The Free Press.

Vol. 5. BRIDGETOWN, N. S., THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1868. NO 20.

LIFE IN A PILL BOX

EXTRAORDINARY EFFECTS

—FROM—

MAGGIE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

ONE PILL IN A DOSE.
ONE PILL IN A DOSE.
ONE PILL IN A DOSE

"WHAT one hundred letters a day say from patients all over the habitable Globe:

"Dr. Maggiel, your pill has rid me of all biliousness."

"No more of your doses for me in five or ten pills taken at a time, one of your pills cured me."

"Thanks, after my headache has left me. Send me another box to keep in the house."

"After suffering tortures from Bilious Cholic two of your pills cured me, and I have no return of malady."

"Our doctors treated me for Chronic Constipation as they called it, and at last said I was incurable. Your Maggiel's Pills cured me."

"I had no appetite; Maggiel's Pills gave me a hearty one."

"Your Pills are marvellous."

"I send for another box, and keep them in the house."

"Dr. Maggiel has cured my headache that was chronic."

"I gave half of one of your pills to my babe for cholera morbus. The dear little thing got well in a day."

"My nausea of a morning is now cured."

"Your box of Maggiel's Salve cured me of noise in the head. I rubbed some Salve behind my ears and the noise left."

"Send me two boxes. I want one for a poor family."

"I enclose a dollar. Your price is twenty-five cents, but the medicine to me is worth a dollar."

"Send me five boxes of your Pills by return mail."

"Let me have three boxes of your Salve and Pills by return mail."

FOR ALL DISEAS OF THE

Kidneys, Retention of Urine, &c.,

Maggiel's Pills are a perfect cure. One dose will satisfy any one.

FOR FEMALE DISEASES,

NERVOUS PROSTRATION, WEAKNESS, GENERAL LASSITUDE, WANT OF APPETITE,

Are almost universal in their effects, and a cure is almost always guaranteed

EACH BOX CONTAINS TWELVE PILLS,

One Pill in a Dose.

COUNTERFEITS.—Buy no Maggiel Pills or Salve with a little pamphlet inside the box. They are bogus. The genuine have name of J. Haydock on box with name of J. Maggiel st. D. The genuine have the pill surrounded with white powder.

Sold by all respectable dealers in Medicines throughout the United States and Canadas, at 25 cents a Pot or Box.

All orders for the United States must be addressed to J. Haydock, No 11 Pine street, New York. Patients can write freely about their complaints and reply will be returned by the following mail. Write for Maggiel's Treatment of Disease.

AVERY, BROWN & CO.,
Agents,
HALIFAX, N. S.

Colford Bros.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

CIGARS, PIPES, TOBACCO, &c.,

Agts. for Halifax, N. S.

NO 78, GRANVILLE ST.

THE Patent Elastic Horse Shoe Cushion warranted to prevent horses GALLING UP picking up stones, or bruising the foot, is warranted for a TENDER-FOOTED HORSE or a HORSE WITH CORNS, as it breaks the concussion when driven over hard roads.

Price 60 cts. a pair, liberal discount to dealers and agents.

COLFORD BROS., Halifax, N. S.

N. B. Prompt attention paid to orders from the country.

For Sale.

THE owners of the Schr. Escort are prepared to treat for the sale of the said Schooner. She is one and a half years old; ninety two carpenter's measurement, and fitted for the ice; she carries 350 bbls; is a fast sailing and substantially built vessel. Any person in want of a schooner by applying immediately, will find her and the owners at Granville Ferry, where price and terms will be make known.

DAVID AMBERMAN,
JOHN AMBERMAN

March 26th. 2m.

Strange but True

THAT till within eighteen months all attempts to prepare suitable and safe Combination for Leather, which could be used with safety and satisfaction as a dressing for Harness, Coach and Carriage Tops, Boots, Shoes, Yoak Straps, &c., &c., and act as a Water-Proof Softener, Leather and Stitching preserver, as well as renovate the article dressed, have failed.

It is Equally Strange and True

That eighteen months ago E. Mack, of Queens County, N. S., discovered, prepared and is now manufacturing and circulating as fast as possible a combination of thirteen ingredients, known as E. Mack's Water-Proof Blacking, which is warranted to accomplish all the above objects or money refunded, as agents and venders are instructed to return the money in every case of failure, when satisfactory evidence is given.

That this is true, who will doubt when they read the following certificate:

We, the undersigned, have used E. Mack's Water-Proof Blacking on our harness, boots, shoes, coach tops, &c., &c., and have proved it to be superior to any preparation of the kind we ever used, cheerfully recommend the same to all who require a Leather Dressing as a convenient, safe and valuable combination.

Rev. F. H. W. Pickles, Mill Village, Q. C.
Messrs. Calder & Fraser, " "
Dr. J. M. Barnaby, M. D., " "
E. D. Davison, Esq., " "
Dr. James Forbes, M. D., Liverpool.
Calvin Appleton, "
James Turner, Esq., Jorden River, S. C.
James T. Hine, Shelburne Town, "
Rev. T. W. Smith, " "
William McKay, Esq., Clyde River "
Rev. Thos. Smith, Barrington, "
William Sargent, Port Medway.
Spencer Cohoon, "
Rev. C. W. T. Dutcher, Caledodia, Q. C.
Dr. Pope, M. D., Petite Riviere, L. C.
William Merry, Esq., Bridgewater, "
William Owen, At. at Law, "
Rev. C. Lockhart, Herman.
H. B. Mitchell, Esq., Chester.

July 25, 1867.

The Free Press.

IS PUBLISHED

Every Thursday, at Bridgetown.

A. M. GIDNEY, Editor.
I. B. GIDNEY, Proprietor.

TERMS—$2 per annum in advance; $2 50 if not paid within on year from date of subscription. These conditions will be strictly enforced.

ADVERTISING TERMS—50 cents per inch for first insertion, and 12½ cents for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements continued till ordered out and charged for accordingly.

The following gentlemen are authorized to take subscriptions, collect moneys and give valid receipts for the same, and act, in the places mentioned below opposite their respective names, our

Agents:

Halifax—R. H. Wetmore,
Canning—Foster Woodberry,
Kentville—George W. Barnaby, Esq.
Upper Aylesford—L. Fitch, Esq.
Melvern Square—B. Spinney, Esq.
Middleton—J. E. Chipman, Esq.
Annapolis—Andrew Henderson, Esq.
Lawrencetown—R. B. Durling, Esq.
Granville Ferry—Samuel Pickup.
Clementsport—Moses Shaw, Esq.
Bear River—W. H. Fleet.
Yarmouth—James B. Moody, Esq.
Tusket—James M. Lent, Esq.
Barrington—Gabriel Robertson, Esq.
Shelburne—William F. McCoy, Esq.
Locke's Island—Curry Condon.
Liverpool—W. B. Philips,
Mill's Village—Dr. Barnaby,
Milton, Q. C.—Charles Morton, Esq.
Lower Granville—F. Spencer,
Brookfield, Q. C.—Lewis Smith, Esq.
Kempt, Q. C.—Perkins Freeman, Esq.
Bridgewater—James Starratt, Esq.
Lunenburgh—James Downie, Esq.
Mahone Bay—Lewis Knaut, Esq.
New Germany—Morton Wheelock, Esq.

Ohio, near Shelburne, N. S., 1867.

TO DR. JOSEPH D. DAVIS,—DEAR SIR;—I long since thought of writing you as I promised, thanking you for your kindness to me during my illness at Locke's Island in 1862. Had it not have been for your skilful medical treatment at that time, I certainly should have died. Consumption had laid its fatal grasp upon me; for weeks I was in the greatest distress, not able for days to lie down, and continually raising and coughing. I thought that no power on earth could cure me, but though your Homœopathic treatment, and the interposition of a kind Providence I am fully restored to health, and have for the last three years been able to attend to my household duties, and am comparatively in perfect health.

Wishing you every success and the blessing of God.

I remain yours truly,
BERTHA BOWERS.

Instant Relief secured. Keep R. R. R. on hand.

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

☞ King Theodorus finds everything fish that come to his net. He has now captured a scientific Austrian who accompanied the British expedition, and has made him a trumpeter in a regiment of Abyssinian dragoons.

☞ A young man who recently took unto himself a wife says he didn't find it half so hard to get married as he did to get the furniture.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

The subscriber wishes to inform all persons indebted to her that she is now in Bridgetown, where she will remain about three weeks for the purpose of settling outstanding accounts. Those who do not avail themselves of this opportunity must expect to abide by the consequence of their neglect.

MARIA A. DODGE.

Schr. R. Haines,

Capt. Chute,

IS now in Halifax, and will take in freight for Digby, Annapolis and Bridgetown till 1st May.

Administration Notice.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of John Primrose late of Lawrencetown, in the County of Annapolis, M. D., deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested within twelve months from this date, and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment to JOHN W. JAMES, JOHN FITZRANDOLPH.

Lawrencetown, april 4, 1868. Administrators

Wanted.

A Journeyman carriage-maker. Apply to the Bridgetown Carriage Factory.

April 16th, 1868.

THE Trustees of the Paradise School Section, No. 22, are desirous of obtaining the services of a

FIRST CLASS TEACHER,

to take charge of the School on the 1st of May ensuing.

Apply to

W. H. BALCOM,
Secty of trustees.

Paradise, April 16th., 1868.—2w

TWO THOUSAND

2000 PIECES English Room Paper daily expected

april 16 RUNCIMAN & RANDOLPH.

Extract of Logwood,

Medical Depot, Bridgetown, N.S

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

SATURDAY Feb. 15

Debate on the Repeal Resolutions.

MR. FREEMAN'S SPEECH.

MR FREEMAN said—I do not intend to make a lengthy speech or to occupy the time of the House unnecessarily, but I will offer a few remarks on the question which has so deeply disturbed our once peaceful and happy Province; were I to consult my own feelings I would keep my seat and give place to gentlemen who are prepared to address the House with greater effect than I can, who are waiting their turn to deliver their speeches. But I feel that I have an important duty to discharge and should I not raise my voice, feeble though it may be, in condemnation of the British North American Act which has imposed so many burthens on us and deprived us of our liberties I should betray the trust reposed in me by my constituents. I have taken notes of topics which suggested remarks but the gentlemen who preceded me have occupied nearly the whole ground. I may say at the outset that I heartily endorse the resolutions laid on the table by the Attorney General touching this question, asking a repeal of the Union, and representing our case so fully as they do. I feel pleased also at the unanimity of feeling which gentlemen around these benches have expressed on this subject, as also at the manner in which the government have taken hold of it, and I am happy to say that the county I represent is also pleased with the action of the Government thus far. We have had a fair trial of this Act for five months and the results are pretty well known to the people of this country. In that time we have lost much in a financial point of view. Take, for instance, the calculation which the hon. member for Inverness gave us; he told us that we could appropriate $320,000. That, I believe, consists of the subsidy given to Nova Scotia. It was said also that the local revenues would probably amount to $142,000, and those two amounts give $466 000. That will be about all the revenue that we shall have to dispose of. It is generally acknowledged that our debt will be eight and a half millions, leaving us $25,000 to provide for interest. The Provincial Secretary told us that the school grant would probably be $224 000; the road and bridge service in 1865 was $244,000, and these items alone give us $498,000, and makes a deficiency of $28 000. Then we have all the other local services to provide for as follows:—

Government Departments,	$15 000
Crown Land do	18 000
Mines,	72 593
Legislative Expenses,	30 000
Hospital for Insane,	30 000
Poor Asylum,	12 000
Ferries,	12,000
Relief of the Poor,	5 000
Navigation Securities,	20,000
Public Printing,	6,000
Miscellaneous,	4,000
Commoners' Requests,	1,400
Deficiency as above,	28 000
Total Deficiency,	$258 493

This will be an enormous loss and there will be no other mode that I see of meeting it than by direct taxation. It will never do for us to resort to that for the treatment which we would receive from our constituents would be something like that which was visited on the heads of the thirty-two gentlemen who inflicted this act upon us. The evils of the measure are not only those which my calculation shews: Mr Rose tells us that the Dominion has a floating debt of six millions of dollars, a portion of which we must pay, and there are other disadvantages which have been fully gone over by the gentlemen who preceded me. We have been taunting y told that the elections run on the 18th of September were run not only on the Confederation scheme, but on side issues, such as the school law. My personal knowledge as to other counties is somewhat limited, but as to the county which I represent I can say that such is not the case. The Union question was the all-important question before the electors. The candidates who were running their elections in the interest of Canada, spent considerable sums of money, and brought other influences to bear on the election; although an enormous sum was laid out on our bridge and road service just before the election, the Union candidates secured only one fourth of the votes of the county. It was not run on the side issues, although the candidates holding Union principles did all they could to rally the old parties, and to sustain themselves by allusions to other questions.

Among the many disadvantages which must result from this obnoxious Act, is this, that the readjustment of the representation by population in the Ottawa Parliament will in course of time give us a smaller proportion of members than we have now, while the representation of Upper Canada will be increased. The scale of increase of population shews that the increase of Canada was, by the census of 1866, equal to 4-35 per cent., while that of Nova Scotia was but 1 82 per cent. The population of Upper Canada was—

In 1866	3 090 000
In 1861	2 507,637
Increase,	582 343

The estimated population of Nova Scotia was—

In 1866	368 000
In 1861	330 857
Increase,	37,143

Shewing a result as follows:—

Canadian increase,	582 343
Nova Scotia do	37,143
Increase over N. S. in 6 years,	545 200

At this rate of increase Upper Canada progressing much faster than Nova Scotia, and the representation being readjusted every ten years, that of Canada will increase and that of Nova Scotia decrease. This will be a grievous wrong to this country. According to the scheme Nova Scotia receives 80 cents per head and $60 000 per annum, while New Brunswick also receives 80 cents per head, $50 000 per annum, and an additional sum of $63,000 for ten years. In this an injustice was done to us.—we have a larger population than New Brunswick, and why should she require $63 000 a year more than us? The reason assigned may have been that she was engaged in railway extension, but were we not in just the same situation? But the fact that New Brunswick did not readily come into the scheme may account for the extra grant which may have had some effect in producing the sudden change of feeling which was witnessed her second election. The people of this country also feel deeply aggrieved at not being allowed to speak on this question at the polls. We feel that a Union between Nova Scotia and Canada is not desirable, because the legislative policy required by the two Provinces being different, Canada requiring a protection which taxes the breadstuffs which we must buy from abroad, but we feel that even if the advantages were on our side, the treatment which we have received would have been utterly unjust. I was glad to hear, by the remarks of Mr. Pineo, that he was unfavourable to this part of the transaction. He seemed to be displeased at the way in which the scheme was carried, although he was willing to accept the situation. If the hon. gentlemen thought that the government had done wrong in imposing this act upon the people, he should have protested against it, for I feel that no one having the spirit which should actuate every Nova Scotian, can fail to express his condemnation of the policy which has prohibited the people of this country from exercising the franchise on an all-important question affecting their interests so vitally as this does. I feel that I can endorse all that the resolutions contain—they are suitable to the occasion, and express the feelings of the people. I trust that they will be unanimously adopted, and when our delegates go home with the request of this House that the country be relieved of the burthens imposed on us, I have an abiding faith in the Queen and the men administering the affairs of the mother country that they will hearkend to our petition.

HON. MR. COCHRAN'S SPEECH.

HON. MR COCHRAN said—I have attentively listened to this debate from its commencement. I must congratulate the House and country on the ability with which it has been conducted. If it had not been for some remarks that fell from the member for Inverness, respecting the constituency I have the honor to represent, I hardly think I would have troubled the House with any observations, and certainly I shall be very short in what I intend to say. The hon. gentleman having had an election of his own to run, was hardly in a position to know the actual state of things in this city. He had himself a hard battle to fight, and it was only by the merest chance that he come here at all. When the question of Union came first before the people of this country, I took that view of it which I have ever since held. When Dr. Tupper came out a candidate for this county, the Anti-Union party thought that the time had come to make a move. I was waited upon by several gentlemen asking me to come out. I paid no attention to them for a while, but when I saw that my services might be useful to the party, I consented. At that time I had taken a passage for Europe in the Cunard Steamer, and I determined to go notwithstanding the approaching election. In going around and feeling the feelings of the people of Halifax as well as those outside of the city, I found that one half of us might go away and the matter would be easily settled in our favor. But on my return I found that about 200 persons who had signed the requisition to us were prepared to vote against us or not to vote at all. The Government of Canada sent a despatch requiring every public officer to vote for the union candidates. Mr Longley used his power as the head of the Railway Department. Even the city officials were threatened by a gentleman who had been long in the City Council, and was fond of boasting that he had been instrumental in electing several Mayors. Such was the state of things when the elections came off. I have no hesitation in saying that if an election were held in the city to-morrow we would get a large majority over any union candidates that might be brought forward. The men who were perfectly wild in favour of union feel very differently now. It has been stated that the most respectable merchants of Halifax are Unionists. Now go up Water Street from Moren's to Harris, and you will find four merchants to one against Confederation. The tariff—one of the first acts of the Confederate Parliament—is certainly not an argument in favour of Union. Neither is the Stamp Act, under which every man is obliged to affix a large list of stamps to every bill and note of hand. This will be a pretty costly ornament to the people of the country. Just look at the tariff—fifty per cent. higher than our old one. If a man buys four bushels of corn he must pay 40 cents or 20 per cent. on it. On the other hand wine is reduced to 10 cents—the same as that upon corn. The rich man can drink his wine at a less rate but the poor man must pay more for his food. I have been forty years in this country and I never paid a cent on corn and corn meal and rye flour before. Our Coal is obliged to pay a 20 per cent duty in the American market. I see the Canadian allow the American coal to come into their ports duty free. That shows us plainly how we may expect to be treated by the majorities in the Confederate Parliament. I have no doubt Sir John A. Macdonald would readily impose a duty on American coal, but his supporters from Upper Canada will not allow him to do so. I have no doubt we shall have a 30 per cent. tariff imposed upon us ere any great length of time has elapsed. When they wished to conciliate the Maritime Provinces they lowered the tariff to 15 per cent, but we know that under the expensive system of government established in the Dominion this rate will not suffice to meet the expenditures. They propose buying the Hudson's Bay Territory, and building the Intercolonial Railway but where is all the money to come from. Not from a tariff of 15 per cent, certainly, when we know that Canada could not meet her ordinary obligations for years under a 20 per cent. tariff.

I trust, in conclusion, that we shall not be kept in this Union much longer, but that Nova Scotia will be permitted to regain her old constitution and privileges, under which she has enjoyed so much prosperity and happiness. I have travelled over Europe and America, but no where have I seen a happier and more contented community than Nova Scotia. I left the old country in my youth, and perhaps I was not then the most loyal of men. I may like a good many of my countrymen, have been carried away by the notion that England was our enemy. I came to Nova Scotia and saw the state of things here; I was satisfied, and have lived here in the Province ever since. I found that the man who would not be loyal in this country must be a fool or an idiot. I believe at the time of the Fenian excitement, had this country been invaded, my countrymen would have been true to their allegiance; I never heard of a man speaking in support of the Fenians, or saying there should be Fenians among us. I am sorry to be obliged to confess if matters progress as they are doing—if we do not get out of the Union—much of this good feeling will be swamped. I believe peace and order are gone from Nova Scotia for ever if the Union is perpetuated. I believe that many persons were once in favor of Union, but when they came to see the iniquity of the present scheme, they changed their opinions very soon. Nothing showed more clearly the feelings of the people of Nova Scotia than the departure of Dr. Tupper and Mr Archibald from this city a few days ago on their way to Canada. These men were a credit to any country—their ability entitles them to respect, but when they left, not a farewell cheer rose from the crowd assembled on the wharf; one would actually have thought it was a funeral. But when Mr Howe left, he left amid the hearty cheers of the large crowd that saw him depart on his patriotic mission. Such is the feeling of the people of Nova Scotia generally. The men who sit on these benches indicate very clearly the sentiments of the country. I do not find fault with the people of Canada. I believe they found themselves in a position of difficulty, and could see no other means of extricating themselves except by annexing the Maritime Provinces. As respects the men who betrayed their country in this House, we cannot but censure them most loudly.—One of the gentlemen who now sits in the other end of the building, met a friend one day on the street, when the question was under consideration, he said, "We are sold." That hon. gentleman, however, was found voting in favor of Union, and now he has been rewarded. So far as the resolutions are concerned, I agree with every line of them, and I hope when the people of England look at the real position of matters they will meet out to us that justice to which we are entitled at their hands.

HON. PROV. SECRETARY'S SPEECH.

HON. PROV. SEC'Y said:—In rising to address the House at this time, I feel much embarrassed, from the fact that in the opening of this debate three or four legal gentlemen addressed the House, taking up the constitutional argument, and following after them came a number of able merchants, who took up the financial part of the question, and thus the matter has been so fully discussed, and so completely exhausted, that a lengthy speech would be merely adding to what has already been said, in a discussion which, in my opinion, should not detain the House long after to-day. It is important that the debate should be brought to a close as early as possible, and at the same time it is important that every gentleman should have an opportunity to express his views, in order that the people of this Dominion and Great Britain should know the unanimity of sentiment prevailing throughout the length and breadth of the land. I speak to-day from a different standpoint from that occupied by any other gentleman; from the fact that I am free to confess openly to the House that I am a Unionist as far as a union of the Maritime Provinces goes. When the resolution was brought down and passed authorizing a delegation to Prince Edward Island, to form a scheme for such a union, it met with my hearty approval, and I looked forward to the consummation of the measure with a large amount of interest. But I was deeply disappointed when I found these gentlemen who went on that delegation closed their labors at the instance of a number of delegates from Canada, who desired to frame and carry out what they were pleased to term the larger Union. I felt with regard to the Maritime Provinces, that inasmuch as our interests were identical, a union would have the effect of removing duties which interfered with commercial interchange, equalizing the currencies, removing restrictions from trade, and reducing the legislative expenses, without any risk being incurred, but with the certainty of the general interests being advanced. When we look around our Province, and see that we are connected by a narrow neck of land with New Brunswick, that nearly all our ports are open from one year to the other, and that we are a fishing and maritime people requiring trade with all the world, it is obvious that a connection with Canada, whose harbours are closed for the greater part of the year, must result in a grave disadvantage to this colony. I said that our ports are open for the whole year,—it is really so, at some seasons some few of the smaller harbors are closed but as a general rule such is not the case. As a maritime and fishing people it is necessary in order to the prosperity of the country, that we should have as nearly a free trade policy as possible, while Canada, being peculiarly situated, requires a protective policy in every sense of the word. Therefore I say in all sincerity, that in my opinion there is no confederation of Nova Scotia with Canada that can result in anything but disaster and taxation, beyond what the country can bear for some time to come.

I said that I looked forward with interest to the consummation of a scheme for a Maritime Union, and that my disappointment was great when I found that that project was abandoned, but still I looked forward in hope that some scheme might might be arranged whereby the Confederation of all the colonies might be carried out without seriously impairing the interests of the smaller Provinces, and when the scheme was brought down I was prepared to give it the most careful consideration, and to adopt it if I found it anything like what such a scheme should be. But when I came to examine it, and to find that it seemed to have been concocted for the particular advantage of Canada, and that the interests of this country would suffer very materially from a union on such a basis, then, in common with nineteen-twentieths of the people of this Province, I made up my mind to do all I could to defeat it, and I have never ceased from that effort down to the present time. I know it has been said that Mr. Howe's efforts caused all the agitation in the country, and that if it had not been for him the measure would have been approved of at the polls. I stand here as the representative of a county in which was held the third, if not the second meeting on the subject, a year before it was known which side of the question Mr. Howe would take; and no matter what his views—although I am free to confess that he gave us a very material addition of strength when he came out—the feeling would have been just as strong as it is now—the feeling would have been just as strong as it is today. I will endeavor to-day to make a short and practical speech, and in order to show the correctness of the views I have already advanced, I will take up a few figures to support my position by them. As it is not in accordance with parliamentary usage to refer to a debate that has been closed, I will be unable to approach a former speech of the hon. member for Inverness, excepting by way of supposition, and we will therefore suppose that the Government came before the Legislature with a speech from the Throne in which it was stated that the financial condition of the country was unsatisfactory, and that the leader of the Opposition, to show that such a statement should not have been made, told us that in consequence of Confederation being carried out, the Province had run into debt the General Government $600,000 before six months had elapsed. If that were the case, it would prove very conclusively that Confederation was not at all satisfactory. No argument in favor of the existing state of affairs could be adduced from that state of things, because the hon. gentleman, in saying that the country was in a better financial condition than ever before—there being $829,000 in the treasury to carry on the government with—would be obliged to admit in the next breath that we had run into debt by $600 000. I am not willing, however, that the argument should go before the country even in that way, but I will read from Mr. Rose's statement a passage bearing on the subject. Before doing so, however, I would remark that the assertions about the Canadian Government having been largely in advance of us will be equally applicable if on the 2nd end of July, that government had paid over to this Province a portion of our subsidy. The Finance Minister, in that case, might, with equal propriety, come forward with the assertion that we were largely in advance in our receipts. Mr. Rose states the matter thus:

"Statement C gives in detail the receipts and payments in Nova Scotia, and a glance at it shews as

Receipts		$769,689
Payments		580,414
leaving an apparent surplus of		$219,275
But since then there has been advanced on account of the subsidy to be paid to N. Scotia,	$317,449	
And there has been paid for interest due to the Messrs. Baring,	$242,428	
		559,877
From which if we deduct the surplus of receipts just mentioned, we shall find that Nova Scotia has at this time received an advance of		$540,602

This is the position up to the 31st December, but while I make the statement, I hope no member will entertain any sectional feeling—I give the facts as they are, but these figures, it should be remembered, fluctuate very much, and of course a great deal of this expenditure is on account of the debt of $8,000,000 with which Nova Scotia agreed to come into the Union. We have in fact to find the money to make up a portion of that debt, and having found the money, the Dominion is bound to find the money to meet the interest. It is not as if the debts of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick had existed at the time of the Union; for then all the Dominion would have had to do, would have been to provide the interest; but there are current engagements of the Maritime Provinces, maturing from time to time, which the Dominion has to find money for at once, and that perhaps not merely to the amount of seven or eight millions, but to the extent to which their liabilities exceed this sum; and after this comes interest on the whole, the excess of which over the interest on the seven or eight millions will have to be deducted from the subsidies to be paid."

This is a plain statement of the facts, and it places the whole matter in so clear a light that there can be no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that we really are not indebted to Canada for any sum in advance. I have prepared a short statement which will shew how the matter stands, excluding the amounts paid on account of the railroad. I take the amounts as Mr. Rose gave them, making $216,275, the five months subsidy, which is all that should be chargeable; and it leaves $84,132 in our favor. I do not deny that the Canadian Government may be in advance of the receipts, because they have paid something on account of our debt. If that debt was six and a half millions, and we were entitled to go in with eight millions, they were bound to pay us the balance at any time, and on the principle which they have adopted, if on the 2nd of July they had been called upon for the additional two and a half millions, they would have charged that against our account as so much advanced.

(To be Continued)

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

We regret to have to record the most destructive fire that has ever occurred in this town. It broke out between 2 and 3 o'clock on Monday morning, in the building owned by Mr John Baxter, on Main Street. On being discovered, the alarm was promptly given, but before the Fire Companies reached the spot the fire had made such progress that all efforts to save the building were unavailing.—The flames soon burst into the adjoining large three-story Hotel known as the "American House," which was also doomed to destruction. The flames thence extended northward, first to the dwelling house of Robert Brown, Esq., and next to the dwelling house owned by Mr. A. Clendenning. In short time all that remained of the four buildings mentioned was a mass of smouldering embers. Though the well-directed, indomitable exertions of the Fire Department, and the citizens generally, aided by the calm state of the atmosphere, the further ravages of the conflagration were arrested in this direction. The Acadia Hotel, a few feet to the southward of Baxter's building, was exposed to great danger, but being built of brick, withstood the fury of the flames which for a long time enveloped its northern side.

The property destroyed by this fire is estimated at between $25,000 and $30,000 in value, on which there was insurance for less than $12,000. The heaviest loser is Robert Brown, Esq., whose loss in buildings, stock, furniture &c., is reckoned at about $13,090—of which only $3,200 was covered by insurance, viz $2 000 on the "American House," and $1,200 on his dwelling house. The lower flat of the Hotel was occupied by Messrs. W. S Brown & Co as a shoe store, and by Messrs. R H. Crocker & Son as a grocery. Both these firms lost a portion of their stock, and both were uninsured. Mr. O'Brien, proprietor of the Hotel, saved a portion of his furniture. He was insured to the extent of $2,000. The lower floor of Mr. Baxter's building was occupied by himself as a harness establishment; the second flour was the office of the Clerk of the Peace, and the third floor was the Armory of the Artillery Corps. The latter contained 100 stand of rifles, with accoutrements, valued at about $2,500. The building was insured for $1,200, Mr. Baxter's stock for $800. On Mr. Clendenning's building there was insurance to the amount of $800. There was a grocery shop attached; a portion of the stock was saved. The Acadia Hotel, owned by Mr. R. Balfour Brown, sustained damage to the extent, it is estimated of between $3,000 and $4,000. The building is insured for $10,000. Mr. Reuben Gardner, proprietor of the Hotel, is a loser by the damage of his furniture to the extent of about $500. The stock of Messrs. Brown & Wetmore, in the basement of the building, escaped without loss or injury.

The origin of the fire is unknown but is evidently the work of an incendiary. An effigy