally certain. He will be acceptable to the believing Mormons if Brigham says so, and to the unbelievers if Brigham says so, because he is better than any of the others who could be chosen for the position. He is a young man who has travelled a great deal, and since the building of the Pacific Railroad, has made railroad building his profession. During the last five years he has lived more in New York and Philadelphia than in Utah. He has come in contact with business men and capitalists both in the Pacific and Atlantic States, and would be remarkable for his gentlemanly bearing wherever he might be. He enjoys refinement and the best society, and by a stranger he would never be suspected of being the presumptive to the Mormon throne.

It seemed a slight thing at the time ago that he had abandoned his father's faith. Previous to his associations with the Gentiles he had three handsome wives, the last of whom turned his heart from polygamy. He gave the first a divorce, as she had desired; the second had only a church marriage with him, and as she could not get a divorce, he made her a handsome allowance and lived a monogamous life, chiefly in Philadelphia, though he was the large portion of his time in the St. Nicholas, in your city. He returned here about a year ago, and his father elevated him to his right hand and made him his first counselor, and he develops back again to a faithful saint. It is reported that he has received his martial felicitities with his second wife, and it is said has also taken to wife the young widow of his deceased elder brother.

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New Horrors of War.

Barbarities on the Increase.

Lieut. Col. Breckenbury, of the Royal Artillery, engaged as a special military correspondent to the London Times writes:—

"We all feel sorry for the poor fellows who are driven to fight against a warlike nation from the north instead of the south of the world. But the pity becomes mingled with a sterner sense of justice when later we find murdered Bulgarian peasants strewn the ground with their throats cut from ear to ear, and others with gashes on their heads and skulls dashed in. But again comes the recoil to pity when Prince Wichtenstein rides up and says that the Bulgarians are murdering the wounded Turks; the slaves acting like all other animals and people when they escape from the hand of the master. This war is not an affair of civilization, but of horror upon horror. The Russian officers do all they can to prevent atrocities of every sort. According to regulation the Russians, whether Turks or Bulgarians, are treated with mercy and consideration; the code is milder than that of the Prussians, but the Russian soldier looks on the Turk as an animal whom he has to shoot and kill. Discipline prevents the Russians from committing excesses, but the Bulgarians have not the same obedience to orders, and have felt the Turkish yoke. They will kill if they can. Among the Russian officers it is said, 'We began by making war on the Turks for the sake of the Bulgarians; we shall end by making war on the Bulgarians for the sake of the Turks.' When later we passed back over the field of battle to visit the wounded Bulgarian peasants being pillaged the dead, and were driven from their foul work by indignant commands and a threat of Cossack whips. The position of the future ruler of Bulgaria will be extremely difficult. But what is to be expected from a people who have been enslaved for centuries, to whom military service—the true fountain of honour—has been forbidden, whose women have been the property of their masters? I assert from my own knowledge that one of the chief causes of the Bulgarian quarrels the Bulgarian men have with the Turks is that their wives and daughters are violated by their masters, and in many cases are left in the towns to bear children of shame and dishonour. For their own protection, they are forced to be done by judges who lack power to guide always the hand of the minister of justice. I write the truth, as I see it, without fear or favour. The Russian officers abhor all these atrocities, and are doing their best to prevent them. But what is to be expected from a people who have been enslaved for centuries, to whom military service—the true fountain of honour—has been forbidden, whose women have been the property of their masters? 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Chignecto Post.

Sackville, N. B., September 13, 1877

THE NOVA SCOTIA GOVERNMENT is in a very demoralized condition. It is going to pieces not by reason of any political battering rams from without so much as by dry rot within. The Opposition element in the Assembly is not very strong—it is lacking in many essential elements which would be necessary to make it formidable to any Government, so that the Executive has not so much to fear from the general Opposition votes as from the general and intense disgust pervading men of all political stripes and colors. The efforts of Mr. Hill to galvanize the rickety affair into a little more life by the introduction of Attorney General Weeks was a sad piece of business, and will for future time remain as a stain on the political history of the Province. Other efforts to obtain new blood have proved vain; like an old courtizan, the Government's smiles are received every where with cold aversion. Since that time the Government has steadily grown in public disfavor, so that it may be a great question whether the inevitable fall of the administration can be postponed sufficiently long to allow Mr. Hill to be comfortably shelved at Government House, and provision made for the other patriots.

The finances of Nova Scotia are in a very deplorable condition. No public man can see the enormous debt piling up and the deficit in the revenue to meet current expenses, without alarm. Direct taxation is only a step off. The Western Counties Railroad scandal—the payment of over three quarters of a million dollars—the complete subsidy paid with the road, state complete, and the no prospect of completion, marks the Government as composed of imbeciles, if not knaves. The land stealing operations—nearly 800,000 acres granted since 1874, leaving only 211,000 acres of lands now owned by the Crown—whereas according to the *Record* there ought to be nearly 6,000,000 acres. There is not a valuable tract of 600 acres ungranted for. Last year the sales did not by several thousand dollars, pay the expenses of the Department. The Immigration Department is a huge bill of expense without any corresponding advantages. Then there are the Lunatic Asylum leaks; the troubles in the School Department—the Superintendent and Secretary of the Board, both clerical men, making charges and counter-charges of immorality and wrong doing—and both are retained. In short the Government has become so malodorous that even the Government papers treat it with contempt, the *Chronicle* notably not deigning to stoop to denounce its avowed opponent. The *Record* alone stands up and fights its battles; it could scarcely do less. An election and a new set of men is the only hope that Nova Scotia has to save off Direct Taxation.

Revision of the Electoral Lists.

An Act of the Legislature was passed the other day, declaring who are the proper persons to revise the Electoral Lists, in the present year, in Counties erected into Municipalities last winter.

This Law enacts, that the County Councils of each Parish, with another person appointed by the County Council, and three Councillors when there are three in the Parish, and when more than three, three Councillors elected by the County Council shall be deemed Revisors for the present year, and when the County Council do not act, the appointment shall be made by the Parish Councillors.

The time for posting up the alphabetical Lists of Voters is extended to 25th September, instant.

Where the Parish Councillors have not acted as Revisors and posted alphabetical Lists, but such Lists have already been posted by Revisors elected prior to the passing of this Act, such persons shall be deemed Revisors for the present year.

Where alphabetical Lists have not already been posted, the meeting of Revisors shall be on 1st November next, the time for giving notice for adding or striking off names is until 10th October next; the Revisors to post up a list of such persons by 20th October next; notice to be given on 10th October to party whose name is to be struck off.

It is important, in view of the approaching election, next year, that our Councillors attend to their duties in this particular.

Free Trade and Protection.

A Liberal Conservative Picnic was held at Coburg the other day at which Sir John, Honorable M. C. Cameron, W. McDougall and Mr. Plumb spoke.

On the subject of Free Trade Hon. Mr. McDougall said:

Our neighbors regulated the tariff to suit their necessities, and that tariff prevented the Canadians from taking their produce into the American markets without paying a duty of from twenty to fifty per cent., while our low tariff and better currency permitted the Americans to take possession of our markets.

The Americans would not change their policy of protecting their own industries; they refused to continue reciprocity of trade with us even in the natural productions of the soil. They annexed themselves with our competitors for a short time; but eventually Congress, in other words, the mechanics, manufacturers and farmers of that country, objected to

any renewal of reciprocal trade relations with Canada. Under these circumstances it was the duty of the Government to adjust our tariff as, while producing the revenue required, to give such protection to the local industries and manufactures of this country as will secure to them possession of their own markets, as they are excluded from those of the United States.

As a theory, Free Trade is logical and indisputable, but foreign nations would not adopt or act upon it, and Canada could not compel them. It was the duty of legislators to propose measures suited to the circumstances of the country they were appointed to govern. They must deal with men and things as they found them, and every practical statesman would endeavor to do so. That was one of the practical questions the electors had to settle in a few months and in view of its importance they would be justified in throwing aside all those old questions that had no bearing on measures which affected the welfare of the country at the present time.

Sir John A. Macdonald on the same subject says:

What Canadians had to bear in mind now was that the manufacturers of the United States had not only control of their markets, but that they could send their goods over and sell them in our markets. It was painful to our own workers out of employment while American goods were being sold in our cities and towns. That was not right. He was in favor of giving a moderate and sufficient protection to our industries. Such a protection would be desirable to the interests of the whole population. It was of the greatest importance to the farmers, more than to any other class, because they would get a home market, because our population would increase, and because their sons would not have to go to the United States to look for work. It was not every young man who wished to become a farmer—although he (Sir John) believed a farmer to be the happiest and most independent business in the world—but there were many farmer's sons who had tastes for mechanical employment. And it was desirable to find such employment for them without obliging them to leave the country. In doing so the people would perhaps for a short time pay additional prices for their manufactured goods, but the increase would be but for a very short time; for, the moment foreign goods were excluded a wholesome competition would grow up among our own manufacturers. (Hear, hear.) And the moment our prosperity returned, that moment would we have our artisans and labourers at work and our mills and manufactures in operation again. (Applause.) But, the Reformers said that the consumer always paid the duty. There was no greater fallacy; it was nonsense in itself. It was only in some cases that the consumer paid the duty; in the case of tea for instance, and sugar, which we could not raise in this country. A duty put on articles which could be raised in the country was paid by the producer. He saw an instance of that very recently which would relate to, in the Lower Provinces there was in some places only an imaginary line between Canada and the United States, and people there owned property on both sides of the line. The market for barley was in the United States, and there were fifteen cents duty to be paid on barley that Canadians sent in there. Supposing a man had had a hundred acres each side of the line and he grew 500 bushels on his Yankee farm and 500 on his Canadian farm. He would not doubt sell all his 1,000 bushels to the American brewer in the nearest town. He would get say \$1 a bushel for it. That was to say \$1 a bushel for the barley he raised on his American farm. But before he could take his 500 bushels which he raised in Canada into the United States he would have to pay fifteen cents a bushel duty. It would not be the brewer who would pay the fifteen cents taken into the United States Treasury came out of the pocket of Canadians.

Sir John.—The following from Sir John Macdonald's speech at the Amherstburg Picnic a week ago is in his most happy style:

But from the time he took office until he left power the rule was "hard work and small pay," and if at any time he went to any constituency, his own or any other, it was ferried throughout the country, and the complaint was made by the then Opposition that he was deserting his post. Well, what was the case when the present Government came into power. Mr. Mackenzie, shortly after taking office, found himself out of health, and took an excursion to the old country, for which the people had to pay. To-day, the Ministers were west, south and east, and anywhere from Ottawa. Two of them had gone to Manitoba—Mr. Mills and Mr. Pelletier. They had gone off together, but their mission reminded him of the way they did things in China; they never sent a public servant anywhere alone there; they always sent a man to watch him—(laughter)—and whether Mr. Mills had gone to watch Mr. Pelletier or Mr. Pelletier had gone to watch Mr. Mills, he could not say. Moreover he did not know what they wanted there. Sitting Bull had gone; he (Sir John) did not know whether Sitting Bull had seen Mr. Mills, and he could not say which of the two would get the best of it if they did meet. Then the Minister of Marine was down in New Brunswick, from his duties; but he did not suppose he was missed, as when at Ottawa he did nothing.

His everlasting yawns confound the pains and penalties of idleness." Mr. Yall was anywhere but at headquarters; but that did not seem to matter much as the Government had determined to let the militia go to the dogs anyway. Mr. Blake he (Sir John) was sorry to say was suffering from ill health. It was to be regretted that a public man of his great ability suffered so much—and he had a right to go and search for it at a distance. Mr. Mackenzie seemed to be the only Minister who did anything. He (Sir John) really believed Mr. Mackenzie worked too hard both for his own health, and the health of the country.

CLAIRVOYANCE and kindred (so called) phenomena have received a check from a scientific work lately published by Dr. W. B. Carpenter. Dr. Carpenter takes the ground that Mormonism, Table-turning, Spiritualism, including Clairvoyance, are all forms of a succession of epidemic delusions that have in all ages found a ready place in the popular mind. Less than two hundred years ago thousands of old women were hanged as witches, for acts that now-a-days would be laughed at. The most extraordinary performances of spiritualists to-day are not nearly so wonderful as the hitherto inexplicable feats of those popular London conjurers, Maskelyne and Cook, which puzzle even scientific men. Mesmerism has lost its reputation as a branch of psychology, as it is explained in the simplest principles of physiology. Mr. Braid, a practicing surgeon of Manchester, is in the habit of producing a sound mesmeric sleep, not by mystic passes of the hand and an intense concentration of looks, but by causing patients to look determinedly at a cork stuck on the top of their noses. This sleep corresponds to "hysterical coma," and is caused by a reduction in the supply of blood to the brain, created by a spasmodic reduction in the blood vessels.

THE COLORADO BREITER year by year extends its empire and depredations further east. If its yearly progress be not stayed, it will be a mere matter of time—of months—when the farmers of the Maritime Provinces will be called upon to organize a warfare against this destructive pest. Mr. Riley, State Entomologist for the United States, says that it has invaded nearly a million and a half square miles or more than one third of the area of the United States. It does not thrive where the thermometer reaches 100 degrees Fahrenheit, hence its northern spread is unlimited, or limited only by the northward extension of the potato growing country. It extends east at the average rate of 88 miles per year.

FISHERY COMMISSION.—The Halifax *Chronicle* says: It is reported that shortly before the adjournment the Commission unanimously decided that the treaty of Washington only gave the citizens of the United States the right of taking, curing and drying fish, and that the privileges of procuring bait, ice and supplies, and of trans-shipping goods be taken into consideration by the Commission in awarding compensation for the concessions of the treaty.

THE RIVER AMAZON is attracting more and more the attention of explorers and scientists, who are astonished at the extent of the country and the magnificence of the resources bordering this great water course and its tributaries. Ships of the largest class can sail 8000 miles from the sea on the main river, and 9000 miles up some of its branches. The forests produce 400 kinds of valuable woods.

WAR NEWS.

An important engagement was fought near Kustukuk on 5th. Soon afterwards the Russians commenced to bombard that city from Sobosia, which was replied to by the Turks. The cannonade lasted yesterday and all to-day. A band of 2,000 Montenegrins surrounded a village near Prekisa, intending to get cattle and corn. During the night a fresh band of Montenegrins arrived, whom the first band supposed to be Turks. A fierce combat took place, in which 700 were killed and a great number wounded. The mistake was not discovered until morning.

WESTMINSTER COUNTY COURT. Trial docket for September, 1877. Stewart vs. Horseman—Hickman. Oulton vs. Read, admr.—Oulton. Ferguson vs. Niles—Holstead & Borden. Scott vs. Peck—Gilbert. Leblanc vs. Dixon & Warner—Landry. Friar vs. Lirette—Russell. Burk vs. Dowling—Landry. Steeves vs. Wilbur—Holstead & Borden. Legoy vs. Teakles—Landry. Wilbur vs. Wilbur—Oulton. Crowson vs. Brown—Landry. Sullivan vs. Smith & Smith—Landry. McLeod & McLeod vs. Sullivan—Smith. Weatherly et. ux. vs. Weldon et. al.—Hannington. Knapp vs. Anderson—Knapp. Holstead vs. Gibson & Elliott—Holstead. McManus vs. Gould & Gould—Hickman. Fleming vs. Abercrombie—Borden. Casey et. al. vs. Tyman et. al.—Landry. Scott vs. Leeman, admr.—Niles. Niles vs. Niles—Russell. Bell vs. Mengher—Atkinson. Harshman vs. Trustees of School—Hickman. Charnie et. al. vs. Hamilton—Smith. Chase vs. Oulton—Dickson. Teakles vs. Bonnell—Smith. Hamilton & Smith vs. Kenney—Knapp. McLatchey vs. Harigan, Trus. of Schools—Palmer. Scott vs. Forcade—Holstead & Borden. Lewis et. ux. vs. Weldon et. ux. ex—Smith. White vs. Teakles—Holstead & Gilbert. Doherty vs. Landry—Landry. Doherty vs. M. M. F. I. Co.—Stockton. Botsford vs. Burns et. al.—Gilbert. Gooden vs. Sharp—Hannington. Trites et. al. vs. Gallant—Holstead & Gilbert. Landry vs. Bray—Landry. Rogers et. al. ex. vs. Babal—Smith. Wetmore et. ux. vs. Bell & Tait—Russell. Pitfield vs. Nicholson—Atkinson. Smith vs. Leger & Leger—Gilbert. Boyce vs. Somers—Hannington. Hinks et. al. vs. Nicholson—Holstead & Gilbert. McCrea et. ux. qd. vs. Casey—Landry. Friar vs. Boudreau—Russell. Keith vs. Keith—Atkinson. Doonell vs. Babine—Gilbert. McLaren vs. McNutt—Holstead & Gilbert. Smith vs. Barnes, admr.—Landry. Snider vs. Steadman—Smith & Steeves. White vs. Prye—Atkinson. McCrea et. ux. admr. vs. Richard—Gilbert. Wortman vs. Ferguson—Smith & Steeves. Summer vs. White—Smith. Mcweeney et. al. vs. White—Smith & Steeves.

SPECIAL DOCKET. Chandler vs. Wilbur & Wilbur—Holstead & Gilbert. Elliott vs. Thompson—Smith. Wry vs. Chapman—Dickson & Trueman. Gilman vs. Steeves—Gilbert. Holstead vs. Gitchell—Gilbert. The Judge charged the Grand Jury strongly against the Cook's Brook rioters. The Grand Jury found a true bill against Taton and ignored it against the others. The bill against Bray for larceny was ignored. The Judge intends to proceed once with the criminal business, leaving the civil business to follow after.

FUNERAL OF THIER. The hearse, drawn by six horses on which the coffin rested, was covered with palm branches, wreaths of flowers, immortelles and tri-colored bows and rosettes. The whole route was lined by an immense number of people. Shoes were closed and display placards bearing the words "National Mourning." Perfect tranquility prevailed. The rain ceased at one o'clock. Madame Thier accompanied by Madeleine Desnoe was at the funeral service in the church of Notre Dame de Lorette. Gambetta was cheered as he left the church. A detachment from Belleville was the only one in the procession which carried a banner. At two the cortege arrived at the Boulevard, preceded by a squadron of mounted Genes d'Armes. The crowd everywhere respectfully uncovered. As the cortege passed the church of "Vive la Republique" were uttered at the top of the boulevard Montmartre.

SHIPPING ITEMS.—A 1600 ton ship will be launched by North at Harport in October. The schooner "Kedron" arrived at Yarmouth on 5th inst., from the West Indies, having lost the captain and one man on the passage home. The captain, whose name was Ruben Robinson, had been sick and was last seen sitting in his chair in the cabin. His particular fate was never known. The young man was named William Menno, son of the Principal of the lower town school. He was hurt getting a cask of water on board and died some days after, being buried at sea. The bark "Onaway" from Glasgow, arrived here on 11th inst., with 150 tons pig iron for C. Fawcett, 100 tons for Colonial Amherst, and 100 tons general merchandise for M. Wood & Sons and others.

A MECHANICAL process of copying oil paintings, has been discovered by Messrs. Lombardi & Co., London, which promises to give to the world the treasures of the Art galleries of the old world.

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Also—Gilt Window Cornices, Poles, Bracket Rings, &c.

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—ON—

JOHNSTON'S WHARF,

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ST. JOHN, N. B.,

WHERE THEY WILL BE PLEASED TO MEET

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IN STORE AND AT RAILWAY STATION:

400 bbls. Major, Imperial Star, and Champion,
Superior Extra;
1600 bbls. White Pigeon, Pervian, Peacemaker,
Norval and Empress, Extra;
500 bbls. Howland's Choice;
500 " Wate's Fancy, Southern Western, etc.;
200 " Phoenix, Spring Extra;
200 " Waterdown, Spring Extra;
200 " Choice Minnesota, Strong Bakers;
200 " Columbia, Strong Bakers;
200 " Corn Meal, Kidneyed;
200 " Graham Flour;
Mess Pork, Beans, Tobacco, Teas, Molasses,
etc.

To arrive:

500 bbls. Spinks' Major;
100 " Haxall;
500 " Saugren Valley, Superior Extra;
1300 " Corn Meal.

At Lowest Market Rates.

HALL & FAIRWEATHER.

After first November next the Subscribers intend to occupy their former stand, South Market Wharf.

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One Thousand Yards

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HALF PRICE.

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SEWING MACHINES.

Light Running Royal, and

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NEEDLES

For Wheeler & Wilson, Singer, Banner,

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THE subscriber offers for sale the

PLACE on which he has lately

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Sackville, viz.: A TWO-STORY HOUSE

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HAVE had a great run ever since the

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cheerful, airy and pleasant place wherein to

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this season of the year—the study and

selection of new carpet outfits. The stock

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purchasers is quite bewildering, as regards

variety of makes, patterns and styles, but

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selection to make where so many new and

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Tapestry (Crested's) choice, All-wool

Scotch, Unions, etc., there is not the

slightest doubt in regard to prices, which

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dented in cheapness in this city. The hall

and carpeting, the fine druggists and

squares, the coons and manilla matting, the

reach of all. There is also a great display

of floor oil cloths, in all widths up to 30 ft.

and of the latest designs in English and

American goods; Curtains Materials in

every variety and fashion; gilt and walnut

cornices and handsome gilt cornices; Polys;

as well as mattresses, pillows, bolsters and

other necessary household articles. The

establishment is complete in all its depart-

ments; and the rush of business which has

rendered work necessary far into the night

attests to the satisfaction which buyers

have received at Mr. Sheraton's hands. Carpet

cleaning, by steam, is also connected

with this establishment; the charge is

only four cents per yard. Mr. Sheraton

has been fortunate in securing the services

of Mr. J. W. Lingley (formerly of Sheraton,

Son and Son) as buyer and book

keeper, and in the labor of attending to

customers, he has also the able assistance

of Mr. Robert Thompson (from the same

house)—both well known and highly re-

spected in this line of business. Altogether,

the new firm has made a most success-

ful opening and enters upon its career

cheered by the patronage and practical

favors of a host of friends. [June 21]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cattle in Pound. W. C. Pilmore.

Dress & Mantle Making. Geo. E. Ford.

Fall Goods. Manchester, Robertson & Allison.

Pulling Mills. John Read & Son.

Grand Excursion. Frank E. Ketchum.

New Goods. Everett & Butler.

Sugar Molasses, &c. Geo. S. DeForest.

Insurance Agency. Landry & Co.

New Business Shop. Nathan G. Bulmer.

Flax, &c. C. T. Best, &c.

Grand Supply, &c. C. T. Best, &c.

LANDS, &c. FOR SALE.

Land—Hugh Davidson; Public Auction.

House and Farm—J. T. Carter; Private

Sale.

Sheriff's Sale—Postponed till 2nd Satur-

day in February.

Real Estate—E. W. Ogden; Private Sale.

Real Estate—T. K. Lusher; Private Sale.

Hotel—J. B. Lamy, Amherst; private sale.

Sheriff's Sale—Blair Botsford; 15th Dec.

Dorchester.

Sheriff's Sale—Blair Botsford; 22nd Dec.

Dorchester.

Sheriff's Sale—Blair Botsford; 22nd Dec.

Dorchester.

Local and other Matters.

Geo. E. Ford is offering FURNITURE

very low.

Go to Geo. E. Ford's for your

MACHINE OIL.

Rice has appeared in the potatoes

in this vicinity.

Rev. Robert Wilson lectures at

Hopewell to night.

The rains last week sprouted oats

and wheat slightly hereabouts.

A superior article of FLOUR can be

had at Geo. E. Ford's.

Geo. E. Ford is selling all Summer

Goods on hand at greatly re-

duced prices.

A BAZAAR in aid of the funds for the

new Church opened yesterday at

Moncton.

FESTIVAL AND PROMENADE CONCERT

at Hillsboro', A. C., next Wednesday,

19th inst.

A FEW HUNDRED HAY RAKES

and MOWING MACHINES can be had at

a bargain at Geo. E. Ford's.

NEW CLOTHES, Tweed and Worsted

Coatings, also, Fall Fashions, just

received at Geo. E. Ford's.

CHIGNECTO HALL, for concerts and

meetings and public gatherings of all

kinds. (M) BLAIR ESTABLISHMENTS.

GENTS' and BOYS' STRAW and FELT

HATS and LADIES' SUMMER HATS are

selling at Geo. E. Ford's for less than

cost prices.

SEE C. A. BOWEN'S ADVERTISEMENT

OF WINTER GOODS at summer

prices. He is showing a large stock

of RED FLANNELS. [sep 13-31]

NOTICE.—If the young man who

killed a skunk last night opposite

office, will call at once and remove

his property no questions will be

asked and no charge made for this

adv.

PRINTED COTTONS, SUMMER DRESS

Goods, Flowers, Plumes, Feathers,

Summer Gloves, Hose, Ladies' Para-

sols and Umbrellas, Slippers, etc.,

etc., at greatly reduced prices, to

clear, at Geo. E. Ford's.

MONCTON BUREAU.—The Times

says that Alex. Walden had a claim

against his brothers of I. C. R. Lodge,

B. Tempers, for an organ. He took

the organ on Friday and was arrested.

—Moncton excursion to St. John on

Saturday took 1400 people.

THE OPENING OF Mr. Geo. E. Ford's

Dress Making Department, takes

place to-day. This new branch will

be conducted in two rooms, specially

fitted up in the second story, admir-

ably situated and neatly fur-

nished for the purpose. Our adver-

tising columns give our readers an

idea of the resources of Mr. Ford's

shop in its most multitudinous

display of fabrics for female wear.

Local and other Matters.

RUSSIA and Greece have formed an

alliance.

The Pope is not expected to live

till November.

OSMAN PASHA is a genuine Muslin

and not a Yankee.

The potato rot has appeared in

several sections in Nova Scotia.

The California State Elections have

been carried by the Democrats.

FIFTY EMPLOYEES have been dis-

charged from the W. & A. Railway.

ALDERMAN MAHER is Inspector of

buildings, St. John. Salary, \$1,200.

A YAMHOUT reformed rumrunner

threw a barrel of rum into Halifax

harbor the other day.

COAL AGENTS at New York have

decided to advance the price 20 cts.

on account of the lock-out.

KENT COUNTY shipped during July

and August over 15,000 cases of

lobsters, salmon and mackerel.

McLELLAN & BLAIR are building

a ship of 1200 tons at Londonbury.

She will be launched in October.

The Oddfellows of St. John will

erect a new hall at once; they have

purchased a fine piece of land already.

Mr. ROSE, Parish Commissioner,

St. Stephen, has a manuscript copy

of the new Testament written by

himself.

WINDSOR is visited with potato

disease.—Six new cases of diphtheria

are reported from that town the past

week.

The Bank of Nova Scotia is com-

mencing a \$25,000 grey-stone build-

ing opposite Bank of New Brunswick,

St. John.

PROHIBITION.—Colchester is moving

in the matter of prohibition. A branch

of the Dominion Alliance was formed

at Truro on 4th.

JUDGE WILKINS of the Supreme

Court, N. S., has obtained six months

leave of absence, and will make a

visit to Europe.

MARITIME BLOCK, corner of Prince

Wm. and King street is to be

commenced at once. It will be 70x80,

four stories, and of cut stone.

WHILE the New Glasgow engine

was being tested the wheels ran over

a seven-year-old girl of Mr. Alex.

McDonald, killing her instantly.

ACCIDENT.—At Oakfield, N. S., on

Friday night, No. 2 Freight Train

passed over a car of Mr. Ry's emigrant

bags, taking off both legs. He died

next day.

FATAL SHOOTING ACCIDENT.—At

Terence Bay, on Tuesday night,

Alfred Clapham White was ac-

cidentally shot by Albert Bishop. He

died in four hours.

Over twenty million feet of lumber

was shipped from Chatham, N. B.,

during the month of August. A

present there are about 50 square

rigged vessels in port.

SUCIDE of a boy aged 13, son of

Equity Sale.

There will be sold at Public Auction, on
SATURDAY, the thirteenth day of Octo-

ber next at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, at or near the Brunswick House, Sackville, in the County of Westmorland, Province of New Brunswick, and with the approbation of the undersigned, a Barrister, under and by Virtue of a Decretal order of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on Tuesday, the Fifth day of June, A. D. 1877, in a certain cause wherein Richard P. Cotton, and Eliza his wife, Francis Allison, and Jas. Frederick Allison are plaintiffs, and James Stack and Daniel Stack, are defendants, the Lands and Premises, situated in the Parish of Rosford, in the County of Westmorland, mentioned in

the said Decretal order, and being described as follows, viz:—

“ALL that certain Farm or Lot of
“Land, situate on the southerly
“side of the road leading through the
“Emigrant Settlement, (so called) in
“Botsford aforesaid, originally gran ed to
“one Thomas Stack by government, and
“containing One Hundred and Forty
“Acres, be the same more or less, and be-
“ing the lands on which James Stack re-
“sided, and now occupied by Daniel Stack

"and being all these Lands and Premises mentioned and described in a certain Deed from the said Thomas Stack to one Joseph E. Allison, and registered in the Record Office in and for the County of Westminster, by the No. 10,657, Folio 618, of the 7th of the Sixteenth day of July, Eighteen Hundred and Forty-two; together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon."
For further particulars apply the Plaintiff's Solicitor.
Dated this 7th day of July, A. D. 1877.
CARIS. MILNER, Esq. A. E. OULTON,
Plaintiff's Solicitor, Barrister,
Sackville, Dorchester,
(July 12)

Sheriff's Sale!

To be sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the fifteenth day of December next, at the Court House in Dorchester, between the hours of twelve and four o'clock in the afternoon:—

ALL the right, title, interest, claim, property and demand of Encas Lean, his possessory right and right of entry, both at law and in Equity, of, in, and to all those lands and premises, situate lying and being in the Parish of Botsford, in the County of Westmorland, described as follows:—“That piece, or parcel of land, on which the said Encas Lean resides,—bounded northerly by the Enclosure of the

by lands of Timothy Lean; southerly by lands of Thomas Trenholm, and westerly by lands occupied by John Lean, and containing ONE HUNDRED ACRES more or less; also, a piece of Marsh Land, bounded north-easterly by the road leading to the Light house; southerly and easterly by marsh of William B. Allen, and westerly by the creek running through the Bayfield marsh, and containing TWO ACRES more or less. Also, a piece of Upland, bounded northerly by the Emigrant road; westerly by land of Andrew Mitten; southerly by lands of William McGlashen and the said Emos, Lean, and

also, and easterly by lands occupied by Timothy Lean. The said last mentioned piece of Upland being in the occupation of John Lean, and containing One Hundred Acres, more or less. Also, another lot of Marsh Land, bounded northerly by the Marsh occupied by the said Daniel Lean; easterly by the said marsh occupied by the said Enneas Lean; southerly by a Creek; and westerly by lands formerly occupied by Benjamin Trenholm, and containing Four Acres, more or less.

Also, all other real estate of the said Enneas Lean, wheresoever situate, or howsoever described, within my bailiwick. The same being, as hath been said,

...moving been taken into and seized by virtue of several executions issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province against the said Ennes Lean.

BLAIR BOTSFORD,
Dorchester, June 5, 1877. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

To be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the FOURTH SATURDAY in DECEMBER next, at the COURT HOUSE, in Dorchester, between the hours of Twelve and Two o'clock in the afternoon.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand of **TIMOTHY DRISDALE**, his possessory right and right of entry, both at Law and in Equity, of, in and to the following Lands and premises :
 "All those Lands and premises situated in the Parish of Shediac and County of Westmorland, lying on the South-east side of the road from Sackville to Aboubeague, and known as the "Drisdale Meadow Lot," containing **TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF WOODLAND**, more or less."
 Also,—All other Real Estate of the said **TIMOTHY DRISDALE**, wherever situated, and in

on or before the 1st day of March, 1877, wheresoever situated, or howsoever described, within my bailiwick,—the same having been seized under a Writ of Attachment, and a Memorial filed on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1877, and to be sold by virtue of an execution issued out of the Worcesterland County Court of this Province, at the suit of Joseph L. Black *vs.* Timothy Drisdale, on which Writ the said Attachment issued.

BLAIR BOTSFOORD,
 Dorchester, N. B. } Sheriff.
 May 18th, 1877. } (—june 21)

Sheniff's Sale!

To be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the
FOURTH SATURDAY in DECEMBER
next, at the COURT HOUSE, in Dorches-
ter, between the hours of Twelve and
Two o'clock in the afternoon:—

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and
demand of THEOPHILUS JULIEN LE-
GERE, his possessory right and right of
entry, both at Law and in Equity, of, in
and to the following Lands and premises:—
“All those Lands and premises in the

Parish of Shediac, situated on the Northeast side of the main road leading from Barachois to Sackville, (being opposite the premises occupied by Jacques Budrot,) and owned by the said Theophilus Julien Legere, and containing SIXTY ACRES, more or less."

Also,—All other Real Estate of the said Theophilus Julien Legere, wheresoever situate, or howsoever described, within my bailiwick,—the same having been seized under a Writ of Attachment and a Memorial filed on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1877, and to be sold by virtue of an execution issued out of the Westminster County

Court of the Province, at the suit of Joseph L. Black vs. Theophilus Julien Legere, on which Writ the said Attachment issued.

BLAIR BOTSFORD,
Sheriff.

Dorchester, N. B., May 1877. jne 21

Executor's Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of WILLIAM ATKINSON, late of Wood Point, (mariner) deceased, are requested to pay the same; and all persons to whom the Estate is indebted will please, send

sent the same, duly attested, within Three months from date.

R. ALDER TRUEMAN, Executor.
ANNIE ATKINSON, Executrix.

Dated 27th June, 1877. 3m

Albert County Railroad Debentures.

THE Maritime Bank of the Dominion of Canada, will pay on presentation of coupons or bonds issued by Albert County, on behalf of the Albert Railroad, now due.

ALFRED RAY,

aug 2 1 00 PM '44 Cashier.