

As a remedy for Rheumatism, I would not grudge \$5.00 a bottle for it. MRS WM. FOREHAN. Mr. Joseph Grimes, Long Point, N. S., was afflicted with Rheumatism for twenty-four years, and had been unable to work for six months, cured by less than one bottle.

DOMINION & FOREIGN NEWS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.—The debate in the House of Commons on the Address continued till Friday. The speeches were at times quite acrimonious. Halifax and Digby elections and the doings in Nova Scotia generally were largely introduced and formed the principal material from which much of the heat came. The address passed with some verbal alterations but without a division.

Mr. Bunster has given notice that he will move for a clause in the Pacific Railway contracts forbidding the employment of men wearing hair longer than five and a half inches under a penalty of fine and imprisonment. The object of this is to prevent Chinese labor being employed. (Probably a joke.)

Bills are down for first readings in the House of Commons: To provide that persons charged with common assault be competent to give evidence in their own behalf; For further securing the Independence of Parliament; To amend the act respecting election of members of the House of Commons; Respecting Public Works.

Mr. Scott will introduce a Temperance Act in the Senate as an amendment to the Dunkin Act.

Senator Miller has given notice of an address praying for copies of all correspondence between the Post Office Inspector of Nova Scotia and all other persons during November, December, and January last in relation to the mail irregularities between the Post Office of Aitchat, Hawkesbury and Antigonish; and all evidence obtained and reports made by said Inspector in connection therewith.

In the House of Commons on Friday the Prince Edward Island Mail service was under consideration. Dissatisfaction was expressed with the service performed by the steamer Northern Light.

Mr. Yeo said he wanted the mails carried from Cape Tormentine to Traverse by the Northern Light and ice boats.

Mr. Thompson, of Welland, has given notice of a resolution for the establishment of Agricultural banks in every county; capital to be not less than a half a million dollars deposited with the Government for currency; the Government paying three per cent. loans, to be made only to farmers for farm purposes; dividends to be restricted to five per cent.; interest charged not to exceed five.

In reply to enquiry it was stated that the report of the Fishery Commission being Imperial could not be submitted before it was laid before the Imperial Parliament.

On Monday Dr. Tupper presented a petition from the Archbishop and Mayor of Halifax, praying an amendment of the act legalizing the construction of a railway through Halifax.

A New Brunswick deputation is at Ottawa, said to be for the purpose of settling some old financial difficulties between that province and the Dominion Government.

Earl Dufferin has been spending some days at Montreal. On Tuesday he opened the McKay Institute for the deaf and dumb. Joseph McKay who built the Institute and made it a free gift to the city, delivered an address, and concluded by handing the deed of the building to His Excellency as Patron. The latter in an eloquent speech, declared the institution opened.

On Wednesday the Governor-General received the degree of L. L. D. at McGill University. The students unhorsed his sleigh and drew it. The address presented to His Excellency and the reply were in Greek. There was great enthusiasm. He returned to Ottawa on Saturday.

Miss Hanlan, a sister of the Canadian oarsman, offers to row any woman in the United State or Canada over a three mile course for a purse of \$500. It is said that she can defeat her brother in a mile race.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—St John has been greatly excited by a brutal murder which was committed within a few miles of that City on Wednesday last. The victim was an old woman named Mary Quinn, aged upwards of sixty years. The house in which the murder was committed is about a mile beyond the penitentiary. Since August Mrs. Quinn has been house-keeper for John Crawley. Crawley is a widower, and, so far as any person living in the neighborhood knows, he and Mrs. Quinn got along well together. In the morning, between 7 and 8 o'clock, Crawley started for the woods to work, leaving Mrs. Quinn in good health and excellent spirits. He took his dinner with him and did not return till 5.30 p. m. On entering the house he found the body of Mrs. Quinn lying stretched on the floor, while from her head to her feet streamed her blood. The head was cut from the left side of the top of the forehead down the right cheek and across under the nose to the left cheek. It is supposed to have been done with an axe. A cat had eaten some of the flesh off the face, which added to the horrible appearance of the murdered woman. Crawley at once drove to the city and

alarmed the police, who immediately took hold of the case, detaining Crawley in custody.

On further investigation it was found that a man named William Vaughan had been seen to go to the house. He was arrested and spots of blood found on his clothes. His account of himself furnishes strong indications of his being the murderer. He bears a bad character. On Wednesday morning the Sands block, on Prince William Street, St. John was damaged by fire to the extent of about \$600. The fire caught from a sheet-iron stove, the floor taking fire from the intense heat and, after joists and flooring had been burned, the stove dropped down to the lower flat.

The house of Daniel Reardon, at Lewis Cove, Wickham, Queens County, was burned on Monday night last and the whole family, consisting of Reardon, wife and four children, perished in the flames.

The Moncton Times tells of another fatal railway accident. On Thursday morning freight train was running from Dalhousie to Charlo station, and when about a mile and a half south of Dalhousie, breakman Wm. Archibald was killed. He was passing from the van to the engine, and in the act of stepping from a flat car to the flanger—which was working and the snow flying in Archibald's face. Archibald's foot was on the drawer when he slipped and fell to the track; about twelve cars passing over the body, which was dragged for some distance, probably a mile. The train proceeded to Charlo station before Archibald was missed. Blood being noticed on the wheels, the train backed up to the place where the body lay. Both arms and both legs were found broken and the body was otherwise frightfully mutilated. The remains were brought to Charlo, where the family of the deceased reside.

On Thursday morning the house owned and occupied by Mr. Thos. Jeffrey, at Black Brook, was totally destroyed by fire. The inmates barely escaped with their lives. On Thursday morning last a fire was discovered in the Roman Catholic church at Chatham, by Bishop Rogers, whose residence was contiguous to that building,—as were also St. Michael's College and rooms occupied by the Christian Brothers and their pupils. The alarm was communicated to the town and assistance soon arrived. The firemen and others did all in their power but owing chiefly to the fact the hose was too short the bravest efforts were of no avail; the whole group of buildings was destroyed, including Bishop Rogers' valuable library and most of the books and effects of the Christian Brothers,—the total loss being estimated at \$25,000.

The Freeman says, a Boston man now in St. John, named Maurice Joyce, a contractor, has received notice that by the death of his brother in California, he and his sister have fallen heir to the neat sum of \$45,000. Mr. Joyce is to start immediately for the Pacific Slope to take possession of his wind-fall.

The Supreme Court has refused to grant a habeas corpus in the case of Thomas Ellis, the defaulting teller of the New York Park National Bank. Fifteen months have now elapsed since Ellis was put into jail in St. John at the instance of the Bank people.

P. E. ISLAND.—The Rustico Bank is to be revived; its notes are now taken at the face by the other Charlottetown Banks.

The mail left Cape Traverse at 2.30 and arrived at 6.30 p. m., in Charlottetown on Saturday.

There are at present forty-nine prisoners confined in the Queens County Jail.

UNITED STATES.—After a night session, on Saturday morning at 5 o'clock at Washington the Silver bill passed the Senate, 48 to 21.

The King of Siam will send a diplomatic representative to the United States next year. It is highly probable the Siamese government will send a number of youths to America to be educated.

Rev. George Muller has been preaching in Washington. He goes to California, and returns to England in June next.

The gas works at Portland, Me., are crowded daily with children and babes, taken there to inhale the gas as a remedy for whooping cough.

The year 1878 opens in Minnesota with no grasshopper's eggs.

Dr Charles Hodge, of Princeton, is now over eighty years of age. He still attends regularly to the duties of his office, and meets his classes.

ENGLAND.—Despatches from Constantinople announce the arrival of the British fleet. The Porte made a formal protest against the fleet passing the Dardanelles.

Sir Stafford Northcote made a statement in the House of Commons on Thursday last, regarding the passage of the Dardanelles by the fleet. The facts of the Chancellor's statement were that six ships passed, despite the Turkish Pasha's protest; that the admiral's orders were to enter with or without leave, and that the ships were prepared for action, &c.

The St. Petersburg Agency Russe states that all newspapers point out that the British fleet has entered the Dardanelles in spite of the Sultan's protest, and is consequently violating the Treaty of Paris of 1856.

Sir Stafford Northcote stated that England had protested against Russia sending troops to occupy Constantinople.

A despatch from Constantinople on Sunday says the British fleet have withdrawn from Mudania Bay, 40 miles south of Constantinople. This movement is attributed to a desire on the part of England to facilitate negotiations to prevent the entry of the Russians.

Negotiations for a congress at Baden-Baden have been concluded. All the Powers, including Prussia, have assented.

The Czar and Sultan were actively exchanging personal friendly despatches. It is expected that peace will be signed by the time the congress meets, namely, in two or three weeks.

Mr. Layard telegraphed to Earl Derby that the Sultan had received a despatch from the Czar stating that his troops would occupy the neighborhood of Constantinople in a friendly spirit and with the same object, namely, for the protection of his subjects, as the British fleet was sent.

In consequence of Government orders for cast steel tubes for large ordnance, the works at Sheffield have resumed working on full time with an increased number of hands. The Government have also ordered a large number of rifle barrels at Sheffield. Some forges in Woolwich arsenal are going day and night.

The vessels preparing for sea at Chatham are the ironclads Monarch, Northampton, and Penelope, besides several large unarmored vessels. More hands were engaged for all the departments of the Woolwich arsenal and Portsmouth and Devonport dockyards.

The Times says: "Russia has incurred grave and needless responsibility, and she will have to give guarantees to Austria as well as to England that she will quit Constantinople if she should fulfil her rash intention to reoccupy it with her troops."

The Times special says: "It will be due to some gratuitous mismanagement if the relative position of England and Russia near Constantinople, leads to any serious misunderstanding. If the Russians are reasonable and prudent there is no reason why the powers should not enter peacefully into the Conference."

The English war ship Raleigh was on Saturday ashore on Rabbit Island in the Dardanelles, but uninjured.

The Clubs and the Houses were full of rumors that Lord Derby, Foreign Secretary, had withdrawn from the Cabinet. Should he remain in office we may regard it as a favorable symptom for the maintenance of peace. If he retires we may count upon serious complications.

It is reported that England intends to occupy Prince Island in the Sea of Marmora, 13 miles south of Constantinople.

The Observer believes that Russia has represented to England that the United States, as a great maritime power, should participate in the Congress. England has not objected, but has taken advantage of the proposition to suggest that Greece also should be allowed to take part in the Congress.

Berlin journals state that Admiral Hornby has been ordered to seize the Turkish fleet, if necessary, to prevent their surrender to the Russians.

FRANCE.—It is believed in competent quarters that matters will be arranged peacefully. La Republique Francaise counsels England to remain tranquil. Le Journal des Debats declares it is too late for England to act. The majority of the papers hold similar language, and hope the wisdom and moderation of the Powers will prevent further complications.

GERMANY.—Emperor William said to the President of the Reichstag on Sunday: "The situation is indeed serious, but nevertheless there is still hope for the maintenance of peace."

Bismarck has notified the parliamentary leader that he will postpone answering the interpellation on the foreign policy in consequence of the continual changes in the aspect of the Eastern Question.

It is reported that Germany has announced that she will not send any ships to the Dardanelles.

ITALY.—The funeral of the Pope Pius IX took place on Wednesday last. The ceremony lasted for 3 hours.

The Pope's wealth is said to amount to 120,000,000 lire, which is mostly in the hands of the Rothschilds at Paris.

The Consistory of Cardinals on Monday discussed the advisability of the Sacred College binding the new Pope to a pre-determined line of policy.

By a large majority it was decided that the Pope should have the fullest freedom of action.

Italy has replied to the Porte's note, regretting the action of the Greeks in crossing the frontier and stating that the Italian Government will remonstrate at Athens.

The Cardinals were to assemble in conclave on the evening of the 18th. The proclamation of the new Pope will be made to the Catholic world from the balcony of the Vatican Basilica.

The Cardinals by a vote of 30 to 10 rejected the idea of reconciliation with Italy.

AUSTRIA.—A Congress, not a Conference will probably be held at Baden-Baden, which place Austria has proposed.

The Austrian turret-ship Kaiser Max and the iron-clad Hapsburg have left for the Levant.

TURKEY.—A telegram from Constantinople on the 13th said:—It is not believed that the entry of the Russians into Constantinople would give rise to any serious troubles. There would perhaps be great excitement, but public opinion on the subject hasso changed that the fears once entertained have now almost entirely disappeared.

To prevent the Turks bring on the fleet, England was obliged to give assurances that it came for the protection of Turkish as well as British interests.

A cable special from Constantinople says there is much excitement and confusion over the entry of the Russian soldiers. No disturbance or violations of peace are reported as yet. The Russians announce their intention to preserve peace and to protect Christians whose lives and property may be threatened.

The Turkish Parliament was dissolved on Thursday by Imperial message, which declares that this action was taken in consequence of the necessities of the situation, that the Sultan appreciates the services of the members, and hopes soon to re-convoke Parliament.

Disturbances are reported in Syria. Several of the leading inhabitants of Damascus have been exiled to Pola.

The Russians have withdrawn from the redoubt forming part of the Constantinople line of defence.

RUSSIA.—The St Petersburg Calos announces that Osman Pasha has given its editor positive assurances that there is not a word of truth in the reports of his cruelty to the prisoners of war circulated in Russia.

The Black Sea blockade is raised and many of the ships are going there for grain.

The postal service by way of Odessa will soon be resumed.

The following appeared in Count Andrassy's organ, the Pesther Lloyd, on Thursday last. "The non occupation of Constantinople is the foremost and most weighty interest of Europe, and if Russia understands, by regaining her freedom of action, that she has a right to hoist the Czar's flag of victory in the Bosphorus, then it is time for the powers to abandon their different categories of neutrality and an end must be put to the policy of accomplished fact. The occupation of Bulgaria and the exaggerated extension it is proposed to give that Province, will never be tolerated by Austria. Action, and energetic action alone, can now save Europe."

It is officially announced at St. Petersburg that Prince Gortschakoff on Sunday telegraphed to the Powers stating the intelligence that Great Britain and other Powers had determined to send ships to Constantinople for the protection of their subjects obliged Russia to consider the proper means for protecting the Christians whose lives and property might be threatened. For this purpose the Russian Government has been obliged to contemplate the entry of a portion of its troops into Constantinople.

The Porte has telegraphed necessary orders for the evacuation of Rustchuk. The Russians were to enter Rustchuk yesterday.

The Russian newspapers generally doubt whether the protection of British subjects is the sole reason for sending the fleet to the Bosphorus. La Agence Russe declares that facts do not justify the reasons alleged for sending the fleet, as according to despatches from the Prince of Reuss dated Feb. 8, the safety of Christian's was in no way threatened.

Russian officials on Monday were selecting quarters for the Russian Constantinople.

The Czarowitch is expected at Bucharest shortly, on his way to St. Petersburg. Roumania is taking measures for mobilizing all her able-bodied men against contingencies. Austrian subjects residing in Roumania have been summoned to report at the Austrian Consulates in view of possible mobilization. Many petitions against retrocession of Bessarabia to Russia are reaching the government. Considerable Russian reinforcements are arriving at Jassy.

In consequence of the withdrawal of the British fleet to Mudaria, the Russians will not occupy the suburbs of Constantinople.

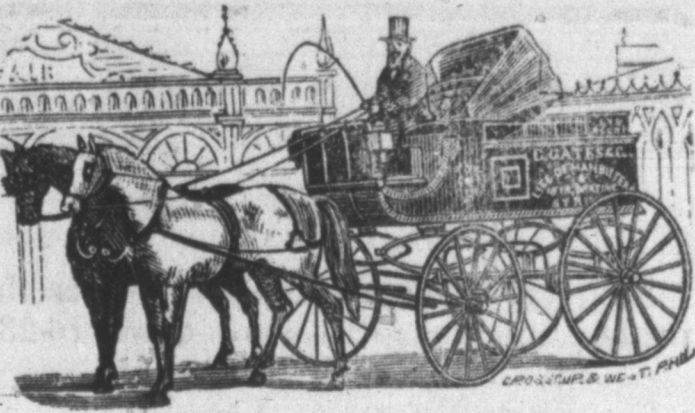
SERBIA.—Great dissatisfaction prevails in Serbia at the uncertain terms offered by Russia to the principality. M. Reisch will leave Nisch for Adrianople, to ask more distinct explanations from the Grand Duke Nicholas regarding the new Serbian frontier.

GREECE.—An Athens telegram says it is feared that in consequence of the reports of atrocities in Thessaly, it may become impossible to restrain the troops from re crossing the frontier.

French and English representatives informed the Greek Foreign Minister that the Porte had complained that Greece continued to foment insurrection in Turkey. The Minister replied that the Government was unable to control individuals, and appealed to the Powers to fulfil their promise to protect the lives of the Christians in Crete and Hellenic provinces of Turkey.

Seven hundred Greek volunteers crossed the frontier on Friday, and a considerable number left the Piraeus for Lamia.

Greece proposes that her troops will continue to occupy the territory in their possession until Congress decides all questions between Greece and Turkey.



JOYFUL NEWS For the Afflicted

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Is a Vegetable compound, possessing a well concentrated combination of soothing and healing virtues for external and internal diseases, Inflammations or Pains seated in any part of the body, Chillsains, Toothache. To be mixed with the Nerve Ointment for Diphtheria and Sore Throat, Sick Headache, Rheumatism, Pleurisy, Spinal Disease or affection of the Spine, Sprains, Felons, etc. Also excellent for Beasts.

CORN HILL, HAVELOCK, King's Co., N.B. July 9th, 1877.

DR. C. GATES.—DEAR SIR:

This is to certify that my wife was taken sick in August, 1875, with Liver Complaint and Dropsy. She used your Medicines and soon found relief. At the same time, my son was sick with Liver Complaint, and by using your No. 2 Bitters and No. 1 Syrup a perfect cure was effected in a few weeks. My son George had a bad Sore Throat and Scarlet Rash, and by taking your No. 1 Syrup and Acadian Liniment soon came round all right. I had been troubled for several years with Rheumatism in the shoulders and arms, and by taking a few bottles of your Bitters and Syrup and bathing with Acadian Liniment, found immediate relief and believe I am entirely cured of Rheumatism.

I have also seen your Medicines used in other cases of Rheumatism and Diphtheria with the very best effect.

Truly yours, JOHN KEITH.

Jan. 9.

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ORANGES, ORANGES. Cases Valencia 420s prime orler. Dec. 19. R. N. BECKWITH.

SOAP, SOAP. 100 Boxes Ivory Bar, Watt's, 100 do XX Prize do., 50 do X do do., 50 do English Mottled lb. bars, 100 do Queen's Laundry (Stag's H'd 100 do Toilet Soap. Dec. 19. R. N. BECKWITH.

CANDLES, CANDLES. 50 Boxes Watt's Candles. Dec. 19. R. N. BECKWITH.

SPICES, SPICES. BOXES Pure Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Cassia, Boxes and Tins Cream Tartar, Boxes and Tins good ground Coffee. Dec. 19. R. N. BECKWITH.

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