

# The Free Press.

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## The Free Press.

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## Original Poetry.

### A BELIEVER'S PRAYER.

Father of life! eternal Love!  
Alone and limitless in might!  
Look from thy glory's throne above,  
And flood my darling soul with light;  
Wife as I am, and weak, I dare,  
In Jesus' name, to urge my prayer.

I plead thy promises, O Lord,  
In Christ immutably revealed;  
Mercy and truth in Him accord;  
In Him thy grace shines unobscured;  
Jehovah, Jesus, save—O ye—  
Purify, convert, and sanctify.

Repentance, not the righteous seek;  
The healthy no physician need;  
I come, because corrupt and weak,  
To thee who dost for sinners bleed;  
O thou Redeemer of my soul,  
Thy life breathe, and make me whole.

Hast thou thy sacred law reversed,  
And granted pardon free to sin,  
And left thy creatures half-secured,  
Without the hope of life within—  
Such mercy could no peace impart—  
It could not ease my aching heart.

Not thus doth thine Anointed save  
And leave us banished, foul, abhorred;  
He who descending sought the grave,  
Leaped from its jaws his mighty Lord—  
Wrenching from death its sharpest pain,  
And rising Prince of life, to reign.

Jesus a full redemption earned;  
And gifts unmeasured hath received;  
By his own people blindly spurned,  
At thy judicial anger grieved,  
Drooping, thy fury's dregs he quaffed,  
Pard'nt out his soul, and dashed the draught.

My Saviour God! thy crown of thorns  
Every command of Thine endears;  
Thy quenchless love thy laws adores;  
Thy dying anguish quells my fears;  
Thy final woe—thy piercing cry,  
Conquered for us, on Cavalry.

Oh, by Thine own unflinching faith  
When of thy Father's light bereft,  
Conform me, Master, to thy death,  
Lest I lurk earth's last appointed hour,  
And, long before earth's last appointed hour,  
Teach us, O Lord, Thy resurrection's power.  
BURNTHORN MUSGRAVE.

## Interesting Tales.

### A DETECTIVE TAKEN IN.

Our readers may remember the circumstances of the arrest, some eight or ten years ago, of a band of counterfeiters in Canada, and of the capture of a marvellous quantity of tools and implements of that nefarious craft. It may have been ten years ago, though I am inclined to think it was a later date. However, the newspapers were full of the startling intelligence at the time, and as my story does not depend for its interest or its truthfulness upon the exact date, we will not be particular. And, furthermore, if Mr. Sharp should see this bit of gossiping history I beg that he will not blame me for having written it. He will observe that I have kept his real name out of sight; and so, if he keeps his own counsel, the uninitiated will be none the wiser touching his share in the transaction.

In that other time of which I have spoken the business community of New England was startled by the appearance of new and dangerous counterfeit bank notes. They came in great quantities; and ere long nearly every trader in the country had suffered in the possession of one or more of those bogus promises-to-pay. The flood of counterfeiters increased as the weeks passed on, and so nicely executed were they that people began to lose their confidence in all kinds of bank paper.

At this stage of the game it became necessary for the banks to step in and do something; and they did it—they did it for their own salvation. They came together by their representatives, and formed an association for the purpose of breaking up counterfeiting then and in all coming time; and in the hands of an elected commission was left the business of employing such means as might be necessary to the end in view. Intelligence had been received which rendered it certain that the counterfeiters were manufactured somewhere in Canada; and after a deal of inquiry and patent investigation the bank commission not only became assured that Canada was the point of issue, but they also obtained the names of some dozen suspected men against whom the evidence was least strong enough to warrant their apprehension.

But now, how should these men be found? Of course the work must needs be carried on carefully, and shrewdly, for counterfeiters are much like crows—they should be approached so stealthily that the springing of the trap shall precede the alarm.

Away up in Maine lived an old deputy sheriff named Ralph Barnum, who had some experience in such matters, and it was suggested to the commission that they should employ him; but they fancied they knew better. They wanted no countryman to blunder in their work. They had their eye upon the very man. Mr. Samuel Sharp was a policeman of the city, and such marvellous stories had he told of his exploits in capturing rogues that his fame had reached the ears of the commission, and he was fixed upon as the agent who should bring the hidden places of the counterfeiters to light. Mr. Sharp was a gentleman and, perhaps, a scholar; and it was fancied that perhaps he could travel over the road without its being suspected that he was an officer. At all events Mr. Sharp was engaged to do the work; and he was accordingly furnished with money for the trip, and also with the names of the suspected parties. The last item was a very important one, and the policeman determined to make the most of it. With such information to start upon he felt sure of success—so sure, that he told his employers they might depend upon him. Written down in a little book he had the names of a dozen men who were known to be great rogues; who had been seen in Canada within a month; and who were furthermore known to have had some hand in issuing the bogus notes. The thing was now to find their lurking place, get possession of their tools and implements and stock in trade, and bring the villains to justice.

Mr. Samuel Sharp said he could do it. He said he would do it. He had a clue to the whereabouts of the rascals, and they could not escape him. He took the rail as far as that would carry him on his way, and then took the stage. At Derby, close by the Canada line, he stopped to make his final arrangements. He was sure that his game was not far away—not many miles from the line—and he determined to approach it very carefully. On the following morning he took the stage which was to carry him into Canada, and, as the day was fine, he rode upon the box with the driver. This driver was a jolly, loquacious individual, and soon learned from his passenger, that he was travelling for his health and amusement. At noon they stopped for dinner at a small settlement, and in the afternoon Sharp had come to like the jolly driver exceedingly well—so much so that he laughed and joked about the peculiar institutions of the country.

"I have heard," said he, "that you have a good many sharp rogues in Canada; and, if it is all true, that has been told to me, you must be more than a match for the Yankees."

The driver laughed, and in a joking way claimed that his people were really overburdened with honesty.

"But," suggested Mr. Sharp, "they do a little keen horse trading once in a while?"

"When they can do it honorably," replied Jehu, with a wink.

"And," pursued the detective, in a careless manner, "I have heard that a goodly share of the bogus bank notes come from Canada."

"I've heard such stuff myself, but I don't believe it. I never took but one bogus note, and that I got in Vermont. I guess you Yankees make the most of that."

And so they rattled on till night, when the stage stopped at a small inn, where Mr. Sharp engaged lodgings. He did not speak for a seat in the coach for the next morning, for he imagined that he must already be in the neighborhood of his game. It might be many, many miles away, but, in all probability, not on the line of the stage route. So he told the landlord that he might stop with him several days, at the same time intimating that he might want a horse and carriage to ride around and view the country.

In a little while after this the landlord and the jolly stage-driver were closeted together in a back room.

"Who is that chap?" asked the landlord.

"He's a poke!" emphatically replied the stage driver. "He's come up here to look after our folks. He ain't no pleasure hunter; but he's a bogus hunter." He talked about bogus money.

"Aha!" said the landlord, "I thought so."

"But," pursued the jolly stage-driver, "that ain't all. That ain't half. He asked me if I'd ever heard tell of such a man as Bill Sawtell; not long afterwards he wanted to know if I ever heard of a horse trader named Jack Downer. In course I never heard of any such chaps. But what does he want of Bill Sawtell and Jack Downer? How did he know these was such men?"

"Aha!" said the landlord.

"He must be watched," said the jolly stage driver.

"Aha! leave him to me," added the landlord, "leave him to me!"

In ten minutes from that time a sharp witted, quiet mannered boy was put upon Mr. Samuel Sharp's track, with directions to watch his every movement and report.

After tea Mr. Sharp sat down upon the piazza, and having convinced himself that he was alone, took the little book from his pocket and looked over the names he had written down.

Now it so happened that Mr. Samuel Sharp was leaning his back against the sill of a window, the blinds of which were closed, and it further happened that within the little parlor stood the boy, peering down between the slats of said blinds, directly upon the aforementioned book. By and by Mr. Sharp put up his book and walked away, and the boy went to report. He, the boy, found the landlord and the jolly stage-driver in the back room, and he told them what he had seen. He had seen the book in the stranger's hands, and he had read a lot of names written down there. He had read the name of Bill Sawtell, and the name of Jack Downer, and the

name of Dennis McKnight, and some eight or ten more, which he called over, and which the landlord recognized as belonging to very particular friends of his.

"Aha!" said mine host, "I begin to smell!"

"Oho!" echoed the jolly stage-driver, "that's his game, eh?"

In the evening the landlord went into the bar-room and found the overcoat of his guest hanging upon a peg. It was a light loose sack, which Mr. Samuel Sharp wore as a 'duster.' Mine host took the garment down and carried it away, and having ripped open the collar, and examined its make and quality, he packed in a little extra stuffing, and then sewed it up as it should be, after which he carried the coat back, and hung it up where he found it.

On the following morning, after Mr. Samuel Sharp had eaten his breakfast and smoked a cigar, he proposed that he would take a ride. He said he might ride on to the next town, and if he did he should not be back before night. The landlord didn't mind that. He furnished the team, as desired, and expressed his willingness that the guest should ride whither he pleased.

In about an hour after Mr. Sharp had gone the landlord and the jolly stage-driver bestirred themselves. They hunted up a justice and an officer, and lodged a complaint setting forth that said Samuel Sharp was an issuer of counterfeit money. The justice issued a writ, and the officer started off to serve it, the landlord and the jolly stage-driver hearing him company. They overtook Mr. Sharp just as he drove up to the door of the inn at the next town, and the officer arrested him at once, and took him into the parlor, where a large number of curious people were soon gathered.

"Good heavens, gentlemen, what do you mean?" cried Mr. Sharp. "No a counterfeiter!"

"Oho," returned the jolly stage-driver, "don't try none of that on us. I took the measure on you when you was on my stage. I marked what you said. Oho, you was a little too leaky, old fellow. That was a bogus bill as you passed on me."

Mr. Sharp was astounded. He knew that he had said something to the jolly driver about counterfeiting, but he had no idea that it could have been turned against him.

"I must search your person," said the officer.

"Certainly," replied the detective.

During this operation the landlord suggested that counterfeiters sometimes hid bogus money away in strange places.

"Oho," that's so," said the jolly stage-driver; and thereupon a more thorough search was commenced.

"Aha! what's this?"

It was something peculiar in the feeling of the collar of the over-sack. The officer cut with his knife and ripped it open, when, lo and behold, the evidence was in sight! Within that collar very nicely packed away between the cloth and the lining, they found eight thousand dollars of counterfeit money!

Mr. Samuel Sharp stood aghast, and knew not what to say; and when he did speak his words were only taken as so much more evidence of his guilt. In due time Mr. Sharp was fully committed, and marched away to jail while the lookers-on went about their business; the accommodating landlord and the jolly stage-driver returning to look out for the next detective that might happen to come along.

Mr. Samuel Sharp remained in jail eight and forty hours, and then managed to gain an interview with the high sheriff. He told his story so plainly and directly, and had such documentary evidence to show, that he soon convinced the sheriff that he was really an officer in pursuit of duty, and that a rascally trick had been played him. The sheriff saw through the matter at once, and concluded that the prisoner might be set at liberty.

"Of course," he said, "I cannot give you liberty at present by any legal process; but, under the circumstances, I am willing to take a great responsibility. If you will give me your word that you will return at once to your home, and not remain around here I will persuade the jailor to let you make your escape this night."

Mr. Sharp accepted the offer with many thanks. That night he found the door of the jail open, and before the light of another morning, he was beyond the line in Vermont. He reached his home and made his report, and it was the conclusion of the bank commission that Mr. Samuel Sharp was not sharp enough for that sort of business.

The next step was to send to Maine for Ralph Barnum; and in due time Mr. Ralph Barnum made his appearance. He said he would go in quest of the rogues, and his terms were as follows: In addition to the pay he demanded the right to expend as much money on the account of his employers as he wished. He promised that he would keep a fair account of every dollar thus expended. If he wished to buy a horse, a horse he must buy; and if he wanted to buy an ox, an ox he must buy. And if he wanted a hundred horses or a hundred oxen he must have the means to purchase. Only he promised he would be as careful as possible, and purchase that which would readily sell again.

The commission finally consented to this, and Mr. Barnum went his way. Just imagine a middle-aged, red-faced man, with an honest, jolly look, standing six feet four inches in his stockings, and weighing nearly three hundred pounds, and you have the idea of Ralph Barnum. In the garb of an old cattle drover he made his way into Canada, and commenced at once to examine all the best stock, occasionally buying as his fancy seemed to be suited. In this way he spent a month in the very neighborhood where Mr. Samuel Sharp had been operated upon, and at the end of that time he was master of every secret he desired to know; and yet so carefully had he kept his own counsel, and so persistently had he followed his professed calling, that his real intent was not suspected. In the end the train

was laid, the force was made ready, and the trap sprung.

As I said at first, those who read the newspapers of the time cannot have forgotten the result. It was the largest and most important haul of counterfeiters and counterfeiting implements ever made in this country. And, in closing, I may add that conspicuous among the prisoners were the accommodating landlord and the jolly stage-driver.

## From Late Papers.

[From the Chronicle.]

Mr. Howe's friends make appeal to the mercy of Hants County. They say: "He has done good in his day; he is not rich; he should be allowed to feather his nest now that he is moulting through age." The force of the plea cannot be acknowledged. He is now striking at the very roots of our independence, and although we may pity him we must stay his hand. Were a mad dog rushing through our streets, few would be fools enough to say he was a fine dog in his day, and though a sad dog now his life should be spared. Benedict Arnold, to whom Mr. Howe compared Tupper, fled from the American lines to escape the vengeance of those whom he sought to betray; and even now there is no tender pity for his memory in any nation, although he was a staunch warrior and spilled his blood freely in the cause of American independence. To use Mr. Howe's own language, it would have been madness run riot to have entrusted the last defences of America to Arnold, after his treason; and it would have been madness to have entrusted Tupper with power after his treacherous tyranny. And we say that to lift Howe into power after having sold his country for a paltry subsidy, abandoned his party for no cause whatever, and forsaken his principles for a small salary and the delights of second fiddlehood, would be to show ourselves bereft of reason.

Howe was a pure politician. Granted. All will not grant it. Howe's vanity never misled him. He would not grant it. Let us make a parallel—one we hope not too forcible, because we do not wish it applied too exactly. Lucifer was a bright Archangel. All will grant it. Yet Lucifer suffers in Hades, and we have no compassion for him; we cannot hold any terms with him; and good Christians do not wish for his escape, except good Christians of the school of Poet Longfellow. Although refusing to compare Roman Caesar with the would-be Caesar of Nova Scotia, we may ask "whether it is better that Caesar were living, and die all slaves, than that Caesar were dead and live all free-men."

It is time, when the future of the country is imperilled, to lay aside all mawkish compassion for grey heads, which should, for the sake of their own honor, have been laid under the sod years ago. It is well that Mr. Howe be pensioned. For the case of his own brain it is well that he should be allowed to occupy a sinecure. But although he has figured largely in Nova Scotia for years, Nova Scotia cannot, for his sake, sacrifice its independence. Many of the soldiers of Arnold would have been glad to have seen his desperate necessities relieved. Remembering his reckless bravery and his genius, few of the lovers of American independence would have refused to lend their aid to lift him into a station where he could have found both profit and honor. But who among them all would have given all hope for his country and been content to have submitted to the tyranny of North and Grenville to have succored Arnold?

Will we to-day prefer to despair of the safety of the Province to flinging Joseph Howe on the tender mercies of MacDonald? We may regret the sacrifice. But liberty calls for it, and we cannot refuse it.

If Mr. Howe finds himself numbered among the victims of the Knight of Kingstons' craft, he will have to blame only his own headstrong rashness and curbless vanity. All that men could do, his best friends and firmest supporters did in his behalf. They endeavored to restrain him, to point out, not only the ruin that he was bringing upon his country, but the disgrace he was bringing on himself. Their well meant efforts were made in vain, and Mr. Howe is now a Jack in office, pledged in their entirety, institutions he denounced with a virulent vigor peculiar to himself.

The men of Hants County have now to consider whether Joseph Howe should be allowed to deceive them grossly and to reap exterior honor and profit from the deception. If they decide in the affirmative let us erect a statue in honor of Stewart Campbell, a little wind-mill in honor of McKeaney, and grant triumphal processions to Tupper and Archibald.

In the annals of this Province no more cowardly and causeless desertion of party than that of Mr. Howe can be found. If there be any old elector in Hants who can remember any more shameless breaking of pledges than Howe's, let him give Howe his vote.

But when Howe is returned a representative to Ottawa, it will be time for the people

of this Province to close their mouths about politics in utter disgust, and to acknowledge themselves victims of mere epileptic fits of aspiration for liberty.

Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago, says:—"The Evangelical sects have steadily gained upon the increase of our population. Within a century, the Methodists have grown from 15,000 to 2,000,000 communicants; the Baptists from 85,000 to 1,700,000; the Presbyterians from 10,000 to 700,000; the Congregationalists from 75,000 to 275,000; the Episcopalians to about 170,000. The population has increased six-fold, and the church communicants more than ten-fold. In 1800 there was one communicant for every fifteen of the population; now there is about one for every eight."

Tis a very ancient saying,  
Time till now has proved it true:  
"Do unto all your neighbors  
As you would have them do unto you."

But another saying now prevails,  
Of an entirely different hue:  
"Be sure and do your neighbors,  
Or they'll certainly do you."

A few days since a blast of nitro-glycerine in the rocky gorge through "Satan's Kingdom," on the line of the Colville (Ct.) railroad extension, threw masses of rock three hundred feet high, and one of the fragments went over a high hill, striking a school-house on the other side and crushing through the wall, much to the alarm of teachers and scholars.

A ship has just sailed from Portland, Oregon, with a cargo of wheat for Liverpool—the first voyage of the kind.

[From the Chronicle.]  
MEETING AT MUSQUODOBOIT.

A large and influential meeting of the electors and old friends and supporters of Hon. Joseph Howe, of Upper and Middle Musquodoboit and Little River combined, met at the Schoolroom, near the Manse, on Monday, 1st inst. Mr. John Parker was elected Chairman, J. G. Reynolds, Secretary. After a short but very appropriate speech from the Chairman, the meeting, after due consideration, passed the following resolutions:

1. Moved by Mr. David Archibald, seconded by Mr. John McCurdy and passed unanimously:—

"Whereas, but a short time ago Mr. Joseph Howe appeared before the people of Musquodoboit the foremost advocate of the repeal of the British North American Act, so far as it affected Nova Scotia, denouncing it as a surprise and fraud upon the people, and whereas, in his address on that occasion, he condemned in the strongest terms those who had been instrumental in bringing the obnoxious Act upon us, and pledged himself to stand by the people in their struggle for liberty;

And whereas, after advocating Union,—calling it the dream of his boyhood,—and then opposing it, after advocating Repeal, denouncing Canadians in the wildest terms, and then robbing and enslaving Nova Scotia, and then dexterously retreating from the Repeal party to become a seeker of better terms; and finally, accepting a lucrative office in the Cabinet of the State which he so often ironically called the "Damnation" of Canada. Mr. Howe has since himself wanting in candour and sincerity, and a mere political gamester with his fellow countrymen;

And whereas, his sudden acceptance of office and impatience to reach the Treasury bench, and open shop in Canada, despite his oft repeated declarations that he would not dirty his fingers with one dollar of Dominion money until the hands of his constituents were washed clean; and that Mr. Howe has his price. And whereas this meeting is disgusted with his arrogance in presuming to arrange terms for the whole of Nova Scotia, and of belief that though he may gain his seat, and with it his office, he will leave a miserable record behind him that few will forget;

Therefore Resolved, that as Mr. Howe has deserted the cause of Repeal, which is the cause of the People, in this the darkest hour of her history, made doubly darker by his defection, have lost all confidence in him as a consistent politician, and earnestly call upon the electors of Hants to reject Mr. Howe and vindicate the honour of our common country by electing Mr. Goudge, his opponent, and carrying him triumphantly at the top of the poll."

2. Moved by Mr. John Tupper, seconded by Mr. John Ariz, and passed unanimously:—

"Resolved, that we view with feelings of deep regret the conduct of Mr. Northup, who has deserted the cause of Repeal, and thereby forfeited the confidence of his constituents; and be it therefore Resolved that Mr. Northup be requested to resign his seat as representative of Halifax."

3. Moved by Mr. George Guild, and seconded by the Secretary; after a short debate it passed with six dissenting voices:

"Whereas, the meeting view with much alarm the tendency of many of our public and most talented men to unfaithfulness, having no regard for public faith or private honor; that politics is looked upon as a game to be played out with every man for himself, without any regard to any beneficial policy for our province; that they have declared practically that Responsible Government is a humbug, and that their patriotism is but the last refuge of a scoundrel, and to use their own language, so corrupt have they become you have but to write the names of two or three upon a single and stick it in a compost, to ensure decomposition.

Therefore Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting it is high time that we should look to more faithful and tried men, men who can give proof of their public faith and private honour,—men who are above temptation,—men who will stand by us in the time of distress, when enemies rage and friends prove false,—and in fine, to use a military phrase, men who can stand fire, to be our political representatives."

4. Moved by Mr. T. A. Farker, seconded by Mr. Thomas McCurdy, and passed unanimously:—

"Resolved, That we highly approve of the firm stand taken by our Local Government

and Legislature in the cause of Repeal, and we pledge ourselves to use our best endeavors to sustain them in their efforts to procure it."

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. David Archibald, John Parker, John McCurdy, John Tupper, George Guild, John Ariz, and others, in short but telling speeches. After the business of the meeting was over, a vote of thanks was given to the chairman with a right good will.

J. G. REYNOLDS, Secy.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER. Physicians and Clergymen

Testify to its merits in restoring GRAY HAIR to its original color and promoting its growth. It makes the hair soft and glossy. The old in appearance are made young again. It is the best HAIR DRESSING.

ever used. It removes Dandruff and all Scabby Eruptions. It does not stain the skin. Our Treatise on the Hair sent free by mail. Beware of the numerous preparations which are sold upon our reputation. R. P. HALL & Co., Nashua, N. H. Proprietors. For sale by all druggists.

(From the New York Tribune.)  
THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Take the facts which the Times declares to be undoubtedly true, and admit the largeness of the reparation due to us from England, not simply for a few ships burned, but for our national rights trampled upon; our national honor wounded; our commerce destroyed; our war, with its sorrows, prolonged; the burden of our debt largely increased. It is clear that the people and the Government of England will not be ready and anxious to offer all the reparation which America could ask?

Look at the position in which England finds herself placed, in reference to her national integrity, and the safety of her commerce, by having discarded, in her conduct towards us, those principles of international courtesy and neutrality which America had practiced from the days of Washington, and by having substituted in their stead the precedent of the Alabama and their judicial ruling in the case of the *Alexandra*.

Mr. Adams, at the time, remarked that while the United States executed the law so as to make it good, Great Britain practically invalidated the law, by raising a judicial construction which annulled its own statute, and that America must withdraw her remedy, so far at least as it might apply to Great Britain, and he added:

"If the latter country be content to abide this arrangement, I am not sure that we should be the first to complain. In the long run she has quite as much to lose by lax morality on the ocean as any nation."

The same idea seems to have occurred with Lord Clarendon when he assured Sir Frederick Bruce that he could not exaggerate the importance attached by Her Majesty's Government to the joint amendment of the International Code. Lord Clarendon's own version of his conversation with Mr. Adams is also suggestive. He says:

"I asked Mr. Adams whether it would be both useful and practical to let bygones be bygones, to forget the past and turn the lessons of experience to account for the future. England and the United States, I said, had each become aware of the defects that existed in the international law, and I thought it would greatly redound to the honor of the two principal maritime nations of the world to attempt the improvements in that code which had been proved necessary."

The necessity of improving the code strikes England more forcibly now than it did in the days of the Alabama, when a member of Parliament, amid the cheers of his associates, made war on his own account against a friendly nation. The reluctance then felt to change the law of England has given place to an anxiety that cannot be exaggerated.

The importance of the work proposed by Lord Clarendon of revising and defining the Code of Neutral Rights and Duties is cordially recognized on this side of the water. The commerce of the world demands such a revision, with the clearest provisions in regard to the sale of war vessels, the fitting out of privateers for a belligerent, the furnishing of transports, the enlistment of soldiers and sailors, with the amplest powers to the National Executive and his subordinates, Customs-House Collectors and District Attorneys, to stop suspected vessels, with provisions for the punishment of all infractions of neutrality by the Courts of Admiralty, and the recovery of pecuniary damages against the owners of a vessel by all parties suffering from her acts, and the forbidding of the hospitality of ports to vessels fitted out in violation of neutrality, or to corsair ships that burn their prizes, provisions for facilitating the restoration of prizes illegally captured, and such other provisions as may be provisions as may be proper for making the Law of Nations a living letter, and perfecting the municipal machinery that is to render it effective.

Lord Clarendon's account of his conversation with Mr. Adams thus proceeds:

"It was possible, I added, that the wounds inflicted by the war were still too recent, and that the ill-will toward England was still too rife, to render such an undertaking practicable at the present moment; but it was one which ought to be borne in mind, and that was earnestly desired by Her Majesty's Government, as a means of promoting peace and abating the horrors of war; and a work, therefore, which would be worthy of

The Free Press.

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1869.

TANTARMAR MARSH.

There are some spots of earth that appear to be sanctified by the deeds of heroic valor and the sacrifices and achievements of patriotism. To stand upon spots, that have thus been consecrated, inspires one with awe, and evokes the tribute of enthusiastic admiration. Localities thus aggrandized by the deeds of the great and glorious men of former times, illumine the pages of history. There is something sublimely thrilling in the thought that we are standing on the very ground on which, for the sake of Country and freedom, some patriot "has fought, and bled, and died."

land seems the more probable when we remember the length of time through which England and the Canadas have been looking forward to their separation; that such an arrangement now would but slightly anticipate the early and inevitable future, that it would more comport with England's truest interest to make the transfer of her own free will and with the free consent of the Colonies, and that such an offer, discreetly made although it would not restore our lost Commerce, might be regarded as a proper reparation for our wounded pride, our violated rights and shattered interests. Our people have been displeased, and justly, at the childish unwisdom which has been ready to swell our indebtedness, at a most inconvenient moment, by indiscriminate and needless purchases, from the North Pole to the Equator, of icebergs and earthquakes. But the voluntary cession of the British rule in North America, where it has ceased to be advantageous to England or beneficial to its matured Colonies, would be an imperial gift which England might with dignity tender, and America graciously accept. Such an olive branch from England, healing the past and restoring the good will that has been so rudely broken, would undoubtedly be sought by those who are seeking to embroil the two countries in war, from personal hate or what Gov. Andrew used to call a principle of "general cussedness;" but we think it might be fearlessly accepted in all honor by the masses of our countrymen, who trust, in the language of John Bright, "that the two nations, separated as they are by the ocean, come as they are notwithstanding, of one stock, may be in future time united in soul, and may work together for the advancement of the liberties and the happiness of mankind."

Late Despatches.

LONDON, March 2.

In the House of Commons last evening Premier Gladstone moved for leave to introduce a Bill to establish the Irish Church, to make provision for its temporalities and to disendow the Royal College of St. Patrick at Maynooth. Mr. Gladstone followed up his motion with a speech in defence and explanation of the provisions of the bill. He explained that the Bill is intended to go into effect on and after the first of January, 1871, as soon as it has received the royal assent. A commission will be appointed to guard the property of the Church and to prevent the creation of any new interests. All ecclesiastical appointments for Ireland are hereafter to be made in such a case that the Queen in Council would recognize newly constituted religious bodies. The Bill would not create them. The result would be the abolition of the Ecclesiastical Courts and Jurisdiction of the rights of Bishops to Pæraige. All Ecclesiastical Corporations would be dissolved, and then the disestablishment of the Irish Church would be complete. A provision is made for the Clergy, who are to receive life annuities. All private endowments are to remain intact, and the Church is to be handed over to a Council for religious purposes. Grants are proposed for the support of St. Patrick's and other Cathedrals, these structures being regarded as national property. The church buildings no longer required are to be handed over to the Board of Works, for the benefit of a fund, and the Bural Grounds are to be placed under the charge of the Guardians of the Poor.

The Presbyterian Clergy are to receive life annuities in lieu of the Fegian Donum, and the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth, and the Presbyterian Colleges are to be granted capitalized sums of money. Further Legislation is to be had in regard to Trinity College. A title rent charge will be offered to land owners, at twenty-two and a half years purchase. Church leases are to be sold, tenants having the first option. The capitalized value of Church property is estimated at sixteen million five hundred thousand pounds, of which eight million is to be appropriated to compensation, and the remainder, in the words of the Preamble to the Bill, is to be employed for the advantage of the Irish people, not for the teaching of religion, but for relief in cases of unavoidable calamity or suffering, while at the same time it is not to cancel the obligations laid upon property for the relief of the poor. Grants are also to be made for the care of Lunatics, for the training of nurses, and for the support of County Infirmarys.

WASHINGTON, March 4. General Grant was inaugurated President of the United States to-day, with imposing ceremonies. Further Legislation is to be had in regard to Trinity College. A title rent charge will be offered to land owners, at twenty-two and a half years purchase. Church leases are to be sold, tenants having the first option. The capitalized value of Church property is estimated at sixteen million five hundred thousand pounds, of which eight million is to be appropriated to compensation, and the remainder, in the words of the Preamble to the Bill, is to be employed for the advantage of the Irish people, not for the teaching of religion, but for relief in cases of unavoidable calamity or suffering, while at the same time it is not to cancel the obligations laid upon property for the relief of the poor. Grants are also to be made for the care of Lunatics, for the training of nurses, and for the support of County Infirmarys.

WASHINGTON, March 6. President Grant has appointed the following gentlemen members of his Cabinet, and they have been confirmed by the Senate: Secretary of State, E. B. Washburne, of Illinois; Secretary of the Treasury, A. P. Stewart, of New York; Secretary of the Interior, J. D. Cox, of Ohio; Secretary of the Navy, A. E. B. Vre, of Pennsylvania; Secretary of War, J. M. Schofield, of Illinois; Post Master General, A. G. Casswell, of Maryland; Attorney General, E. R. Hoar, of Massachusetts.

QUEREC, March 4. A shocking tragedy occurred here last evening. A young man named Chailonier, of this city, deliberately shot Ensign Whitaker with a revolver; he fired two shots at him, both taking effect in the head. Chailonier has given himself up to the authorities; he is very young, not over eighteen years of age.

MONTREAL, March 5. Whittaker was alive at a late hour last night. There are no hopes of his recovery. The affair causes intense excitement, but the sympathy is with young Chailonier.

It appears that Whittaker seduced Miss Chailonier, having first administered chloroform, last August. A short time ago he promised to marry her, but last week refused; thereupon her father preferred a charge of rape against him. Miss Chailonier's deposition was being taken on Wednesday, when her brother (a lad of 16 years of age) happened to overhear it. He rushed out, saw Whittaker proceeding in the direction of the Skating Rink, followed him, and as he was slipping on the ice, deliberately shot him. The first ball passed through his nose, the second entered the temple. Young Chailonier immediately gave himself up.

WASHINGTON, March 8. It is understood that Mr. Stewart, in view of the uncertainty of Congress suspending the law prohibiting men engaged in commerce holding office in the Treasury, has tendered his resignation, and that Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, will be appointed. Other changes in the new cabinet are rumored, and there is much excitement over the matter.

NEW YORK, March 8th. Money market continues easy. Gold closing at 131 1/2.

Editorial and other matter of interest crowded out by a press of advertisements.

Mr. E. M. McDonald has been disgraced by and with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to appoint Hugh W. Blackadar, Esquire, to be Queen's Printer in the place of E. M. McDonald, Esquire.

SIGNIFICANT RESOLUTION.

At a meeting of the Eastern Annapolis Branch of the Nova Scotia Repeal League at Middleton on Saturday last, the following resolution was passed unanimously:

Whereas, The Hon. Joseph Howe has abandoned the leadership of the anti-confederate party of Nova Scotia, and accepted office, as President of the Privy Council in the Dominion of Canada, and has thereby shown himself deficient in that political candor, so much required by the people of Nova Scotia in this, "the darkest hour of our history;" Resolved, That this meeting feels the deepest interest in the decision of the electors of Hants relative to their views on the great question of Repeal; but should their decision prove adverse to what we most firmly believe to be our dearest interests, we should not for a moment indulge the thought of abandoning our position, but only feel we would thereby be called upon to contend with redoubled firmness for those rights of which we have been so cruelly deprived.

Moved by Mr. Joseph Morton, and seconded by Jonathan Woodbury, Esq., M. D.—passed unanimously.

At one of the recent meetings in Hants Mr. Howe intimated that he might cause a dissolution of the Local Legislature in the event of his defeat; and it is now evident that he dares not to run the Hants election at the time he intended, from the fact that the writ for the election in Yarmouth has been recalled—the law requiring the elections to be run simultaneously. The "signs of the times" indicate an early dissolution. Let all be prepared for it. On this subject the Chronicle remarks:—

The Local Government have chosen the wiser part—they have obeyed the will of the people so far. In time the people will be convinced, we believe, that the surest method of ridding ourselves of Canada's incursions will be to embarrass the governments of the Dominion and Canada as much as possible.

Our last trump must soon be played. Should this playing, in the estimation of the people, involve the resignation of the Government, the Government is not unprepared. The electors of the country have this matter entirely in their own hands.—They can instruct their representatives, and we know their representatives will obey their instructions. The Local Legislature will soon meet, and we know its members will sustain the Local Government.

We assert, however, that with the sacrifice of office, in fact with any sacrifice, the present ministry is ready to further the Repeal cause, no matter how much Howe or McDonald may bluster.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—The Local Legislature was opened on the 4th inst., by Governor Wilnot in a wordy address, which is far from serving as an index of the condition of the sister Province. Every body knows that its Government is feeble, inefficient, and without the enjoyment of the popular confidence. Poor New Brunswick! She voluntarily accepted the yoke of Canadian Domination; and now is repenting of her folly. Tilley was her political darling; and he sacrificed her interests to secure for himself a fat office at Ottawa. The infamy that rests upon his reputation, though not so appalling and black as that which has settled upon the name of Howe, should be a warning to corruptly ambitious politicians in all time to come.

THE EVIL DAY DEFERRED.

No doubt when Mr. Howe commenced his present campaign in Hants, he intended to make short work of it. It was his purpose, no doubt, to obtain the seat by a coup de main. He meant to take possession of the County by storm. It is manifest now, however, that he fears to hold the election at once, and hopes by putting it off to deceive and corrupt the electors. The withdrawing of the Yarmouth Writ for election in that County is a high-handed act. That act is his own. It would appear that he has league with Tupper and the Canadian politicians to crush every right of Nova Scotia. He is the bitterest and most inveterate enemy she has to-day.

We learn from a correspondent that some of the Confederates in Hants are boasting of the alleged disunion among the Antis, caused by the defection of Mr. Howe,—that though they despise the man they will take the late Repeal leader, and use him for the purpose of making a party strong enough to beat down the Repealers. No doubt of it; that's the game with some, but will it succeed? Will the Antis fall into the trap? Nay, will the Confederates, as a body, support the man who so lately betrayed his party, and will be only too ready to do the same by them if, perchance, he should be elected? We will see.—Chronicle.

The nomination at Yarmouth, to supply the vacancy caused by the death of Thomas Killam, Esq., which was advertised to take place on the 9th inst., has been postponed by orders from Ottawa, and the Writ of election withdrawn.—The Senate gives the Government no power to withdraw a Writ once issued, and their interference in the present case must be regarded as a gross violation of the law respecting Elections.

We have not yet heard when the Yarmouth Election is to come off, whether, indeed, a new Writ has yet been issued. When Mr. Howe's canvass is completed, and the time is thought auspicious, we presume our Yarmouth friends will be allowed to have their election, and not fill then. Query: Will the Electors of Hants and Yarmouth, under the circumstances, be loyal.—Chronicle.

E. M. McDonald, M. P., has, it appears, convened a series of public meetings in the County of Lunenburg, with the view of justifying his abandonment of the Repeal policy, the first of which came off at Bridgewater on Saturday, with the following result:—

BRIDGEWATER, March 6.—E. M. McDonald held a public meeting here to-day. Vote carried, disapproving of proceedings of Messrs. Howe and McDonald.

(Telegram to Free Press.)

YARMOUTH, March 10.

Election postponed. Immense public meeting yesterday. Passed resolution almost unanimously to persevere for Repeal. Yarmouth strong as ever for Repeal.

REPEAL LEAGUE IN ARICHAU.—A correspondent of the Antigonish "Casket" says a Repeal League was formed in Arichau on the 25th ult. Isaac LeVesconte, Esq., Financial Secretary in Dr. Tupper's Government, was elected President. "The meeting," says the writer, "considering the short notice given, was quite a respectable one, and proved that the Anti-Union party retains a strong hold on the Electors of Richmond."

The editor of the Yarmouth Tribune has remarked somewhat tartly upon some observations of ours on the "Yarmouth election." In reply, we have only to say that while our esteemed contemporary's present political position is not conspicuously compatible with consistency, his advocacy of Mr. Clements, as a candidate for legislative honors, does credit to Mr. Huntington as a man of gratitude.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN ANNAPOLIS.—The Berwick "Star" says a man named Samuel Copeland, who lived about eight miles from Annapolis town, recently fell from a load of hay, and the sled passed over his body killing him almost immediately.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Where this article is known it is a work of supererogation to say one word in its favor, so well is it established as an unfailing remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs, as well as that most dreaded of all diseases, Consumption, which high medical authority has pronounced to be a curable disease. Those who have used this remedy know its value; those who have not, have but to make a single trial to be satisfied that of all others it is the remedy.

From W. Y. Archard, Esq., Late Chief Apothecary to the Hospital, Glasgow, Scotland.

BRADFORD, C. W., January 5th, 1864. Messrs. SEW W. FOWLE & SON.

Gentlemen:—About a year since my wife and children were affected with severe coughs for which I tried many remedies, without benefit. At length by the use of a small quantity of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry they rapidly recovered. I know of several other persons who have used the Balsam with remarkable effect, and I can with confidence recommend it to all suffering from pulmonary complaints.

Yours truly, W. Y. ARCHARD. It Cures Troublesome Coughs.

PORTER HOPE & SON, BRADFORD, C. W., Jan. 13, 1865. Gentlemen:—This certifies that I used Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for a troublesome cough of some months' standing, and it effected a speedy and permanent cure. I believe it is an excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints, and with pleasure recommend it as such.

Yours truly, THOMAS LITTLE. Prepared by SEW W. FOWLE & SON, 18 Tremont St., Boston, and for sale by Druggists generally.

Married.

At St. James Church, Feb 27th, by the Rev. H. Pryor Almon Rector, Lewis F. Slatyer, of Annapolis, to Annie M., daughter of Sarius Nutter, of Bridgeport.

At Lower Granville, Feb 18th, the Rev. Henry D. DeBios, A. M., Mr. Newsham, Messrs. of the East Indies, and Margaret A., widow of the late Christopher Winchester.

Also, at Lower Granville, by the same, on the 25th inst., Mr. Edward H. Phinney and Sophy, daughter of Andrew Bohaker, Esq., J. P.

Died.

At Hannibal, Missouri, on the 25th Oct., 1868, George Augustus Sinclair, third son of Dr. Thomas Sinclair, for many years a resident physician in this county, aged 39 years, leaving a wife and infant.

FARM AND STOCK At Auction.

ON Saturday, the 24th of April, 10 o'clock a.m., the subscriber will sell at that part of the farm he now occupies, lying north of the post road, containing 175 acres, it produces about 40 tons of hay, and 30 to 50 barrels of apples yearly, has a good dwelling house, barn and outhouses on the premises, and never failing water in different parts of the farm; the pasture is excellent, and any amount of wood and poles; it is well adapted to make two farms as a good turnpike road crosses the rear, and about 50 acres are cleared ready to plough adjoining said road.

ALSO—At the same time and place 8 cows with calf, 1 yoke oxen, 6 years old; 1 do 4 years old; 2 do, 3 years old; 1 odd steer, 5 years old; 3 do, 1 year old; 1 bull, 2 years old; 6 heifers 3 years old; 3 do, 1 year old; 4 steers, 1 year old; 3 cows, 2 years old; 10 tons upland hay, 30 marsh do. TERMS OF SALE OF FARM—10 per cent to be paid at sale, \$300 on delivery of deed, balance can remain on mortgage on the premises if required.

TERMS OF STOCK, &c.—5 months on approved joint notes bearing interest, on sums over \$5. Granville, March 11, 1869. WM R TROOP.

Salvo Positive. WM B TROOP, Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

To be sold at Public Auction,

ON Saturday the 29th day of March, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises of the late John Cropley, of Wilnot, deceased, the following Goods and Chattels, viz: 2 Cows, with calf; 1 Mare; 1 yoke 3 year old Steers; 15 Sheep; 3 tons Hay; 1 riding Wagon; 1 horse Sled; 1 ox Sled; 1 Cart; 1 plough; 1 Harrow; Chains and Forks; 1 cook Stove; 1 parlor do.; 1 Looking Glass; 9 Chairs; 1 Loom; 1 Clock; 1 Boat; 20 bushels Potatoes.

TERMS.

The Hay, and all sums under two dollars, cash on delivery; six months credit on all other sums above two dollars—on notes of hand with approved security.

JAMES P. FOSTER, Executor. Port Williams, March 6th, 1869.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of Charles Suis, master mariner, deceased, of Clements, 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 CORY O'DELL, Administrator.

Annapolis, March 11th, 1869.—S.

NOTICE.

STRAYED into the flock of the subscriber, in the early part of the Winter, one ewe sheep and lamb. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses.

WALTER RICKETSON. Annapolis, March 11, 1869.

CLEARING

OUT

SALE!

AT COST.

At Cost!

THE SUBSCRIBERS

will offer for sale their

stock of Hardware and other

goods at

COST!

FROM—

15th to 30th instant.

300 pairs Boot & Shoes, ass't,

200 Coats, Pants & Vests, "

50 Reams Wrapping Paper.

40 doz. Tumblers & Goblets,

100 Grain Bags,

100 lbs. Shop Twine,

50 doz Lamp Chimneys, ass't,

6 doz. Hats and Caps, "

1-2 " Buffalo Robes, "

1 Lady's Side Saddle and Bridle.

2 Gents' Saddles.

Hardware!

1500 LBS. Griffin's Horse & Ox Nails,

Scotch Helved Iron, Sheet Iron,

Hoop Iron, Spring Steel, Drill Steel, Tyre Steel,

Sleigh Shoe Steel, Horse Cork Steel, Blister

Steel, Plow Moulds, Barn Door Hangers, Circular

Mill Saw Taper Bastard, Half Round and

Tenon Saw Files, Mill Saws, Horse Shoe, Scrob,

White Wash, Paint and Varnish Brushes, Wood

Screws, Cutlery, Brads, Tacks, Iron Shoe Heels,

Brass Ox Balls, Skates, Table & Butt Hinges,

Faucets, Trunk, Chest, Tilt, Closet, Mortoise & Pad Locks, Silver, Pearl, & Mineral Knobs, Strap, Barn Door, Gate & T Hinges, Dry Points, & Dye Stuffs, Grain Saws, Shovels, Spades, Forks, Malleable Irons, Carriage Butts, Shates, Stove Shovels, Wheel Heads, Lanterns, Shop Twine, Kerosene Lamps, Rivets, Parlor, Cook, & Shop Stoves, Bent Folios, Hickory Spokes, Hubs, Bent Shafts, Sole Leather, Calf Skins, Zinc & Hungarian Nails, Eyelets, Shoe Knives, Pegs, Packard's Ink, Elastic Web, Binding Skins, Heel Ball, White Wax, &c., &c.

J. E. CHIPMAN & CO.

Middleton, March 11, 1869.



Poetry.

WORDS.

Words, words, faint echoes of the soul—
Poor measures of its might—
Not crested waves o'er pebbly strands
That send far up some shining sands
And then recede from sight.

Assignment Notice.

WHEREAS, Joel Edgett, of Parker's Cove,
Granville, by indenture, dated the
4th day of January, 1869.

\$1600 TO LEND.

AT THE 1st of April next. Apply at the
"Free Press" Office,
February 18, 1869.

Assignee's Sale.

TO be sold at Public Auction by the sub-
scriber on
Saturday, 10th day of April, next,
at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises,

Per "Clyde."

Just received per Clyde, from Boston, A
supply of Patent Sun Burners and round and flat
shades to fit.

FOR SALE.

THE extra Adella lying at Bear River. Sails and
rigging in good order and chiefly new. Nine
years old, carrying 65 cords wood. For further
information apply to J. P. Foster, Esq., of Port
Williams Street, Charles Vickney, Bear River.
Jan. 14, 1869.—2ms pd.

Advertisement for Ring's Vegetable Ambrosia, featuring a circular logo and text describing it as 'The Miracle of the Age!'.

Gray-headed People have their
locks restored by it to the dark, lustrous,
silken tresses of youth, and are happy!

Young People, with light, faded or red hair,
have these unfashionable colors changed to a
beautiful auburn, and rejoice!

Young Gentlemen use it because it is
richly perfumed!

For Sale by Druggists generally.
ALL persons having any legal demands against
the estate of the late William Gibson, farmer,
deceased, of Wilton, are requested to render the
same, duly attested within eight months from
this date; and all persons indebted to said estate
are required to make immediate payment to
WILLIAM BROWN, Executor.
Wilton Feb. 11th, 1869.—1m pd.

Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers at private sale the farm on
which he now resides, situate about two miles
from Bridgetown, and known as the Morrison Farm.

BENJAMIN STARRATT.
February 11th, 1869.

CAUTION.

I HEREBY warn all persons against negotiating a
certain note of hand given by me to Albert
Craig, on or about the
21st day of December, 1868.

For the sum of eight pounds, as I have not received
value for the same, and shall resist payment.
WILLIAM WILSON.
Aylesford, Feb. 11, 1869.—1m pd.

What is it that drives the red rose from the
Cheek?
Or the Lily displaced by blushes that speak?

It is love! Love in the heart.

Valentines for 1869

In Great Variety. T. CROSSKILL.
Bridgetown, Feb. 4th, 1869.

Lumber! Lumber!

CHARGES of Lumber for Sale at Margareville
on reasonable terms. Vessels can have quick
despatch.
J. E. CHIPMAN & CO.
Midleton, Feb. 4th, 1869.—1m.

Selling Off.

THE Subscriber thankful for past favors begs
to thank his friends and patrons throughout
this and the adjoining Counties, at he is
SELLING OFF!

Has been Selling Off, and hopes he will continue
to Sell Off, for some years.

The Subscriber does not intend the common
sense of his friends by telling them that he is
selling 'below cost', but, as they already know, keeps
the best quality of Groceries, &c., which he is
bound to dispose of at as low prices as can be
purchased for elsewhere.

T. CROSSKILL.
Bridgetown, Feb. 4th, 1869.

Farm for Sale

AT
HILLSBURG.

NOW owned by Josiah Purdy two miles
west of Bear River bridge on the road lead-
ing to Digby, consisting of about 89 acres of plowed
pasture and wood land, having a dwelling house
well finished, good barn and other out buildings,

there are on the premises about 60 Apple trees,
all grafted and just coming into bearing. It
will yield some 15 or 20 tons of Hay. For fur-
ther particulars inquire of Subscriber on the pre-
mises.
JOSIAH A. PURDY.
February 4th, 1869.—3m

DO NOT FORGET

That Fitch's Golden Ointment can be obtained
RUNCIMAN & RANDOLPH'S

Don't Forget

That all bills due the late firm of W. C. & J.
W. Whitman must be closed at once.
J. W. WHITMAN.

NOW LANDING!

Choice Family Groceries

CHRISTMAS GOODS,

consisting in part of

Oolong, Souchong and Congou teas,
Fresh burnt and ground coffee, green do.,
Rice, starch soap and candles.

Prize medal navy and bright smoking tobacco
Lager rasins, in boxes; half an quarter do.,
Keg rasins, fige nuts and cocoanuts,
Pure spices, brims and Essences.

Baking and washing soda, citron, oatmeal,
Gins, putty and nails.

Nixey's and dome lead,
Whips and tongs, sleigh bells,
Powder, shot and gun caps,
Valentines, chains, crosses and ear rings,
Dolls, in variety, toys, &c.

On hand and daily expected, a choice assortment
of the best confectionery from all sources. All
at his usual low prices for cash. T. CROSSKILL.
Bridgetown, Nov. 25th, 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 ac-
counts duly attested, to A. W. Corbett, Esq., of An-
napolis, within twelve months from date, and a
person indebted to said estate will make imme-
diate payment to the same. A. W. CORBETT,
LAWRENCE DELAP.
Sept. 2, 1869.—6m Administrators

NOTICE!

THE subscriber, having accepted the office of In-
spector of Internal Revenue for New Brunswick,
has retired from the auction and Commission busi-
ness, which in future will be carried on by his sons,
Charles U. and Fred. S. Handford, under the name of

HANFORD BROTHERS,

and while he begs to return thanks to his many
friends for their former patronage, he would at the
same time solicit a continuance of it to the new firm,
hoping it will prove worthy of their confidence.
THOMAS HANFORD.

HANFORD BROTHERS,

(Successors to Thos. Hanford),
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Auctioneers, General Agents,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.

The Complete Herbalist;

OR THE
People their Own Physicians by
the Use Nature's Remedies.

BY DR. O. P. BROWN.
PRICE \$2.00.

THIS book comprises 408 large octavo pages, and
contains a complete description of all the nat-
ive and foreign medicinal plants known to the world.
There is also attached a copious list of efficient
herbal recipes of the utmost value. These prescrip-
tions can be prepared with very little trouble by any
member of the household.

Subscriptions will be received for the above book
or it will be sent, post paid, to any one on receipt of
the price by
J. H. HICKS Bridgetown.

NEW GOODS

NEW GOODS!

Just Received
AT
HARRIS & HEALES

COMPRISING

- Mens Paper Collars,
Mens Ringwood Gloves,
Cloth do
Darning Needles,
Hollyoke's do
Sheet Pins,
Agate and Pearl Buttons,
Vest and Coat do
Ladies Dress do
1 case Boot and Shoes,
1 " Rubbers,
A large lot of Fancy Tobaccos, &c.

HARRIS & HEALES.
Bridgetown, Feb. 18, 1869.

New Advertisements

REAL ESTATE.

THE subscriber is authorized to treat for the sale
of the following properties in Bridgetown, viz:
The large and well situated store lately occupied
by himself opposite the Telegraph Office; the house
and premises known as the Evergreen property;
and property of the heirs of the late James Cross-
kill, consisting of

whole or in parts a large field adjoining the property
of the Hon J. C. Troop, whole or in parts; a farm or
wood lot on the Bay Road, whole or in lots; and
over thirty building lots most of which are well sit-
uated. Parties wishing to purchase will receive
every information and attention as to plans, prices,
&c., on application to the subscriber at his office in
Bridgetown.
W. Y. FOSTER.
Oct. 29—3m.

1868. NEW FALL GOODS. 1868.

SHAWLS.

Just received from England an assortment of
Ladies Double Woolen Shawls,
Latest Styles.

Also a variety of TABLE LINEN,
consisting of Damask Table Cloths, tea and dinner
napkins, dress prints, glazed furniture prints, linen
bed tick, gentlemen's new linen shirt fronts, ladies
dresses, &c. the linen handkerchiefs, &c. &c.
W. H. LOCKETT.
Oct. 1, 1868.

L. Van Ess Parker, M. D.,

Member of the Royal College of Sur-
geons, London,

makes a specialty of diseases and operations of the
Eye, Ear and Throat.

ALL the modern operations performed, as now
A practiced in the most celebrated hospitals of
London, Paris and Utrecht, in which he recently has
studied. Artificial eyes inserted, imitating pre-
cisely the size, form, color and movement of the
healthy eye. Office 21 Barrington st., Halifax.

Farm for Sale

AT
PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON the premises at Clements on the 16th day
of April, 1869. The farm occupied by Jo-
seph Potter, in front of

Goat Island.

Containing 75 acres of land in good state of cul-
tivation with 100 Apple Trees on the same. 1
dwelling house containing 12 rooms, 2 large
barns, 30 x 66, one 28 x 40, work shop, smoke
house and other out houses. One wood lot con-
taining 40 acres, 1 1/4 miles from the house.

ALSO.

One farm lying between William Spurr's and
Capt. Lash Potter's, containing 40 acres, with
good hay, village, pasture and wood land. dwel-
ling house containing 10 rooms and 1 barn, 28
x 48, with cellar under the same, with work
shop, woodhouse, and bog house, all under one
roof, with other out houses, 1 hundred apple
trees, with never failing water privilege on
both farms.

ALSO.

12 acres superior dyed marsh, lying in Du-
gou, 2 acres salt marsh adjoining the same.

ALSO.

1 1/2 acre upland, abrest of Goat Island; on the
same one large smoke house, 1 1/2 part of
undivided flats, supposed to contain 20 acres, 1 1/2
part ledge; splendid herring fishery, with all
necessary fishing apparatus.

ALSO.

13 cows with calf, 1 yearling oxen 6 years old, 2
do 4 years old, 1 do 3 years old, 2 do yearling
steers 3 yearling heifers, 15 sheep 1 mare with
foal 8 years old, 1 colt 2 years old, 1 do 1 year
old.

ALSO.

Carts, ox, horse and riding waggon, 1 sleigh,
1 silver mounted harness, 2 black mounted do.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Cook stoves, franklin stoves, with various other
articles, too numerous to mention, all in good
condition.

TERMS.

All real estate ten per cent down, twenty per
cent on delivery of deed, further particulars
made known on day of sale. Stock and other
articles six months credit with joint approved
notes. All sums under four dollars cash down.
ISRAEL GILLIATT.
Clements, Feb. 4th, 1869.

PUREKA WASHING MACHINE.

THIS celebrated machine that has given such
a very general satisfaction is now on sale at
the subscriber's store, Bridgetown, N. S.
Jan. 21, 1869. T. A. SANCTON.

AN EXPRESS WAGGON LOAD

OF
CONFECTIONERY.

of the best descriptions
Just received by
T. CROSSKILL.

Prime Oatmeal.

For Sale by
T. CROSSKILL.

Strange but True

THAT till within eighteen months all at-
tempts to prepare suitable and safe Combi-
nation for Leather, which could be used with
safety and satisfaction as a dressing for Harness,
Coach and Carriage Tops, Boots, Shoes, Yank
Straps, &c., &c., and act as a Water-Proof Soft-
ener, 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 an L—ulating as fast as possible
a combination of thirteen ingredients, known as
E. Mack's Water-Proof Blacking, which is war-
ranted to accomplish all the above objects or
money refunded, as agents and vendors are in-
structed 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 recommending the same to all
who require a Leather Dressing as a convenient,
safe and valuable combination.
Rev. F. H. W. PARKES, Mill Village, Q. C.
Messrs. CALDER & FRASER, "
Dr. J. M. BARNARD, M. D., "
E. D. DAVISON, Esq., "
Dr. JAMES FORBES, M. F., Liverpool
CALVIN APPLETON, "
JAMES TURNER, Esq., Jordan River, S. C.
James T. HINE, Shelburne Town, "
Rev. T. W. SMITH, "
WILLIAM MCKAY, Esq., Clyde River "
Rev. THOS. SMITH, Harrington, "
WILLIAM SARGENT, Port Medway, "
SPENCER COBURN, "
Rev. C. W. T. DUTCHER, Caledonia, Q. C.
Dr. POPE, M. D., Petite Riviere, L. C.
WILLIAM MERRY, Esq., Bridgewater L.
WILLIAM OWEN, At. at Law, "
Rev. G. LOCKHART, Horton, "
H. B. MITCHELL, Esq. Chester
July 25, 1867.

WANTED,

For sale low for cash, at the London House.
M. TUPPER.

New Goods!

THE subscriber has just received from Boston
and elsewhere a splendid lot of railroad shovels
(round and square pointed)—very superior Hoop
manure forks, hay forks, Rakes, Scythes, Scythe
Snaths, wire garden rakes, Tanned Paper; an as-
sortment of superior Cocks, spring balances, Gate
serriges, hatchets, hammers, hand saw handles and
rivets, ink thumb latches, Padlocks, horse nails, Pa-
tent Braces, Coe's wrenches, steel goods, all of which
he offers at the lowest rates. Please call and see
them.
T. A. SANCTON.

HARDWICK HOUSE,

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, N. S.

THE subscriber has the honor to inform the pub-
lic, that he has opened the above named house
for the accommodation of permanent and transient
boarders.

This house situated opposite the Granville Ferry
Slip, is in the most pleasant part of the oldest
settlement in British America.

Persons, visiting Annapolis, who favor him with
their patronage, will find that every effort will be
made to make them comfortable and their stay
pleasant.

The Hardwick House was formerly under the
superintendance of Cory Odell.

The best of stables and good grounds connected
with the establishment.
E. HARDWICK.

Just Arrived.

BROWN and crushed sugars; more of that super-
ior tea, prize medal tobacco; pocket pieces and
Punch tobacco for smoking, Virginia pressed cut
smoking or chewing, butter and soda crackers, rice
&c. &c., concentrated ley, glass putty and nails, plain
Van and Venetian blind paper, &c.
Aug. 23. T. CROSSKILL.

Pay Up.

ALL persons indebted to Capt. Rising of the
City of St. John, N. B., merchant, are re-
quested to make immediate payment to the same to
and thus save legal expenses.
Dated this 15th day of Oct. A. D. 1868.
FORBES & SINNOTT
Attorneys &c.
79 Prince William St.
St. John, N. B.

GRAHAM'S

PAIN ERADICATOR
And Magnetic Oil.

THIS, by the admission of all who have given it
a fair trial is the most perfect remedy ever
known for all cases of pain and inflammation, and for
all cases of pain and inflammation, and for restoring
the nervous and muscular to a healthy tone and ac-
tion.

This preparation was not got up like many others,
merely for sale, but has been used in the proprietor's
family for nearly twenty years. It is prepared from
some of the choicest articles of the Materia Medica,
and so combined the most effectual ingredients
and at the same time are perfectly safe—the result
of years of careful study.

This medicine was originally prepared, and for
many years exclusively used as a remedy for that
incurable disease—RHEUMATISM; during which time many cases of ten to
twenty years standing were cured by the use of one
or two bottles. Its unparalleled efficacy, together
with the fact of its being found perfectly safe in
faced many to give it a trial in other forms of pain
and disease, with a success astonishing both to the
user and proprietor.

It has now having spread far beyond the reach of
personal application, owing to the great difficul-
ty of sending far for it, and a desire to relieve as
much pain and suffering as possible, have induced
the proprietor to yield to the frequent and urgent
solicitations of many who had proven its curative
powers by placing it before the public—being forced
to admit the argument of many, that it was not right
to confine it to a few while the thousands who are suf-
fering might be cured by it.

For cases of accidents, or sudden attacks of dis-
ease, all should be prepared by having some suita-
ble remedy on hand; for this purpose there is
nothing discovered to equal GRAHAM'S PAIN ERAD-
ICATOR.

Sold at the Medical Depot, and by all dealers
in Annapolis, and by all dealers
J. D. DAVIS, M. D.
Graduate of the Medical College of
Pennsylvania,
consulted professionally at his residence,
BRIDGETOWN.
Three doors east of Piper's stor

Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership
heretofore existing under the name of
JACK, BEATON & CO.,
was dissolved by mutual consent on the 2nd inst.
The business will hereafter be carried on under the
name of Jack & Beaton, who will assume all the
liabilities of the firm; and to whom all outstanding
debts must be paid.
DAVID JACK,
JOHN BEATON.
Bear River, Sept 17th 1868.

Just Received,

A splendid assortment of parlor, kitchen and bed
room lamps.
ALSO
Lamps, chimneys, wicks and burning oil for sale
cheap.
T. A. SANCTON.

M. McCain's Hotel.

BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

GOOD stabling. Horses and waggon to hire.
Travellers driven to any part of the country, at
short notice, on reasonable terms.

ALSO.

An Express Team from Bridgetown to Annapolis,
to take passengers to and from the St. John steamer
Dea 12

Lost! Lost!

BETWEEN McIntyre's, Aylesford, and Law-
rence, a small black leather travelling
bag, containing some under-wearing apparel,
and Railway Plans. The finder will be hand-
somerly rewarded by delivering the same to the
Railway Office at Bridgetown, or at Dodge's
Hotel, Middleton—2w

Good News!

Just received from Boston and St. John,
54 lbs. extra flour,
16 " " " do,
12 " " " do,
which, together with a large stock of tea, sugar, mol-
asses, rice and tobacco, cotton and woollen goods,
made on commissions of produce, &c. &c.; all of
which are offered at unusual low prices by
June 25, 1869 M. TUPPER.

G. G. BULLEY & CO.

Commission, Shipping and General
Agents.

81 Upper Water St.,

HALIFAX, N. S.

PROMPT attention given to all orders entrusted
to our care, either for execution here, or in the
Western Provinces. Drafts authorized and advances
made on consignments of produce, &c. &c. for sale here,
or to our Agents in Quebec and Ontario. Particular
made as promptly as possible consistent with the in-
terest of our friends.

References given when required.

"Howland's Extra."

A lot of the above celebrated brand of family
flour just received by the subscribers.
RUNCIMAN & RANDOLPH.
Bridgetown, April 16, 1869.

500 BUSHEL OATS.

WANTED, for which 50 cents cash will be paid.
130 bush. Extra
FLOUR,
for sale low for cash, at the London House.
M. TUPPER.

London House.

NEW GOODS!

Just received per last steamer from Manchester,
74 Pieces Factory and Shirting Cotton,
Lustrous and prints, broad cloth, tweeds, alpaca
paper collars, in great variety.

The above goods having been bought since the
great fall in cottons, enables him to sell them at un-
usual low prices.

In Store.
40 lbs extra flour, at \$10 per bbl; 50 do rye, at \$2;
6 " choice brown sugar, 3 bush choice molasses,
10 quills dry fish, 500 lbs fat pork.

Wanted

100 dozen eggs and 500 lbs butter for, which the
highest prices will be given.
MINER TUPPER.
Bridgetown, April 9th.

50,000

PINE SHINGLES, No. 1, shayed and clear.
RUNCIMAN & RANDOLPH.

Buck Eye Mower.

THAT above for sale by the subscribers.
RUNCIMAN & RANDOLPH.

Worth Knowing.

The subscribers have received
700 choice sugar.

15 H 35 punceons superior molasses,
17 white and half chestnut tea,
100 bush. flour and meal.

The above with a general stock of goods are offered
at favorable prices.
July 2. RUNCIMAN & RANDOLPH.

Raisins 15 to 18 cts.
Currants 10 cts.
Fresh Citron for Christmas Cakes,
T. CROSSKILL.

THE

FREE PRESS

JOB

Printing

OFFICE,

—AT—

Bridgetown, Annapolis Co.

AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT MAY BE

OBTAINED TO ORDER,

AT SHORT NOTICE,

Posters,

Handbills,

Circulars,

Pamphlets,

Blank Forms

Business Cards,

Wedding Cards,

Visiting Cards,

&c., &c., &c.

Every Description.