Notes on Annapolis History.

The Winniett Family.

(Continued.)

BY W. A. CALNEK.

XII.

In this paper I resume my notices of the children of Joseph Winniett.*

3. MARY, who was born May 1st 1757. She married a Mr. Hamilton—and officer of the regt. then in garrison at Annapolis. She died in September 1811. It is not known to me whether she left descendants or not.

4. ELIZABETH, who was borne on the 22nd day of April 1760. This daughter became, in after years, the wife of an officer in the Annapolis garrison, named Neum. She died in September 1808, but I do not know where, nor whether she had children or not.

5. MARGARET, who was born on the 24th of August 1762. She married William Robert Wolseley, an officer of Engineers, at Annapolis, and died in February 1811. It is probable that the last named sisters died abroad, as their husbands, being military men, must have accompanied their regiments to the different places to which they were, from time to time, ordered. Their descendants,—for it is more than probable that some of them bore children,—are therefore to be sought out of the province.

6. WILLIAM, who was born on the 7th February 1763, and who was twenty years of age at the time of his father's decease in 1789. This gentleman filled much the same place in the society and history of Annapolis that his immediate progenitor had occupied in the preceding generation. About the time of the death of his father he was placed in the Commission of the Peace, in which he continued to hold a place for nearly forty years. On two occasions he obtained the shrievalty vice Dickson, and after the death of the latter, in 1809, he held the office continuously for a quarter of a century, or until his decease in 1825. Sir John Wentworth appointed him to a captaincy in the corps known as the Nova Scotia Legion He served also as a Colonel in the Militia, and was for many years Judge in the Court of Probate and Wills. He served also as Registrar of Deeds for the County, and Deputy Naval Officer. The varied duties of these official positions seem to have been ably, faithfully and honestly discharged by him. He married quite early in life a daughter of Peter Totten, Esq., a Loyalist of New York, who came to Annapolis in 1783, where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits until his death. He was an energetic man of business, and accumulated a considerable fortune. Of his children we shall say something before we close this paper.

7. ALICE, who was born May 19th 1768. This daughter never married. She died at Annapolis in 1823, being "the last surviving daughter."

8. MARTHA, the youngest daughter, was born February 15th, 1771, but of her I have failed to gain any further knowledge, except that she died before her sister Alice, and probably never married.

I have already noticed the marriage of William Winniett to Miss Lotten. This union was productive of issue, of whom I think the first was—

1. JOSEPH, so named in honor of his grandfather, who entered the military service, as an ensign in the—regiment. He was one of the original grantees in the Perote Settlement, near Annapolis. Some years afterward he received an appointment in connection with the Tower of London, but in what official capacity I have not been informed, nor have I been able to ascertain whether he left any descendants. He died in London.

2. SIR WILLIAM ROBERT WOLSELEY, the two last names in honor of his uncle by marriage (see ante) who at the age of eleven years entered the Navy as a midshipman on board His Majesty's ship Cleopatra, Sir Samuel Petchell commander. He was wounded in the capture of Ville de Milan, and after a long and faithful service was finally rewarded by the appointment to the government of the Cape Coast Castle colony, in West Africa, 1848. In this year he paid his last visit to his birth-place and the scene of his early childhood.

"Where sits Port Royal by the river side,
There he was born, there passed his boyhood's hours.
And plucked first-fruits of knowledge midst its flowers.—
When last I saw him, sad, yet dignified,
Endowed with manhood's culminated powers,
He stood ancestral sepulchres beside—
Where three successions of his father's keep
Their silent vigils, by Port Royal's deep.
It was his last farewell to Acadie,
The last adieu to scenes he loved so well!—
Alas! he sleeps not, native earth, in thee,
But where Atlantic's eastern billows swell,
On Afric's coast, his dust reposing lies,
Beneath the gaze of alien stars and skies.

On his return to England, at the close of the visit to which reference has been made, Her Majesty the Queen conferred upon him the honor of Knighthood,—a suitable recognition of his long and meritorious services, and he was also gazetted Governor-General of the Cape Coast District, where he had before been mainly instrumental in procuring the abolition of the practice, so common among the native tribes in that part of Africa, of offering human sacrifice in mitigation of the wrath of their infernal gods. In bringing about this humane and Christian measure, he is said to "have acted with much tact and skill."

On the 14th August 1828 Mr. Winniett, who was then a lieutenant in the Navy, was married in Charlton Church, Woolwich, to Augusta Julia, only daughter of the late colonel William Fenwick, of the Royal Engineers, and god daughter of His Royal Highness, the Duke of Kent.† This marriage was blessed with offspring, of whom three sons are believed to be living in London.

3. COSBY, named in honor of his great aunt's husband, removed to Jamaica, where, if living, he still resides. I know nothing of his family.

4. MARY ANNE, who married——Peters, of St. John, N. B. Her descendants are to be found in that city and province, and are hightly respectable.

5. ELIZABETH, who became the wife of the late Rev. J. T. Twining, D. D. Her descendants, who are quite numerous, are to be found in various parts of the Dominion and West Indies. Henry Charles Darling Twining, Esq., barrister-at-law, and Clerk to the House of Assembly, is one of her sons.

6 HENRY, who lived at Annapolis, and died unmarried, in 1879. He was probably the last male survivor of the *fourth* generation of this family. With his decease the family *name* became extinct at Annapolis, after having been in existence then in a period of *one hundred and sixty-nine years.*

7. ALEXANDER HOWE, who was the youngest son, and who adopted the law as a profession. He married Sophia, a daughter of the late Judge Upham, of New Brunswick, and a sister, I believe, of the late honorable Charles W. Upham, of Salem, Massachusetts, who was some time a member of the United States Senate. The children of this marriage were two,—a son and a daughter. The son, who bore the name of William, was killed while in the performance of his duty as an employee on an American railway, leaving a wife and one or more children. Rose, the daughter, still survives, and at present resides with her widowed mother, in Kentville. She is now the only member of the family in Nova Scotia bearing the name.

8. ISABELLA, who was the youngest child, never married, I think she accompanied her brother,—Sir William,—on his return to England in 1848, to that country, where, if still living, she continues to find a home with her nephews.‡

It remains only to notice, briefly, one other member of the family, namely Matthew Winniett, a younger brother of Joseph of the second generation. He was born, lived, and died in the old capital. His name appears as a witness to the renewal of the last Treaty made with the Indians of Acadie, and was made Deputy Prothonatory of the Supreme Court, in 1777, and in that capacity was called as a witness in the celebrated Impeachment Case in 1787-8. He also was a Mayor in the local or county militia. He died near the close of the last century leaving no descendants. It is questionable whether he ever married.

The task which I proposed to myself is nearly finished, and as I approach its close a feeling of uncontrollable sadness takes possession of my thoughts. The sturdy and faithful Huguenot founder of the family, and his sons and grandsons mingle their ashes in the old cemetery at Annapolis; they who, each in his generation, had aided to mould and develop the moral, social, religious, political and mercantile aspects of early society in the Province, and who occupied first places in that society, are to-day, to the masses of our people, as if they had never existed; they have ceased to be remembered, and although "their works have followed them" the paternity of their labors has ceased to be recognised. It shall be my sufficient reward if my humble efforts shall avail to resuscitate their memories and preserve them from an otherwise certain oblivion.

† See notice of this marriage in Royal Gazette for the year indicated.

‡ There may have been, and I think there were, other children; and I am quite certain that I have not numbered the children of William Winniett, the Sheriff, in the order of their births. When opportunity offers I shall examine the records of the Parish in which they were borne, and afterwards make the necessary corrections and additions.

*I see I have omitted from its proper place in my last article, the following obituary, which appeared in the Halifax papers 1789-90. It is in these words:—

"On the 22nd December, (1789) at Annapolis, much regretted by his friends and acquaintances, JOSEPH WINNIETT, esquire, the oldest Justice of the Peace and first Justice in the Court of Common Pleas; Judge in the Court of Probate and Wills, Deputy Registrar of Deeds, Special Rail Commissioner, Deputy Naval Officer, &c., leaving a numerous progeny to lament their loss." Mr. Winniett was Custos Rotulorum of the County from 1789.

Correspondence.

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

MR. EDITOR,—

In your issue of the 4th January, 1882, there is a letter by an annonymous writer, declaring against the letters of Mr. Gilbert Fowler and myself, inferring that our statements on the North West were not to be depended on. I very seldom pay any attention to anonymous letters, but in the present instance I will for once break through my rule, although the man who pretends to write for the welfare of the public, and afraid to sign his name is not worth the trouble of answering. I have been from home during the last fortnight, and being where I could not see the MONITOR, I knew nothing of the above mentioned letter until I returned home last evening, and now hasten to answer the queries in said letter.

I presume, Mr. Editor, that Mr. G. Fowler, does not have a reading of your much esteemed MONITOR, for if he had the writer by this time would have gotten such a castigation from Mr. Fowler's pen, as would tend to put him from lecturing the public in future on a subject of which he knows nothing, evidently from his writing.

It is true as the writer says, that I never spent a winter in Manitoba, but I have it from the mouths of many Nova Scotians, that, although the cold of the winters there is many degrees lower than in N. S. yet the atmosphere is so dry that the frost has not the same effect there as here. From all that I could learn there is a steady winter from its commencement until it breaks up in spring, so that people who live there are always prepared with comfortable clothing, and frost bites are not more prevalent there than here. The price of flour last spring in Manitoba was $5.50 per barrel, and of such a quantity as we seldom get here. It is true that when flour has to be carried with teams overland a distance of 800 or 1000 miles it must be dear; but when the railway is made the prices must moderate. A company is now formed to make a railway from Winnipeg to Hudson Bay, there flour can be easily exported from the North West to all parts of the world, so that the productions of the N. W. can never deteriorate, as the writer would have them. As to hotel charges that are similar to the hotels of Halifax. I paid for myself in a very respectable hotel, $1.50 per day, and my men paid $4.50 per week in a boarding house, and were well satisfied with their treatment. Regarding apple trees I cannot say much, as very few persons have planted any, as both farming and gardening are in embryo; but I saw several small orchards in Winnipeg, which had been planted only a few years, and they seemed to be in a very thriving state, and the growth of last year was extraordinary; what the apple crop will be I know not, but judging from their growth I consider it would be good. I suppose that clothing is pretty high there, I bought a pair of prairie boots for $2.50, and I know that the same kind of boots could not be made here for less money. As to locusts or any insect to injure the crops, I never heard of such a thing there, and I believe has never taken place in that country. And in reference to the Ontario farmers, the writer must have been dreaming of them, for I believe that there is not one instance of an Ontario farmer returning displeased with the country, but I have met many of them who left their families at Ontario, who are returning to take them out to farms that they have settled in the North West. Were I to go into all particulars my letter would occupy too much of your valuable space, as it is even now already too long.

Sorry would I be to advise any young man who is doing well here to leave the province; but there are many young men who leave here every spring for the United States and return in the fall with perhaps a new coat and cheap watch, and that is about their summer's earnings; but in the North West there is plenty of work and good wages for all who are able and willing to work.

In writing my previous letter I did not intend to be a target for every one to shoot at without knowing the direction to return the fire, and I will not in future desire to answer any anonymous letters, no matter from what quarter they may come

Yours very truly,
HUGH KEEN,

Melvern Square, Jany. 19th, 1882.

MR. EDITOR:—

I have carefully read your criticism of my letter of the 19th inst. What you say about the pre-obligation' of the Government in respect to the Nictaux & Atlantic Railway is correct enough, and the people of Annapolis and Lunenburg counties, have been for three years trying to induce the Government to recognize such obligation. If the Syndicate contract be not consummated, you say the Government would have to borrow the money to meet such obligations, and thus add to our *liabilities* instead of our *resources.* That is true also, but the interest on $345.000 for which the Provinces would be liable would be but $17 250, while under the Syndicate agreement the Province is held responsible for $225.000 per annum interest *for ever* without a corresponding benefit to the people. The security to be given to the government (that $5 500.000) is not security for ever, but is to be rendered to the Syndicate as the construction of the roads progresses toward completion; so that after the roads which the Syndicate are to build are furnished, about all the security the Government will have is the first mortgage on the roads. Now respecting the rails for the Picton Branch, the interest on the additional capital gained by Government, deducting the $345,000 to be paid to the Nictaux & Atlantic Company, would not the first year pay for said rails, and if it would, should we not deduct it from the amount of the resources? "One cannot eat his pie and have it too." Now as to the guarantee of the interest on $250,-000 worth of bonds of the W. & A Railway, I cannot tell, nor can you, Mr. Editor, until the financial returns for last year are issued, whether we have, or have not been called upon to pay any of the interest the Province has guaranteed; but it is understood that the W. & A. R. R is now paying about 1½ or 2 per cent. over working expenses. If that be all, our Govt. will be called upon to make up the difference between that 1½ or 2 per cent. and the 5 per cent. which is, I believe, the rate of interest guaranteed. In 1879 the total expenses of the road were $91.085.24, and the total earnings $91,134.06, leaving a balance, of $48.72 (*forty-eight dollars and seventy-two cents*) as interest on the capital If the road has been paying better since then, does it follow that it will do so every year? Some years the earnings may be very much less, and the expenses greater. I do not know where you got the last "annual official report" of the W & A. R. R., but I have made inquiries and I cannot find that a dividend of even 1 per cent. has been paid to stockholders. The paid up capital of the company is $1,467,300, and even if they had made $40,000 in any one year it would not be 3 per cent. We will now look at the returns of some of the other roads in the Dominion. I have got statistics for 1879 only, but that is a fair average year. The Intercolonial, 714 miles in length, earned the sum of $1,294,099.59, and the running expenses were $2,932,083.22, showing a dead loss of $737,983 53.

The New Brunswick Railway 191 miles in length, capital $3,500,000 earned over and above operating expenses $6,927, less than one quarter of one per cent., or on its bonded debt and paid up capital of $1,922,-000, a shade over ½ of one per cent.

The St. John & Maine 92 miles long, on which there is more business than there would be on either of the Western Counties or a road across Cape Breton for 20 years to come, paid over and above its running expenses, less than ¾ of one per cent. The Spring Hill and Parrsboro, 32 miles, paid on its paid-up capital less than one fifth of one per cent. So it is with nearly all the fifty railroads in the Dominion, not five of them are paying 5 per cent. On the $174,000,000 of subscribed capital invested in the railways in Canada, a total interest of less than 2 and one-sixth per cent. was earned in 1879. Now with so spare a population as this Province has, it is fair to assume that the 513 miles of railway will not earn more than expenses at the present rates of fares and freight. They could only be made to pay by an increase in rates. In that case the $225,-000 would come out of the pockets of the people *indirectly*, instead of by a *direct tax* If the Syndicate, by increased rates, make the roads pay they get the $225,000 out of the people, and if they do not make them pay the Government will have to get it from the same source *by a direct tax.* I do not know whence you derive your authority for saying you *believe* the Pictou Branch has done better than the W. & A. R. R. I think that the only published statement we have is the general report of the Intercolonial, of which the P. B. is a part, and we all know that the Intercolonial does not nearly pay running expenses.

You accuse me of guessing, have you been doing the same? No, I do *not* know that the Syndicate are to deposit $1,000,-000 with the Government as a sinking fund. I know that, under the terms of the contract, they are to deposit in London $56.120 per annum (*if they are always solvent and able to do so*) but that $56,120, and all the interest the Government could get from the investment of the $1,350,000, would amount to more than half the $225,000 guaranteed by the Government. I cannot see where we shall be amply indemnified. The $5,500,000 to be deposited to the credit of the Government is only a temporary security, not for the full completion of their "pledges" but for the completion of the *roads* under the contract. The way the different clauses are worded there is security for no more than that.

Among the very serious objections to this bargain is the giving away of 160,000 acres of crown lands, a tract of country 125 miles long and 2 miles wide (if it could be had in that shape) and without any provision compelling the Syndicate to settle the lands, they may remain forever unsettled and unimproved.

Now, Mr. Editor, you say you fear I do not wish to find a redeeming feature in the contract, I do most sincerely wish I could. Even if the Syndicate should carry out all their agreement, and operate the roads, would they not constitute a huge monopoly that could charge just such rates as they pleased? Have we any guarantee that they could not? Suppose the act bound them to certain rates, could they not, by the immense influence they would possess, soon have the law amended to suit themselves?

No, Mr. Editor, I do *not* see a single redeeming feature in the scheme, and I prophesy that, if the bargain be completed, in less than three years the people will have ample cause to curse the authors of it.

With respect to the mutual good-will between us, friend Piper, let me say that I know we cannot all think alike, nor can we all see a hole through the mill stone that is being hung about our necks, but we need not allow any trifling difference of opinion to mar the good feeling existing between us. R.

Wilmot, Jany. 28th, 1882.

Legislative Council.

On Monday, Hon. Mr. Holmes introduced the Government's Consolidation Bill which was then read for the first time. The following are the names of the corporators: Sir Henry W. Tyler, K. C. B., M. P.; The Hon. Anthony Ashley Cooper, commonly called Lord Ashley; Lord Colin Campbell, M. P.; John Winterbottom Batten, Esq.; the Hon. Norman de l'Aigle Grosvenor, commonly called Lord Grosvenor, the Hon. Loran E. Baker; Thomas E. Kenny, Esq.; James B. Duffus, Esq.; William D. Lovitt, Esq.

Hon. Attorney-General introduced a bill to facilitate the disposal of arrears in the dockets of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia and for other purposes, and explain that the sitting of the Court *en banc* commenced in December and continued to the end of March. At the opening of the present term the docket, which had been gradually growing for a period of years, was found to have reached a point which was beyond the control of the judiciary, the number of causes exceeding 200, entered at the opening of the Court, which was added to by entries made every Tuesday, while the average number that could be disposed of during the term was only 80. Under these circumstances extraordinary facilities were found to be necessary, and had been provided by this bill, by which it was proposed to enable the Court to sit in two divisions, in each of which three judges should be a quorum. In case of disagreement it was provided that there should be a re-argument before a Court, the quorum of which should be as large as at present. The bill also contained some ordinary amendments to the previous Act.

No More Hard Times.

If you will stop spending so much on fine clothes, rich food and style, buy good, healthy food, cheaper and better clothing; get more real and substantial things of life every way, and especially stop the foolish habit of employing expensive, quack doctors or using so much of the vile humbug medicine that does you harm, but put your trust in that simple, pure remedy, Hop Bitters; that cures always at a trifling cost, and you will see good times and have good health. See another column.

—The following are the officers of Springfield Grange, P. of H., organized at Springfield, in this County on the 24th inst.:—

Master—Joseph H. Freeman. Overseer—Wm. Charlton. Secretary—Oliver McNayr. Treasurer — Robert Charlton. Lecturer—J. B. Payzant Chaplain—George Durland. Steward—Jas. C. Grimm. A. S.—Major C. Roop. Gatekeeper—Chas. H. McNayr. Ceres—Mrs. O. McNayr. Pomona—Mrs. J. B. Payzant. Flora—Miss Minnie L. Balcom. L. A. S.—Miss Idella M. Durland.

Get out Doors.

The close confinement of all factory work, gives the operative pallid faces, poor appetite, languid, miserable feelings, poor blood, inactive liver, kidneys and urinary troubles, and all the physicians and medicine in the world cannot help them unless they get out of doors or use Hop Bitters, the purest and best remedy, especially for such case, having abundance of health, sunshine and rosy cheeks in them. They cost but a trifle.—*Christian Recorder.*

Farmers' Market, Halifax.

	c.	c.		c.	c.
Choice Butter,	17 @	18	Heavy Pork,	8 @	8½
Ordinary "	12 @	17	Small Pork,	8 @	9
Early Rose Potatoes,	60 @	75	Black Oats,	45	
			White Oats,	40	
Prolific do.,	60 @	75	Beef, ℔ Qtr.,	3 @	7
Turnips,	35 @	40	Beef. on foot,	4 @	9
Choice Turkey,	10 @	12	Lambs,	5 @	6
Fair to good,	8 @	10	Mutton,	5 @	6
Ducks,	40 @	75	Rabbits,	12 @	15
Geese,	30 @	50	Yarn,	50 @	60
Chickens,	30 @	50	Jowls, smoked,	6	
Fowls,	20 @	40	Jowls, green,	5	
Ham,	11 @	12	Herring, smkd.,		
Dried Apples,	5½ @	6½	per hundred,	30 @	40
Fresh Eggs,	22 @	24	Cheese, factry.,	13 @	14
Limed Eggs,	18 @	20	Cheese, dairy,	6 @	10

Heavy Mess Pork, per bbl.,	$20.00 @	$00.00
Light " "	15.00 @	18.00
Prime " "	12.00 @	17.00
Parsnips, per box,	1.50	
Apples, per barrel,	1.50 @	3.00
Beans,	2.25 @	2.50
Mitts, .45 @ $2.00. Socks,	2.00 @	3.00
Straw, 8.00. Hay,	12.00 @	13.00

☞ The above may be relied on, as it is corrected every week by WATSON EATON, COLONIAL MARKET, HALIFAX.

Marriages.

CHESLEY—READH—By the Rev. Wm. G. Hall, Jan. 19th, at the residence of the bride's father, Avard C. Chesley, of Victoria, Wilmot, to Rachel, second daughter of Catharine and John W. Reagh, Esq.

BURKE—CRONIN.—On Thursday, 19th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Isaiah Wallace, Mr. John Award Burke and Ann Eliza, youngest daughter of Mr. Casey Cronin, all of Lower Granville.

Deaths.

LYNCH.—At Annapolis on the 24th inst., Mr. Patrick Lynch, aged 76 years.

CROSS.—An Annapolis, on Saturday, 24th inst., Miss Anna Cross, aged 88 years, daughter of the late Mr. William Cross, of which family the deceased was the sole representative. Her father settled in this town in 1776, having previously served under Gen. Howe during the Revolutionary struggle of the Colonies.

DOWNIE.—At East Margaretville, Jan. 27th, Alonzo S., infant and only son of Jacob and Malessa Downie, aged 1 year and 4 months.

CONNELL.—At Bridgetown, on Jany. 29th, Maria Lavenia, relict of the late Mr. Morgan Connell, aged 55 years, leaving a large family to mourn their loss.

Artemus Ward and the 'Michigan Regiment.

In a Louisville, Ky., hotel one day, Artemus Ward was introduced to a colonel who had commanded a Mississippi regiment in the war. Artemus, in his way that was "childlike and bland," said: "What Michigan regiment did you command, Colonel?" Then it was that the Colonel spun like a top and swore like a sailor, until pacified sufficiently to hear an explanation. Artemus, with surprise, observed "that he was always getting things mixed about the war." It is always unfortunate to get things mixed, but never more so, than when one is sick. Then it is that the right thing in the right place is wanted more than at any other time in life, or under any other circumstances It is a pleasure for us to note in this connection, the experience of our esteemed fellow citizen, Colonel Samuel H. Taylor, who, as is well known, does not get things mixed. In a recent communication he writes: "I do hereby certify that I suffered very much from rheumatism and neuralgia during the fall of 1879, and tried many remedies with little if any good results. I had heard of St. Jacobs Oil, and concluded to try it; more as an experiment than with any hope of good results. I can with great pleasure commend it to others, for the reason that I know it cured me." Such an emphatic endorsement coming from one of the very foremost lawyers of our state, well and widely known, carries with it a degree of importance and suggestiveness, which cannot be over-estimated.—*Washington, (Ind.) Gazette.*

Mrs. Quinlan's Golden Ointment is confidently recommended as the best known remedy for Erysipelas, Salt Rheum and all eruptions of the skin. It is *warranted* to cure in every case, and sufferers who have been deceived by the advertisements of other medicines are invited to give this preparation a trial and be cured. It affords instantaneous relief for burns, scalds and all abrasions of the skin and should be kept in every house. 25 cents a box. Dr. Dennison, *agent* for Bridgetown. PERKINS' ANTIBILIOUS MIXTURE—25 cents a bottle. Sold in *Bridgetown* by Dr. Dennison.

Sharp's Balsam of Horehound and Aniseeds, the genuine is *sold by* S. Denison, 30 cts.

Perkins' Purgative Pills—sugar coated—an invaluable family medicine. 25 cents Sold by Dr. Dennison.

☞ No new thing under the sun—except that the Esterbrook Steel Pen Co. are every year bringing out new styles of steel pens to meet the popular demand. In the meantime, their own standard reliable pens are having a larger run than ever. All the stationers keep them.

☞ Differences of opinion regarding the popular internal and external remedy, *Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil*—do not, so far as known, exist. The testimony is positive and concurrent that the article relieves physical pain, cures lameness, checks a cough, is an excellent remedy for pains and rheumatic complaints, and it has no nauseating or other unpleasant effect when taken internally.

☞ The Horse—noblest of the brute creation — when suffering from a cut, abrasion, or sore, derives as much benefit as his master in a like predicament, from the healing, soothing action of *Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil.* Lameness, swelling of the neck; stiffness of the joints, throat and lungs, are relieved by it.

☞ An English Veterinary Surgeon, now in this country, says *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* are superior to any he knows of in England, as they are absolutely pure. He denounces the large packages fraud and warns people not to buy them.

AN ESSENTIAL OF HEALTH.—One of the prime essentials of health is the secretion of bile by the liver in due quantity and of a proper quality for the uses which Nature has ordained for this important secretion. Its gently stimulating and potent regulating action upon the biliary gland constitutes NORTHROP & LYMAN'S VEGETABLE DISCOVERY AND DYSPEPTIC CURE a most valuable specific for Liver Complaint. Among the consequences of its continued and systematic use are the disappearance of such symptoms of chronic biliousness as constipation, nausea, pain in the vicinity of the organ affected, yellowness of the skin upon the tongue, and headache No finer remedy for dyspepsia exists, and its remedial value has been signally demonstrated in kidney complaints, scrofula, female weakness, erysipelas, salt rheum, and all disorders arising from impurity of the blood. The vigor with which it endows a feeble physique, is shown in an increased activity of every vital function, and its effects, though potent are followed by no hurtful reaction. The bowels are relaxed by it naturally and easily, and it is not disagreeable to the taste, and the purity and wholesomeness of its botanic ingredients make it a far safer as well as more efficient remedy than preparations containing mercury, designed to effect the liver beneficially, but which sometimes do more harm than good. Large doses of it are not required, and it is, therefore, in reality far cheaper than other cathartics. Price, $1.00. Sample bottle, 10 cents. Ask for NORTHROP & LYMAN'S Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. The wrapper bears a *fac-simile* of their signature. Sold by all medicine dealers.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

TWO FARMS!

ON the New Road under the North Mountain, about two miles west of Bridgetown, containing about seventy acres each. On one there is a NEW HOUSE 18x24, finished outside and ready to plaster. There is plenty of good tillage land, about four acres of which is under the plow. There is a good pasture and interval, also about 1000 cords of hard wood and plenty of poles.

The other consists of about fifteen acres of prime brook Interval, mostly cleared and fit to mow; plenty of good tillage land, about three acres of which is under the plow. An Orchard of fifty trees growing, two pastures of about fifteen acres each, with a large portion of hard and soft wood.

☞ Both farms will be sold on vrey easy terms if required, and possession given any time. WM. R. TROOP.

Granville, Jan. 10th, 1882.—tf

A Happy New Year TO ALL!

CALL AT J. L. MORSE'S, UPPER CLARENCE.

And try the quality of that

Choice Tea, at 33 cents per pound.

That everbody is running wild after.

Also—Those splendid

Valencia Raisins, at 11 cents per lb.

MIXED CANDY, 20 cents.
SUGAR, cheap for Cash.
CURRANTS, 10 cts.
Mens' and Womens' FELT OVER BOOTS, $1.35 per pair.
Rubber, Serge and Leather BOOTS, at great bargains.
Ladies' Cloth SACQUES, very low, considering quality.
GREY SHIRTING and Printed Cotton, at a bargain.
GLASS LANTERNS. 60 cents.
LAMP CHIMNEYS, 5, 6 and 7 cts.
And all other goods cheap for cash.
Goods can be obtained at same prices at A. T. MORSE'S, Williamston.
The above prices are for CASH ON DELIVERY.

J. L. MORSE.

SERVICES ON SUNDAY NEXT.

Episcopal Church.....11 a. m., 7, p. m.
Methodist " .....11 a. m., 7, p. m.
Baptist " .....11, a. m, 7, p. m
Presbyterian " ..... Uncertain.
Roman Catholic Church....4th Sunday of every month.

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an **Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES** do not disorder the stomach like cough syrups and balsams, but **act directly on the inflamed parts,** allaying irritation, give relief in **Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh,** and the **Throat Troubles** which **Singers and Public Speakers** are subject to. For thirty years Brown's Bronchial Troches have been recommended by physicians, and always give perfect satisfaction. Having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well-merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age. Sold at 25c. a box everywhere.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you distarbed 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. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it: there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

New Advertisements.

JAMES & ABBOT
Commission Lumber Merchants,
13 KILBY ST., BOSTON, U. S. A.

Consignments and correspondence solicited. Cash advances made on consignments. n24ly

BARGAINS

Are offered in our Large Stock

VALENCIA, London Layers & Layer Raisins, CURRANTS. Etc.

150 prs. Men's, Women's and Children's

OVERBOOTS, Snow Excluders, &c OFFERED LOW.

WE HAVE a Large Stock of Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers, and intend to continue the business. It being the order of the day to cut on prices, and not wishing to be behind the times, we beg herewith to submit to our patrons, and the public in general, the below quotations, given only for Cash.

IN LADIES.

Real Kid Button Boots: $2.70, 2.50, 2.25, reduced to 2.50, 2.25, 2.00.
Polished Calf B. Boots, 1.95, 1.75, Reduced to 1.70, 1.50.
Real Kid But. Shoes, 2.00, Reduced to 1.80.
Pebble Bal. H. Cut, 1.35, 1.55, Reduced to 1.15, 1.30.
Pebble Button, 1 25, 1.75, reduced to 1.10, 1.55.
Pebble Shoes, 1.00, reduced to 85c.
Carpet Slippers, 57c, reduced to 50c.

IN MEN'S:

Kid Congrss, best, 3.75, reduced to 3.40.
Calf Balmoral, H. C., 3 75, reduced to 3.45.
Buff Alexis, 2.00, reduced to 1.65.
Leg Wax, not split, Tap Sole, 2.75, reduced to 2.40.
Carpet Slippers, 75c, reduced to 65c.
Leather Fine Buff, 1.00, reduced to 85c.
Grain Knee Boots, heavy, 5.00, reduced to 4.50.
Fine Buff Leg, 2.90, reduced to 2 40.
Men's Shanty Larrigans and numerous other lines equally Cheap.

IN BOYS.

Boy's Leg Tap Sole. Size: 13 to 5; 2.60, reduced to 2.40.
Boy's Leg, Single Sole, Size: 13 to 5; 2.25, reduced to 2.00.
Youths' Buff single sole, Size: 10 to 13; 1.45, reduced to 1.25.
Child's Buff, single sole, Size: 6 to 10; 1 25, reduced to 1.10.

IN MISSES.

Kid Button, best, 1.50, reducedto 1.30.
Pebble, button, 1.25, reduced to 1.10.
Pebble Lace, Sew'd and Pegged. 1.10. reduced to 85c.
Kid Button Shoes. 1.50, reduced to 1.35.
CHILD'S, size. 6 to 10, Pebble and Buff, Copper Toe, from 60 to 95c., reduced to 50 and 75c.

RUBBERS, All kinds, equally reduced in in prices.

Men's French Calf Uppers Congress and Lace, with Cloth Tops, at Wholesale Prices.

100 Pairs Lasts.

6 Bus. Pegs. Shoe Findings in General.

Murdoch & Co.

Bridgetown, Oct. 19th, 1881.

New Advertisements.

BEARD & VENNING,
NO. 16 KING STREET (SOUTH SIDE).
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Fall Importations,

We have received during the past few weeks a full stock of

Autumn & Winter DRY GOODS,

Embracing the latest productions in English, American and Canadian manufactures.

☞ Each Department is now well supplied and from being added to daily, will, for extent and variety, commend itself to our numerous customers.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS we offer special advantages, and invite their inspection.

☞ Homespun Cloth, Socks and Mits taken in payment.

BEARD & VENNING.

New Advertisements.

XMAS!

Middleton Corner.

We have received a variety of goods suitable for

XMAS PRESENTS, XMAS CARDS, Toys for the Little Folks, ORANGES, LEMONS, FIGS, DATES, RAISINS, NUTS, ETC., ETC.

ALSO:

Dr. Warner's FLEXIBLE HIP CORSET, Ladies' Shoulder Braces,

With our usual stock of DRY GOODS, BOOTS and SHOES, makes this one of the best assorted Stocks outside of the City.

And as low prices are the order of the day, those who patronize us will find our prices as low as the cheapest.

S. L. FREEMAN & CO.

Middleton, Dec. 13th, 1881.

Acadia Organ Co'y.

BRIDGETOWN, : : : N. S.

The attention of the public is respectfully directed to the above establishment.

FIRST-CLASS CHURCH AND PARLOR ORGANS are now being turned out, which are UNRIVALLED in WORKMANSHIP! ELEGANT IN STYLE, AND ARE UNEQUALLED IN TONE.

All Lovers of Music wishing to purchase a First Class Instrument will do well to call and examine those of our manufacture at our Warerooms. MR. J. P. RICE is now canvassing the County, and will take orders for instruments at the Lowest Possible Prices.

Tuning and Repairing Promptly and Thoroughly Attended to.

N. B.—Strict attention paid to correspondence. Address, Acadia Organ Co., Bridgetown N. S. P. O. Box 18.

FACTORY:—At Bridgetown, in connection with Reed's Steam Furniture Manufactory. All instruments manufactured solely by the proprietors.

J. P. RICE. A. E. SULIS.

PARLOR AND DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE!

The subscriber makes a speciality of Parlor and Drawing Room FURNITURE, and notwithstanding the advance of fifty per cent. in the price of walnut is prepared to furnish first-class goods at prices NEVER BEFORE APPROACHED IN BRIDGETOWN.

Chamber Suits, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture always on hand.

THOMAS KELLY.

Bridgetown, September 7th, 1881.

Acadia S. S. Co.

STORAGE AND Wharfage! AT THE COMPANY'S WAREHOUSE AND PIER!

STORAGE,—per bbl.—2c. per Month, labor receiving and delivering. 1c. per bbl. All other packages, pro rata.

For loaded cars when they can be received into warehouse must be removed or discharged at 24 hours notice, the charge will be $1 50 per car.

WHARFAGE—per bbl.—1c. All other packages pro rato; excepting lumber, which will be 5c. per M.

The storage of $1.50 on loaded cars will be waived provided their contents are stored in the Company's Warehouse or shipped from the Company's Pier.

By order of the Directors,
THOS. S. WHITMAN,
Secretary.

Dec. 24th.—2m

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has on hand 1 Second-hand Sleigh, 1 Buffalo Robe, 1 string of Bells, which he will sell at a reasonable rate. Apply to REV. L. M. WILKINS.

Bridgetown, Dec. 1881 tf

"BLUE" STORE.

JOHN H. FISHER, MERCHANT TAILOR,

WOULD respectfully notify the public that when they desire to find him look for the "BLUE STORE,"

One Door West of the Intercolonial Hotel.

FIRST-CLASS CLOTHS always on hand and arriving weekly. FITS are guaranteed every time and

"Don't You Forget It."

Bridgetown, Dec 1st 1881.

Tailoring!

J. S. BANKS,

would respectfully submit to the inhabitants Of Middleton and Vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all orders for custom work in the Tailoring line at low rates.

The subscriber having learned his trade thoroughly in the United States, can therefore guarantee satisfaction both in fit and workmanship.

Shop opposite Miller Bros. Give him a call.

Dec. 13th, 1881.

Middleton Station!

FALL STOCK! Complete in every department.

CHRISTMAS GOODS!! NOW OPEN,

☞ Selling LOW for Cash. ☜

N. F. MARSHALL.

Dec. 21st, 1881.

PATENTS CANADIANS

can secure patents in the United States on the same terms as Citizens. It is best to patent first in the States, thus securing a 17 years patent; otherwise time will be limited two years. Total cost of United States Patent $60, only $20 on making application, the balance when patent is allowed. Total cost of Canadian 5 years patent, $34; for 15 years, $74. On receipt of model or drawing, with description of invention, we will send advice, references and circular free.

Address,
C. A. SNOW & Co.,
Solicitors of Patents,
OPPOSITE PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Please mention where you saw this advertisement.

Reduced Prices!

THE Subscriber will dispose of his present