Correspondence.

For the Colonial Farmer.

WESTFIELD July 11th, 1877.

SIR,—The statement made by me, and which Dr. Rand asserts he has "the best reasons for saying is too imperfect to give a correct impression to the public," was merely an epitome of facts connected with my arrest and imprisonment, in reply to the address from my Parishioners. If imperfect or incorrect I shall be ready to supply omissions and correct errors when they are pointed out. With regard to my resignation of the office of Trustee, and the Chief Superintendent's power in the matter I may state that I received a letter from the Inspector dated March 22rd, 1877, in which he said, "I could not consent to the resignation of any of the trustees of your District at present on account of the order of the Superintendent in reference to paying the judgment against the district." I not unnaturally concluded from this communication, that the Chief Superintendent had instructed the Inspector not to consent to any resignation, and therefore considered it useless to seek to be relieved from the office until, finding myself in prison, I determined on resigning. On the same day that my resignation was sent to the Inspector, a copy, with the following letter was mailed.—To T. H. Rand Esq. D. C. L. Chief Superintendent of Education. Sir, I herewith enclose you a copy of the resignation of myself and colleague as Trustees of School District No. 6, Westfield, transmitted to Mr. Wetmore, feeling confident that you will permit him to consent to the same. The sole object Mr. Deveber and myself had in accepting the office was to aid the School, and to bring it to its present efficient condition as evidenced in your last semi-annual circular. We now find ourselves the occupants of the common jail for an indefinite period of time, and until Saturday morning were in entire ignorance of the amount required from us as a ransom before our release can be effected, and which we find to be utterly out of our power to pay. I find myself in a most extraordinary position, dragged from my Mission, three churches closed, and the sick and infirm left without any ministrations, and self and friend locked up and treated as criminals. Under such circumstances it is surely time to abandon all connection with School matters, which have reduced us to this strait, and it is therefore our determination to act no longer in any respect as Trustees. I am, Sir,

Yours truly,
E. S. WOODMAN.
Rector of Westfield.

Hampton Jail, June 11th, 1877.

The Inspector wrote to me that he should "be very willing to consent" to my resignation but that he would "have to be directed" by the Chief Superintendent.

Dr. Rand made no reply to my letter until June 20th, when I received the following Telegram. Fredericton June 20th, 1877. Rev. Mr. Woodman, the Jail, Hampton. "Advised the Inspector on Saturday that he cannot in the circumstances accept your resignation," Theodore H. Rand, Chief Superintendent of Education.

As the Inspector was "very willing to consent" the *only obstacle* was the advice of the Chief Superintendent to him not to accept my resignation, therefore it is needless for Dr. Rand to attempt to shift the responsibility of forcing me to remain in office upon his subordinate. It is, of course, not necessary that I should reply to any anonymous communication, but as the Chief Superintendent and S. B. take the same ground and are equally ignorant of the facts of my case, for I cannot suppose they would knowingly place me in a false position before the public as guilty of contumacy, I further say that I was first appointed a Trustee under the present act in Jan'y 1876. The Mandamus referred to was issued in March following and an assessment was then made in obedience to it for the payment of the judgment, and was handed to the Secretary for collection on on April 8th, 1876. At the same time he was directed to make the requisite return to the Mandamus. This, from inadvertence, was done by letter to the Clerk of the Crown in place of being on the document. My Counsel communicated with me, but it was then too late to rectify the error. However on June 12th, 1876, the day before the opening of Trinity Term affidavits were made by myself, the other Trustees, and Secretary, and the latter went to Fredericton the next day and made the proper return to the Mandamus. As these facts can be substantiated, if necessary, by the Trustees, the Secretary and the counsel employed, the charges made by Dr. Rand and S. B. against me and my Co-Trustees, of "disobedience" to the command of the Court are most unfair and improper. I have frequently enquired of the Secretary respecting the performance of his part of the duty and he has stated that his calls on the ratepayers of the assessment have not been attended to. Anyone at all conversant with the facts connected with the obtaining of the judgment referred to, will easily understand the repugnance which the Secretary must feel to enforce its payment. With respect to the $277 which S. B. takes pains to explain is not a "private debt or demand" upon me but "the sum required by law to be assessed upon the School district." No such sum is required from the district. This was the full demand of Messrs. Pugsley, Crawford and Pugsley before they would grant my release from Jail, upwards of $60 of which I paid, according to stipulation, within five days of my discharge. I may add that I am yet in ignorance of the "certain trespasses and contempts" for which I was imprisoned and so heavily mulcted, and I am still more at a loss to understand how Messrs. Pugsley Crawford and Pugsley could acquire the despotic power to commit me to jail, retain me there during their own pleasure, allot my punishment and fine, and release me when their demands were fully satisfied. Never have I heard or read of a parallel case elsewhere, and had it occurred in a foreign country, I believe so great an outrage on the liberty of a British subject would have been resented by the Imperial Government.

Yours truly,
E. S. WOODMAN.

For the Colonial Farmer.

Passing Notes.

ST. MARY'S ITEMS.

The Parish of St. Mary's, or that part of it which extends from Gibson to the Sunbury County line, is thickly settled with old and thrifty farms interspersed with villages.

The first village after leaving Gibson is, for aught I know, nameless. It is a small collection of houses with a tavern in their midst, for the purpose of selling the stuff, and a sign over the door reads

L. B., LICENSED TAVERN.

It is very certain that this L. B. is not very clever, nor is he very wise as a tavern keeper, considering the fact that he refused your correspondent lodgings, even for the money.

Some of L. B's. neighbors below him are of the same stamp; they probably think like the Southerners that "Yankees have horns."

The next village below this is

MILLTOWN,

or Robinson's Mills, which is named from the extensive saw mill owned by Mr. Robinson at this place. This village numbers about thirty houses, has a Methodist Church, Temperance Hall and several fine residences, and its residents are clever, prosperous and industrious.

RUM.

This curse is unknown here, as there is not a liquor vender in the place. Moreover they have a Good Templar Lodge which, if it continues to prosper as it does now, will keep liquor from ever getting a foothold in the place.

Next in order comes the Parish of Maugerville, and County of Sunbury, which has been before mentioned in your columns.

SCENERY AND FAME.

Here the land changes to a level plain, extending for miles in length, which for its fertile soils, princely dwellings and beautiful and ever varying scenery, stands unrivalled by any place in the Province.

SETTLEMENT, SOCIAL CUSTOMS, &c.

Most of this Parish, which is true of most of the down-river Parishes, was settled by the "Upper Ten" from England, and although some of the present generation still feel the "Blue Blood" coursing through their veins and claim to be "Lord of the land," yet to their great credit and good sense this sort of thing is dying out.

BURTON.

This is the second Parish in the County of Sunbury and the seat of the Court House, and all the buildings though large and good, do not compare with their contemporaries in Fredericton.

OROMOCTO.

This village is situated in Burton, and once was quite a buisness centre, but to a great extent its glory has departed, and the stranger can read in its closed shops and unused shipyard the evidence of former greatness.

BUSINESS.

Oromocto yet, as the commercial centre of a large farming country, carries on quite a large business. There are seven stores, two blacksmith shops, and several other kinds of business. A large steam mill, giving employment to a large number of men, was burned down last summer.

CHURCHES, &c.

There are four Church buildings in the town, Catholic, Episcopalian, Methodist, and Baptist. These buildings are all large and well finished and add much to the attractiveness of the place.

TEMPERANCE.

The C. T. Union of New Brunswick flourishes here, and has done an immense power of good towards suppressing the liquor traffic.

SLANG NAMES.

A great many of the villages on both sides of the river have cant names applied to them, such as Bogtown, Crippleton, Frogmore, &c They should be incorporated under better names.

M. BUTLER.

For the Colonial Farmer.

DEAR SIR,—I would like through your valuable paper to inform the public of the prospects of the crops to be raised in the southern district of the parish of Stanley during the present year, as far as I have been able to gather information in relation thereto. I have interviewed some of the leading farmers from that district, and they inform me as follows: The wheat crop promises well; and in consequence of the high price of flour and wheat (as quoted by the several papers of this Dominion and neighbouring States) a larger quantity than usual was sown, and the ground in the parish having proved very productive of this sort of grain, a large crop is expected.

About the same quantity of oats was sown this year as last, and gives every promise of a good yield.

The usual quantity of buckwheat has been sown, but it is almost too early to give an opinion of what the crop will be, but present appearances are favorable.

The potatoes that were planted early are looking well, but of those planted late, some promise well, and some are a complete failure. I am aware of one field (on the Nashwaak) that had to be replanted, the potatoes having nearly all rotted in the ground.

Owing to the drouth which prevailed here during the month of June some of the crops will be light, and more particularly the hay crop, which in this vicinity of Stanley is mostly raised upon high lands.

The annual Exhibition of the Stanley Agricultural Society will be held in Stanley, on Wednesday, the 10th day of October next, when we hope that those interested in agriculture will attend: they will receive a hearty welcome, and we expect they will see a good display of horses, cattle and other stock, as well as of all sorts of roots, grain, fruit and other produce.

I will also mention that Stanley has already forwarded relief to the sufferers in St. John, and should more be required I know that the people of this parish will be most willing to respond to the best of their means and ability.

I remain Dear Sir,

Yours obediently,
HARRY BECKWITH,
President Stanley Agricultural Society.

Fredericton, July 6th, 1877.

[The above letter was unavoidably crowded out of our last issue.—ED.]

For the Colonial Farmer.

SIR,—I find in the last *Reporter* a communication from a "Mill Owner" complaining of the sale and traffic in American lumber, which he says is carried on in this City under the eyes of the *authorities*. "Mill Owner" states that this lumber is smuggled and is sold in this market without any *duty being paid on it*. Surely this correspondent must be mistaken. It can scarcely be possible that all the American lumber sold here does not pay any duty.

It was only yesterday I was coming down George Street on the side of which was a lot of Bangor shingles. I had just read "Mill Owner's" letter in the *Reporter*, and in consequence my attention was drawn to those shingles, which I found marked as "Mill Owner" states in large letters, *Bangor Extra*.

It is really an injustice to allow this lumber to be sold here in competition with New Brunswick lumber, and if our authorities will not put a stop to it our Board of Trade will be obliged to try what can be done. Let American lumber come here on the same terms that they admit our lumber. The American Government has an Officer stationed here to prevent New Brunswick lumber from being smuggled to the States, and where is our Government Officer to prevent American lumber from being smuggled here. Hoping you will publish the above, I remain

Yours,
BLUE NOSE.

July 12th, 1877.

From our Sporting Correspondent.

We will no doubt see some very good boat racing at the Carleton Pic-Nic, which is to be held in this city on the 7th, August next. It is said that the St. Ann's Club will put a strong crew in training immediately to take part in the race, also that the Fredericton Amatuer Club will send a crew. This will give our Fredericton oarsmen an opportunity of trying their hand with some of the St. John oarsmen, as it is expected that some good gunwale crews will take part.

The St Ann's Club have decided to call their new shell boat the "J. Saunders" after the very popular President of the Club.

Mr. Rutter's new shell boat arrived yesterday by boat, she is a very fine looking boat something the same model as Russells. She was built by Harned of Carleton. In a few weeks Mr. Russell may have a chance of trying his skill, as we have no doubt but that Mr. Rutter will make things lively up town.

F'ton, July 13, 1877.

For the Colonial Farmer.

The early dry spring has been favorable for the farmers in getting land cleared up and getting in large crops, all of which look well, being refreshed by the late rains. The grass has suffered very much, and will be considerably below the average. There is a large quantity of old hay on hand, so the loss will not be much felt. Times financially are flat, very little cash being in circulation; politically, a dead calm, even that great emigration swindle which has made its heroes of world-wide fame, is now allowed to rest, and like the people's money, perhaps it is the last we will hear of it.

The hens have refused to lay any more big eggs until dealers will buy and sell by the pound, and thus have their owners rewarded for their noble efforts.

Sheep dealers are again on the war path, buying up lambs and sheep and paying only part in advance. This is a bad practice and should be put down. The proper time to purchase is when fit for market.

From your
WEST GLASSVILLE CORRESPONDENT.

The Colonial Farmer,

FREDERICTON, N. B., JULY 16, 1877.

The war between Russia and Turkey has entered on a new phase. Without troubling readers of the FARMER with a *resume* of the details of the Asiatic and European campaigns, a few of the results thus far achieved may be pointed out, and the opinions of leading strategists as to the probabilities of the future briefly indicated. The Asiatic army of Russia crossed the frontier with every anticipation of speedy and glorious success. The rapid and very expensive movements made in that quarter would indicate that Russia designed to reap the fruits of the war, should it terminate in the success of her armies, by the acquisition of territory in Asia. Had Kars or Erzeroum fallen, possibly the Danube would not have been crossed; for it is not denied that any great gains in Europe may lead to the intervention of Austria and England while nothing of the kind was expected from the conquest of a few frontier Provinces in Asia Minor. But the success of Turkish armies before Kars and the defeat of the Russian forces there, so that the probability of a successful campaign being again undertaken there this summer, rendered an onward movement along the line of the Danube necessary.

The great Russian army therefore crossed the river. This is not the first time by any means that an invading force has passed over this stream and attempted to force the passage of the Balkans, and it is stated by leading generals that the real difficulties of the Russian advance are yet to come. With mountains before it and a great river behind it on which hostile gunboats sail, the position of the Czar's army is certainly not a very safe one; more particularly as, if Austria should interfere in the quarrel, it would not be a very difficult task to cut off all communication between Russian territory and the army. A brilliant and rapid campaign and the thorough defeat of the Turks would appear to be the only guarantee of safety of the army, not to speak of a successful issue of the war. Such at any rate is the opinion expressed in high military circles in Europe, and it would seem to be not unreasonable. Late despatches seem to foreshadow English and Austrian interference. The English fleet is in the Dardanelles or rather in Besika Bay, which is only a few hours sail from Constantinople, while Austria is mobilizing her forces. In the event of armed intervention by these powers Austria would probably send her forces into Roumania, thereby intercepting the communications of the Russian army from the rear; England would take possession of Constantinople and perhaps send the smaller vessels of her fleet to co-operate with the Turkish gunboats on the Danube. Under such circumstances as these if Germany would remain quiet Russia would be compelled to accept peace upon such terms as the allied nations chose to impose: but it is so difficult to forsee what the result of any movement on the part of any neutral nation would be upon the political situation that one need not be surprised at the unwillingness of any of the powers to espouse the cause of either of the belligerents.

An application is now pending before His Honor Judge Wetmore for the further confinement of Ellis, the New York Bank defaulter. It will be remembered that in the absence of any authority to extradite Ellis, the Bank had him arrested in a civil cause, and he was committed to gaol. The law as it then stood provided that no person should be imprisoned for more than a year on civil process, except under certain specified circumstances, which may be briefly stated to be such as showed an ability on the part of the debtor to discharge the whole or a part of his indebtedness. The year had nearly expired in Ellis' case when an application was made on behalf of the Bank for his further confinement. Mr. Barker appears for the Bank. Mr. Weldon and Mr. E. L. Wetmore for Ellis. One feature of this case makes it worthy of especial attention. Mr. Weldon, who is a Queen's Counsel, and every one will admit who knows him, a well read lawyer, was met in the argument of the cause by a provision in the imprisonment for debt act of the existence of which he never so much as dreamed, and which he could not possibly have learned in any of the ordinary or even extraordinary methods in vogue for determining what the Statute law is. The provision we refer to was one which authorized the detaining of a party in custody where the act for which he was arrested was punishable criminally in the country where the act was committed. Without discussing whether this act was passed expressly to meet this case or whether it is *ultra vires* the local Legislature, we will only say that it is extraordinary that such a provision should be smuggled into the law. It is to be found, we are told, in the lengthy Schedule attached to the Act authorizing the Attorney General to amend the Statutes which was never printed, and we are credibly informed, never read in the Legislature; but now it is brought to light perhaps by the very person at whose suggestion it was passed and made to do duty with all the force of a public Statute. We do not say that such a law, if properly passed would not be a wise law; but we do protest against this species of legislation which is a trap to the Courts, and which may be used to further his private designs by every friend of the Government who has an axe to grind.

The Battle of the Boyne was extensively celebrated by Orangemen in Ireland without disturbance of the peace.

ABOUT TOWN.

The Legislature will be called together very shortly.

Rev. H. McKeown will preach his farewell sermon to-morrow (Sunday) in the Methodist Church.

Iron screens have been placed on the outside of the windows in the basement of the City Hall.

The City Hall steps have been put in proper condition by the contractors.

It has been stated officially by the Provincial Secretary that there will be no Exhibition here this fall.

Walker Lodge, L. O. A. celebrated the "glorious fourth" in this city by a dinner at the Waverley Hotel, and a dance in their hall in the evening.

Complaints have reached us that the newspaper sent from this office to Moore's Mills, Charlotte, do not reach their destination. If we hear any further complaints we will be obliged to report to Ottawa.

On Wednesday next the ladies in connectoin with St Dunstan's Church will hold their annual pic-nic at the Hermitage. These annual pic-nics have become very popular and we have no doubt but that the one to be held this year will far surpass any previous one.

The 12th was pretty generally observed by Orangemen in different parts of the country. In nearly every place the day passed off quietly. In Montreal, however, there was some trouble: one man was killed and several wounded. In Charlottetown a crowd stoned the Lodge room; several shots were fired, but no one was seriously injured.

We again direct attention of all interested to double half column advertisement of Messrs. McDonald & Kedey, which appears in this issue, which apparently extends an unparalleled benefit to both seller and buyer. They do not believe in keeping unseasonable Goods after the expiration of the extent of the season's trade, thinking it better to make a sacrifice for a short time, in order to make more friends, that they may be better prepared to further business during the coming season. We think the idea a good one, during these times, and take great pleasure in encouraging the enterprise, by being privileged to recommend an inspection through this medium.

On Wednesday evening last, D. D. G. M. Richards installed the following Officers of Victoria Lodge, No. 13, I. O. O. F. for the ensuing term:—

N. G.—W. P. Fleweling.
V. G.—J. S. Withrow.
R. S.—J. Fred Coy.
P. S.—W. A. Quinn.
Treas.—W. Quinn.
Conductor.—Jas. Fowler.
I. G.—G. K. Lugrin.
R. S. N. G.—James Adams.
R. S. V. G.—Jas. Torrence.
L. S. V. G.—John Palmer.
R. S. S.—J. R. McNally.
L. S. S.—H. McKee.
Remainder of Officers not installed.

The proposition made by His Worship the Mayor to the City Council the other evening relating to the old stone Barracks and the adjacent grounds is an excellent one. It is intended if possible to secure a lease of the premises for the city, lay off the grounds in a garden and the building into offices, the rent of the latter being expected to more than defray the cost of keeping up the former. Such a project must commend itself at once to every rate payer and indeed to all who are interested in the welfare of the city. The field below Carleton Street ought to be included in the lease, and suitable grounds prepared for the cricket and base ball clubs.

A GREAT CURIOSITY.—The farmers in the vicinity of Fredericton have an opportunity of seeing an implement not often imported into New Brunswick, and as yet unmanufactured here. Messrs. Chestnut & Sons will next week have in their yard, set up ready for use, one of the very latest improved Combined Mowing and Reaping Machines with self operating Rakes, which, when in the field gather the grain and deposit it on the ground ready for binding. Machines similar in construction—but not so late a pattern—have been sold by the manufacturers—Messrs. G. M. Cossitt & Bro., Brockville,—for the past eight years in Canada, and during the past two seasons by various agencies in Great Britain and on the Continent. A lot were sold to parties in South America, the past month.

Mr. L. W. Johnston, General Agent of the manufacturers, who introduced the Machines in the foreign markets, will remain at Fredericton next week to explain the working of the sample here to all interested.

AT HOME.

The New Brunswick Railway will be completed next summer.

Victoria County Municipality gave $250 to the St. John relief fund.

Able White, a blacksmith, was drowned while bathing at Buctouch on Monday 2nd inst.

The foundation of the Normal School at Truro was laid on Saturday last with Masonic honors.

The house and barn of Mr. Thomas Cobern at Harvy station, was struck by lighting on Monday last during a very severe thunder storm.

There was quite a serious storm in Andover on Monday. Several barns were destroyed and the hail did considerable damage to the crops.

The St. Stephen *Courier* and *Journal* have become amalgamated. The paper in future will be called *The St. Croix Courier and St. Stephen Journal*, and will be published by Mr. David Main.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—On Friday, the 29th ult., at Butternut Ridge, Mr. Ephraim Alward was killed by a bolt of lightning which also injured Mr. Lewis and killed four horses. We have no further particulars.—*Globe.*

An accident on I. C. R. occurred Wednesday at Oxford. A freight train was working at the station, when a special train ran in. The engine of the latter and a number of cars were badly demolished. Conductor Ralston was slightly injured.

The Stadacona Insurance Company at a meeting held in St. John on Thursday decided that at the end of three months from the date of the fire the Company would pay one-quarter of their loss, and give three notes, payable in three, six and nine months, with interest, for the remainder.

The Rev. H. Pope died in Halifax on Friday morning, 6th inst. Mr. Pope came to this country from England over seventy years ago as a Missionary of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. At the time of his death he was in the 89th year of his age.

On motion of Alderman Ferguson, the St. John Common Council has called the Legislature together. When we first read this we were amused; but on second thought we don't know what to think. Possibly the Attorney General has thought it "necessary" to empower the Common Council of St. John to call the Legislature together, and he has told Ald. Ferguson that he remembers there was such a provision in the law which was burned in St. John.

ABROAD.

Between 30 and 50 men were killed by an explosion in a coal mine at Wheatland, Ohio, on Wednesday.

Messrs. Shaw Bros'. Extract Works at Houlton were burned on Sunday morning last.

The war feeling is spreading in Holland and Belgium is preparing to mobilize its army.

The latest scandal from London is that Lady Earnest Temple has eloped with Mr. Hungerford, and that Lord Tempest has threatened to shoot Hungerford.

Geo. Peabody was the first American citizen, on whom the freedom of the city of London was bestowed. Gen'l Grant is the second.

The death is announced of John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, Viscount, Canterbury, formerly Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick.

A letter appears in our columns relating to the sale of American shingles in this market. The matter was brought under our notice early last week and we made a few inquiries the result of which appeared to support the complaint of our correspondent. The Custom's authorities should investigate the question, and Mr. Pickard would do well to give it his attention.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—George H. Maxwell, Joseph Leaver, Michael Reed, David Maxwell, Andrew M'Gee, and James Kinney, Esquires, to be Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte.

John Burwash, A. M., to be Provincial Assayer.

WAR NEWS.

A private telegram (unconfirmed) from Constantinople announces the death of the Turkish Minister of War.

Servia has been unsuccessful in obtaining a loan in Paris, but will try London and Berlin.

The British fleet in Besika Bay, with the additions ordered, will aggregate 24 vessels, 150 guns, and 7,000 or 8,000 men.

The *Times'* leading article belives that the Russians cannot advance in force upon the Balkans until they have secured their communications by constructing a position on the Danube as strong as any held by the Turks. They will require a month.

The army of the Danube is divided into two forces. The first was allotted the task of crossing at Simnitza, and forcing Shipka Pass. The second will reduce Rustchuk, afterwards co-operating in the seige of Shumla.

Grand Duke Nicholas wants another bridge over the Danube.

The Turks now await the Russian onslaught at Rustchuk and Shumla in order of battle.

The excuse for the failure of the Russian campaign in Asia is that hurricanes and rain storms are rendering movements difficult and hazardous.

So precipitate was Gen. Turgonkoff's retreat that his cannon was hidden in crevices of rocks.

A Russian official despatch, dated Alexandropole, July 9th, virtually admits the siege of Kars has been raised.

Reliable information says the Roumanian army will cross the Danube Thursday, above and below Kalafat. The Prince will personally assume command.

Iron-clads Achilles and Agincourt and sloop-of-war Ruby have been ordered to the British Mediterranean squadron.

A second Russian army is forming, commanded by Grand Duke Valdimir, and will advance to the west against Sofia.

The garrison of Kars has been reinformed by Turks.

The stationing of the English fleet at Besika Bay, and the unsettled condition of France, causes much disquiet to the Russians.

Turkish and Russians charge each other with ruthless devastations, outrages and murders in Bulgaria.

The Commander of the British fleet in Besika Bay is in Constantinople, and will have an audience with the Sultan.

Military preparations are making throughout Austria on a larger scale than published.

It is surmised that active diplomatic efforts are making between England and Austria for joint action.

General Semeka telegraphs from Odessa on Monday, that the Turkisk fleet has commenced bombarding Eupatoria.

The Turkish monitor ashore at the mouth of the Danube remains firmly fixed. Her crew was taken off, and she is now in possession of two Russian vessels.

A decree has been issued ordering the creation of the National Guard of Constantinople, six battalions of which will be formed immediately.

At the last interview Lord Odo Russell informed Prince Bismarck that England would under no condition whatever, suffer Russian occupation of Constantinople. Prince Bismarck replied that he considered the occupation of Constantinople the best way to obtain the purpose for which the war was commenced.

News correspondents have been ordered to leave the Russian headquarters.

A Sistova despatch says provisions in Rustchuk are failing, and the Turks are in sore straits.

A Shumla despatch says a battle of fifteen hours' duration has been fought between Ashakmail and Biela, and that the Russians were defeated with great slaughter and retreated precipitatedly toward Sistova.

The following is the actual position of the forces in Armenia: Turkish right wing confronts Russian left at Utoch and Karass. Falek Pasha has a fresh body of 1,200 Russians opposed to him near Bayazid. Another Russian division of 20,000 men is marching towards Cardahan. Mukhtar Pasha's advanced guard is within 14 miles of Kars. Battles are expected at Utsch, Malissa and Bayazid. It is also believed that Mukhtar Pasha will be engaged soon.

Redif Pasha telegraphs from Shumlaen Friday:—"The Russians attempted, near Biela redoubt, after five hours march from Silistra, to disembark troops, with artillery, by crossing the Danube on twenty rafts, towed by three steamers. The Turks bumbarded the rafts, which precipitately turned back. One large raft, with troops and stores, was sunk, and the tugs were damaged."

London specials from St. Petersburg say that it is reported that the cause of the dangerous position in which the Russian army in Armenia was lately thrown, was chiefly that Persia allowed the Turkish corps from Lake Van to pass through Persian territory. This corps was thus enabled to surprise the rear of the Russians at Bajazie, and jeopardize the position of a great portion of the army. Reprisals of a most serious nature are considered inevitable, and the situation is likely to become further complicated.

The military situation now appears as follows: The Turks have changed front and faced to the westward since the Russian entrance into Bulgaria. The Russian left flank rests on the Danube, facing the Turkish line from Rustchuk to Shumla. A general battle is expected unless the Turks fall back to the Balkans or the Russians mask the whole quadrilateral and turn it by passing the Balkans on the Danube.

The Czarowick telegraphs that the Russian cavalry and one battery surprised Tirnova on Saturday, capturing the Turkish camp, ammunition and baggage. The Turks retreated on Osman.

The abandonment of Montenegro by the Turks is confirmed. Of 15,000 Bashi-Bazouks who entered Montenegro, 11,000 are dead or missing.

It is stated that the Turkish Government has information that the Russians intend to occupy Constantinople at all risks, unless the Turks anticipate by making peace on the Czar's terms. The effect of this and other intelligence has been to modify considerably the view taken of the crisis by certain members of the cabinet.

The Sultan has declared to the British ambassador that he will not guarantee protection to the Christians if the Russians continue to excite a rebellion in Bulgaria and perpetrate atrocities in Asia Minor.

The *Times'* Bucharest correspondent, on the 4th July, says:—"The indications are that Russia's efforts to dissuade Roumania from taking an active part in the campaign are merely designed to allay Austria's apprehensions."

Bremen *Mezer Zeitung*, not unfriendly to Russia, says:—"On the eve of war it was discovered that only 30 per cent of the Russian navy was seaworthy. Reinforcements for the Caucasian are much delayed because five or ten steamers of the Caspian fleet are not in serviceable condition."

Turkish official news says that the Russians have 40 battalions on the north side of Kars. The bulk of their army and heavy artillery have been withdrawn in the direction of Alexandropol.

The line between Mukhtar Pasha's headquarters and Kars was completely free from Russians on the 4th.

There is a general exodus from Resht, Persia, in consequence of a plague. The deaths are reported to number from 20 to 30 daily.

Crisis in Bulgaria is rapidly approaching. The invaders are advancing with a force of 90,000 in Gabrova. They have also cut Tchernavoda and Kustendje itself.

The Russians are said to be preparing to turn the defence of Trajan's wall by another crossing near Kalarabky, where they have two Roumanian steamers.

The Austrian Government claims to have knowledge of the conclusion of a treaty between Servia and Roumania, with a view to joint operations against the Turks. In consequence, Andrassy informed the Russian ambassador that Austria will at once occupy Servia.

Constantinople advices state that the invaders were last heard of in force at Monstri on the road to Rustchuk, and that the scene of the first serious engagement in Bulgaria may occur on the banks of the river.

A St. Petersburg correspondent states that the Russian troops have been withdrawn from Armenia by order of the Czar.

A project, by German and English officers in the employ of the Turks, for the defence of Constantinople, is for the English to occupy Gallipoli and the neck of land known as Bolare, thus shutting the straits of the Dardanelles against the Russians.

It is reported that the Ameer of Cabool has agreed to harass the Russians wherever they can be found by petty chiefs in Central Asia, which may compel a Russian expedition into Cabool, thus opening an Anglo-Indian difficulty which may result in English interference.

Mukhtar Pasha telegraphs July 11:—"Enemy has raised his camp east of Kars; we occupy it."

On Tuesday the Russians resumed offensive in Asia.

The Russians, driven from Bayazid, made a stand on Mount Ararat, and were again defeated.

Mukhtar Pasha is preparing to attack.

Greek feeling is not so warlike.

Russians say the siege of Kars, though interrupted, is nor abandoned.

The Prince of Roumania has joined his army.

A motto for young lovers—So-fa and no-father.

The man who will steal an umbrella will do—well what half the world has done a score of times and more.

"He is a man after my own heart, pa," said Julia, reverting to her Agustus. "Nonsense," replied old Practical; "he is a man after the money your uncle gave you." And then all was quiet.

A Windsor girl at Hamilton College writes to her parents, "This is the most stylish hair-pin of a boarding-school I ever tumbled to. I can eat four times a day if I want to, and get a fair hack at the hash every time."

A youngster, while warming his hands over the kitchen fire, was remonstrated with by his father, who said: "Go 'way from the stove, the weather is not cold." The little fellow, looking up demurely at his stern parent, replied: "I ain't heatin' the weather, I am warming my hands."

He was a printer and labored o'nights. The war map and Russian and Turkish names so worked on his mind that he had an attack of nightmare. When he pulled his wife's hair and yelled: "Erzeroum, Kars Bucharest," she thought he tried to say, "I must get out of this room and take the cars before breakfast," and suspicioned that he was about to take another tramp.

A curious case of supposed death and subsequent return to consciousness recently occurred at Cambridge, England, where a railroad porter named Lawrence was suddenly taken ill with bronchitis and was soon pronounced dead by the physician. After lying in his coffin for two days, and as he was about to be buried, he suddenly alarmed his friends by rising and taking his usual chair, and he has since entirely recovered.

"What do you know about the prisoner? asked a judge of a colored witness. "I don't say nothin' bout him, judge, only he's bigoted." "Bigoted?" asked the judge. "Yes, sir." "What do you mean by bigoted?" "Why, judge," exclaimed the witness, "he knows too much for one niggar, and not nuff fer two."

A nugget of gold, for which five thousand dollars has been offered, was found in a new "diggins" at Moose River east of Halifax Nova Scotia. It is said to be the largest ever found in that province, and its discovery will refresh the fainting hopes of those who were in doubt whether gold mining in that district could be made to pay.

FREDERICTON MARKETP RICES.

R. HUDSON, MARKET CLERK.

Hay per ton,	$6.00 to 8.00	
Straw,	None.	
Turkey per lb.,	None.	
Eggs,	12 cts	
Butter,	16 "	18
Beef per lb.,	8 "	13
Mutton per lb.,	6 "	8
Veal per lb.,	4 "	5
Lamb per lb.,	6 "	8
Oats per bush,	50 "	55
Ham,	12 "	12
Strawberries, 50 cts. small pail,	90	large.

A CASE OF CONSUMPTION.

East Stoneham, Me., May 12, 1873.

Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Sons:

Gentlemen—I feel it my duty to write a few words in favor of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. In the early part of last Winter I took a severe cold, and shortly afterward a distressing cough was added to it. My friends did everything they could for me, but without avail. The best physicians that could be procured did not relieve me, and my cough continued with me all through the Winter with increasing severity. I spit blood three or four times a day, and my friends considering my case hopeless gave me up as a confirmed consumptive. It was in this condition when I heard of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. I began its use, and before I had taken half a bottle of it my cough and all my other troubles left me, and I was cured. I feel so truly indebted to this great remedy for what it has done for me that I send you this voluntary testimony, hoping it may be the means of inducing others, who are suffering as I was, to make use of it. It is the best remedy for lung complaints that I ever heard of, and I am constantly recommending it to my friends.

Yours, with respects,
MRS. MELISSA M. BALL.

50 cents and $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

WHAT THEY SAY OF IT! A FEW FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—There are but few preparations of medicines which have withstood the impartial judgment of the people for any great length of time. One of these is Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Read the following and be convinced:—Thos. Robinson, Farnham Centre, P. Q., writes, "I have been afflicted with rheumatism for the last ten years, and have tried many remedies without any relief, until I tried Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and since then have had no attack of it. I would recommend it to all." —J. H. Farl, Hotel Keeper, West Shefford, P. Q., writes, "I have been troubled with liver complaint for several years, and have tried different medicines with little or no benefit, until I tried Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which gave me immediate relief, and I would say that I have used it since with the best effect. No one should be without it. I have tried it on my horses in cases of cuts, wounds, etc., and think it is equally as good for horses as for man."—A. Maybee, Merchant, Warkworth, writes, "I have sold some hundreds of bottles of Eclectric Oil, and it is pronounced by the public, 'one of the best medicines they have ever used;' it has done wonders in healing and relieving pain, sore throats, etc., and is worthy of the greatest confidence."—Joseph Rusan, Township Percy, writes, "I was persuaded to try Thomas' Eclectric Oil for a lame knee which troubled me for three or four years, and I never found anything like it for curing lameness. It is a great public benefit."

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.—Ask for Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. See that the signature of *S. N. Thomas* is on the wrapper, and the names of Northrop & Lyman are blown in the bottle, and *Take no other.* Sold by all medicine dealers. Price, 25 cents. NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont, Proprietors for the Dominion,

NOTE.—*Eclectric*—Selected and Electrized.

TITANS AND MEN.

"Blessed are the meek," exclaims the voice of inspiration, but can a man be meek with the consciousness that a dreaded monster is consuming his vitals? We are not a race of Titans. A Prometheus might stand chained to the torturing rock with a vulture perpetually gnawing his liver, and his face ever wear an expression of heroic and even meek endurance. But Prometheus has left no descendants. With vultures (disease) consuming his liver, the modern man makes himself and every one around him miserable. Fretful, gloomy, hypochondriacal, he sees the world and life all on the wrong side—the dark side—and whoever dares to assert that there is a sunny side, he regards as an enemy, or at best a mocker of his imaginary woes. Unlike the mythical Titan, the victim of disease is not succorles. There is an arm to rescue—a balm to cleanse and heal. As remedies for this most depressing of all diseases,—"Liver Complaint,"—none are more efficient or popular than Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Plersant Purgative Pellets. The Pellets effectually removed the effete and poisonous matter, while the Medical Discovery imparts strength and health to the entire system. They are sold by druggists.

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

More than seventy-five per cent. of the people in the United States are afflicted with these two diseases and their effects, such as sour Stomach, Sick Headache Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Heartburn, Water-brash, gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the Stomach, Yellow Skin, Coated Tongue and disagreeable taste in the mouth, coming up of food after eating, low spirits, &c. Go to your Druggists Davis and Dibblee opposite City Hall, Sole Agents, and get a 75 cent Bottle of August Flower or a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Try it— two doses will relieve you.

It is a fact well established by unquestionable testimony that Hall's Hair Renewer renews, cleanses, brightens, invigorates and restores to its original color and lustre, faded gray or discolored hair, cheaply, quickly and surely. The poorest people prefer to buy it and use it, rather than to proclaim in a manner more forcible than words can deline ate, through blanched locks or grizzly beard, that they are aged and passing to decay. A very short trial will convince the most skeptical that it does eradicate the scalp diseases which rob the hair of its color and life.—*Fort Scott (Kan.) Daily Monitor.*

NO RISK.

Thomas' Eclectric Oil! Worth Ten Times its Weight in Gold. Do you know anything about it? If not, it is time you did.

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. One or two bottles cures bad cases of PILES and KIDNEY TROUBLES. Six to eight applications cure ANY CASE OF EXCORIATED NIPPLES OR INFLAMED BREAST. One bottle has cured LAME BACK of eight years' standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield, Tioga County, Pa., says: "I went thirty miles for a bottle of your Oil, which effected a WONDERFUL CURE of a CROOKED LIMB, by six applications.' Another who has had ASTHMA for years, says: "I have half of a 50 cent bottle left and $100 would not buy it if I could get no more."

Rufus Robinson, of Nunda, N. Y., writes. "One small bottle of your ECLECTRIC OIL restored the vo