

Investigation of the matter has been going on before a board of Magistrates in one of the Jury Rooms in the Court House during the last two days but we understand no material facts have been elicited.—Yarmouth Herald.

[From the Leeds Mercury]

It may have been a very grand idea to found such a Confederation as that we have named, but unfortunately the people of some of the colonies which were confederated seem to have been less impressed with the sublimity of the idea than with the unpopularity of its application. Their minds have not risen to the height of that great argument which put in so very big an appearance in the House of Parliament. The poetry of the idea has failed to elevate them to the heroic pitch required, and a conception full of the most imperial majesty and grandeur has been submitted to the vulgar test of the almighty dollar. The people of the sea-board complain that their interests have been sacrificed, their inclinations violated, their feelings disregarded, in a matter which is to them of the most vital importance, and that in place of the magnificent idea of empire we hoped to realise, all we have done has been to excite universal discontent and to inflict serious damage on the interests of all the colonies except one, by whose scheming and intriguing, and for whose sole benefit and glory, this Confederation project has been brought into existence. This is not an after thought. We were warned that the project had been suddenly hatched; that the local assemblies which favoured it were elected before it was even dreamed of that the members of those assemblies had never learnt the will of the people on the subject, and that every indication of popular feeling proved that the scheme was regarded with the strongest and most general repugnance. The answer was that which Mr. Pitt used in the case of the Irish Parliament when it voted, under similar circumstances, for the legislative union of Ireland and Great Britain. Its perfect constitutional agency no person will dispute, but statesmanship is something more than correct practice of law. We need something more than the mind of an attorney to govern empires.

Such a Confederation could be beneficial and effective only as it rested on the good will of the various colonies of which it was composed, and though an argument in favour of the competence of the several local assemblies might be excellent law in Westminster Hall, every statesmanlike consideration required that, if there was the smallest doubt as to the substantial agreement of the legislatures and the people, the sense of the people should be taken on the subject.

This was not done, and we fear it is only too evident that the British Parliament is playing the same game with respect to the American Colonies we now have that it played a century ago with respect to those then in our possession. The fault then, as now, was not one of reckless intentional disregard of their feelings or desire to inflict upon them a walled injustice. It doubtless appeared to the mass of the British Parliament of that day that they were only insisting on a just demand, and they were probably encouraged by selected facts placed before them by the ministers to show that the taxes they imposed and the other measures they adopted would receive the ready acquiescence of the Colonies. We cannot for a moment imagine that if they had foregone the bitter hostility they would excite, had they possessed the smallest insight into the real state of feeling and opinion on the other side of the Atlantic, any administration would have had the wickedness to propose, or any Parliament the servility to pass, the measures which finally drove our colonies into armed resistance. The great fault was in acting on insufficient information, which, perhaps, again resulted itself into the still more fundamental error of attempting to regulate a country of which they knew so little.

But now we have once more fallen into the same blunder, and, by acting on mere technical right, and in gross ignorance of the wishes of the people, have excited the most lively dissatisfaction, not to say disaffection, among a large number of our fellow subjects in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Unfortunately this ignorance is without excuse. Before the Confederation was formed, before the bill was brought under the notice of the Houses of Parliament, there were in this country petitions and deputations from the people that might have set us right if we had been willing to give ear to their representations. As in former cases these gentlemen were quietly smothered, their representations were put thoughtlessly aside, the power of Parliament to do what it liked and the will of the colonies to be dealt with according to our convenience—if, indeed, a mere whim like that of the Canadian Confederation can be called by any such name—was tacitly assumed, and Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were handed over to the new Government with as sublime an indifference to the wishes of the people as could have been shown by the signatories of the Treaty of Vienna.

How the people relish this treatment on the part of the British Government may be very readily gathered from facts of a most indisputable character. Not the least conspicuous part of the whole business was the circumstances that the bill handing over Nova Scotia was passed within a few months of the general elections, at which the wishes of the people might have been easily ascertained. Had the measure been a popular one, the Commissioners by whom it was negotiated would have had the full advantage of negotiating it at those elections. The gratitude of the people could hardly have been withheld, when the distinguished services rendered were still so fresh in their memory.

But what was the result? Of the six commissioners three days before their constituencies retired into private life without offering themselves anywhere as candidates for the popular suffrage. Their three colleagues were little more fortunate—one was defeated by an overwhelming majority; another lost his election, polling less than 400 votes out of 1,600;

the third, the late Premier, succeeded by wholesale bribery in securing a slender majority, and is now at Ottawa, the single representative from the whole of Nova Scotia favourable to the Canadian connection. Of the other eighteen Members elected everyone is opposed, and carried his election by virtue of his avowed hostility to the forced confederation. For the local Legislature the number of Members elected is 38, and of these 36 have been returned on account of their opposition to the union, and two on account, or in spite of their favor to the union.

As soon as the local Legislature met, it passed a series of resolutions without a dissentient voice, which were followed by an address to the Crown, declaring "that the loyal people of Nova Scotia do not desire to be in any manner confederated with Canada," and praying Her Majesty "to revoke her proclamation, and to cause the British North America Act to be repealed, as far as it effects the Province of Nova Scotia." Delegates were appointed to come over to this country and to endeavour to obtain a reversal of this measure, and so strong is the feeling of the Local Legislature on the subject that it has adjourned till August and refuses to do any business until it learns the result of this mission. A paragraph in yesterday's paper will have shown our readers that the same feeling exists in New Brunswick. What will be the end we cannot say. To repeal the Act would certainly make us look very small, and might drive Canada into the arms of America. To refuse a repeal will probably drive Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in the same direction. It is not merely our foreign, but our colonial policy, which partakes of the character of "medicinal muddle."

(From the Scottish American Journal) NEW BRUNSWICK AND THE DOMINION.

The unopposed election of Mr. Cuthbert for St. John, on a platform of anti-Unionism, ought not to be without some effect on the temper and policy of the Dominion Government. Mr. Cuthbert's business record in the community, and his great wealth, are circumstances that elevate him above the suspicion of demagoguism, and prove the hold which the anti-Confederation party is acquiring over the popular opinion of New Brunswick. Mr. Willis, a highly respectable journalist, and a steadfast friend of the Dominion, originally proposed to contest the constituency; but local opinion manifested itself so overwhelmingly against the cause he has served, that at the nomination, on Saturday last, he withdrew his pretensions, and permitted the election to go against him and his party by default.

The remark of Mr. Willis that he could not defend all the Government of the Dominion had done, but asked for time and patience before condemning the Union, proves most unpleasantly the errors of judgement which have characterized the legislation of the Ottawa Parliament in dealing with the Maritime Provinces. Too little regard has been shown for their wishes or convenience, and much too great haste in attempting to govern the Dominion as a consolidated whole rather than as a combination of separate Provinces, diverse in some of their interests, and excepting adequate consideration for local wants and peculiarities. Was statesmanship would have proceeded slowly in a case of this nature. Time for cementing the Union, overcoming the prejudices against it, and too enabling the several Provinces to adapt themselves gradually to the altered requirements of the situation, should have been afforded, not grudgingly; but as a measure of prudence if not of right. The opposite course has been taken. The authorities of the Dominion have acted as though impatient to assert something like Imperial power; legislation intended to bring New Brunswick and Nova Scotia up to the mark designated by Canada, has been entered upon precipitately; and the result is seen in the bitter antagonism of Nova Scotia and the growing tendency in New Brunswick to assume a similar position. Whether it is too late to recede from high ground already taken at Ottawa, and to substitute a policy of conciliation and forbearance, is a question which time must answer. The St. John election is one of many signs that should not be disregarded by those who would secure for the Dominion the patient trial which its friends suggest.

Late Despatches.

OTTAWA, April 23. The Militia Bill was strongly opposed in the House of Commons this evening. Mr. McKenzie made a long speech in opposition, denouncing the measure as destructive to the Volunteer system. He stated that the five millions of dollars were proposed to spend in fortifying certain places in the Dominion would be so much money thrown away.

The Nova Scotia members will present their protest against the Union to-morrow. The expenses connected with the survey of the Inter-Colonial Railway since the appointment of Sanford Fleming, in 1863, amount to \$70,000, including \$26,804 for making survey and location between Toronto and Amherst, incurred by Fleming. The present explorations are not included in the foregoing.

LONDON, April 24. Starting intelligence has been received from Australia. Prince Alfred, who is visiting Sydney, was shot and dangerously wounded by an unknown person. The would-be assassin, who was said to be a Fenian, was promptly arrested. The Prince according to last accounts, was slowly recovering.

In the House of Commons this evening, Lord Stanley, in reply to a question, admitted that the Emperor of Russia had made secret proposals to the British Government in regard to the Cretan difficulty, but which with the consent of the Czar could not properly be made public. The plain solution of the reply is that proceedings looking to the independence of Crete, which the sublime Porte will not concede without compulsion, is a policy which it is impossible for Great Britain to pursue.

OTTAWA, April 25. In the House of Commons to-day Mr. F. Jones' motion to reduce the number of salaried ministers to nine was withdrawn. Several bills were

stage. The bill to provide for Mr. McGee's family was read a third time and passed.

Detective Cullen overheard in the cells a conversation between Whelan and Doyle. Whelan told Doyle the whole story of the murder of Mr. McGee. He rested his hopes of escape on a Fenian jury. The whole account is published, and caused a great sensation. Doyle has been committed for trial as an accessory before the fact. Buckley is also implicated.

Nearly all the members of the Senate and House of Commons have subscribed five dollars each to the funds for discharging Mr. McGee's liabilities.

Sanford Fleming has returned from his Intercolonial Railway exploration. He reports that he has discovered a more favorable passage over the mountains on the central route.

Supplementary estimates, to be brought down on Tuesday, include—for Nova Scotia Penitentiary, \$20,000; subsidy Windsor and Annapolis Railway, \$500,000; Halifax, Turro and Pictou Railway, \$20,000; St. Peter's Canal, \$10,200; Pier at Digby, \$3,000; for rebuilding Pier at Port Dalhousie, \$17,000; steam communication between P. E. Island and Port Hood, C. B., \$1,600; between Halifax and St. John, \$10,000; between Windsor, St. John, Digby, and Xonopolis, \$4,000; between Halifax and Newfoundland, \$1,500; between Pictou and Magdalen Islands, \$400; for light-houses in Nova Scotia, \$55,000; buoys, \$2,200; human establishment on Sable Island, \$8,000; humane establishment on Seal Island, \$120; expenses of Confederation delegates to England, \$90,000; Militia for the Dominion, \$1,041,607.

In the House of Commons to-day, E. M. McDonald gave notice that he would move on Monday, the resolutions on Nova Scotia's position in the Union. They recite briefly, first, that Nova Scotia was opposed to Confederation; secondly, that it was wrong for the British Parliament to pass the British North America Act without her consent; third, that her people now protest against and are determined to be free from operation; fourth, that to compel her to remain in the Union against her will, is wrong, and dangerous to the peace of the Dominion.

LONDON, April 25. Further particulars of the attempted assassination of Prince Alfred have been received. The culprit was an Irishman named Farrell, who is known to be connected with the Fenian organization. Farrell shot the Prince in the back, on the 28th March at Sydney, Australia. He was not extracted from the wound until five days afterwards. The wound is dangerous and painful, but the Prince is doing well beyond the hopes of his physicians. His recovery will necessarily be slow, according to the advice received from his medical attendant. The Prince has sailed for England. The attempted assassination of Prince Alfred has produced the most profound excitement throughout the nation. The press teems with denunciations of the assassin.

Earl Kimberley has been appointed Governor of the Hudson Bay Company. The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone publishes a card in the morning papers, of to-day, deny in a lump, a host of personal charges which have been made from time to time.

Despatches have been received from Abyssinia which give the following gratifying and important intelligence:—A battle was fought on God Friday before Magdala between the British troops, commanded by Gen. Napier and the Abyssinian forces, under the command of their King in person. The latter were defeated and retreated into the town. Their loss in killed and wounded was very heavy. On the Monday following, all his preparations having been completed, Gen. Napier ordered an assault upon Magdala, and the town and citadel were carried by storm. King Theodoros was slain. A large number of warriors were killed, wounded, and taken prisoners, and the entire capital remained in possession of the British Forces. The loss of the British in killed was small. All the captives were found in the city alive and well, and were set free.

Gen. Napier's instant return to the sea-coast is expected.

The Free Press.

THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1868.

THE MILITIA BILL.

Mr. Cartier has brought before the Dominion Parliament a Bill for the organization of the Militia of the new Dominion. The co-responsibility of the Citizen in speaking of the matter says:—

Mr. Cartier gave notice last night of a series of resolutions, fixing the salaries of officials connected with the militia department, and embodying some other particulars not included in the militia bill. These resolutions propose to fix the salaries as follows: Adjutant General \$5600 per annum; Deputy do, at head quarters \$2800; the Deputy Adjutant Generals in the nine military districts \$1800 each, and the salaries of the Brigade Majors and such other officers as may be necessary in each of these districts, to be decided on by the Governor in Council. The resolutions also provide for supplying the militia with clothing, arms and accoutrements—for the payment of fifty cents per day to each private, non-commissioned officer, and officer, for each day's drill, and 65 cents for each employed in such drill—for the employment of drill instructors—for provide for rifle ranges, with suitable butts at targets, and for drill sheds and armories in each regimental division—for the establishment of schools of military instruction, and for an allowance to persons attending these schools—and for the payment of pensions for the families of officers or men who may be killed in active service, or who may have died of wounds or disease contracted while so employed. These resolutions will come up for discussion before the militia bill, and their provisions will be afterwards incorporated with the measure. I see that one clause of the bill in question proposes to make every active-service officer on appointment, and every non-commissioned

officer and private on enrollment, shall take the following oath:—

"I do sincerely promise and swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty, FOR THE DEFENCE OF HER DOMINION OF CANADA AGAINST ALL HER ENEMIES."

And all who refuse to take this oath are to be liable to a penalty of six months imprisonment for the first, and twelve months for the second offence. If the Act is passed in this shape, the several counties of Nova Scotia had better prepare immediately for the erection of new jails, for it is certain that a very large increase in the prison accommodation of the country will be required.

CONFEDERATION IN ENGLAND.

At a dinner given by the Manchester Reform Club on the 8th inst., which was attended by a number of leading members of Parliament, Mr. Goldwin Smith made the following remarks on the subject of the British North American Confederation:—There is one question which seems to be coming on, which is almost lost sight of in these great Parliamentary struggles, and to which I would venture to call the attention of my audience here, as I sometimes have tried to call their attention to it through the columns of the local press—I mean the question of the Canadian Confederation. There is a little cloud rising there, at present no bigger than a man's hand, which, unless it is attended to, may spread into a tempest. I quite appreciate the objects with which our statesmen tried to form a Canadian Confederation. I have no doubt they meant to do what was right and best for both nations; but I think they erred in not fully taking the senses of all the colonies which they were going to combine in that Confederation. I think they erred in allowing themselves to take the results of mixed elections as a sufficient indication of the popular will. Now the consequence is seen. Nova Scotia wishes to break loose. What are we to do? If we repeal the act of Parliament as regards Nova Scotia the Canadians will not doubt be deeply offended, more especially as they were bribed into Confederation by this intercolonial railway. (Hear, hear.) If on the other hand, we try to hold the Nova Scotians to the Confederation and they become very much exasperated. I am afraid that they may lead to some difference between us and the United States. I am convinced that the United States entertain no design whatever against the independence of the Canadians. I am convinced that they will allow things to take their natural course as regards Canada.

It is impossible not to see that the advantages of the Union are such that neighboring territories tend to fall into it. It secures to all its members internal peace, external security; and internal free trade—advantages which cannot fail to attract towards it our colonies on its borders. But I am convinced that the Americans entertain no aggressive designs against the Canadians. But, on the other hand, I do not feel sure that they will permit any European Power to exercise any community on that continent and if we were to attempt to coerce Nova Scotians, and compel them to remain in a Confederation which they dislike, I do not feel at all sure that serious consequences would not ensue, and I cannot help thinking that this is one of the symptoms of the necessity of reconsidering our colonial institutions. We cannot give—Parliament cannot give sufficient attention to colonial concerns to enable it to regulate the destinies of these distant nations.

A leading Nova Scotian, writing to me, said he had been present at the debate in the House of Lords, and that this Confederation Act, to which he and his countrymen were so hostile, was carried in a thin House, after a debate which seemed to show him that the debaters were really quite ignorant of the question on which they were talking. That is almost inevitable in the case of its ant colonies; and I cannot help thinking that his affair will suggest to all who do not think more extent of territory identical with happiness and power, the necessity of reviewing that part of our institutions. (Hear.)

LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the R. M. S. City of Cork on Saturday, we have received London and Liverpool dates of the 11th inst. The news has mainly been anticipated by telegraph:

The news of the safety of Dr. Livingstone is confirmed. Letters from Dr. Livingstone himself, "dated from a place much further north than that reached by Young's expedition," have been brought by native traders to Dr. Kirk at Zanibar, who has communicated their contents to Sir Roderick Murchison. It appears from Dr. Livingstone's own statements that he was "in perfect health, that his journey had been a most successful one and that when he wrote he was on his way to join Dr. Kirk." This direct news will fully dispel any lingering uneasiness in the minds of Dr. Livingstone's friends, although the knowledge acquired by Mr. Young's expedition had shown that the story of the runaway Johannan men was utterly false.

The following item of news may be interesting to many of our readers. It was inadvertently omitted last week:—

Cienfuegos, March 29—Brig Ida C. of Annapolis, loaded with cargo of molasses for Portland, has been detained by the authorities, part of the crew being implicated in absconding with some jewelry and silk goods stolen on shore by a negro slave and his wife, found stowed away on board just as the vessel was weighing anchor to leave port. Jewelry and silks valued at about \$1500 have been found hidden in different parts of the Ida C. and she is kept in custody of a marine guard. It is expected that the vessel will be ordered to discharge the cargo, as it is impossible to make a closer search for the balance of the goods and jewelry stolen in her present loaded condition. The Marine Court has charged the investigation.—The negro cook and a seaman of the Ida C. have been placed in confinement on shore.

Major-General Hastings Doyle, Lieut.-Governor and Commander of the Forces in Nova Scotia who has arrived in England on short leave of absence it is reported is to receive the honor of Knighthood for his valuable civil and military services in that Colony during the late threatened completion of affairs between the United States and Canada. It is not improbable that the Commission of the Bath will be conferred on this distinguished officer.—Court Journal.

ALLEGIANCE.

An Ottawa telegram of the 15th says "Cartier's New Militia Bill makes all militiamen take the oath of allegiance to the Dominion of Canada, the penalty of refusing being six months imprisonment for the first offence, and twelve months for each subsequent offence." If the Dominion Government imagine that such a provision is to be literally carried out in this Province, they have extraordinary faith in the prowess of Dominion legislation. It would be difficult enough to carry out in Nova Scotia any militia law enacted by the Dominion Parliament, and doubly so with this insulting provision attached to it. Does Mr. Cartier expect that there are one dozen men in each county who would so far forget their own dignity, and the duty they owe to their country, as to swallow such a pill? We think not. And if Mr. Cartier has any serious intentions of enforcing such a law, we would recommend him at once to induce the Minister of Public Works to call for tenders for the purpose of providing prison accommodation for the whole Militia force of Nova Scotia. Then let the British Government be applied to for a force sufficiently strong to arrest offenders, and to guard the incarcerated prisoners. By taking such precautions, the Dominion Government may have the satisfaction of thinking that Nova Scotia has accepted the situation.—Eastern Chronicle.

A few days ago a respectable looking young woman, with a child in her arms, called at several houses in this village, stating that her husband, named Wilson, was lost last autumn in a Windsor vessel of B. Smith's on the coast of Newfoundland, and that she was endeavoring to get to her mother and relations at Shediac. On Saturday evening last she was at Mr. H. Reid's, when, a top at the door and a well-clad man entered, inquiring for Mrs. W. The woman looked at him astonished; he said, "Don't you know me?" She burst into tears—exclamations followed, when it turned out that he had left the vessel in England, he went out in, by doing which he had escaped a watery grave, and on his return sought out his wife and child.—Sackville, N. B. Borderer.

Probably no disease (except epidemic disease) has been more fatal than the Diphtheria. For a time it baffled the skill of physicians everywhere, and is still causing them careful and anxious study. The "Acadian Recorder," published at Halifax, N. S., in speaking upon the ravages of Diphtheria in that Province says: "An internal and external remedy for that fatal scourge of our Province, Diphtheria, we are told that Johnson's Anodyne Linctum has no equal; effectually preventing when used in season, and affording great relief to and seldom failing to cure the most stubborn cases.—No family should be without it."

SAD ACCIDENT.—On Monday last while a number of boys were playing about some freight cars on the tract on Government wharf, a little boy named Gormly met his death under the following circumstances: It appears that some men had separated two cars from each other, which were on an inclining track, when one of the boys thoughtlessly let go of the brakes, which caused the cars to come together crushing the poor little fellow between the couplings, injuring him so badly that he died on the following night.—Windsor Mail.

GOLD DISCOVERY.—We learn that a valuable gold discovery has been made at Sutherland's river, in this county, and a right of search has been taken out by Mr. W. S. Copeland. Some of the specimens shown us yesterday had a very promising appearance. It is proposed to form a joint stock Company with 50,000 shares, at \$1.00 per share, and test the auriferous character of the locality in which the specimens have been found. From all we can learn we think the discovery is an important one.—Eastern Chronicle.

London papers of the 6th inst contain the following: Mr. Joseph Howe, Mr. Anand, Mr. Troop, and Mr. Smith, from Nova Scotia, had an interview with the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos at the Colonial-office on Friday. Despatches were sent on Saturday from the Colonial-office to the Governors of British Honduras and British Columbia.

A very general opinion seems to prevail that the allowance voted by parliament to the family of Mr. McGee is not so large as it should be. A subscription has been started to pay off the mortgage on the house now occupied by the family, and the other debts of Mr. McGee. This done, the money voted by parliament would be £440 a year; to which may be added the possession of a valuable free house.

In our issue to-day will be seen an advertisement of the "Raymond improved family Sewing Machine." We have examined this machine and think that it is the best cheap sewing machine now in the market. Mr. Munroe is now travelling through Annapolis County, selling it, and intends to go through Kings in May.

The Hon. W. A. Henry, and John Tobin, Esq., were talked of in connection with the vacancy in the Senate, caused by the death of the Hon. Mr. Wier.

The new factory in connection with the salt works at Antigonish is getting into working order, and the article manufactured is highly spoken of.

There is a Gaelic proverb: "If the best man's faults were written on his forehead, it would make him pull his hat over his eyes."

A correspondent writes to know where axletrees grow. We have seen them groan under a wagon.

Telegrams from Ottawa announce that Mr. Cartier has been created a Baronet of the United Kingdom, and Mr. Langevin Commander of the Bath.

The Traffic receipts of the Nova Scotia Railway for March, show an increase of \$2084.83 over the corresponding month of last year.

Lord Cardigan left his valet, butler, coachman and gardener £100 per annum each.

An Editor out West, being poetically-gifted, writes as follows to delinquent subscribers:—
Would you lift a burden from us?
Would you drive a spiker from us?
Would you taste a pleasant slumber?
Would you have a quiet conscience?
Would you read a PAPER PAID FOR?
Send us money—Send us money—
Send us money—Send us money—
Send us money that you owe us!

A prominent journalist in New York who is perfectly bald, has offered a reward of \$1,000 for a tale that will make his hair stand on end.

A Maine postmaster died the other day who had been appointed by Andrew Jackson, and had been in office ever since.

A retired editor says his connection with the Press has thawed and resolved itself into adieu.

Instant Relief secured. Koop R. R. on hand.

MARVELOUS BUT TRUE.—There is no type of internal or external inflammation that cannot be checked by Hadway's Resolvent Pills, and afterwards eradicated by the Regulating Pills, and no chronic or constitutional malady that may not be mitigated or cured by the Renovating Resolvent. —2w

Correspondence.

For the Free Press.

MR. EDITOR.—Will your habitual modesty prevent you from inserting the following notice, which is but just should come before your readers?

On Monday evening, April 27th, A. M. Gidney, Esq. Editor of the "Free Press" delivered a lecture before Acadia Athenaeum, Wolfville; the subject was "Napoleon." The audience was not very large, but select, and good order universally prevailed. The discourse was a decided success. The language was remarkably well chosen and forcible, and the character of the illustrious subject was aptly delineated. Some of the figures introduced by the lecturer were striking, and clothed in rich and eloquent language. At the conclusion of the lecture, Professor D. E. Higgins moved a vote of thanks in a very elegant and appropriate speech, which was seconded by Professor R. V. Jones, in doing which he complimented the Athenaeum on having secured the services of so talented a gentleman. The vote of thanks being put, passed heartily, which the lecturer acknowledged in his usual facetious manner.

After singing the National Anthem the audience dispersed, apparently well pleased with the evening's entertainment.

A. S. WOOD. Acadia College, April 28th.

NEW AND GRAND REMEDY IN MODERN MEDICINE.—Dr. Maggell is the founder of a new Medical System? The quantities whose vast internal doses, fessle the stomach and purify the bowels, give pre-eminence to the man who restores health and appetite, with from one to two of his extraordinary Pills, and cures the most violent cases with a box or so of his wonderful and all healing Salve. These two great specifics of the Doctor are fast superseding all the stereotyped nostrums of the day. Extraordinary cures by Maggell's Pills and Salve have opened the eyes of the public to the inefficiency of the (so-called) remedies of others, and upon which people have so long blindly depended. Maggell's Pills are not of the class that are swallowed by the dozen, and of which every box full taken creates an absolute necessity for another. One or two of Maggell's Pills suffice to place the bowels in perfect order, tone the stomach, create an appetite, and render the spirit light and buoyant! There is no griping and no reaction in the form of constipation. If the liver is afflicted, its functions are restored; and if the secretions system is feeble, it is invigorated. The last quality makes the medicine very desirable for young systems of delicate females. Uterous and ovarian diseases are literally extinguished by the digestive power of Maggell's Salve. In fact it is highly announced that Maggell's Bilious, Dyspeptic and Diarrhoea Pills cure where all others fail. Write for BURS, SCOTTS, CHELSEA, and all other parts of the world. Maggell's Salve is available. Sold by all druggists at 25 cents per box.

COUNTERFEITS.—Buy no more Maggell's Pills or Salve with a little pamphlet inside the box. They are genuine. The genuine have the name of J. Maggell, M.D., on a dock on box, with name of J. Maggell, M.D. The genuine have the Pill surrounded with white paper.

Avery, Brown & Co., Agents.

Did.

On Granville Mountain, on the 21st inst., Charles F. Spurr, in the 33rd year of his age, leaving a wife and child to mourn his death. He was much esteemed by all who knew him.

On the 16th inst., at Clarence, Charles, wife of Mr. Elijah Sprowl, aged 27 years.

At Haddon, on the 21st ult. of consumption, Mr. John Van Norden, aged 67 years and 7 months. His end was peace. Funeral on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence.

At Pictou, on the 17th inst., Mrs. Catherine Larkin, widow of the late Walter Larkin, Esq., in the 86th year of her age. Mrs. Larkin was born in Wilmot, Annapolis Co., and at the death of her parents, about 85 years ago, she came to Pictou to reside with her friends, where she has remained till the close of her earthly existence. She gave her heart to God in her youthful days, was baptized by Rev. Enoch Turner, and united with the Baptist Church in Argyle about 65 years ago. Her deportment as a Christian has ever been exemplary. Her house has always been a home for the Ministers of the Gospel, who visited this neighborhood. She has left a large number of relatives and friends to mourn their loss, but a true loss we trust is her gain.

At Annapolis, on the 23rd inst., Agnes M., aged 20 years, wife of George Leacock, and eldest daughter of James F. Hoyt, Esq.

TO LET.

THE subscriber will let at public auction, on Saturday the 2nd day of May, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at his store in Bridgetown, the

FARM

at Clark's Ferry, Annapolis. It cuts 50 tons of hay, with good pastures, and a large quantity of merrug now on the place, and everything convenient. Possession given immediately.

ALSO

The store on Queen street, adjoining I. B. Donnet's. MISER TUPPEE, April 30.