familiar to the general reader as the tree-toad. Hunt, the superintendent of the park, was mildly abusing his barometer one day for misleading him, when the officer on the beat, an old frontiersman, said he would show him a trick. He took a glass jar and put in it some stones and a couple of inches of water. Then he whittled out a little wooden ladder and put it in the jar. After some lively scrambling, a tree-toad was caught, chucked in, and a tin top screwed on. The weather indicator was complete. When it is going to be fair weather that toad roosts on the top round of the ladder, solemnly blinking the hours away. From twelve to fifteen hours before a change to bad weather, the 'general,' as they call him, begins to climb down, and hours before a storm sets in he squats himself on a stone, and with his head just above the surface of the water, peers aloft at the coming storm. Let the weather be changeable and 'shifting,' as 'Old Prob' says, and the frog goes up and down that ladder like a scared middy. When it is fair and the toad roosts aloft, his shin is of light grayish green. When the change comes, the skin turns black as the toad goes down the ladder, becoming a jet, shining black by the time he reaches the bottom. The fame of the toad has spread through the Lafayette Park neighborhood.

Correspondence.

For the Colonial Farmer,

NOTES FROM GRAND LAKE STREAM.

MR. EDITOR.—The haying season throughout the State is about over, and from several accounts which have come to my knowledge, it is far below the average of other years, although not so bad as was at first expected. Throughout Washington county it is a very poor crop; in Penobscot it is said to be fair in most places, while in Aroostook it is as good as it has been known to be for years. The potato crop is a comparative failure, chiefly on high land, the incessant drought of the present summer having "burnt them out." All grains are below the yield of former years. Apples are abundant and I have not heard of any trouble from worms as yet.

Business remains dull. A large number of the manufacturing companies have shut down, and those who still remain running, go on a small scale and low wages.

The work of re-building the Jackson Brook tannery is being pushed forth vigorously.

The Shaw Bros. deserve credit for their indomitable pluck and enterprise, and they evidently keep their large firm afloat where a great many others, with as many liabilities and expense of carrying on such a large stroke of business, would ultimately sink.

I might here mention to you that we live on the west branch of the Schoodic Lakes—some twenty-five lakes or so which extend from Springfield, where they join the Penobscot waters, to Princeton, where they flow into the western branch of the St. Croix, or Schoodic river. Grand Lake Stream is the outlet of the largest lake in the range. It flows through a beautiful valley connecting Grand Lake with Big Lake, a distance of three miles. The land along the stream is not suitable for farming on account of the many rocks that encumber it, but the stream is one continuous body of rapid water, every bit admirably adapted for manufacteries. There is not a stream in the State possessing better facilities for water power than it does.

There is one farm at the mouth of the Stream which I must not forget to mention. It is small but well cultivated and conducted. It is beautifully adorned with shade trees, has a splendid orchard, and is the only place of thorough neatness and fascination around Grand Lake Stream. It was settled by Mr. Gould, from Princeton, about twenty years ago, at the time when this place was the most patronized by fishermen, and Mr. Gould reaped a rich harvest for his attendance to them. At that time it was nothing for Mr. Gould to make ten dollars after supper transporting them and their baggage to Grand Lake Stream. At that time there was not a settler at the Stream, with the exception of Mr. Gould, three miles below; and as they could not buy any provisions at the place, as they can now, they usually brought a large cargo with them, and besides their provisions, their tents, canoes, and numerous other things. The "Old Elm Stump" where they landed (a short distance below Mr. Gould's) is the subject of many pleasant memories to old and young.

I will conclude by saying that I don't know why the village could have ever received the name of the Stream also, which is not at all appropriate, instead of the splendid poetical name of "Saptegus," the tribute that was left it by Dr. Bethune.

MARTIN BUTLER.

For the Colonial Farmer

LETTER FROM PHILADELPHIA.

MR. EDITOR,—I arrived here on Friday last and took a stroll over the City in the afternoon. Next morning I went to the Centennial Exhibition. The entrance fee was lowered to twenty-five cents on Saturday for the first time as an experiment. It was considered a success, there being about four times as many visitors or the Saturday previous. I attended two days, but have seen only a small portion of the Exhibition. It covers a vast extent of ground, and the buildings are so numerous that it would require weeks to see the whole thing. The display is beyond my expectation, particularly the foreign exhibition. The English show is magnificent—the house furnishing goods—the fine crockery, is beyond description. The silver and gold plated ware; the cutlery and fine cloth and worsted goods, are all splendid. The Irish excell in linen; the Scotch go in on heavy machinery and iron work. The Japanese create great amusement when selling their fancy wares. They have a great display of toys and fans, and an immense variety of articles I could not name; they show fine bronze work, some large specimens. They have a wonderful display of pottery, among which are some very old styles. The Turks have three Bazaars, with goods from Bethlehem and Jerusalem. The French have made a good turnout, especially in silks and fine fabrics, and house furniture. The Germans excel in glass and jewelry. The Americans, as might be expected, make a fine display of machinery—being at home gives them great facilities to make a good appearance. The manufacturers certainly deserve great credit for the pains they have taken to display their goods, much of the machinery being most ponderous, and troublesome to transport.

I see New Brunswick has put in an appearance. The Sussex Boot and Shoe Factory, S. K. Foster & Son, nails and tacks; Spillard's edged tools; and some others. The big logs sent by New Brunswick for the leg house, were stood up at the west end of the house. The logs in the house were furnished from Ottawa Valley. The weather is very cool here, though 80° yesterday, 75° to-day. It rained heavy on Saturday. Crops in Maine and New Hampshire and Massachusetts, are very poor looking. Corn is the main crop here. It looks well. Peaches are plenty and very fine. Water melons are splendid, and the markets are full of them. Grapes also abound.

D.

No. 2922, North 16 Street, Philadelphia.
August 21st, 1876.

The Colonial Farmer,

FREDERICTON, N. B., SEPTEMBER 4, 1876.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

As will appear by an announcement in another column the partnership which has hitherto existed between CHARLES S. LUGRIN and GEORGE K. LUGRIN as Printers and Publishers, under the name and style of LUGRIN & SON, was dissolved on the first inst. The publication of the FARMER will be continued by MR. GEO. K. LUGRIN under the same name and style as heretofore. Mr. CHAS. S. LUGRIN will continue to have the editorial management of the Agricultural Department of the paper. In consequence of this change all accounts are closed up to the first of September, and it is imperatively necessary that all amounts due the late firm, either for subscriptions or otherwise should be paid forthwith. The accounts of the late firm will be handed to their Attorney for collection on the first of October next. All who are in arrears will do well to pay up before that date and save any trouble and expense.

It is said that in a short time a delegation will go from this Province to urge upon the Dominion Government the propriety of continuing the $63,000 annual subsidy which by the terms of the confederation act will expire in 1877. The prospects of success can scarcely be called good; and if it should be achieved it is just possible that it may be only at great cost. The local Government proposes that an alteration shall be made in the original terms of the contract of union, and the other Provinces may make their assent to anything of the sort conditional upon the granting of new privileges to them; in which case it would be as well to have recourse to direct taxation at once to make up deficiencies in the income of New Brunswick. Our opinion is that this Province should not go to Ottawa in the character of a suppliant, and that the expression "Better Terms" *et hoc genus omnus* ought to be struck out of our political vocubilary. The revenue secured to New Brunswick by law is ample with prudent management for the maintenance of the local Government without a resort to direct taxation. We have the authority of the Provincial Secretary and the Attorney General for saying that we have $90,000 a year more than we need, for they proposed two years ago to subsidize railways to the extent of *a million and a half*, and then claimed they would have a respectable margin, and this even though the $63,000 was discontinued. It is true that they have gone back upon this proposition and although they have thrown the railway policy overboard are protesting against a reduction of the revenue; yet the fact remains that the Government thought in 1874 that the Province had at its command upwards of $150,000 annually ever and above its requirements for ordinary expenditure. Of course the figures were not correct, and yet there must have been enough truth in them to estop the Government from now claiming that the revenue is not sufficient for the services which it was intended to provide for.—Messrs. King and Fraser in their anxiety to float their railway policy have placed statements upon the record which which will place them in rather an awkward position on their next begging trip to Ottawa.

While we hold these views, yet we do not deny that New Brunswick has claims which ought to be urged upon the Dominion Government; our objection is not to a protest against a curtailment of the provincial income, but to the present *status in quo*, to continue which will not be doing justice to the Province. If the prayer of the Government is granted and the $63,000 made permanent it is absurd to suppose that any further concessions can be obtained, and yet every one knows that at the rate things are now going on, in less than ten years the country will be crying out for an increase. The position we take upon this question may be summed up in a few words. We sometime ago wrote more fully on the subject. It is this: The Province should not ask an alteration in the terms of the original compact, but should unite with Nova Scotia in an effort to obtain money from the Dominion for expenditure on public works. New Brunswick requires the $63,000 annually to pay interest on an indebtedness incurred in public works by which it is sought to open up the country. In order to construct a railway up the valley of the St. John, the Province has given up much of its most valuable timber lands and thousands of acres of its finest farming lands. It is by such works as these that the resources of the country will be developed, the population increased, and our contribution to the revenue of the Dominion augmented. They become therefore matters of more than local importance; they play the same part in the economy of the Maritime Provinces as the canals do in that of the Upper Provinces. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick should therefore demand that as an offset to the vast canal expenditure in the interior a grant should be made to them to be expended on public works. The Baie Verte Canal was estimated to cost $8,000,000, and the right of the Maritime Provinces to so large an expenditure was never denied though that particular work was condemned. That amount divided equally between the two Provinces could be made productive of vast good. It could be used in New Brunswick to defray the present indebtedness of some three quarters of a million thereby relieving the revenue of that charge. It would be sufficient in addition to subsidize a thorough system of narrow guage railways all over the Province; repurchase a portion at least of the New Brunswick Railway Grant; bridge the river at Fredericton; throw a railway bridge over the St. John at its mouth; build us new parliamentary buildings and leave a nice little sum to be expended on colonization roads. To obtain aid for these objects is the policy which the Government ought to adopt, and if it were urged strongly with the assistance of Nova Scotia it could be carried. It would bring the population of New Brunswick in a few years up to 400,000 and thereby add over $80,000 to the revenue.

These ideas may be pronounced visenary; but will not the public acknowledge that the projects we have spoken of are likely at an early day to be pressed upon the attention of the people? Some of them have already been; and we contend that wisdom dictates that the popular demand should if possible be anticipated and proper provision be made to meet it. This the Government certainly will not do if they confine their efforts to endeavouring to obtain a grant in perpetuity of that $63,000.

THE Government were in session on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday last.—Rumor says it was difficult to get the "immortal nine" together, and that they separated before their work was done,—Not being in their confidence we can only surmise as to what takes place. First and foremost we all know that there is trouble about the Woodstock bridge. The New Brunswick Railway Company flatly refused to repair it; and the Government must therefore be ruled by the Company or lose their $25,000. Then there is some misunderstanding about certain land grants to the railway which, it is said, are wrongfully withheld. Then the Richibucto Railway clamors for justice; the Saint Martins and Upham for more subsidy, and the Grand Southern calls out for cash. The railway people from all sides urge their claims with great energy, and they have sympathisers among the "immortals." No wonder, then, that the meeting did not last as long as was expected. The fact is there is serious trouble in the Executive ranks. Mr. King has no desire to bear longer than is absolutely necessary the heavy weight of political sins under which his Government staggers, and he is manipulating for a party cry on which to go to the people. The moment he gets one some gentlemen around the Council Board will find their seats too warm when, as reconstruction is impossible in the present House, a dissolution will be in order.

Since writing the above we learn from the *News* that the demands of the St. Martins and Upham people have been complied with; that the Government have directed their Engineer to examine the Grand Southern, and that the "Rivier du Loup Railway Co. will be notified by the proper officer of the Local Government to repair the Woodstock Railway Bridge and Passenger Roadway forthwith. If the Company fail to do so the Government will then proceed with the repairs, making the cost thereof a charge upon the Company. This course will, it is said, be pursued on the ground that the Company had not completed the bridge at the time it was damaged by freshet."

The *Telegraph* on the latter subject says:—

The matter of the Woodstock bridge has probably not yet been finally disposed of. The heads of the Railway Company being men of honor and standing, we shall not anticipate that any difficulties can exist between them and the Government in regard to contract, which was, no doubt, made in writing.

And yet a few days ago the same paper talked in a very belligerent strain about compelling the Company to do their duty. What does this backing and filling mean?

If because the Councillors from any Parish disserted from the opinions entertained by the majority of the Municipal Council Board, the appointments of parish officers for, the ordering of assessments upon, and all the varied local affairs of the Parish were to be decided upon without their concurrence being asked or their opinions consulted, we imagine that a deep feeling of indignation would be aroused throughout the whole county. Yet there is no doubt that the majority of the Council Board have the right to act in this manner if they choose. So in the matter of Government appointments. There is no law which says to the Executive you shall consult the representatives of the county in making local appointments; but the people expect it and they are justified by a custom which ought to be fully as obligatory as a statute. The custom has reason to recommend it; for if appointments are made irrespective of the local representatives, the electors are deprived of their constitutional means of expressing dissatisfaction. If unworthy men are placed in public position in a county, and the electors desire a change, they can, when the offices in question are filled with the approval of the members for the county, make their discount manifest at the polls; but according to the principles and practice of resurrected Toryism, as illustrated in the case of Carleton county, the people are powerless in this particular. It is said that "to the victors belong the spoils"; and perhaps in view of a depleted treasury it would be as well to admit the proposition without argument.—Yet even if the people have no money, they have some rights left, which may be worth saving. We therefore felt called upon to protest against this centralization of patronage in the hands of the Executive. We claim that it has never yet been sanctioned by law or custom that party claims have first to be considered in the making of public appointments.

The St. John *Telegraph* speaking no doubt from Executive inspiration, says that the New Brunswick Railway are bound by their contract to repair the Woodstock Bridge. One readers have already been informed that it is in a very precarious condition, and that the Province has $25,000 invested in it. The *Telegraph* may be correct; but as there are two sides to every story, the public had better wait before deciding until they hear what the Company have to say. It was reported at one time that the Government held $10,000 of the subsidy as a guarantee that that the work would be finished to their satisfaction; but as this would be a common sense way of acting, we don't put much faith in the rumor. If they hold such an amount and the Company is in the wrong, there ought not to be much difficulty in compelling them to do right. If the whole subsidy is paid, it certainly indicates delightful incapacity on the part of the Board of Works, that a Bridge should be paid for when it was not strong enough to stand through the first season. But what care the gentlemen who now control the public treasury? "*Apres nous la deluge*," is their motto.

The *Courier* says a great handicap foot race of 120 yards will be run at Valley Park, St. Stephen, Wednesday, 27th September. The following prizes will be given:—$70 to first, $20 to second, and $10 to third. Entrance $1.50; acceptance $1.00.

Mr. Jas. McAllister has been appointed Treasurer of the Intercolonial Railway.

FREDERICTON METHODIST DISTRICT MEETING.

The Regular Quarterly Meeting of the Ministers and Laymen of the Fredericton Methodist district was opened at the Methodist Church in Sheffield on Wednesday morning last, and closed the following day at one o'clock. The business was chiefly of a financial nature, which is always characteristic of the first District meeting held after Conference. The allotment and distribution of the funds received the most careful consideration, and it was observed that, notwithstanding the numerous interests involved, and the equal claims of each and every circuit upon the funds, that the deliberations were conducted in the most perfect harmony, and the conclusions arrived at were, in almost, if not in every case, such as met with unanimous approval.

There was another feature worthy of imitation, and that was the determined adherence to rules and regulations as well as to Conference law. Personal as well as sectional views and interests, were voluntarily surrendered and set aside, and consequently nothing of this nature was permitted for a moment to contravene the general good.

After the financial matters had been disposed of, the Board appointed a deputation, in conformity to resolutions of Conference, to visits the Circuits for the purpose of bringing under the consideration of the different congregations the desirability of greater effort being made toward the support of ministers, as well as to explain the nature and character of the connectional funds, with a view of uniting the methodist people to give to these their hearty co-operation and support. The carrying into effect the objects of this deputation was placed in the hands of the Rev. Mr. Duncan, the Rev. Mr. M'Keown, and the Rev. Mr. Paisley.

Arrangements were also made for the Annual Missionary Meetings in each Circuit. Fredericton and the adjoining Circuits are left as regards the time to local arrangement.

A circular was laid before the Board by the Chairman, which had been received from the General Secretaries of the Domestic Missions, from which it appears that the excess of expenditure over income in this department of the work, during the past year, was $38,000. To meet the needs of the work the current year, it will be necessary to raise something more than $200,000. A little additional effort on all the Circuits will be sufficient to place the mission fund in a satisfactory condition, and no doubt this effort will be made. The necessity of increased subscriptions is apprrant, and the object must commend itself to every one who desires the advancement of the Redeemer's Kingdom.

Sermons will be preached by the Rev. Howard Sprague on behalf of the Educational Fund, at Fredericton and Marysville on Sunday the 17th September, and at Woodstock on the same day by the Rev. Dr. Stewart. The Public Educational meetings will be held during the following week, of which due notice will be given.

On Wednesday evening a public Missionary Meeting was held in the Church, which on that occasion was well filled with an attentive audience. The speakers were, Rev. Mr. Duncan, President of the Conference, Rev. Mr. James, Rev. Mr. Dobson, Rev. Mr. M'Keown. During the remarks made by the last named speaker, reference was had to the establishment of a mission among the lumbermen. It was stated that it had long been felt that this class of our people had been neglected. For seven months in the year, these men were separated from their homes and families, far back in the woods, and entirely cut off from all religious instructions and opportunities of attending places of worship. To meet this want it was decided that a Mission should be at once established. On the following day, the Rev. Mr. Colpitts was appointed by the Board to this work on the Miramichi rivers, and an appropriation made to meet expenses of outfit, &c. It is hoped that in a short time provision will be made for missionaries to every lumber camp in this district, as well as in the whole Province.

We are of opinion that an appeal to the different Churches would result in a sufficient sum of money being contributed to carry on this work.

At the close of the District Meeting, a vote of thanks was passed to the Superintendent of the Circuit, and to the good people of Sheffield, for their uniform kindness and hospitality.

The Annual District Meeting will be held at Marysville.

Speaking of the late appointments in Carleton County, the *Standard* says:—

"Surely the Executive has not forgotten that the Province is under *Responsible Government*, which has been defined "the well understood wishes of the people as expressed through their representatives in the Legislature."

The Province is not under responsible government; it is under the most ultra Toryism.

"We feel friendly to the present Government, but are out spoken enough to animadvert upon such a stretch of power. How commen it has become for Governments to imagine themselves the *masters* instead of the *servants* of the people."

This has the right ring about it: although how the *Standard* can feel friendly to an administration that has done violence to every constitutional privilege which the people possess' we cannot understand.

An injunction has been obtained by Hon. S. L. Tilley a trustee and George Webb acting on behalf of himself and other Bondholders of the E. & N. A. Railway for extension from St John Westward, to restrain the removal from New Brunswick of certain rolling stock belonging to the Railway, and to compel the payment of the earnings of that portion of the road which lies in this Province to receivers. Messrs Jas. M. Kay and E. R. Burpee have been appointed receivers. It is thought by some that this change in the management of the New Brunswick end of the Railway will be a benefit both to the public, and the owners of the road.

One result of the Canadian exhibit at the Centennial is that an effort is being made to establish a direct trade with Australia. It is thought that the Ottawa Government will contribute $25,000 towards defraying the expenses of a display of Canadian produce at the Queensland exhibition in April next. Two enterprising Montreal merchants advertise a ship to be loaded for Australia. The Board of Trade in the large cities are moving in the matter and the prospect appears to be that very important results will be attained

Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION.—The regular meetings are as follows:—Prayer meeting on Thursday evening from 8 to 9 o'clock, and on Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers are cordially invited to attend. The reading Room is open from 2 to 10 o'clock p. m. every day, Sunday excepted. Young men from the country will fine this a good place to visit when coming to the city. *Free admission.*

NEARLY A FATAL DROWNING ACCIDENT—PLUCKY CONDUCT OF A LITTLE BOY.

On Thursday, the 24th inst., Fred Berryman aged 11 years, rowed his mother, Mrs Berryman, and two of his sisters, both younger than himself, across the St. Croix to Calais, in a small boat. When they reached their destination, Fred helped one of the little girls to clamber up the wharf, and took her to a place of safety. When he returned for the other, he found her running about the boat, screaming "where is my mamma?" Fred rightly conjecturing that his mother had fallen overboard, and being a capital swimmer, though so young, dived immediately into the water, where he saw bubbles arising, and had the good fortune to aid in bringing her to the surface, but he could do no more, and Mrs. Berryman, like every other person in danger of being drowned kept holding on to him, while both were sinking again. Whereupon Fred cried out "O mother don't drown me!" On which, still retaining her senses, Mrs. Berryman dropped her hold of him, and pushed him from her, and then sank the second time. Fred in an agony of grief dived and pulled her to the surface again. Again she sank. Happily there was no current at the time, and when the noble little fellow helped her up the third time, he succeeded by a superhuman effort in placing her right hand which was open on the stern of the boat, and there Mrs Berryman, though by that time utterly unconscious, took hold, and held on till Fred mounted the wharf, and brought some men at work near by to her assistance. When she recovered Mrs. B. explained that when Fred left her with the little girl, she attempted to climb up the wharf, but it being slippery she lost her hold while the boat had floated away, from beneath her, and she fell into the water. Mrs. B., we are happy to learn, has completely recovered from the fright and other effects, of the perilous mishap, she met with; while all who know about the affair, express their admiration of Fred's sagacious, and heroic efforts to save the life of his mother. Fred deserves a medal, if not something more substantial.—*St. Stephen Journal.*

THE MARITIME BANK survived the onslaught of Sir Frances Hincks and his friends. After a grand pow-wow in the banking house on Wednesday the contestants shook hands, voted unlimited confidence in each other and all "went merry as a marriage bell." If not too presumptious we would like to know what all the row was about, as a diligent perusal of the speeches has failed to enlighten us.

CELESTIAL MUSIC:—

"Pull down your vest,
Wipe off your chin,
Button your ears up
To keep your brains in."

So sings a youth of this City to the music of "Beautiful Bells," as he parambulates Queen Street with his hands in his pocket.

A fire at Union Mills, Calais, on Friday night of last week destroyed four dwelling houses. The houses were all occupied and belonged to the following parties:—Mr. Chas. F. Todd, Mrs. Reys, Mr. Jos. Granger, and Mr. C. B. Rounds. They were all partially insured.

MUSICAL AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT:—The Y. M. C. A. purpose holding an entertainment at an early date, in their new Hall, in aid of the funds of the Association, the programme and evening will be announced next week.

TEA MEETING.—The congregation of the Baptist Church at Nashwaak intend holding a Tea Meeting, on Wednesdaw 13th inst.

One day last week Mr. Albert Boon, while shooting near Smith's Creek, a short distance from this city, came upon a swarm of bees in a hollow tree. Procuring an axe he cut the tree down and took therefrom two large pailsful of excellent honey.

The numerous patrons of the "British House" will be pleased to know that Mr. Jennings, who has been absent for the past three or four weeks "doing" the Centennial, has returned and resumed his former position of the Tailoring Department.

T. W. KEIRSTEAD, Sir,—I have used Preparations—and find the Tonic to be a good invigorator. I would confidently recommend it to all those troubled with pain in the side, cough, loss of appetite, &c. I would recommend the Purgative prepared by you.

J. E. FLEWELLING.

Clifton, Jan. 8th, 1871.

The Pic-Nic of the Sabbath School in connection with Christ Church of this City, was held at Oromocto Island on Thursday. A very pleasant time was had by those participating in it. Bryson's Band provided the music for the occasion.

EXCHANGE.—The Rev. Mr. Duncan, President of the Conference, will exchange Pulpits with Rev. Mr. M'Keown, on Sunday morning, 3rd inst.

The Lowry Crew of this City have purchased the four oared shell which the Logans had in Fredericton lately and disposed of their old boat to a crew of young lads.

Police Magistrate Marsh is determined to check a precocious fondness for literature on the part of the youth of St. John. He gave a boy who came up with the Father Matthew excursion a months gaol for a disregard of the law of meum and teuum as they here upon a book belonging to Mr. Cropley.

The Cemetry Company have purchased the Monaghan lot on what is known as "Negro Hill." It is about a mile and a half distant from the Court House and is within the City limits.

PICNICS.—The Templars picnic on Wednesday, the Church of England Sabbath School picnic on Thursday, and the Father Matthew Picnic and excursion from St. John on Wednesday, all passed off with much satisfaction to the participants.

SAMUEL DAYTON, Esq., now in Philadelphia, has our thanks for late Philadelphia papers.

The *Rothesay* has not been sold—Good partridge shooting now—Messrs. Steadman and Phair took forty-three salmon on their late trip to Miramichi.

Thirty-two miles of the Grand Southern are graded. The average cost we are told will not exceed $2,500 per mile. The guage is 3 feet 6 inches.

From Westmoreland we learn that hay is a fair crop though a little below that of last year, that grain looks well, and that the potato blight has appeared.

Mr. H. O'Neil has begun to erect a two story wooden dwelling house on his lot on Carleton street, nearly opposite the Methodist Church.

WIDE AWAKE FOR SEPTEMBER, 1876:—WIDE AWAKE for Septembor opens with Part I. of a noticeable story, "David Bushnell and his American Turtle," by Miss S. J. Prichard, in which figures the first of our sub-marine war-ships. Upon this explosive "Turtle" Benjamin Franklin and others built great hopes in our early struggle for independence. Farther on is a pleasant camping-out story by Mrs. Nason, "A Day on Lake Cupsuptue," and a Centennial story by the Editor, "Mrs. McAllister's Company," a rollicking account of some pretty children's fun. There are poems by Mary Clemmer, Clara Doty Bates,, and others. "Mamma's Dolls," by the Editor, is charming, both picture and poem. Part II. of "A Child in Florence" is full of delightful art-gossip. "The House of Umbrellas," and "Little Boy Blue," each honest transcripts of real child life, together with the serials, "Good-for-Nothing Polly," and "Nan: the New-Fashioned Girl," and the various departments, complete an excellent number of an excellent magazine.

Only $2 per annum. Edited by Ella Farman, published by D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, Mass.

A WOODCHOPPER'S AGONY.—Horace Miner, on Tuesday last, was chopping in the woods near Waymart. At noon his wife carried his dinner to him. He was engaged felling a tree when she arrived at the spot, and she stood near waiting for him to get through. She had in her arms a child a few months old. The tree in falling lurched towards Mrs. Miner, and before she could get out of the way it came crushing upon her, one of the largest branches striking her and pinning both her arms and her child to the earth. Miner ran to the spot. He could not see his child, but his wife was laying with her face turned up and gasping in death. Miner at once set to work to extricate his wife and child from that terrible position. The branch of the tree lay across Mrs. Miner, and it was evident the child was beneath the mother. The husband, to extricate the wife and child, was compelled to cut away the branch, and before he had finished his task he saw his wife die before his eyes. He removed her body from beneath the tree and found his child crushed to death, having been crushed deep into the ground. The husband, almost frantic. took both bodies in his arms and carried them a mile through the wood to his home.—*Port Jervis N. Y. Gazette*

CROPS.—Advices from Madawaska, Victoria and Carleton Counties report that the crops are good. Hay is superabundant, especially in the first named County.

The Band of the 71st Batt, performed on Phœnix Square, on Friday evening.

TUESDAY.

In the counties bordering on the Hudson River and other parts of New York the drought is serious. Farmers are cutting their corn for fodder.

It is said when the Senate reassembles in December the new extradition treaty with Great Britain will be submitted by the President for ratification.

The American hosiery mills at Amsterdam, N. Y., were burned yesterday. Loss $100,000

At the great auction sale of coal to-day a thousand dealers were present and there was great excitement. The bidding was spirited, lots of one to five hundred tons selling as low as $2.00 to $2.75 per ton.

Thousands of miners are out of work in the Schuylkill coal region.

WEDNESDAY.

A despatch from Belgrade says, the Turks attacked the Servian left on Monday, but were repulsed with heavy loss, leaving their killed and a large quantity of ammunition on the field.

A Vienna special despatch states that a Council of Ministers has been held in Constantinople to consider peace principles, the outlines of which have been given to the Grand Vizier by the Powers separately.

A despatch from Constantinople says:—A Cabinet Council, at which all the grand dignitaries were present, has resolved to depose Sultan Murad and preclaim Abdul Hamid. The change will occur shortly.

Mr. Gladstone, in a published letter, declares the position of the Government in regard to the Bulgarian barbarities inadequate and unsatisfactory, and favors public meetings upon the subject.

A special from Belgrade to the *Times* says the keenest interest is felt to hear of an armistice. Every day increases the danger of the war spreading. The Servian army is fast becoming a Russian auxilary force fighting on Servian soil. The Russians are exposing themselves in the brunt of the battle with remarkable valor. Out of 48 men who fought as a company at Alexinatz 30 were left dead on the field.

At the four-oared boat race in Philadelphia yesterday, the London crew beat Yale by one second. Time, 8.57½. Cambridge was beaten by Watkins in 9.01½.

A fire in San Francisco on Monday night destroyed $500,000 worth of property and the homes of two hundred families.

The boiler of a threshing machine exploded near St. Louis, yesterday, killing five men.

THURSDAY.

A Belgrade despatch to the *Daily News* says the Turks keep up the attack on the Servian lines, near Alexinatz, hoping to capture the place before mediation has been adopted. The Servian infantry have been worsted but the artillery behaved well.

Russian influence is stubbornly interposing obstacles to peace, and Russians are swarming into Servia.

In German political circles the belief is expressed that Prince Milan's request for mediation is only another move in the policy of Russia to protract Turkish complications until she can complete her own preparations.

The Porte is willing to make peace, and i opposed to an armisiice.

A despatch from Vienna states that the Prince of Montenegro has united with Prince Milan in asking for mediation.

The Turks have received a siege train from Nissi, and in default of an armistice something decisive is expected at Alexinatz.

A despatch from Belgrade announces that the Turks are defeated at all points on the right bank of the Morava, and subsequently were taken in flank and put to flight. Their bridges over the Morava were destroyed. The Servians occupied the Turkish entrenchments on the right bank of the Morava.

A Council of Ministers and great dignitaries of the Turkish Empire have proclaimed Abdul Hamid Sultan, vice Murad, deposed.

The New York Democrates have nominated Horatio Seymore for Governor.

Yesterday, in the great four-oared race at Philadelphia, the Beaverwycks won, beating the London crew by two feet, more or less.

A waterspout burst over Hays' City, Kansas, on Saturday, drowning four persons,

A fire at Cincinnati destroyed the freight depot of the Dayton short line railroad. Loss $200,000.

A MILLIONAIRE OUT OF CHANGE.—There is a good story told of Baron Rothschild, of Paris, the richest man of his class in the world, which shows that it is not only "money which makes the mare to go," but "ready money." On a very wet and disagreeable day the Baron took a Parisian omnibus, on his way to the Bourse, or Exchange, near which the "Nabob of Finance" alighted, and was going away without paying. The driver stopped him and demanded his fare. Rothschild felt in his pocket, but he had not a "red cent" of change. The driver was very wroth. "Well, what did you get in for if you could not pay? You must have known that you had no money." "I am Baron Rothschild!" exclaimed the great capitalist, "and there is my card." The driver threw the card into the gutter. "Never heard of you before," said the driver, "and I don't want to hear of you again. But I want my fare—and I must have it." The great banker was in haste. "I have only an order for a million," he said, "give me change," and he proffered a coupon for 50,000 francs. The conductor stared, and the passengers set up a hoarse laugh. Just then an "Agent de Change" came by, and the Baron Rothschild borrowed of him the six sous. The driver was now seized with a kind of remorseful respect, and turning to the money king he said—"If you want ten francs, sir, I don't mind lending them to you on my own account."

ELECTRICITY! THOMAS' ECLELSIOR ECLECTRIC OIL!—WORTH TEN TIMES ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD.—Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest medicine ever made. One dose cures common sore throat. One bottle has cured bronchitis. Fifty cents' worth has cured an old standing cough. It positively cures catarrh, asthma and croup. Fifty cents' worth has cured crick in the back, and the same quantity lame back of eight years' standing. The following are extracts from a few of the many letters that have been received from different parts of Canada, which, we think, should be sufficient So satisfy the most sceptical: J. Collard, of Tparta, Ont., writes, "Send me 6 dozen Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, have sold all I had ojm you, and want more now; its cures are uwly wonderful." Wm. McGuire of Franklin, Irrites, "I have sold all the agent left, it acts like a charm—it was slow at first, but takes splendidly now." H. Cole, of Iona, writes, "Please forward 6 dozen Thomas' Eclectaic Oil, I am nearly out, nothing equals it. It is highly recommended by those who have used it." J. Bedford, Thamesville, writes, "Send at once a further supply of Eclectric Oil, I have only one bottle left. I never saw anything sell so well and give such general satisfaction." J. Thompson, Woodward, writes, "Send me some more Eclectric Oil. I have sold entirely out. Nothing takes like it." Miller & Reid, Ulverton, P. Q., write, "The Eclectric Oil is getting a great reputation here, and is daily called for. Send us a further supply without delay." Lemoyne, Gibb & Co., Buckingham, P. Q., write, "Send us one gross Eclectric Oil. We find it to take well."

Sold by all medicine dealers. Price, 25cts.

S. N. THOMAS, Phelps, N. Y.

And NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., Sole Agents for the Dominion.

NOTE.—*Eclectric*—Selected and Electrized

In the three days ending Friday $12,100 were paid into the City Treasurer for taxes.

PAT'S EULOGY ON GENERAL BURNSIDE.—A gentleman in Washington reports for the Drawer the following colloquy he lately overheard in that city by two "scared veterans:"

PAT. "Jamie, did ye iver know Gineral Burnside?"

JAMIE. "No, I niver had the honor."

PAT. "Well, he's the foinest gintleman in the werrald. Och, but did'nt he set his heart by his soger boys! I mind me well whin I was in the ould bloody Sixty-ninth Rigimint, and at the furst battle of Bull Run. At the very furst volley we resaved from the inemy the gineral rode over like the devil to our rigimint, and stopped right in front of me, and sez he to me, sez he, "Corporal McQuinn, are you hurt?" 'No, Sir,' sez I. 'Then, sez he to me, sez he, 'let the battle go on.'"

It went on, though our people did'nt seem to take much interest in the fight.—EDITOR'S DRAWER, in *Harper's Magazine for September.*

THE GREAT SHOSHONEES REMEDY.

Is an Indian vegetable compound, composed of the juices of a variety of remarkable medical plants and herbs; the various properties of these different ingredients, when combined, is so constituted as to act simultaneously upon the Blood, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive Organs, Nervous System, &c., restoring their functions to healthy action, and, being purely vegetable, is as harmless as Nature's own beverage. This medicine is a decided benefit in all, and a permanent cure in a large majority of diseases of the blood, such as Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Canker, Pimples, &c., In prescribing this medicine we do not claim that it always performs cures; but this we do say, that it purifies and enriches the blood, permanently curing a large majority of diseases raising from its impurities. It stands far ahead and unequalled among the hundreds of competing medicines of the day. It has stood the test of ten years, and is to-day more popular than ever. As a summer restorative it stands unrivalled; it enables the system to bear up against the constant drain to which it is subjected by a high temperature. Persons who are subject to bilious Colic, Dysentery, Indigestion, &c., should take the "Shoshonees Remedy." Price of the Remedy in pint bottles $1; Pills 25 cents a box.

"THE LEAVES * * * WERE FOR THE HEALING OF THE NATIONS."

In the modest little plant found growing by the roadside and known as Smart-Weed, or Water Pepper, reside medicinal properties of more than ordinary value, In Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed, these wonderful properties are combined with other vegetable extracts of acknowledged virtues in such a manner as to make it a most efficacious remedy for colic, cramps, summer complaint, diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera and cholera morbus. A celebrated medical author says: "A friend of mine had an only child dangerously ill with the summer complaint. He had employed a great variety of the usual means for relief, but all appeared unavailing. The child was finally given Smart-Weed which was entirely successful. It arrested the vomiting and purging in a short time, and without the aid of other medicine entirely restored the little patient." Dr. Pierce's Extract of Smart-Weed is sold by all druggists.

THE NEW TOWN HALL AT AYER.—This elegant structure is now complete. In beauty of design it surpasses anything of its kind in the State. Constructed of brick and dark marble it is as permanent as it is charming. The English architects have adorned it in subdued colors, which please without tiring the eye. Dr. J. C. Ayer built and gave it to the town in acknowledgment of the distinction they conferred upon him in taking his name. Although it is a great gift, still the hearty good wishes of the whole people are of greater value and the generous donor has doubtless secured them.—*Groton (Mass.) Journal.*

FREDERICTON MARKET.

Corrected every week for the FARMER *by Mr. R. Hudson, Market Clerk.*

Hay, per ton,	$6 00	to	$8 00
Straw,	4 00	to	5 00
Oats,	35 cts.	to	40 cts.
Beef, per quarter,	5 cts.	to	6 cts.
Mutton,	6 cts.	to	7 cts.
Lamb,	6 cts.	to	7 cts.
Veal	4 cts.	to	5 cts.
Chickens, per pair,	35 cts.	to	40 cts.
Butter	17 cts.	to	18 cts.
Eggs,	13 cts.	to	14 cts.
Potatoes,	80 cts.	to	$1 00
Hides,	5 cts.	to	00 cts.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City. June 26-6mos

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from