We have taught them a good many lessons since the 18th of September, we have taught them that the opposition in this country is not the mere handful of dissatisfied people spoken of by the confederates. We will go on step by step teaching them that Nova Scotia has no intention of accepting the situation. From the other remark, made by the hon. member for Inverness, in quoting from the Attorney General, I must dissent, and that was in reference to the United States. The commercial interests of Nova Scotia to-day are far more intimately connected with that country than with Canada, and I believe that our policy should be by all possible means to open up trade relations with a country without whose trade Nova Scotia would not be what she is. By commercial treaties and the interchange of commercial products our country may be built up. The United States stand to-day a union of thirty States, covering the whole extent of territory from the Rio Grande to the Saint Croix, peopled by the same stock as the British Islands, and forming the great reservoir into which the European crop overflows. Are we to turn our backs on that country? to forget our commercial prospects then for the visionary idea that at some future day the back country of Canada may afford us a market? Can that back country afford us to-day, a market for a ton of coal? When I saw the Albion Coal fields the other day—the millions of capital that are locked up there for want of a market—I felt that there was no cause to wonder at the people of Pictou county feeling as strongly as they do on the subject of Confederation. We find there, connected with the mining operations, numbers who have embarked their capital in those fields—men embued with enterprise, who have been accustomed to see the country making commercial arrangements and developing its resources independent of Canada. Why is it that all this has been changed,—that at the eleventh hour we are asked to forego the advantages of closer commercial relations with the United States? Why is it that the power has been put into the hands of Canada to shut us out from those relations, and to prevent the development of the resources which are lying in the heart of the country.

Whatever may be said of this great question there is one evident fact which no one can deny that in the American Union there are thirty millions of English speaking people almost of one nation with us, like us in laws, manners and religion, studying from the same books and seeking at the same fountain for literature and everything that can make a country truly great. In looking at that noble country, in remembering the stand which its people took in gaining their independence and in maintaining the integrity of their constitution in defence of which they poured out money and blood like water, we cannot but feel that it is not a nation to be sneered at, but as one that is making its power felt throughout the whole world.

When we see the Western States developing their vast resources by the Pacific railway, which is to tap the trade of the Eastern hemisphere, is it wonderful that trodden down and oppressed as we are by this grevious Scheme, we should turn our eyes for sympathy to the people of the United States? As our resolutions declare we call upon the civilized world to look upon the struggle which we have commenced. When the people of Nova Scotia have taken the stand which they occupy to-day, we may well allow those who choose to taunt us with being annexationists. Such people may attempt, if they please, to wound us in the dark, but they cannot prevent the mind of our people from running in the direction in which their interests and liberties lie. While they love and venerate the institutions of their fatherland,—while there is hardly a disloyal man in Nova Scotia to-day, they turn, in the hour of danger, for sympathy to those who can sympathize with them. If the time has come when the people of this country can no longer appeal to the old feelings of attachment on the other side of the Atlantic—when between us and our Queen stands the Dominion Government, the Colonial Secretary and Dominionites of all shades—then indeed Nova Scotians must look for sympathy elsewhere. I say this in all sincerity, and in bringing my observations to a close, I have to thank the House for the patience with which it has heard me. I have spoken warmly because my heart is in the cause; because I am determined to fight the battle through. No power, no influence, no coercion, shall ever cause me to abandon the position I have taken to-day. As long as the eighteen Counties stand as they do, there is not a man here in public life who will dare to mention compromise with Canada. When it comes to be well understood that we have taken this stand, and when the ruinous nature of the whole scheme comes to be understood in England, we hope to regain what we have lost. In the meantime let the people take courage, and in carrying on the struggle let them remember how many dark hours and days in old England's history and in the history of the thirteen Colonies, occurred before the gleam of triumph shot athwart the country. Let them look at the history of the world, and see that the men who backed down from the position which their patriotism had led them to take, were craven cowards, lured by the false light held out for their destruction. Let us be cautious and guarded, yet firm and determined in our solemn resolve to restore this country to her original proud position, and may God help us in the struggle.

MR. LANDERS' SPEECH.

Mr. Landers said, Mr. Speaker, if I believed that Nova Scotia by her own act or by the voice of her people had placed herself in the unhappy and depressed position she now occupies under the Dominion of Canada, then I should say that we ought to submit and bear the evils which we suffer with patience.

But, believing as I do, that we have been robbed of our constitution, cheated out of our revenues, and deprived of the privileges enjoyed by our predecessors, I think we ought to resist with all the powers we possess. I remember when I was a little boy and sent to school we had very few books in the school. I think the whole catalogue would not exceed five,—and in one of those books there were several very pretty pictures, as we little folks thought at that time; and one of those pictures which is now very prominent before my mind was the representation of a loaded waggon, and a little below the picture on the same page there was a reading lesson, I think it was called a fable, and when read was something like this:—"As a waggoner was driving his team his waggon sunk in a hole and stuck fast, the poor man immediately fell on on his knees and prayed to Hercules to take the waggon out the hole again." Hercules replied, "Thou fool, whip the horses and put thy shoulder to the wheel, and if thou shall call on Hercules he will help thee." Now, sir, I was in my own mind comparing Nova Scotia to this loaded waggon. We have had unskilful teamsters, and they have driven us in a hole; and we have stuck fast, and we Nova Scotians have gone on our knees, and we have prayed to Hercules, not the ancient, but the Hercules of Great Britain. Now I do not know that this modern Hercules has called us fools, but I presume he thinks we are fools, for he says: "Stay where you are, Nova Scotians, it is a good place for you. The Dominion Government want your revenues; they know how to spend money up in Ottawa; they also want your Militia to fight off the Fenians and the Yankees if they should come across their borders."

But, sir, I do not feel willing to adopt the advice of this modern Hercules, but would prefer the advice of the ancient Hercules. I would put my shoulder to the wheel; and what I mean by that is, I would take possession of all the goods and chattels belonging to Nova Scotia. I would whip the horses; and what I mean by that is, I would whip every mother's son of out office who prefer working for the Dominion than working for Nova Scotia. I know it is said by some that they will point their bayonets towards us, but I do not believe that would be done; and if they did do so, it is an old saying, "one might as well die by the sword as the famine." I think of the two, I should choose the former. I can see nothing but famine for Nova Scotia in her present position. I have always been loyal, and I should wish to be loyal still; but I believe that loyalty and protection are twin brothers; that there is a sort of connection between the Siamese twins, and that one cannot exist without the other. The good book informs us that faith without works is dead, being alone. So I think loyalty without protection is dead, being alone. If not already dead, it will soon die.

Late Despatches.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.

A letter from Syria, dated August 8th says that the Turks have lately committed another act of vandalism in Crete, which should not escape the notice of civilized Europe and America. The olive trees, heavy with the crops which promised to sustain the half-starved Christians of this heroic isle, have been entirely destroyed, that the women and children may be forced by famine into the Ottoman power. The Turkish Commander in-Chief has also issued an order for the heads of families to bring back to Crete all refuges, under penalty of confiscation of their lands and effects.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

London papers are discussing the treaty between the United States and China. The *Times* regards it with suspicion. The *Standard*, on the contrary, sees nothing in the treaty to show the United States have acquired a monopoly of privileges.

OTTAWA, Sept. 2.

A despatch has been received from the Colonial Office dated July 80 refusing the Royal assent to a Bill passed by the Canadian Parliament reducing the Governor-General's salary.

The Assize Court opened to-day. Whelan's case was sent before the Grand Jury, and he will be arraigned to morrow morning, and his trial will probably commence on Monday next.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.

A Montreal despatch says that Graves, the witness who is expected to identify Whelan as the murderer of T. D'Arcy McGee, and who fled recently to the United States, has been recaptured.

LONDON, Sept. 4, (eve.)

Despatches have been received, announcing that a very serious potato riot occurred at Cork. The people assembled in the streets in great numberrs, and for a time were very boistrous. Troops were called out to quiet the disturbances, and a charge was made on the body of (about 3,000) rioters, who were dispersed at the point of the bayonet.

The Bermuda drydock, the largest structure for floating in the world, was successfully launched in the Thames to-day.

OTTAWA, Sept. 7.

Whelan's trial opened to-day at nine o'clock. Great excitement was manifested in the affair. Mr. O'Reilly, from Kingston, conducted the prosecution, and the Hon. J. H. Cameron, Kenneth McKenzie, Buckley, and O'Farrell, appear for the prisoner. On empannelling the jury, the prisoner's counsel challenged twenty—two of the jury, and the Crown twelve or fifteen. The Crown witnesses, and about thirty more, have been placed in separate rooms in charge of constables.

Mr. O'Reilly opened his case for the prosecution at 11.30 this morning, is now proceeded with his address to the jury. He says that the Crown will prove that the Hon. Mr. McGee's death was planned by conspirators in Montreal, and Whelan undertook to carry out the assassination.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5,

Gold 144¼.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.

Gold 144 3 8.

☞ To Lumbermen and Farmers,—If you would prevent all ill effects from drinking too much cold water in hot weather add to it a little of Blood's Rheumatic Compound, it will warm the stomach and prevent Diarrhœa and Dysetery.

☞ We call attention to Mr. Cambie's advertisement in another column. It will be seen that the penalties for trespassing on the track of the Railway in any way, are very severe.

The Free Press.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 12, 1868.

POLITICAL NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Since our last issue the Attorney General's repeal resolutions have passed unanimously in the House of Assembly, Messrs. Blanchard and Pineo shirking the vote when a division was called. The Attorney General closed the debate in a speech in which he intimated that if the British Government refuses to grant repeal to Nova Scotia after the next session of the Imperial Parlianent, the Local authorities would take measures to break up confederation despite the powers at Ottawa; and if the strength of the British Government should, in that event, be exercised to enslave us, that we would call upon our neighbors to assist us in our struggle for freedom. This called forth a letter from the Lieut. Governor demanding from the Attorney General whether he had uttered disloyal sentiments, such as were attributed to him in the newspapers. The hon. gentlemen replied [illegible] the following effect:—

The Attorney General informs the Lieutenant-Governor that he is incapable of entertaining or expressing sentiments of disloyalty, and if His Excellency will wait until the official report of the speech of the Atterney General is published, he will find that it is entirely free from disaffection.

The Attorney General is pressing with all his might for a restoration of the Constitution of Nova Scotia with *the Queen at his head*, and opposes Confederation because he is convinced that it will ultimately lead to Annexation with the United States, which is above all things dreaded by the Attorney General.

He is therefore actuated by the strongest emotions of loyalty and no one has a right to torture his expressions used in debate into an evidence that his principles are tainted with disloyalty.

The Attorney General has inculcated the strictest principles of loyalty into all who have come within his polit cal influence, and will continue to do so; and nothing occasions him greater pain than to witness the daily increasing discontent of the people in consequence of the refusal to restore their Constitution.

Should it be the will of Providence that Nova Scotia shall be deprived of her old Constitution without her consent and against the will of her loyal people, it is the opinion of the Attorney General that the political system of any other civilized country would be preferable to the Constitution which has been provided for her by the "Act for the Union of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick."

If the object of Gen. Doyle was, as the servant of the Canadian government, to catch the leader of our Government napping, he has, it will be seen, but little reason to congratulate himself upon his success.

As will be seen elsewhere, the committee which has been investigating the mal-practices in the Inverness election affair have made such a report as to unseat Mr. Blanchard, and necessitate another election in that County. If Mr. Annand had pressed his objections to Dr. Tupper's election, no doubt a similar result would have been arrived at.

Some days ago the *Express* published the following paragraph:—

It is currently reported in the city to-day, that the Hon. Joseph Howe has accepted the Chief Commissionership of Railways under the Dominion Government, at a salary of $10,000 per annum. We give the rumor for what it is worth. The report was very general to-day on the streets or we would not have given it.

No allusion to this has been made by either the *Chronicle* or *Colonist*, which we think rather strange; but the *Citizen*, of the 16th inst., in reply says:—

The report, we need hardly assure our readers, had not the slightest foundation of truth. The place never was offered to Mr. Howe, and if offered to him, it certainly would not under existing circumstances, be accepted.—It is not very probable that Mr. Howe, after taking better care than most politicians, of his own honor and reputation as a statesman through more than thirty years of active life, will now at this late day, do anything inconsistent with that long record. The fact is undeniable, that there is no office in the gift of the British government to which a Colonial statesman could reasonably aspire, that Mr. Howe could not have had, at any moment that he chose to ask for it, within the last two years. It is equally undeniable, that there is no office in or under the Dominion government, that would not have been readily placed at his disposal at any hour since the 1st of July, 1867, if there had been probability that he could have been induced to accept it.—It is therefore not very likely, that having steadily sacrificed his own personal interests for the sake of a great public principle for two years, he will now, in the present crisis, suddenly change his position, when the doing so would be injurious alike to his own reputation, and to the unity of the party of which he is the honored leader.

The Yarmouth *Tribune* in referring to the report alluded to above says "it is very probably a Tupperism; but if true, few of Mr. Howe's old and tried friends will feel disposed to cavil with him for accepting the appointment. He owes Nova Scotia nothing, and Yarmouth, we are bound to say, still less. His splendid talents, his untiring energies, and the prime of his days, were devoted to the work of securing for his people a free constitution, which they ungratefully and capriciously flung away; or, what amounts to the same thing, blindly and madly put it into the power of its enemies to subvert.—With a noble disinterestedness, and at a heavy personal sacrifice, he has for two years striven with the best of his abilities to repair the consequences of that fatal error; and if the painfull conviction has at last been forced upon him that success is imposible, we for one shall not denounce him for bowing to inexorable necessity, and seeking to do what is best in view of the circumstances for which he is in no way responsible."

Mr. Howe, of course, has a perfect right to do just as he pleases about accepting any office which may be offered to him by the Dominion government or any other body; and if the "conviction has at last been forced upon him that success is impossible," so far as the repeal movement is concerned, his right to act upon his own good judgment should not be questioned by Nova Scotians, who have so many reasons to be grateful for the life-long exercise of his immense and unequalled abilities in vindication of their rights, in the establishment of their former excellent system of government, and in the general advancement of all their material interests. While we should deeply regret the retirement of Mr. *Howe* from active participation in our struggles for freedom—while we fully appreciate his influence, weight and value in the contest—we believe that no one man, or set of men, however great may be their talents, can roll back or clog the wheels of the movement which is now on foot to secure the liberation of this country from Canadian bondage. It is the people's battle—their hearts are in the conflict—and instead of being *lead* they will *drive* their so called leaders in the direction of their wishes. A repeal of the union is certain to occur ultimately if the people, as they will do, remain firm, and true to themselves, no matter what their leaders may say. But while we make these remarks, we think that our people should have better authority than the rumors put in circulation by the *Express*, before they distrust the patriotism, or impeach the integrity of such a man as the hon. Joseph Howe.

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF ANNAPOLIS ROYAL LODGE F. A. M.

[Published by request.]

Whereas, it has pleased the Almighty in his infinite, inscrutable wisdom to remove from our midst our brother Harris Hall, the Worshipful Master of our Lodge.

Therefore resolved, That we, the officers and members of Annapolis Royal Lodge, No. 1047, do express our heartfelt sorrow. In his death our Lodge has sustained an irreparable loss; but we mourn no less for our brother and friend than the Master. We desire to tender to the bereaved parents and relatives of the deceased our deepest sympathy, assuring them that when we speak of the departed as our "brother" it is no idle form. His motherless orphans we can only recommend to His care who has promised to be the father of the fatherless. And while in our brother's awfully sudden death we cannot but see a solemn lesson conveyed to ourselves, which God grant we may ever remember, we also have the comforting hope that our great loss is his eternal gain, and that his soul has only been called from labor to refreshment.

HIRAM BLANCHARD, ESQ.—This gentleman, the late self-important Leader of the Opposition in the Assembly, has been unseated. On Monday last the hon. Mr. Robertson submitted a report from the committee drawn, struck and sworn to try the merits of the petition from Neil McInnes, Esq., against the return of Hiram Blanchard, Esq., sitting member for the county of Inverness. The Committee state that they found many irregularities in the election—the Sheriff having acted in a grossly illegal manner, and they recommended that the election be declared null and void, and a new writ be issued. Mr. Pineo is now the Leader of the Opposition. We hope the men of Inverness, a vast majority of whom we are informed are Anti-Confederates, will now elect a man to represent *them*, and not one, like Blanchard, to do the dirty work of the Canadian Government.

WINDSOR AND ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY.—We are pleased to hear, from good authority, that Mr. Page, Chief Engineer of the Dominion Board of Works, who has lately been making an official inspection of the Pictou Extension, in company with several other engineers, tested several of the pile bridges, lately erected on the line, in the severest manner; and although the test applied was such as might have shaken bridges of a stronger and heavier construction, they stood it in such a manner as to merit the approbation of all present, both as regards workmanship and materials.

Prof. Young's Entertainment.—On Tuesday's evening we attended Prof. Young's exhibition at Shipley's Hall. He told the audience at the start that his intention was to deceive them, but that he believed that none of the magicians of ancient or modern times ever performed more astonishing or mysterious exploits in magic than himself. He certainly verified, during the evening, the truth of his assertion. We have seen many of the most renowned wizards of the day; but never saw them exhibit more skill and success in the execution of their tricks than did Prof. Young on Tuesday evening.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

The half yearly Examination for Teachers will commence on Tuesday, the 15th of September, at half past nine o'clock, A. M., in the Academy, Bridgetown. Parties must be there in time or they will not be admitted.

HORSE RACE.—The Chronicle says:—A race for $1.000 a side, between the horses "General Williams" and "Skedaddler," owned, respectively, by John Lithgow and others, of Halifax and W. H. Church, of Cornwallis, was to take place on the Common on Tuesday last.

☞ Among the signers of the Yarmouth address to Mr. Blanchard, we notice the name of one party who left the Province for the United States some four months ago, and who skedaddled without paying a bill two years subscription to the *Citizen*.—*Citizen*.

☞ We have received the NEW DOMINION MONTHLY, for September, published by John Dougall & Son, Montreal. It is a trusty fire-side friend, and contains about seventy-five pages of excellent contributions and selections. We hope it is duly patronized.

☞ The want of a good Condition Powder has long been felt by horsemen, which we are pleased to announce has been fully met by the proprietors of Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.

WISTAR'S WILD CHERRY BALSAM.—The Balsamic compound has become a home fixture. Let all who suffer, and have in vain attempted to cure their coughs, colds, bronchial or pulmonary complaints, make use of this unequalled remedy.

☞ Remember the "Broadway minstrels." To nights at Shipley's Hall.

ARREST OF THE NEW YORK CITY COUNCIL.

The New York Sunday papers have detailed accounts of the arrest of the entire Board of New York Common Councilmen on Saturday for contempt of Court. The writs for their arrest have been in the hands of the Sheriff several days, but although the places where they generally congregate have been under close surveillance, they could not be found. By a preconcerted arrangement, the Councilmen met quietly at their rooms in City Hall, and proceeded very gravely to transact business. They had just passed a resolution submitting to seats the five members to whom they heretofore denied that right, by that denial bringing themselves into contempt of the order of Judge Barnard, when the deputies of the Sheriff appeared in their midst, and declared them all under arrest. Although there were some mutterings and threats of resistence by certain of the pugilistic members, a motion to adjourn was carried. They then formed in line, and headed by the Sheriff and his deputies, marched to the Supreme Court, to the great admiration, and amid the hooting of hundreds of gamins and loafers who are usually to be found in that vicinity. The Court had, however, adjourned, when the Sheriff put them each under a parole oath to appear next Tuesday, and they dispersed.—*Express*.

☞ We witnessed the other day some of the marks of the ravages of the Hail Storm of last week, in Brighton. In a track of about two miles wide, and extending some 6 or 8 miles back from the river, the crops are entirely prostrated. In many instances they are so utterly destroyed that they are being ploughed under; in other cases the cattle have been turned in, where, the day before the storm, splendid fields of wheat, buckwheat and oats were growing. We saw a large new barn which was swung round by the storm a distance of fifteen feet. It is estimated that along the Beckaguimic alone 15,000 bushels of grain have been destroyed. The storm was equally destructive in parts of Wakefield. It is a sad sight—the corn crops a confused mass—wheat and other grains lying flat, or cut off as if by the sickle—barns with the boards blown off—houses with the windows completely riddled. It is thirty years since there was a storm in this County approaching in power that above referred to.—*Woodstock, N. B., Sentinel*.

R. R. R SECURES HEALTH TO ALL.

MURDEROUS MINERALS HAVE HAD THEIR DAY.—The great Vegetable Specifics—Radway's Ready Relief, Regulating Pills and Resolvent have almost abolished them. These specifics not only cure all the disease for which mineral medicines are prescribed but all the disorders caused by the misuse of those subtle poisons.

OBSTRUCTIONS ON THE RAILWAY.—We learn that some fiendish scoundrel or scoundrels unknown still persist in placing obstructions on the Railway track between Paradise and Bridgetown; thereby imperilling life and property. We hope they may be detected and brought to justice. No one is safe in a community which contains such malignant desperadoes.

☞ The report recently current, that the Post Master of Yarmouth had been dismissed and Mr. Huntingdon, the editor of the *Tribune*, appointed in his place, is authoritatively contradicted. We understand that the Postmaster of Yarmouth has commenced legal proceedings against the publisher of the St. John *Telegraph*, which was the first paper to start the story of money letters disappearing from the Yarmouth office.—*Colonist*.

☞ The London *Gazette* of the 11th ult., announces that the Letters Patent granting the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom to George Etienne Cartier and the heirs male of his body, lawfully begotten, have been issued.

☞ The Schr. *Helen Nancy*, of Canning, bound for Boston, struck on a ledge off Parker's Cove, on the 1st inst. She immediately filled. By throwing her deck load overboard she was got off and taken to margaretville for repairs.

☞ We are sorry to hear of the Death of Captain W. H. Jones, late Master of the Brig *Sarah Harris*, Annapolis, N. S., The Brig arrived at Boston on the 7th, inst.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We may regret that our space prevents us publishing the Rev. Mr. Armstrong's letter to-day. Next week we will give it entire.

DENTAL NOTICE.

Dr. S. F. Whitman, Dentist,

NOW returning from his western tour, would respectfully inform his friends that he has taken rooms at the Hardwick House, Annapolis Royal, for a short time, after which he will visit Bridgetown, Lawrencetown, &c.,

Sept, 10th, 1868.

Administration Notice.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of the late Harris Hall of Annapolis, deceased, are hereby requested to render their accounts, duly attested, to A W Corbitt, Esq. of Annapolis, within twelve months from date, and all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment to the same. A W CORBITT.
LAWRENCE DELAP,
Annapolis, Sept 2, 1868—6m Administrators

Died,

At Bridgetown on Thursday last, Charles Millege, eldest son of Mr. N. H. Beckwith, aged 23 years.

On Friday morning, 4th inst., after a short illness Sophia, wife of the Hon. M. B., Almon, in the 62nd year of her age.

At Clements, on the 29th ult., Ellen Muldown, aged 28 years.

On Sunday, Sept 6th, at his residence in Poplar Grove, Joseph Jennings, aged 75 years.

At Hillsburg, Co. Digby, on Sunday the 30th ult. Frederic Earle, youngest son of R. J. Ellison, M. D., aged 1 year and 8 months.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

This remedy has long been cherished by the community for its remarkable efficacy in relieving, healing and curing the most obstinate, painful and long-standing cases of *Cough, Cold, Influenza, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Inflammation* of the *Lungs*; while even *Consumption* itself has yielded to its magic influence when all other means have failed. Its whole history proves, that the past has produced no remedy of equal value, as a cure for the numerous and dangerous pulmonary affections which prevail all over the land.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONY.

From ANDREW ARCHER, Esq., of Fairfield, Me.

"About eight years since, my son, Henry A. Archer, now Postmaster at Fairfield, Somerset County, Me., was attacked with spitting of blood, cough, weakness of Lungs, and general debility,—so much so that our family physician declared him to have a "SEATED CONSUMPTION." He was under medical treatment for a number of months, but received no benefit from it. At length, from the solicitation of himself and others, I was induced to purchase *one bottle* of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHEERY, which benefited him so much I obtained another bottle, which in a short time restored him to his usual state of health. I think I can safely recommend this remedy to be—THE GREAT LUNG REMEDY FOR THE TIMES! The above statement, gentlemen, is my *voluntary* offering to you in favor of your Balsam, and is at your disposal."

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS *on the wrapper*.

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, 18 Tremont St., Boston, and for sale by Druggists generally.

☞ Eighteen members of the British Parliament have been unseated for bribery, since 1865. Nova Scotia can boast of but one such event, we believe, in her history.

New Advertisements

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The Windsor and Annapolis Railway,

See third Edition of the Revised Statutes, Pages 263 and 264, Chapter 70, Sections 66, 67, 68, 69, & 70.

SEC 66., "If any person shall wilfully obstruct the passing of any Engine or carriage along the railroad, or shall maliciously place anything on the railroad calculated to obstruct the passage of any engine or carriage, or to injure or endanger the same, or shall maliciously injure the railroad or anything thereto appertaining, or any materials or implements for the construction or use thereof, or any of the property in the possession or under the control of the commissioners as such, he shall be guilty of felony, and be imprisoned in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding fourteen years."

SEC. 67, "If any person shall wilfully obstruct or impede any officer, servant or agent of the commissioners in the execution of his duties upon the railway or upon or in any of the stations or other works or premises connected therewith, or if any person shall wilfully trespass upon the railway or any of the stations or other works or premises connected therewith, and shall refuse to quit the same upon request to him made by any officer, servant or agent of the Commisioners, or shall wilfully disturb, break down, injure or destroy any of the fences of the railway or remove the same or any part thereof, or shall blot out or deface any regulations put up on the line or pull down or injure the boards upon which such regulations are affixed——every such person so offending and all others aiding or assisting therein shall severally forfeit a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offence."

SEC 68 "If any person shall omit to shut and fasten any gate set up at either side of the railway for the accommodation of the owners or occupiers of the adjoining lands as soon as he and the carriage, cattle or other animals under his care have passed through the same, he shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding eight dollars."

SEC 69., "If any person after the railroad or any section thereof shall be opened for use shall himself go thereon or shall ride, drive, or lead any animal thereon, he shall for every such offence forfeit a sum not exceeding eight dollars; but nothing in this regulation shall prevent the passing across the railroad where the same is crossed by any other road or a level therewith."

70., "If any animal shall be found going at large within the limits of the railroad or any section thereof, after the same shall be opened for use, the owner thereof and the person through whose default or neglect the same shall occur, shall for every such offence severally forfeit a sum not exceeding eight dollars; provided the railroad shall have on the sides thereof, where it shall not cross some other road on the same level, a fence approved of by the commissioners."

$50 Reward.

WHEREAS, some parties unknown, have placed stones, sleepers and other obstructions on the Track of the Windsor & Annapolis Railway, between Bridgetown and Paradise, the above Reward will be paid to any person who will give such Information as may lead to the conviction of the offenders.

H. J. CAMBIE.

Sept. 3rd, 1868.

SCOTTISH GAMES,

to take place at

BRIDGETOWN,

on

Tuesday, October 13th, 1868.

Open to all Comers.

PROGRAMME.

GAMES.	PRIZES. 1st.	2d.	3d.	4th
	$3	$2	$1	$
Quoits,	6	4	2	
Throwing 16 lb hammer,	5	5	2	
Throwing 12 " "	6	4	2	
Putting 22 " stone,	5	3	2	
Putting 16 " "	6	4	2	
Throwing 56 " weight by ring	5	3	2	
Tossing Caber, heavy,	4	3	2	
Running high leap,	4	3	2	
Running long leap,	3	2	1	
Hop, step and leap,	4	3	2	1
Running high pole leap,	3	2		
Sack race,	2	1		
Boys' race, (under 14 year old),	3	2	1	
Hurdle race, 200 yards,	12	6		
Best Highland dress,	12	6		
Best Piper,	6	3		
Highland fling,	6	3		
Gillie Callum, or sword dance,	3	2		
Wheelbarrow race,	3			
Climbing greased pole,	Pig			
Catching greased pig,	3			
Best stump speech,				

The gates will be opened at 9 o'clock, A. M., and game of Quoits to commence precisely at 10 A. M.

☞ R R. McLennan will not be allowed to compete for any of the prizes here offered.

By order of the Committee.

R. MURRAY, Secy.

Bridgetown, Annapolis Co., Sept 10th, 1868.