

Late Despatches.

LONDON, Feb. 25. The Solicitor-General has introduced a Bill in the House of Commons abolishing University tests.

Mr. Bright made a speech at the associated Chamber of Commerce, in which he urged the importance and necessity of adopting a system of ocean postage.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, an enquiry was made as to whether the usual legal investigation before pardon had been made, in the case of the Penian convicts recently released from prison.

Mr. Fortescue replied that what investigation the Government had made, was quite sufficient, as their cases differed from ordinary commutations of sentences.

In reply to a question Mr. Monsell said, that negotiations for the settlement between the Hudson's Bay Company and the Dominion of Canada, were still pending, and it was undecided to make any statement as to the prospect of building telegraph lines through the territories of the Company to connect the Atlantic with the Pacific coast, until a complete adjustment was reached.

In reply to a question of Mr. Simmons for information Mr. Otway said that the Government had received no authentic advices of the rejection of the Alabama Convention by the United States; nor had it any information whatever in regard to the naturalization protocol.

The Danish Minister of War, and formerly Ambassador from Denmark, at Washington, urged the sale of the Danish West India Islands to the United States.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26. The Bill legalizing gold contracts and declaring National Bonds payable in gold, passed the lower branch of Congress yesterday, by a vote of 119 to 61.

D. S. Reynolds, Supt. of the Buffalo (N. Y.) police, Capt. Henry Dickson, and two Detectives of the Niagara Frontier Police, are on trial before the Police Commissioners of Buffalo, charged with criminally and unlawfully kidnapping two men on the night of January 1st, and carrying them to Canada for a reward.

MONTEAL, Feb. 24. Travel on railroads east and west is very much obstructed on account of snow on the track. No trains have arrived or left to-day. The storm ceased last night, but another is imminent. The storm was very severe at Pembroke and in the lumbering regions on the Ottawa river and its tributaries. It is thought that the lumber operations for the winter will be completely checked.

LONDON, Feb. 26. The War Office has received official despatches from New Zealand announcing further successes over the rebels. The troops have carried by assault the Maori stronghold, Naytapp. The natives made a desperate defence, and lost 200 in killed and wounded, while the British loss was only 22.

LONDON, March 1. Advice from New Zealand report an action at Poverty Bay, in which the natives lost ninety killed, and the British three wounded.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27. Cuban advices represent the trouble between the volunteers and General Dulce still continues, and that in consequence of the mutinous spirit of the troops, the Government has determined to inaugurate a harsher policy. A reported battle in the Cienfuegos district was won by the Spanish troops.

LONDON, Feb. 28. During the Sessions of the Spanish Constituent Cortes last evening, the Prime Minister, Marshal Serrano, said that notwithstanding the retention of the late Provisional Government, the Minister who composed it would still retain their seats in the Cortes. He stated further, that the policy of the Government would be to follow the programme which the revolution had established. Every effort will be made to disarm the attacks of the Republicans, by reducing expenditure in all quarters, and pursuing a liberal policy generally.

It is regretted that the Liberal reforms, which had been contemplated for Cuba, had been recently delayed, by reason of the insurrection there. An insurrection has been attempted in Barcelona, but it was quickly suppressed. About forty persons connected with the conspiracy have been arrested and the whole city is now tranquil.

LONDON, March 1. A report is current that the present Spanish Minister to England has received instructions from Madrid to proceed to Washington to settle any differences which may arise in consequence of the Cuban insurrection.

NEW YORK, March 1. The Senate Committee on foreign affairs are considering a resolution to authorize the President to recognize the independence of Cuba whenever in his opinion a de facto independent Government shall have been established there. The recent news from the Island indicates that this may be at an early day. Late advices from Cuba state that more troops are needed from Spain, those now on the Island can do no more than hold their own. Meanwhile all kinds of privation abound, and the complaints of the people are heart-rending. A foraging expedition from the besieged garrison of Puerto Principe was attacked by the Cuban force and compelled to retreat with considerable loss. There are reported to be 4000 refugees from the country at Gibara. There is a great dearth of provisions, and an epidemic is feared. Recently all the doors of all the houses in Neuritas, occupied by Cubans, were marked by a black cross on a placard with the words: "Time for clannishness ended," "Vengeance." Great excitement was caused, and the strenuous efforts of a few prominent Spaniards alone prevented an outbreak.

Three steamers left Havana on Saturday, crowded with Cuban refugees for the United States.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27. The proposed amendment to the constitution extending right of suffrage irrespective of color has passed the United States Senate.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27. Hon. J. G. Plaine, of Maine, will probably be the next Speaker of House.

Correspondence.

[For the Free Press.]

MR. EDITOR. Knowing that you are fond of good things, I feel sure you would have been agreeably disappointed, as were those present, had you been at the "Grand Entertainment" given by the members of the Knitting Circle, in Lawrence town, on Friday evening last; it was truly grand, and although the Hall was full, the most perfect order was maintained throughout. First came the opening piece of music, the good old "Marselles Lyman."

"Ye sons of freedom, wake to glory," well sung with a Piano accompaniment. It would have even suited you although so strong an Anti, when the words—

O! Liberty, can man resign you? Once having felt thy generous flame—

were sung. After the singing came the Dialogue: "The destiny of the Empress Josephine," showing Josephine as a girl, an empress and a divorced widow weeping with her children, then followed an appropriate ode, beautifully sung by two young ladies; followed by a recitation from Byron, entitled "The Dream," and then a recitation from Burns, "Man was made to mourn" both of them recited in a manner that can't be beat; next an Act, "The Beggar Girl." Then came the funny Dialogue, "The Spinning Wheel and the Piano," with thirteen parts. The only way to get a good idea of it was to be there; it would have carried you back to the good old times, to see Aunt Polly with her little wheel; it was capital. It was followed by a recitation from Scott, "The Battle of Benvenue," then was sung, "The Officer's Funeral," a splendid piece, and a Funeral March on the Piano. A young lady then sang "The Roman Tree," a beautiful Scotch song.

Then came the laughable part of the affair. A discourse by Prof. Snowdrift, assisted by the native troupe of Ethiopian Minstrels. From the way they did their part, one would have supposed they had been in the States in training for years. A lecture was given by one of the darkey boys on "Locomotion," which caused the heartiest laughing you ever heard. The whole was interspersed with vocal and instrumental music very appropriate.

The performers have been requested to go over the affair again with an enlarged programme. If they should, it will be well worth anybody's while to go and see for themselves. It has been pronounced the best affair ever got off in this part of the country. One old gentleman present said at the close that he never knew there was such a family as the darkey band in the community.

Please excuse for trespassing so largely on your valuable space.

I am yours truly, A LOOKER ON.

The Free Press.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1869.

BRIBERY.

There was a time in Nova Scotia—still fresh in the memory of thousands now living—when the poorest elector in the land would have indignantly resented any attempt to induce him by bribery to prostitute his elective franchise. A sense of individual importance and of personal independence animated the people in the exercise of their privileges at the Polls. No one in that day put up his vote for sale, and sold his birth-right to the highest bidder. The integrity of the masses was then uncorrupted. Some purse-proud possessor of wealth, or some merchant, with a big ledger heavily balanced in his own favor, might threaten vengeance, and thus frighten a few timid ones into unwilling submission to such oppressive influences; but a direct bribe at the time referred to was unknown.

In these later years, however, politicians, at a considerable outlay of capital, have speculated largely in the moral degradation and corruptibility of the electors. The honest and upright men of the last generation, have sons now living who sell their votes with as little compunction as they do their pigs and their cattle. Their object is not to express their views upon any important public principle, or any line of governmental policy; but to make money in upholding unscrupulous politicians at the Polls. Every body conversant with public matters in this Province for the last few years, knows that an immense sum, with the pretence of improving the roads and bridges, was, without legislative authority, drawn and overdrawn from the treasury to corrupt the electors in the contest of 1867. In almost every County of Nova Scotia, through bogus road commissions and other channels of official and political prostitution, large sums were lavishly expended to bribe the electors. Direct Bribery, also, in all its nakedness, was resorted to on a large scale. The vote of many an elector, like the favors of a bawd, was unblushingly sold. In this way, Tupper bought a seat in Cumberland; and had not patriotism in a majority of the electors risen above mercenary considerations, Henry must have succeeded in Antigonish, McDonald in Pictou, Longley in Annapolis, and Kaulback in Lunenburg.

Another system of bribery of late years has been inaugurated, and has been carried on upon a large scale in British America. The corruption of the masses in the exercise of their elective franchise is mostly effected in a covert manner; but when public men and party leaders are in the market, and a transfer of their integrity and independence is consummated, the bargain and sale are just as apparent as if they were recorded in the office of the County Registrar, like a mortgage or a bill of sale.

When Tupper carried confederation in our legislature, Buorinot, Heffernan, Bill, Miller, Peter Smyth, and others were turned "right about face," with marvellous suddenness.—But it is patent to everybody that their treachery did not go unrewarded. Their conduct

in selling themselves evoked the execration of the public; and by none were they more bitterly, vehemently, and perseveringly denounced than by Mr. Howe. At that time, he was unwittingly blackening others with damatory denunciations, that would soon be more appropriately applied to himself. He was then sharpening a dagger, that has since been plunged into the vitals of his own reputation. He was painting the portrait of a traitor, which is now the unmistakable picture of himself. The resemblance is more striking than any other in Sir John A. McDonald's pictorial album.

In Mr. Howe's inaugural speech at Windsor, on the opening of the present electioneering campaign, he unblushingly announced that money was forthcoming from the Ottawa treasury to bribe the electors. He had only to touch the telegraphic wires, and the gold was forthcoming. Four hundred offices, too, were paraded to buy up support at the polls. All this was no doubt arranged in the Dominion cabinet before he left Ottawa. The seat in Hants was to be bought with Canadian gold, and Mr. Howe was, (to use a phrase of Dr. Tupper, applied to Archibald) to become the "Braber-General" of Nova Scotia. The fulness of the Dominion treasury (no small proportion of it drawn from Nova Scotia) and four hundred offices were supposed to be sufficient to corrupt the electors of Hants. Time will show whether or not they will be thus bought like a flock of sheep.

INGRATITUDE.

Mr. Howe is reported to have charged the other day at a public meeting in Hants the Hon. Mr. McElfeffly with ingratitude. "After Mr. McElfeffly," said Mr. Howe, "had been beaten at the polls, I placed him in the Legislative Council."

If Mr. McElfeffly was undeserving of a place in the Legislature, Mr. Howe prostituted the power of his official position in placing him there; and if McElfeffly was deserving of the place he now occupies in the Legislative Council, Mr. Howe only did what was right, and therefore Mr. McElfeffly has nothing to be grateful for in the matter to anybody.

But Mr. McElfeffly's fault is, that he has too much integrity to follow Mr. Howe in his down-hill course of political apostasy.—The idea that the arch traitor is omnipotent in Nova Scotia has so inflated his vanity that he thinks all his old friends are in duty bound to follow him.

Ingratitude indeed! Where did Mr. McElfeffly and the people of Nova Scotia find Mr. Howe thirty-three years ago. They then took up Mr. Howe, and placed him in a position of power and importance such as no other Nova Scotian ever enjoyed. If he blundered, as he often did, he was forgiven. He was talented, and a majority thought him honest. Confidence in the purity of his patriotism and the incorruptibility of his integrity, was the source of his power. This confidence is gone, and to-day he is powerless. Talk of ingratitude! Was there ever a blacker instance of this sin, than that of Mr. Howe in betraying the interests of the country that made him great and powerful?

FIRE AT DIGBY.

Last week we learned that there had been a destructive fire at Digby, and that several stores were thereby reduced to ashes. The only reliable account of this calamity which we have received, is the subjoined one sent in a telegraphic despatch to the *Yarmouth Herald*:

DIGBY, Feb. 25. Fire here last night, originated in store owned by B. Stirk, about half past 12, cause unknown. The stores of B. Stirk, D. Cornwell, Mrs. Brown Churchill & Taylor, E. J. Thorne and E. Brenean were consumed. Most of goods saved. Loss about \$8,000. Very little insurance.

We have reliable information from Hants county that Mr. Goudge's friends are confident of success. Mr. Howe is making desperate efforts to secure his re-election, aided by the patronage of the Dominion Government, but he is likely to be handsomely beaten. We have not yet heard when the election is to take place, but it is expected to be early next month.—*Yarmouth Herald*.

Many people, particularly children, suffer from the carache; and for the benefit of such we give a sure but simple remedy. Put in two or three drops of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, stop the ear with unadressed wool, bathe the feet in warm water before going to bed, and keep the head warm at night.

Capt. Charles Soger, who keeps a superb stock of livery horses in Portland, Me., informed us recently that he uses Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders regularly in his stables, and that the expense is more than offset by the diminished amount of grain necessary to keep his horses always in good order.

Telegraphic despatches announce heavy falls of snow within the last week in Canada and in the Western States. Meanwhile, in Nova Scotia we have no more snow than we want—the weather delightfully mild for the season, and the sleighing as good as need be.

On Thursday evening last an entertainment, consisting of music, recitations and dialogues, under the auspices of Olive Branch Division, Sons of Temperance, came off in Victoria Hall. There was a large attendance, and the proceeds amounted to about \$47.

Those who name is Legion, may be applied to those who die annually of Consumption. Science has of late years sensibly diminished the number, and it is gratifying to know that Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry exerts a potent influence in attaining this end.

At Gratz, in Austria, the body of a woman was recently borne to the grave by her six sons, and the seventh performed the burial service in his capacity of priest.

OVER THE BAY.

"The public mind is still greatly excited over the movements of Mr. Howe. The *Unionist*, to the great surprise of the friends of Confederation in all the provinces has come out square against Mr. Howe. The principal reason assigned is that this gentleman has so long fought against a Union, he ought not to be allowed in the day of its triumph to come in for a share of the loaves and fishes. This declaration will tend to prolong the repeal agitation in Nova Scotia. We should like to see the *Union* press rising above the mere question of loaves and fishes, and going as one for Union upon the broad ground of the national policy and provincial progress.

Mr. Howe's success in Hants must rest mainly upon the strength of the Union element in that county, money no doubt will be used freely, to the disgrace of all concerned. The struggle will be desperate. Mr. Howe's friends are sanguine of success.—*Christian Visitor*.

The Rev. Editor of the *Visitor* is manifestly laboring under a mistake, as indicated in the above, with reference to Nova Scotia affairs. He seems to think that if Mr. Howe could succeed in changing the public sentiment of Hants in the matter of Confederation, "the repeal agitation in Nova Scotia" would cease. It is certain, whether our Rev. cotemporary knows it or not, that "loaves and fishes," have been influencing the "Union press" all along, and like the newspapers subsidized by the Dominion government in New Brunswick, they cannot arise above mercenary considerations. But neither the "Union Press," nor "loaves and fishes," nor Mr. Howe's efforts to deceive the people of Nova Scotia, will ever reconcile them to the domination of Canada. By the outlay of "loaves and fishes, by seats in the Senate, and by the sneaking and intriguing course of General Williams, a corrupt legislature deprived Nova Scotia of its constitution, and its people of rights and privileges, which are dearer to them than all the "loaves and fishes," that will flow into the Ottawa treasury for the next hundred years. No money can be an equivalent for deprivation of political freedom. The Dominion scribes over the Bay do not seem to know that Mr. Howe's Judas-like treachery towards the people of Nova Scotia has exasperated them more than ever towards connexion with Canada. The oil poured upon the waters by Sir J. A. McDonald through Mr. Howe, has not smoothed out our political sea. It is more turbulent than ever.

The *Visitor* says "Mr. Howe's friends are sanguine of success." Not a bit of it. Mr. Howe knows to-day that he cannot win Hants. We presume Mr. Bill's information concerning the matter is derived from the predictions of those prophets, who, prior to the election in 1867, proclaimed to the world that Dr. Tupper's adherents were marching on to victory.

Does not our Rev. cotemporary see the evils which Confederation has brought on New Brunswick? Is not trade stagnant? Is not enterprise paralyzed? Is not the Local Government a laughing-stock to all British America? Are not the people sullen and discontented, and as much opposed to the Union as are the Repealers of Nova Scotia? With all these facts staring Mr. Bill in the face, how can he desire the success in Hants of such a traitor as Joseph Howe, who was the object of the Rev. Editor's bitter dislike and denunciatory disparagement for many years? Straight-forward honesty on the part of politicians and editors, under all external changes, is the best.

The murder of Gen. McConnell, at Jack souville, Ill., is the most shocking and horrible crime ever committed in that State. Some time in June last Wm. A. Robinson, a young man borrowed \$400 of the General, giving him his note in return. The relations of the parties had always been very friendly, and the loan was granted, it is supposed, more from a personal regard than any mercenary motives. On Tuesday morning the General was sitting quietly at a table in his house when Robinson entered, sat down by him, and asked about the amount due on the note. Gen. McConnell opened his interestables, and while running down a column of figures, was knocked down by a heavy iron paper weight which had been lying on the table. The General fell forward, and the second blow fell upon the back of the head. He dropped to the floor and the assassin, to make sure doubly sure, struck repeated blows upon the left side of the lifeless corpse while prostrate; then taking the instrument of his malice with him, he retreated from the room, across the yard to the street, and away. An investigation left no doubt of Robinson's guilt, and he afterwards made a full confession. He is described as but 26 years of age, well educated, of pleasant manners, of correct habits in every particular, a genial, social man, esteemed and respected by every one, and possessing as many warm personal friends as any person in Jacksonville; in short, just about the last man in the world to whom, under ordinary circumstances, any suspicion would have attached.

THE CANVASS IN HANTS.—On Friday a meeting was held at the thriving village of Maitland. Between three and four hundred people were present. Shortly after two o'clock the meeting was opened by the appointment of Nelson Murphy, Esq., as Chairman. The order of speaking was as follows: Hon. Joseph Howe, M. H. Goudge, Esq., A. G. Jones, Esq., M. P., Hon. Joseph Howe, Thomas F. Morrison, Esq., M. P. The proceedings terminated about eight o'clock. The speaking of Mr. Howe was as good as expected in a bad cause. Mr. McLellan labored hard, but his speech was not up to some of his former efforts. The speaking on the Repeal side was admirable, as the enthusiastic applause of the audience evinced. Mr. Howe, who we judge is desirous of packing the meetings, had quite a number of supporters from other districts to applaud his speeches, but the feeling of the people was against him. Maitland, "the stronghold of Mr. Howe," as we have heard it called, is "sound on the goose," (we hope Mr. U. will pardon us for reviving an old saying of his), and will give a majority for Goudge. To-day a meeting will be held at Shubenacadie. Jeremiah Northup, Esq., M. P., is in the county with Mr. Howe, but has not favored the people with any public address.—*Chronicle*.

There can be no doubt of Mr. Killan's return by a large majority.—*Yarmouth Herald*.

ERRATUM.

Last week in giving a report of the meeting held in Clarence East, to take into consideration the "Assessment Law," there was a blundering omission in the preamble of a resolution, which should read thus:

1st. Whereas, the taxes in this Province have largely increased within a few years, and in all probability a further increase may be expected, and while these taxes fall heavily upon real estate, and most of them are paid by the occupiers of land; the wealthy men of the country, who possess large amounts of money, mortgages, promissory notes, &c., are to a large extent exempted from taxation. This, it is believed, is doing a great injustice to the landholder who may be paying the rich man man 6 per cent on a mortgage for half the value of his farm, while at the same time he is paying the taxes for the whole of his property, which is in effect paying the money lender's taxes, and is virtually depreciating the value of land—a difficulty which cannot be remedied under the present assessment law.

Therefore Resolved, that petitions to the Legislature, asking for an Act bearing equitably upon all classes of the people be prepared and circulated for signature.

THE HAIR.

Read what Elder D. T. Taylor of Rouse's Point, N. Y., says on the hair. "The human hair, bleached by age, fright or disease, can be restored to its natural color without dyeing it. My case illustrates this statement truthfully. My hair for seventeen years has been gradually growing white and falling out; but lo! in a short time I have back my Auburn locks. My hair is as firm as when young; this has been accomplished by the use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer. It does its work rapidly, is cooling, healing, and in my case effectually, without harm to brain, body, or general health; this cannot be said of any other preparation sold. I do not know the wonderful ingredients, but I do know experimentally, and by observation in a score of cases, that it is most a marvellously transforming compound. Heads of sixty-five are changed by it to the color of youth." The proprietors, R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H., will sell to clergymen at wholesale prices.

The New York Legislature is about to enact a law by which criminals on trial will be permitted to give testimony in their own cases. A bill to that effect has been introduced into the House of Assembly, and the Judiciary Committee, to whom it was referred, has reported favorably upon it. In the States, where the plan has been tried it is reported to have worked satisfactorily. It frequently aids in the Administration of justice, and often enables the Court to clear up obscure points without delay or trouble. It is said to be regarded with general favor by the Judges. Of course the jury is not bound to attach any more weight to the testimony of the criminal than is warranted by all the attendant circumstances and the general character of the evidence.

"Thou wear'st the gift of victory— There's triumph in thy hair; O! marvel of fair maidenhood."

Ring's Vegetable Ambrosia produces this "gift of victory," a profusion of hair, by cleansing the scalp of all impurities and giving it a healthy vigor, so that the glands act with wonderful force. Try it.

A couple were married in Rutland, Vermont, the bridegroom being sixty-five, and the bride fourteen. The former was a widower, and possessed large property, and the latter an Irish girl who made her venerable lover join the Roman Catholic Church before she would have him.

Quebec, in Court of Queens Bench, on the morning of the 22nd, Judge Carson, read O'Farrell (Advocate) £25 for contempt of Court. The contempt consisting of his having told Solicitor General Irvine that he would slip his face outside the Court House—making the remark while the Court was sitting.

Advertising ingenuity has left little room for novelty, but a merchant in Newark, in this State, has challenged attention by leaving his space entirely blank, with the following note, in due print, at the bottom: (This space was sold to A. E. Brunner, but as his busi is sufficiently brisk they decline to use it.)

A Cleveland gentleman, returning from Europe seven months ago, tossed aboard, one day, a bottle containing a humorous letter addressed to himself. It floated in the water for six months, was then picked up near Brighton, England, and has been forwarded to the writer. The bottle was covered with barnacles.

OMIUS.—A private letter from a prominent Unionist of Halifax to a Unionist of this town, announces the fact that Mr. Howe's prospect of success in Hants is exceedingly gloomy.

FIRE AT ANNAPOLIS.—A telegraph despatch announces that a house (the Cooper house) and a store was burnt last night at Annapolis. Railway material around it was also destroyed.

Salmon are being taken at Mills Village, Q. C. We should like to dine with our good friend Davidson just now.

The Provincial Temperance Convention is now in session at Halifax.

To-day General Grant assumes the presidency of the greatest nation on the earth.

A citizen of New Orleans, with fifteen revolvers in his pockets, has been arrested as a "dangerous man."

The trial of Buckley and Doyle, for complicity in the murder of Hon. Mr. McOee, will take place in March.

At Cairo, Illinois, vessels are now, for the first time, being loaded with grain for direct shipment to Liverpool.

General Grant, refuses, it is said, to have spirituous liquors used at his levees.

Mrs. S. A. Grant's Circassian Hair Restorer is sold at the Medical Depot. Try it. It never fails.

We call attention to Dr. Marshall's advertisements published elsewhere.

A local bank is contemplated by the merchants and capitalists of Liverpool, N. S.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RESTORER. Physicians and Clergymen. Testify to its merits in restoring GRAY HAIR to its original color and promoting its growth. It makes the hair soft and glossy. The old in appearance are made young again. It is the best.

HAIR DRESSING. It removes Dandruff and all Scabby Eruptions. It does not stain the skin. Our Treatise on the Hair sent free by mail. Beware of the numerous preparations which are sold upon our reputation.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Where this article is known it is a work of super-erogation to say one word in its favor, so well is it established as an unfailing remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs, as well as that most dreaded of all diseases, Consumption, which high medical authority has pronounced to be a curable disease. Those who have used this Balsam know its value; those who have not have but to make a single trial to be satisfied that of all others it is the remedy.

From W. Y. Archard, Esq., Late Chief Apothecary to the Hospital, Glasgow, Scotland. BRADFORD, C. W., January 6th, 1864. Messrs. SEITH W. FOWLE & SONS, Gentlemen.—About a year since my wife and children were affected with severe coughs, for which I tried many remedies, without benefit. At length by the use of a small quantity of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry they rapidly recovered. I know of several other persons who have used the Balsam with remarkable effect, and I can with confidence recommend it to all suffering from Pulmonary Complaints. Yours truly, W. Y. ARCHARD.

It Cures Troublesome Coughs. PORTER HOPKINS, C. W., Jan. 13, 1870. Messrs. S. W. FOWLE & SONS, Gentlemen.—This certifies that I used Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for a troublesome cough of some months' standing, and it effected a speedy and permanent cure. I believe it to be an excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints, and with pleasure recommend it as such. Yours truly, THOMAS LITTLE. Prepared by SEITH W. FOWLE & SONS, 12 Tremont St., Boston, and for sale by Druggists generally.

New Advertisements. GREAT AUCTION SALE OF DRY GOODS. STRONG BROTHERS. WILL sell at Auction a large stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods at WILLIAM Y. FOSTER'S STORE, Bridgetown.

Ready-made Clothing. Plain and Fancy dress materials, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Grey White and Printed Cottons, Manillas, Collars, Pars, Gloves, Fancy Shirts, Shawls, Waterproof, together with a variety of Fancy Goods, And small wares impossible to enumerate. The sale is positively without reserve, and all must be sold. GREAT BARGAINS may be expected. 1w—pd

LOST! BETWEEN BRIDGETOWN and the widow Jacob Witt's, yesterday morning, a wallet, containing about \$24 or \$25. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at this office or by returning it. GEORGE E. WITT.

Sale of Stock. THE Subscribers will sell at Public Auction on Saturday, 13th inst., at 1 o'clock, A. M., Carlton's Corner, the undermentioned Stock: 1 yoke oxen, 8 years old; 1 do, 5 years old; 1 do, 3 years old; 1 do steers, 2 years old; 3 heifers, 2 years old; 1 calf, 2 years old; 1 do, 1 year old; 2 cows; 1 calf.

TERMS.—6 months credit, on approved notes. RUNNIMAN & RANDOLPH. Bridgetown, March 4th, 1869.

The way to make chopping word easy. Go to J. W. Whitman's and get one of Bill & Skerry's celebrated Axes. TENDERS WILL be received till the 1st day of April for the building of the Meeting-house of the Baptist Meeting House in Bridgetown. Specifications of the repairs needed may be seen by calling upon Samuel T. Nelly, Esq., in this Town, who will refer the ends. JOHN A. MOSE, OLIVER FOSTER, Trustees. BRIDGETOWN, March 4th, 1869.

To the Working Class. I AM now prepared to furnish constant employment to all classes at their homes, for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Fifty cents to \$5 per evening is easily earned, and the boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. Great inducements are offered. All who see this notice please send me their address and test the business for themselves. If not well satisfied I will send \$1 to pay for the trouble of writing me. Full particulars sent free. Sample sent by mail for ten cents in stamps. Address, E. C. ALLEN, Augusta, Me.

"Men of Our Day," CONTAINING BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES of Patriots, Orators, Statesmen, Generals, Reformers, Financiers and merchants now on the stage of action: BY L. P. BROCKETT, M. D., author of the "Biographical portion of Appleton's Cyclopaedia," etc., etc. Elegantly illustrated with forty-two portraits from life. Sold only by Subscription. JOHN H. RICKS, Agent.

Died. At Clarence, in the house of her son-in-law, Mr. Burton Marshall, on the 25th ult., of gangrenous ulceration of the mouth and throat, Mary Ann Chesley, widow of the late Mr. Samuel M. Chesley, aged 63 years. She died in hope of a glorious immortality beyond the grave.