Notes on Annapolis History.

BY W. ARTHUR CALNEK.

No. III.

My two former notes had reference chiefly to the conversion of the Micmac tribe of Indians, and were intended to revive the memory of some of the chief actors in that noble work. Just one hundred years had elapsed from the time of the baptism of these first converts, from Paganism to Christianity, to the time of the conquest of Acadia, by the English, from their French rivals for dominion in the New World. In that interval the aborigines had been won as a unit to Christ. The Christian faith had triumphed; and the ceremonials of the Latin Church had entirely superseded the pagan practices of the long and unknown past of the Red men, who as Christians, very naturally, became the firm friends and allies of their French instructors, and of the French people in Acadia. It was in this state of affairs that the Puritan soldiery of the old province of Massachusetts bay, and neighboring colonies, with Francis Nicholson as their leader, made the final capture of Port Royal. The attachment of the Indians to the French Crown and interest had been made very visible to the English colonists, for nearly a quarter of a century before the conquest. They had acted as spies upon every movement of every expedition which had, at various times, been fitted out for an attack on Port Royal, and in a hundred other ways displayed their enmity. It seems to us, therefore, a surprising thing that these facts had not impressed themselves more deeply upon the minds of the conquerors. Their almost heroic conduct in the defence of the town and country, during the three preceding assaults upon them, should have made it fully apparent to them, that they would be the subjects of their continued animosty and aversion, as long as a Frenchman remained in the Acadian peninsula. It therefore would have been good policy to have removed the *habitans* from the country, under the provisions of the Treaty of Surrender, as soon as possible after that event occurred; for the forty-five years which were allowed to pass away before final action was taken for their removal, were years so pregnant with fear and uncertainty, that no progress could be made in the settlement of the province, outside the range of the fort guns. Such a course would have also avoided the most distressing page in our history, and would not have retarded the peopling of the country by half a century.

The religion of the new comers was very different from that existing among the French and Indians. The latter were soon taught that the practices and beliefs of the conquerors were alike dangerous, and if adopted by them, would lead to their eternal destruction. They were told that no mercy remained for those who embraced heresy, and that no mercy was to be shown toward heretics. Coupled with these teachings, the priests, who officiated among the habitans during the period under review, became for the most part political partizans; and whenever occasion offered, which was constantly, they used all their power to secure the allegiance of the Micmacs to the crown of France, and to impress their minds with fear of the English, and hatred toward them. The Council at Annapolis determined not to permit the Bishop of Quebec to send priests to Acadia, without their consent first being obtained; but this method like all others which were, from time to time, adopted, failed to heal the evil, or even to abate it. Among the priests at this period, there were a few exceptions to the general rule. These men were wise enough to foresee that, at length, the English would be compelled, as a matter of prudence, to place a ban upon their coming into the country, in which case the poor inhabitants would be left without spiritual guides or ministrations, and therefore, they resolved to avoid politics, and be content to exercise their ecclesiastical functions only. *These* were true friends to the unhappy Acadians; *those* were their worst enemies. While affairs, religious and civil, were in the condition described, it will not be amiss to take a glimpse at the New Englanders who formed the little garrison, in Annapolis. These men were of several sects, but were chiefly of the State Church of Massachusetts — Congregationalists. They were provided at times with a Chaplain who, on Sundays, preached sermons to them of the most orthodox character, and probably of interminable length, as was then the universal custom. As but few of the French understood the English it is not probable they paid much attention to the religious sentiments of their rulers, but continued to abhor them without knowing any thing concerning them. After the formation of the 40th regiment, from the several independent New England Companies then in Annapolis, and its adoption into the line regiment of Great Britain, and officers began to be sent from that country to fill vacancies as they occurred, a Chaplain was appointed, who belonged to the National Church, and thenceforward worship was conducted according to the formularies of that church. Queen Anne, shortly after the conquest, granted a glebe on which a church was soon afterwards built. In this church the garrison, or such individuals of it as desired, together with many of the civilians who for trading or other purposes, had come hither, worshipped from year to year, whenever the regiment was supplied with a Chaplain. This church and glebe was situated to the north-east of the existing railway station, a part of which constitutes a portion of the railway grounds. This glebe was built upon very soon after the issue of the grant, and the houses were rented to families then residing in the town.

Outside the village and fort all were Catholic,—inside, a portion only, was protestant; and so matters remained until 1760, when some eighty families of settlers arrived from the old colonies, chiefly from Massachusetts, who were either orthodox Congregationalists or Newlights. The latter were a schismatical offshoot from the former, to whom the name was given because they professed to have obtained a *new light* or view of the Scriptures, through the influence of the Divine Spirit. It does not appear, however, that these people brought a minister with them, though they had among them joiners, blacksmiths, shoemakers and other mechanics. I think it was not till after the passage of a grant of lands for the benefit of the first settled dissenting Pastor, 1765, that one was found willing to minister to their spiritual necessities. This was the reverend Azarelah Morse, of Massachusetts. He was related to Abner and Samuel Morse—the ancestors of all the people in the County who bear that name, but what was the exact degree of consanguinity existing between them I have not ascertained. The congregationalists of Granville erected a place of worship shortly after his arrival here in which they worshipped while he remained with them as their minister which was for no longer a time than was necessary to find a purchaser for the "ministerial lot," of which he had taken possession immediately on his coming hither. Having at length sold it and received the money for it, he soon after returned whence he came, and was heard of here no more.

About the same time that Mr. Morse began his labors in Granville, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel sent a missionary of the Church of England to the town of Annapolis, with that township and its sister, Granville, as a Parish. This was the reverend Thomas Wood, a gentleman of Scotch birth, who officiated in the church at Annapolis and in Granville, for a considerable number of years. The building erected for the use of Morse was purchased by Mr. Wood and made a Chapel of Ease within his mission.

A few words about this gentleman may prove interesting to your readers, though they may not directly refer to his religious influence and conduct. He was the first Vicar of St. Paul's Church, Halifax, before he received his appointment to the mission in this county, and seems to have been of a very active temperament and possessed of great capacity for labor. He was married, and had several daughters, one of whom,—Jane,—became the wife of Leut. William Shaw, an English officer stationed at Annapolis. Her husband, on his marriage, retired from the army, and was two or three times elected M.P.P. for the County, to the House of Assembly; he was made lieut.-col. in the County Militia, and took a leading part in providing for the defence of the County, during the attempt of the rebels, over the border, in 1776, to detach this province from its allegiance, and to cause it to cast in its lot with the fortunes of those in revolt. This gentleman was afterward appointed to be the *first* Sheriff of the County of Halifax, a position which he held for little more than two years. By his wife he had five children who accompanied their parents to England where they lived and died. In my next I shall notice other members of his family.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

The Voice of the People.

(To the Editor of the Bridgetown Monitor.)

SIR,—

In reference to the paragraph alluded to by you in your issue of the 11th inst., published by "A Digby Woman" in the Halifax *Herald* of the 19th ult., I beg to say: The rate payers of Annapolis County have invested $2,500 in a farm, $5,500 in buildings, watertanks, waterclosets and furniture, a total of $8,000 for the better care and maintenance of our poor.

I may say here that my sympathies are with those who are so nobly striving to redress the wrongs of that unfortunate class, which, the Good Book says, we shall always have with us; "And having had seven years' experience as overseer of the poor, I think my opinion may throw some light on the system of farming out the poor, which, I contend, is no better than putting them up at public auction; for it amounts to this, one man agrees to keep all the poor in this district for so many dollars. Now, what is his object, but to make all the money he can out of the transaction, for, as a general rule, those that take the poor are very poor themselves, and the amount that is intended for the support of one pauper has to feed three and in some instances five persons. We never could get over these difficulties; no matter how good an indemnifier, he could not take all the paupers to his own home, nor could he get them taken by those that could keep them comfortably; and I presume it is the same in all other Counties, and while the rate payers of this County were paying nearly seven thousand dollars a year for the support of our poor, and the evils were becoming so glaring, the Council felt it their duty to build a poor house. As "A Digby Woman" has gone out of her way to cast reflections on our poor house to help her sustain a bad case, I must crave your indulgence to reply to her. It is rather annoying to have gross libels put in print and sent broad cast where ever a paper so extensively circulated as the Halifax *Herald* reaches, that "the coloured paupers have been buried without any coffins," and that "there are many complaints of scarcity of food among the inmates, both white and black." I now challenge her to prove that there ever was a pauper buried without a coffin, that there is or has been any scarcity of food. We employ an undertaker to bury all of our poor that die at the Alms House, both white and colored, and if they have any choice of a clergyman it is complied with if possible. Further, they have preaching every fourth Sabbath, and several Christian people of the different denominations visit them every Sabbath afternoon, read and pray with them, distribute books, papers, tracts, &c. Has "A Digby Woman" done as much for her poor, or, how many sermons do they hear in a year? In reference to a scarcity of food, I will now add our bill of fare:—

For breakfast, oatmeal porridge with molasses, bread and tea. Monday dinner, fresh beef soup with vegetables, bread and water; Tuesday dinner, herring or mackerel, with bread and tea; Wednesday dinner, bread butter and tea; Thursday dinner, boiled meat with vegetables, bread and water; Friday dinner, dried codfish or pollock, with fried pork, bread and water; Saturday dinner, beans or peas with vegetables, bread and tea; Sunday, tea dinner, bread, butter and gingerbread. These are their dinners through the winter, in summer season they get fresh fish, green vegetables, &c. For supper, bread and tea with molasses, except on Wednesday and Sunday night, when they all get butter. The aged and infirm always get bread, butter and tea, three times a day, and the sick whatever the doctor orders. The committee have always made it a rule to enquire of the inmates if they get enough to eat. Their reply is "we have nothing to complain of here, plenty to eat and well cooked."

I find on looking over our accounts for the year ending 1883, the average number in the Alms House was 45. And the amount of food consumed as follows:—

Beef, 3099 lbs.; 8 barrels No. 1 mess pork, at $22 00 per bbl.; 63 bbls. flour, Howlands "A."; 8 bbls. oatmeal; 300 gals. molasses; 200 lbs. sugar; 2 chests tea, 65 lbs each; milk and butter from four good cows; and all the apples they require, both green and dried.

I would now ask "A Digby Woman," if she thinks it possible for the paupers to fare as well under the farming out system?

A word or two in reply to Mr. Gidney, and I am done. He says he will never consent to have the poor of Sandy Cove torn from their homes to be imprisoned in a poor house. I am pleased to know that some of our Councillors took more liberal views, or, we should not have had a poor house to-day, as we had at least two Councillors representing two poor districts whose poor were as well provided for as Mr. Gidney's, and who were opposed to a poor house, but when it was shown that a large majority in the County were not, and could not be as well cared for, they rose above sectional jealousy and voted for a poor house. Mr. Gidney seems to write as though his duties as Councillor went no further than Sandy Cove, when he should look after the interests of the whole County, as I understand the duties he has assumed, it is to be hoped the majority of the Councillors view their County affairs in a different light, for if each Councillor looks only to the present interest of his own district I fear the interest of the County will soon be in a bad state, which can only be remedied by Legislation, I think Councillor Gidney will see it in that light after mature deliberation.

Appended hereto is the certificate of the visiting physician, Dr. L. G. DeBlois.

A. VIDITO,
Chairman of Committee.

Bridgetown, March 16th, 1885.

I, Louis G. DeBlois of Bridgetown, in the County of Annapolis, doctor of medicine, the visiting physician to the Alms House, in and for the County of Annapolis, certify as follows:—

I have been visiting physician to said Alms House, since the year A. D., 1882, and visit said Alms House once a week, at least, and in the case of the illness of any of the inmates as much oftener as the circumstances of the case and the nature of the disease requires. The nature and character of the food are subjected to my inspection, and I certify that the same are wholesome, and that the residents at the Alms House are supplied with a good and sufficient quantity of wholesome diet, and have been since the inauguration of the present system of maintenance for the poor, up to the present time. I am personally acquainted with both Mr. and Mrs. Clark, keeper and matron of the Alms House, and personally know that the inmates of said institution are well cared for in every respect by them. The sanitary condition of the Alms House is especially looked after, and from my own knowledge I state that the cleanliness of rooms and proper ventilation could not be better observed.

L. G. DEBLOIS, M. D.

THE ICE BOAT DISASTER SUFFERERS.—We are glad to say that Mr. J. A. Morrison, another of the sufferers by the iceboat disaster, is likely to come out of the ordeal all right without the loss of any limbs. Mr. Fraser is doing splendidly, and, at the worst, will lose only a portion of the great toe of his foot. At the City Hospital, on Saturday last, Mr. Glydden, one of the sufferers by the iceboat disaster, underwent amputation of most of the fingers of one hand. It is expected that on Saturday next his feet will be operated upon On Monday Mr. Howatt's feet were amputated at the ancle.—*Charlottetown Herald.*

THE WAR IN EGYPT!

KORTI, March 10.—A messenger from Kordofan reports a rising against the authority of the Mahdi's uncle. There is a great dissension and famine among the rebels. The Mahdi has gone to Abou's island, 130 miles above Khartoum.

General Wolseley told the Canadian voyageurs at the time of their departure from Egypt that he would need their services again in the autum. He said they could remain then or return home, and said that the places of such as decieed to emaining Canada would be filledothers by of their Canadian brethern.

CALCUTTA, March 11—It is reported that 4,000 Russian troops left Tiflesa a fortnight ago, going toward Askabad. Measures are taken to increase the number of reserves of the native army. The Indian government will probably recommend a permanent addition of 15,000 English and 30,000 native soldiers to the Indian garrison.

A TRAITOR'S ARREST.

ALEXANDRIA, March 15.—Zebehr Pasha, whom General Gordon so trusted and to be made governor of Khartoum, has been arrested on a charge of being implicated in a treasonable conspiracy against the authority of the Khedive. His residence was searched immediately after his arrest and in it were found many documents proving that Zebehr Pasha was in secret league with El Mahdi. The prisoner has been placed in confinement aboard a British frigate. Zebehr Pasha will be exiled to the island of Cyprus. He has been under surveilance which practically made him a prisoner for the past two years. His wealth, mainly acquired in the slave trade, was confiscated and he was allowed a quarterly stipend on condition that he should not leave Alexandria without the consent of the Khedive. General Gordon pleaded that Zebehr should be restored to power in the Soudan, and said that the ex-slave king was the only man who had enough nerve and prestige to keep the Arabs in subjection. General Gordon had encountered Zebehr during his former service in Egypt, and had incidentally hanged one of Zebehr's sons, who had left as a hostage, and whose life had become forfeited by an act of treachery on Zebehr's part. When General Gordon was sent to Khartoum last year both he and Zebehr Pasha seemed to have agreed to ignore the past, and it was another of Zebehr's sons who escorted General Gordon across the desert from Korosko to Abu Hamed. Without this escort it is certain that General Gordon would never have got to Khartoum. Now it has been discovered that Zebehr Pasha has been in continual correspondence with El Mahdi both before and since the capture of Khartoum and the killing of Gordon. Several other persons are about to be arrested including some prominent notables.

The documents found in the house of Zebehr Pasha after his arrest led to a thorough search of the domiciles of his sons. The result was the arrest of the eldest surviving son of Zebehr and the conditional detention of two others.

LONDON, March 15.—Special editions of several newspapers were published to-day, announcing on the authority of a private telegram from Suakim that Kassala had fallen and the garrison had been massacred. The report is not believed, however, by the government officials, as the government despatches from Suakim received to-day make no mention of such an occurrence. Massowah advices to March 10 say no news has been received from Kassala since March 4.

CAIRO, March 14.—Gen. Graham has decided that the inhabitants of Suakim shall be disarmed, as he has reason to believe that a treacherous use may be made of the weapons left in their posession.

Despatches from Suakim state that mutiny has broke out in Osman Digna's camp. Deserters who have made their way to the British lines at Suakim bring terrible tales of suffering among the Arabs and say that Osman Digna is only able to maintain his authority by a system of terrorism, which includes the beheading of a few mutineers every morning at sunrise. Deserters also state that Berber is held by a force numbering only 3,700 and that they have not more than 1,000 serviceable rifles.

A despatch to the *Diritto* from Naples says orders have been received there for the speedy despatch of 12,000 troops to the Red Sea under two generals.

KORTI, March 14.—During the past few days ten soldiers stationed here have died from enteric fever. The cemetry at this place has been desecrated by a number of the natives.

Major Turner has received a letter dated Berber March 2, in which the writer says that many of the inhabitants who are in sympathy with the government of the Khedive send their respects to Gen. Wolseley. They have heard of the equitable treatment of the natives by the English and are selling them their produce. They wish for the success of the English forces, and the Mahdi's laws are dislikened by them. The army here consists of 8,400 men, with three cannons and 70,000 Remington rifles many of which, however are useless. There are also two steamers. The rumors that the Mahdi has a great army are false, his troops having dispersed—some at Metemneh and some at Abu Hamed. They will never fight against the English a second time. The letter concludes: "Fear not the power of the rebels."

SUAKIM, March 16—Gen. Ewart has arrived here. The work on the Suakim Berber railway has been begun. Osman Digna has offered to give money and to stop his night attacks if the British will return the body of his standard bearer. The firing last night was the heaviest and most continuous that the British have been subjected to here.

Afghanistan.

LONDON, March 11.—The native press in India with scarcely any exception expresses loyalty toward England and confidence in the wisdom and firmness of Lord Dufferin. The Brahmins and Moslems vie each other in expressions of contempt for the new religion they say Russia would attempt to force upon India.

PEACE PARLEYINGS.—LONDON, March 12.—The relations between England and Russia are assuming a more favorable aspect. Baron de Staal has imparted to Lord Granville the contents of a despatch from M. DeGiers, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, in which it is stated that the Czar earnestly desires a speedy and peaceful solution of the existing difficulty. M. De Giers denies that the Russian outposts have been advanced beyond the limits claimed as the frontier. It is reported that Baron de Staal informed Lord Granville that the movement of Russian troops toward Askabad was not ordered until the position on the frontier had become threatening. Autograph letters have been exchanged between the Queen and the Emperor William. The latter is using his personal influence with the Czar to preserve peace. Prince Bismarck has made no official representation to Russia.

Advices from Gulkan, under date of March 8th, state that affairs are a little brighter.

LONDON, March 13.—The war department are making preparations with a view to the possible occurrence of serious trouble in Afghanistan. Orders have been sent to the arsenals at Bombay and Bengal to prepare all kinds of ammunition. The details for two army corps are already completed; each will number 1,500 officers, 35,300 men and 1,300 horses. The admirality is making arrangements to have a fleet of transports in readiness.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 13.—The czar said to-night during an informal talk with several diplomatists at the imperial levee. "I cannot conceive that any but the wildest dreamers could think I would declare war against England. Our ends can be attained, and will be attained. But it will be by the gradual power of cililization and not by force."

ST. PETERSBURG, March 15.—The *Jorunal de St. Petersburg* says negotiations between Russia and England still continue. They are conducted with a firm desire to avoid a warlike collision and upon the profound conviction that it is to the interest of both countries to reach a solid settlement of the present dispute; one that will firmly establish peace and substantially strengthen the good relations existing between the two.

LONDON, March 14—The *Standard* says the agreement between England and Russia leaves the essence of the difficulty untouched, and that matters must have been bad when such an agreement was paraded as a diplomatic gain. Many consider the pause in the situation a prelude to surrender.

The London *News* still fears for the result of the negotiations between England and Russia, and it is doubtful of a peacful solution. Says the *News*: "It often happens that some fatality occurs to prevent Russia from keeping her promise—what an American statesmen used to call 'manifest destiny.'"

Labouchere writes in favor of the Russo-Afghan frontier as proposed by the Russians, which he regards as the natural and ethnological boundary. He says that if England and Russia cannot agree in defining the frontier they ought to ask America to arbitrate between them.

BOMBAY, March 14.—A Musselman deputation called upon the governor yesterday and asked him to urge the British government to maintain firmness in resisting Russian aggresion. The deputation promised England material and moral support.

General News.

—With the increase of the war estimates it is expected that the English expenditure next year will exceed the revenue by over 10,000,000 pounds.

CLEVELAND'S CABINET—*Secretary of State*—Thomas F. Bayard, Deleware.

Secretary of the Treasury—Daniel Manning, New York

Secretary of War—William C. Endicott, Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Navy—William C. Whitney, New York.

Secretary of the Interior—J. Q. C. Lamar, Mississippi.

Postmaster General—Wm. F. Villas, Wisconsin.

Attorney Generel—A. H. Garland, Arkansas.

—*Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* is richly worth $10 a bottle in certain cases. For instance, in case of diphtheria, croup and asthma when the sufferer is almost dead for want of breath and something is required to act instantly. It costs only 35 cts.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 16.—Orders have been received from the Canadian Pacific railway to stop all work surveying at Coal Harbor. The British Columbia engineer staff has been discharged. Coal Harbor had been selected as the Pacific coast terminus of the Canadian Pacific.

—Veterinary surgeons all over the country are fiercely denouncing parties who put up *extra large* packs of worthless trash and sell it for condition powders. They say that *Sheridan's Calvary Condition Powders* are the only kind now known that are worth carrying home. Small packs 25 cts. 2½lb cans $1.00.

UNUSUAL WAY OF CATCHING A SALMON.—Mr J. B Ellis caught a salmon on Wednesday of last week, in a most novel manner. He was fishing in the Bay of Fundy about two miles off the entrance of Digby Basin, and was raising his trawl, when a salmon took the hook (a No. 15) baited with herring, and was easily captured. The fish which weighed 15½ lbs was bought by Capt. Daley of the "Royal Hotel," and is the first of the season.—*Digby Courier.*

TRUE.—By living according to the rules of health, without excessive mental or physical exertion, and by taking EAGER PHOSPHOLINE according to directions, any person in the early stages of consumption can be cured. Many can be cured in advanced stages and incurable cases relieved from suffering.

A CHRISTAIN CONGRESS.—The first of the American congress of churches will be held at Hartford early in May. The committee appointed at a preliminary meeting held last autumn, of which Rev. Dr. Joseph Anderson, Congregationalist, of Waterwaterbury is chairman and Rev W. Wilberforce Newton, Episcopalian, of Pittsfield is secretary, is making preparations for the gathering. The congress is intended to embrace all Christain denominations and is to be participated in by representative divines and laymen. The object of this annual gathering is to promote Christain union and advance the kingdom of God by the free discussion of the great religious, moral and social questions of the time, including those on which Christains differ. The establishment of such a congress marks a long step forward in the progress of the American Christanity. The congress is not for New England alone but for the whole country.—*Boston Herald.*

London, March 10.—The newspapers regard the hauling down of the British flag by Germans at Victoria as due to excess of zeal on the part of the German officers. It is thought Germany would be unlikely to recognise such a breach of public law.

Count Von Munster to-day officially informed Earl Granville that Germany recognizes Victoria colony in West Africa, as British territory. He stated that the German government has received no confirmation or the hauling down of the British flag and the substitution of the German colors. If the report should be confirmed Germany would hasten to disavow her agents and would make any reparation that might be necessary.

—Among the numerous petitions read in the Dominion senate on March 4, praying that no alteration be made in the Canada temperance act of 1878, lessening its prohibitory character or making it more difficult of adoption or enforcement, and also for the passing of a law prohibiting the manufacture, importation and sale for beverage purposes of intoxicating liquors, was one from the Most Rev. L. F. Ev *des Trois Rivieres*, and others, of the Three Rivers, in the province of Quebec.

UNION BANK MEETING.—At a meeting of the share holders of the Union Bank, held this morning, a resolution was passed to ask the Dominion Parliament for power to reduce the capital stock of the Bank, which is now $1,000,000 to $500,000, which will make the shares fully paid up. At present there is 50 p. c. paid. This also reduces the liability 50 per cent. The principal loss sustained by the Bank was in Annapolis. A resolution to reduce the number of directors to five was put and lost. The old directors were re-elected, and Wm. Roche, jr. was elected in place of the late Edward Smith.—*Recorder.*

—Mr. John Anderson, of Halifax, employed some men a few days ago to prospect for antimony. After sinking a shaft thirty-five feet they came to the bed rock and found the seam contained the valuable ore. The mines are making a stirring place of West Gore. The Rawdon gold mines are giving employment to a number of men, also making a market for the farmer's produce.—*Witness.*

THE SIKHS SHOW THEIR METTLE.—*Suakim, March 11.*—The Indian Sikhs regiment had their first engagement on Egyptian soil yesterday. A party of Osman Digna's Arabs attacked the British outposts near Suakim. The Sikhs were sent to repel the attack. They were splendidly handled and showed admirable coolness and steadiness. The skirmish was hot, but the Arabs were repulsed, leaving many of their dead upon the field. The causalties among the Indian troops were few. The Arabs became panic stricken when they saw swarthy Mohammedans chasing them in British style, delivering their fire with such precision as to make every shot tell.

Latest from Detroit.

Many Americans who spend their summer months in Canada and being close observers and ever on the alert for the best of everything, it is not surprising that the properties of that marvellous corn remedy, Putman's Painless Corn Extractor, should be in receipt of numerous letters of enquiry from the other side of the line. Mrs. W. N. Strong, 71 Adams Ave., Detroit, had used Putman's Painless Corn Extractor with the most satisfactory results and March 30th, 1883, writes:—"Kindly give price per dozen, as we want to get some." Hundreds of similar letters support our contention that for a sure, safe, painless, and never disappointing remedy Putman's Corn Extractor stands without rival. N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, propre.

The Dominion Estimates.

Militia	$ 1,128,800
Fisheries	162,500
Railways and Canals, chargeable to Capital	5,172,400
Railways and Canals chargeable to Revenue	111,800
Public Works	1,506,837
Public Debt	10,509,199
Civil Government	1,200,506
Justice	636,290
Police	16,500
Penitentiaries	306,033
Legislation	700,540
Agricultural and Statistics	115,450
Immigration	380,025
Quarantine	60,966
Mail substitutes and steamship subventions	336,973
Ocean and River service	188,900
Lighthouse and coast service	549,990
Scientific Institutions	56,250
Marine hospital and sick and disabled seamen	62,000
Steamboat inspection	25,000
Geological Survey	60,000
Superintendance of insurance	10,250
Subsidies to provinces, &c	3,962,239
Indians	774,171
Mounted Police	427,700
Miscellaneous	262,883
Customs	800,359
Excise	322,125
Culling timber	71,600
Weights, Measures and Gas	84,650
Inspection of staples	2,700
Adulteration of food	20,000
COLLECTION OF REVENUE.	
Railways and Canals	3,199,441
Public Works	198 600
Post Office	2,657,837
Dominion Lands	159,753
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.	
Redemption of debt	4,460,326
Public Works	795,000
Dominion Lands	70,200
Montreal and Quebec Water Police	40,000
QUARANTINE.	
St. John N B	2,000
P. E. Island	1,000
Nova Scotia	6,100

Apple Orchards.

The apple is our staple fruit in western New York, and after three years of failure of the crop the prices have been somewhat discouraging. It must be said, however, that a large portion of our apple crop was not up to the usual standard of excellence, very much not fit to go into market as first class fruit. The main cause of this was that the trees were heavily loaded and poorly fed. We have good orchardists in western New York, and many of them, but I must say, and I say it from actual observation, that a large number of our orchards are in a very low state of cultivation neither creditable nor profitable to the owners.

Without attempting any details of orchard culture, I would say that to make orchards productive and profitable, the fertility of the soil must be maintained by the use of suitable fertilizers, so that the trees will make a vigorous annual growth. Judicious pruning must be given, and insect enemies kept in subjection. Then when the fruits are grown and well grown, they must have proper care in gathering, assorting, packing and marketing. All these require skill and watchfulness at every step. Orcharding, even in our favored section cannot be made profitable without thoroughness in every detail. The best method of preventing the ravages of the codlin moth is still a matter of anxious inquiry and experiment. The efficacy of Paris green and other poisons, as well as the propriety of using them, are still open questions, and can only be answered satisfactorily by careful experiment. Thus far I think experience favors the use of Paris green, when used with judgment and care—Address by P. Barry, in *Vick's Magazine* for March.

The State of Trade.

The volume of trade has not increased during the week but an increase was hardly expected, inasmuch as March is generally a slow month. Trade in the country has been hindered somewhat too by the unusually steady severe weather which has prevailed. It is believed that the quantity of goods which has changed hands so far this year is about as large as for the same period of last year, but that prices are somewhat lower and the aggregate value, therefore, somewhat less. The difference is not, however, great. The most unfavorable feature at present is, however, the continued slowness of payments. Renewals are becoming more and more frequent, and unless some change occurs, acute trouble is apprehended, and that at no very distant date. Wholesale dealers, however, appear to be confident in the prospects of a fair business this summer and in the ensuing autumn as imports are increasing. It is said that orders for fall goods will, however, be very restricted. A good deal with regard to the future depends upon the question of whether a great European war will occur. Were Russian ports to become blockaded, there would be a greater demand for American wheat at higher prices, and as a considerable quantity of wheat is still in the hands of farmers, a fair amount of money would go into immediate circulation.—*Montreal Witness, March 12th.*

The Canada Pacific's Scheme.

The Government papers announce that the Canada Pacific Company asks the Dominion government to relinquish its lien for $30,000,000. This having been done, the company will issue 5,720 preference bonds to the extent of thirty million dollars, upon the unencumbered road. The company will then hand $15,000,000 of these bonds to the Government, together with 7,500,000 acres of land, valued at two dollars per acre, in consideration of its surrender of the mortage of $30,000,000. Fifteen million dollars of the bonds remaining will be disposed of by the company, the proceeds being applied, not to completion and equipment, but to enable the company to pay off its floating debt. The government will be asked to advance for its immediate use a sum of $4,000,000, which will be repaid out of the proceeds of the bonds thus sold by the company. Of the 7,500,000 acres to be transferred to the government, 3,000,000 acres lie within the railway belt.

Downfall of the Empire.

FRENCHMEN CONFIDENT THAT ALBION MUST MEET THE FATE OF ROME.

PARIS, March 7. 1885.—Frenchmen are fully convinced that Albion is on her down grade. The state of affairs at Herat, in the Soudan and Ireland cause as much joy in France as Admiral Courbet's victories. There is a lively sympathy everywhere for England's enemies. A continental war is felt to be almost inevitable. The Rappel and other papers say that England must impose a blood tax, and that every able-bodied Briton under the colors must give up playing at soldiers; that England must renounce toy generals like Wolseley, and fight seriously like the nations of the continent. If England cannot do this, and she has not a moment to lose, then she will follow in the footsteps of Rome, Spain and Holland. The French press continues to taunt English statesmanship with having humiliated England before the world by what is pronounced "Earl Granville's apology to Bismarck," in the English House of Lords last night. Le Temps sneerly asks: "What price did Bismarck pay for the British's lion's submission?"

Marriages.

FASH.—WHITE.—At Bridgetown, on the 12th inst., by Rev. W. H. Warren, Joseph William Fash, of Hampton, and Freelove White, of Phinney Cove.

FOTTLER.—COWLING.—On the 5th inst., at Mattapan, Mass., by Rev John T. Magrath, Charles Fottler to Miriam Louise Stayner, youngest daughter of Charles B., and Georgena A. Cowling.

Deaths.

NICHOLS.—At Clarence Centre, on the 14th inst., Daniel Nichols, P. Master of that place, in the 80th year of his age.

Advice To Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, their is no mistake about it. It cures dysentry and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces the inflammation and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

New Advertisements.

C. S. PHINNEY,
Having removed to
PARADISE,
will continue to sell at even less than his former low prices Goods comprising in part the following lines:
STAPLE
AND
Fancy Goods.
in Dress Materials, Cloths, Flannels, Ready Made Clothing, Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, Glass, Earthen and Tinware, Groceries, Flour, Meal, Spices, Tobacco, &c., &c.
GREY COTTONS 4c TO 13c.
BRILLIANTS AND LUSTRES 16c " 40c
CASHMERES 24c " $100
SUGAR, 18 LBS. FOR $100.
The best value in Tea ever offered.
CARPETS
of all grades at actual cost. Small Profits, Quick Sales. Stock always fresh.
Call and inspect our goods before purchasing elsewhere.
Paradise, Sept. 30th 1884.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT!
Frederick S. Carty & I. D. Carty,
of Annapolis in the County of Annapolis, Farmers, having by Deed, bearing date the 7th, day of March, A. D., 1885, assigned to me their assets and effects, real and personal in trust, first, to pay the mortgage therein mentioned on the real estate and all expenses connected with said assignment, and then to pay such of their creditors as shall execute the said Deed of Assignment within three months from its date so far as the property assigned will be sufficient thereto in order, as shewn by their schedule annexed to said Assignment. Notice is hereby given that the said Deed of assignment is recorded and filed in the Registrar of Deed's office for the County of Annapolis, and that a dublicate thereof lies at the office of T. D. Ruggles & Sons, Bridgetown, where parties interested in the assignment may inspect the same, and creditors of the said Frederick S. Carty and Isaac D. Carty wishing to participate in said assignments are requested to sign.
All parties indebted to said Frederick S. Carty and Isaac D. Carty are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.
GEORGE LITCH.
Assignee.
Bridgetown, March 9th, '85. 483m

25 per Cent.
Discount
—ON—
Ladies' Sacques,
—AND—
MANTLES.
ALSO:
A Great Reduction
on remainder of
WINTER GOODS
—FOR—
30 DAYS.
L C. Wheelock.

FOR SALE.
IRON & STEEL,
assorted sizes.
Hoop Iron and Rivets,
Horse Shoes and Nails.
Iron & Steel Cut Nails,
Cut and Wrought Spikes, Clinch Nails and Tacks, Sleigh and Carriage Bolts, Oakum, Pitch, Tar, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, &c., &c. by
Hugh Fraser.
Bridgetown, Dec. 11, '84. tf.

WE SELL
Cordwood,
SPILING, BARK,
R. R. TIES, LUMBER, LATHS,
PRODUCE,
Potatoes, Fish, etc.
Best Prices for all shipments.
Write fully for Quotations.
HATHEWAY & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
22 Central Wharf, BOSTON.
Members of Board of Trade, Corn and Mechanic Exchanges. jan28ly

APPLES
FOR
LONDON!
S. S. "AZORIAN"
FROM
ANNAPOLIS.
APPLES sent down by any Train will be protected from
FROST.
Apply to, and notify
F. C. WHITMAN.
Agent for KNILL & GRANT, and the Grant Warehouse.
Annapolis, Feb. 7th, '85 44tf.

50 LOVELY Chromo Cards, with name and a prize, for 10c and this slip.
A. W. KINNEY, Yarmouth, N. S.

New Advertisements.

Nova Scotia S. S.
COMPANY.
(LIMITED.)
1885. : : 1885.
Two Trips a Week
TO BOSTON.
Stmr. Dominion
WILL leave Annapolis every WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY on arrival of Express Trains from Halifax, connecting at St. John with the I. S. S. Co's Steamers on THURSDAYS and MONDAYS for Eastport, Portland and Boston.
Passengers ticketed by this route same as by direct Line. Also freight put through at resonable rates.
For further particulars apply to
P. INNIS, Mgr. W & A.,
Kentville, or Agt. on W. A R.
G. E. CORBITT,
Agt. Annapolis.

BAY LINE.
STMR. DOMINION
Will Leave St. John for Digby and Annapolis every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday morning at 8 o'clock, returning same day.
F. L. CLEMENTS,.....AGENT, BOSTON
G. E. CORBITT,
AGENT, ANNAPOLIS.
jany7tf

1885. 1885.
ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRIES.
THE
BRIDGETOWN
Marble Works,

ARE prepared to compete with any similar concern in the Province, both in workmanship or price.
MONUMENTS,
HEADSTONES,
TABLETS,
—IN—
Marble, Freestone & Granite,
of all descriptions manufactured to order at short notice.
ALSO:
Furniture Tops!
Call and inspect work.
OLDHAM WHITMAN.
Bridgetown, Jan. 12th, '85

APPLES! APPLES!
GENTLEMEN.—At the earnest solicitations of friends, fruit growers and shippers, I have decided to spend the remainder of the present season in London, engaged in the sale of apples. I have secured an office in the centre of the trade, near the auction rooms at Monument Yards, and shall aim to keep my patrons supplied weekly with the most reliable information in reference to the market and its requirements. The best methods of packing, the proper varieties; the proper time of shipping and such other information as they need, in order to secure the very best returns for the capital invested. I have felt for years that the fruit growers of this valley were losing large sums from the lack of such information as could be supplied by one who has had a long experience in growing and shipping, and is therefore fully competent to advise them.
I trust that the arrangement may prove mutually beneficial.
Correspondence solicited.
I remain yours,
A. H. JOHNSON,
49 Fish Hill, London, E. C.
Dec 23rd, '84 373m.

Farm for Sale.
THE subscriber being desirous of giving more attention to his
GROCERY and PROVISION TRADE,
has decided to sell his valuable FARM, situated in Beaconsfield, three and a-half miles from Bridgetown, and directly under the North Mountain.
The property comprises about 300 acres of splendid land, 25 or 30 under cultivation, and 200 abounding in valuable Hard and Soft Timber.
There is also between 200 and 300 healthy and bearing Fruit Trees, in Apple, Plum, Pear, &c.
A good House, Barn, and other Outbuildings, together with pure and never-failing water privileges are among the inducements.
For full particulars apply to the subscriber.
T. J. EAGLESON.
Bridgetown, Oct. 9, 1883. tf

Administrator's Notice.
ALL persons having legal claims against the estate of WILLIAM H. MESSENGER, late of Centreville, Annapolis County, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested to, within three months from this date, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
MANLEY BENSON.
Centreville, Dec. 30th, 1884 3mpd

SPRING HILL MINES, CUM. CO., N. S.,
Sept. 3rd, 1884.
MRS. SOPHIA POTTER.—Dear Friend.—I cannot say too much in favor of your Bone Rheumatic Liniment. Last winter I was taken with Diphtheritic Croup. It commenced in my stomach. My stomach and throat were rapidly closing up. I bathed my throat and chest and took for a dose a teaspoonful of Liniment in a teaspoonful of luke warm water. I was easy in an hour. I continued using it till cured. My husband has been subject to Quinsy sore throat, summer and winter. He had a severe attack a year ago; we used your Liniment, drinking, bathing and putting it on the poultices. It cured him, and has not been troubled since.
When my brother fell from the truck and inflammation was raging in his back, your Liniment saved his life, when the doctors failed to relieve him. We tore and burned up a whole blanket to get hot flannels for his back. I would say to all when bathing with your Liniment, do not omit the hot flannels. We do not think there was ever such a Liniment made and would not be without it in the house. It also cured my rheumatism. Hope you will receive the success you rightly deserve.
Yours truly,
MRS. WILLIAM EVETT.
For Sale at Denison's Drug Store.

—Parnell has issued a manifesto advising the nationalists that during the Prince of Wales visit to Ireland, they are to maintain an attitude of reserve, and to make no hostile demonstrations and no expressions of welcome. The manifesto has been laid before the Crown Solicitors.

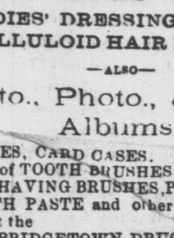
New Advertisements.

AN EXTRACT FROM
A LETTER DATED
NOV. 12th, 1884!
"Please send me $5.00 worth of that
Refined Sugar,
and 10 lbs of that good
TEA,
of yours, which beats anything that can be got in these parts."
Have just received an invoice of the above TEA.
Goat Skin & Buffalo
ROBES,
in great variety and at low prices.
CANADIAN TWEEDS
a specialty.
A Bee Hive Stove
and a
BASE BURNER,
both nearly new and in good order, will be sold much under price.
B. STARRATT.
Paradise Nov. 17th '84.

For Sale!
35 Tons
Marsh and Upland Hay.
Apply to
BUSBY BENT.
Tupperville, Jan 8th, '85. tf

NEW
AND
Seasonable Goods!
AT
MIDDLETON CORNER!
WE are prepared to wait upon Customers with a large and well selected stock of
DRY GOODS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS & SHOES,
GROCERIES.
A choice article of
MOLASSES.
HOME LIGHT OIL.
We want all kinds of Produce in exchange for Goods, for which we will give the highest market price.
Poultry of all Kinds Wanted.
S. L. FREEMAN & CO.
Middleton, Oct. 27th, 1884.

PAINTS,
VARNISHES,
OILS,
—AND—
GENERAL
HARDWARE
FOR SALE AT
LOWEST PRICES!
BY
Richard Shipley



At the
BRIDGETOWN
DRUG
STORE.
Just received, a fine assortment of
CHRISTMAS CARDS,
LADIES' DRESSING CASES,
CELLULOID HAIR BRUSHES,
—ALSO—
Auto., Photo., & Scrap Albums.
PURSES, CARD CASES. A large assortment of TOOTH BRUSHES HAIR NAIL, and SHAVING BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, TOOTH PASTE and other Toilet Articles at the
BRIDGETOWN DRUG STORE.
DR. DENNISON.
Physician and Druggist.
Sunday hours for dispensing Medicine, 10 to 11 a. m., 2 to 3 and 8 to 9.

BRIDGETOWN
Skating Rink.
THE RINK will be opened for Skating on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY evenings, and on SATURDAY afternoon during the season. Doors open at 7.15 in the evening, and skating to commence at 7.45. In the afternoon at 2 30, to commence 2 40.
Single Tickets, ordinary nights 10 cents; eight tickets for $1.00; Afternoon, 10 cents; Children under 12 years of age 5 cents.
JOHN L COX,
OLIVER RUFFEE.
Proprietors.
Bridgetown, Dec. 30th. '84. 483m.

H. H. BANKS,
Auctioneer and Commission
Agent,
COLONIAL MARKET,
—AND—
Parker Market, Halifax, N. S.,
Thanks his numerous consigners for their liberal patronage and solicits a continuance. Having had twelve years experience in handling COUNTRY PRODUCE, I am prepared to guarantee satisfaction. Storage for 12,000 barrels, also for produce in bulk.
Nov. 24th, 1884. 135m.

PACKAGE of Comic Pictures and our Big Catalogue for 3c and this slip.
A. W. KINNEY, Yarmouth, N. S.