

THE MIRROR

And Colchester County Advertiser.

VOL II

TRURO, N. S., SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1868.

NO 26

The Mirror

Colchester County Advertiser
—Is Published—
ON SATURDAY MORNING,
AT THE OFFICE, TRURO, N.S.,
By RALPH PATRICK.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—\$1.50 in advance;
\$2.00 if not paid to the end of the year.
No paper discontinued until all arrears
are paid up, unless at the option of the publisher.
All communications addressed to Isaac Baird
Box 65 Truro, N.S., will receive due attention, as
heretofore.

Rates of Advertising:
Business Cards \$7.00
One Square, one year, (17 lines) 8.00
" 6 months 5.00
" 3 months 2.50
" 1 insertion 1.00
Each subsequent insertion .025
A liberal reduction made on larger ad-
vertisements.

AGENTS:
General Agent—Isaac Baird;
Traveling Agent—F. D. Simpson;
Halifax—W. G. Pender;
Acadian Mines—Isaac Hingley;
Old Burns—E. Archibald;
Folley Village—B. Davidson;
New Annan—George Nelson;
North River—Robert Stewart;
Upper Stewiacke—R. C. Waddell;
Upper Economy—Robert McLeod;
Earleton—Wm. McKay;
Tatamagouche—J. Murphy;
Tatamagouche Village—Robert Purvis;
Tatamagouche Bay—Dobson;
New Annan—Gavin Bell;
Riversdale—J. B. McCully;
Renfrew—W. Prince;
Pictou—M. McPherson;
Dorham—D. B. Graham;
North Sydney, C. B.—W. D. Dimock;
Logan's Tannery—D. W. McKean;

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING EXECU-
TED WITH NEATNESS
AND DESPATCH.

Miss C. Vincent

Wishes to inform the inhabitants of Truro and
vicinity, that she has commenced receiving
her supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER
MILLINER,
Straw, Hats and
Bonnets,
BLEACHED AND SHAPED IN THE
LATEST STYLE.

Truro, N. S., May 2 1868.

M. McPherson, BOOKSELLER & STATIONER, PICTOU, N. S.

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
PRINTING,
Executed in the neatest style.
Pictou, April 23, 1868.

CARRIAGE PAINTING, &c. &c. &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a Paint Shop
in part of the building occupied by W. C.
Smith, as a Carriage Shop, and is prepared to do
Carriage, Sleigh, and Sign
Painting,
In all its branches as heretofore, and in the best
style;
Charges Moderate.—TERMS CASH
L. B. McELHENRY,
Truro, April 25. 3ms feb 29.

GREAT ATTRACTION AT THE "BEE HIVE."

Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds,
(Scottish and Canadian) Beavers and Pilots
all of which we are making up in first
class style, and at extremely low prices.—
Fits guaranteed.
JAMES K. MUNNIS,
118 Upper Water Street
Halifax, Oct 19

CALEDONIA HOTEL.

LOWER WATER ST., HALIFAX, N. S.
JAMES CORDWELL,
PROPRIETOR.
(Successor to the late Thomas Hume)

This is one of the most centrally situated
Hotels in Halifax, being within five minutes
walk of all parts of the city, a great advan-
tage to Country Merchants and others.
It is also within two minutes walk
of the wharf, at which the steamers of
the Inman line call. Permanent
and Transient Boarders accom-
modated on reasonable terms.
Meals ready at all hours.
Halifax, Dec. 7. 1yr

Select Poetry.

TO MRS. GORMLY.
Dear suffering sister I would say to you,
Look up to Jesus he is your friend;
You know he is the widow's God,
That promise stands till time shall end.
Although your trial seems so hard
That nature shrieks and turns away;
Yet why you are afflicted thus
You'll know when comes the judgment day.
Perhaps your idol's taken away
That you may give your heart to God,
And lean entirely on His care;
While travelling life's uncertain road.
How sweet to know you've such a friend
That can your every want supply,
Will guide you safely through this life
And take you to his home on high.
That you may find this trusting faith
And feel relieved from all your care;
At last your husband met in heaven
Shall be your humble servant's prayer.
Omslow, July 1. M.P.

HOLY CHIVALRY.
BY THE REV. W. M. PUNSON, M. A.
Weep not for the vanished glory,
Burden of the minstrel's song,
When the knights of ancient story
Battled against banded wrong;
Or, with falser thought of duty
Rushed where'er the lists were spread,
Thankful if some Queen of Beauty
Crowned the living, mourned the dead.
Chivalry's was cruel splendor;
There are nobler triumphs now;
Worship shrines, at which to render
Manhood's faith and valor's vow.
Still the trampled nature callest
For the valiant heart and hand;
Ready, whatso'er befalleth,
In the deadly breach to stand.

Where the famine-stricken languish,
Pining through the hopeless years;
Where grim laughter masks an anguish
Far more terrible than tears;
Where, o'er all the fatal city,
Sorrow's ceaseless sabbie hangs;
Where the helpless wail for pity;
Where the martyrs hide their pangs;
Where through months of midnight dreary,
Anxious but to screen from blame,
Women keep the watch unweary,
Grieving for a loved one's shame;
While the drunkards, homeward reeling,
Stagger through the silent town,
Or, before their idols kneeling,
Cast their vaunted manhood down.
O! we need not wait for chances!
Sin hath borne too bitter fruit;
And the heavens, with pitying glance,
Look on men beneath the brute;
Look on sorrowfullest sorrows,
Which no healer charms away;
Look on hearts, whose darker morrows
Make less stern the dark to-day.

Christian soldier! rise and arm thee!
Take the Spirit's sevenfold shield!
Let no coward fear alarm thee,
Reckent from this solemn field;
Fiercer than the fabled gias,
Are thy foes of want a crime;
God thy helper! men thy clients!
Ilaute thee to the strife sublime.

Bid the slaves of sin's excesses
Hearken what the Saviour saith;
Weave the spell which charms and blesses,
Round the spirit's "dawn to death."
Though they spare from cursing never,
Though men hate, deride, condemn,
Cease not from the brave endeavor;
Work to lift and rescue them.

By the heaven that shineth o'er you;
By the soul's uncounted worth;
By the love which Jesus bore you;
By the human loves of earth;
By the moments, speeding faster
To the shore as yet untrod;
By the dread of worse disaster;
By the holy name of God;

Forward! men beloved of Heaven!
Wave your white device on high;
Rest not till its hoar hath given
Light to every troubled sky;
Go where none have gone beside you,
Go to homes of dark despair,
Men implore you, Christ will guide you;
Win your spurs of knighthood there.

Miscellaneous.

Of all the strange sights in Paris none is more
curious than the snail seller. He trundles a
large and shallow handcart through the streets
covered with snails crawling all over the
sides of the cart, with horns extended and house
on back. A dozen can be purchased for the
small sum of two sous; you can select them your-
self, and carry them away in a paper bag.—
Some people eat them raw, like oysters; others
roast them with savory herbs. The best snails
come from Burgundy in the autumn, and are
fattened on vine leaves. Those now selling are
gathered in every ditch outside the city, the sev-
eral cemeteries yielding the largest supplies.

MR. SNIPES' ABHORRENCES.—From doctor's
pills, and western chills, and other ills deliver us.
From want of gold, and wives that scold, and
maidens old, and sharper's eyes, and bakers' pies,
and babies' cries, a man that lies and cloudy skies,
and love that dies, fickle ties, and gaudy dyes,
deliver us. From bearded females, strong-minded
women, (this don't jingle), female lecturers, and
all other masculine ladies, deliver us. From creek-
ing doors, a wife that snores, confounded bores,
deliver us. From dolic, gripes, and Mrs. Snipes,
deliver us. From modest girls, with waving curls,
and teeth of pearls—Oh! never mind.

THE WRECK OF OILDOM.

The New York correspondence of the Provi-
dence Press writes this sad story of an unfor-
tunate business: Any day there can be seen hang-
ing around Delmonico's, in Broad street, a wreck
of a man—a miserable looking, shattered man,
clad in rags, with a pinched hungry look, and
that vacant aimless stare which tells of hope
and energy totally blasted and gone—a man
about whom there is a sensational history.
Three years ago he was a proud, capable, spirited
man of business, with a large capital and suf-
ficient reputation and resources to sustain any en-
terprise. He left his ordinary pursuits and went
into oil. The fever was raging furiously
then, and he caught it hard. He thought that
his great time had come, and that the Eldorado
of his life had been found. He bought lands,
started companies, flourished on the streets and
at the stock Board, as a very prince of the oil
kingdom. Wealth seemed to favour his very
turn. There was a day when he could have sold
out his share and rights for two millions and
been a happy man. Poor fool, he wanted more.
He worked for more. He invested every dollar
for new plans and enterprises. He raised thou-
sands from his friends. Alas! wells ceased to
yield, stocks went down to nothing, notes be-
came due, attachments were made, and money
was hard to raise. In an evil hour he found
himself bound fast, and all his glittering wealth
turned to dross. Poor, poor man! To-day he
lives on charity, knowing not often where he will
get the scant meal that keeps life; now and then
picking up a little from friends who knew him
in the glad days; sometimes selling a few trink-
ets; courage, ambition, and place gone, utterly
gone; a sad wreck upon the sands of time; and
depressed, forlorn face, as he stands offering his
little stock of goods to the rushing, pushing
brokers who go by him without thinking of the
mark of a well-known banker to me some
months ago, as we stood looking at the rush in
Wall street; "Sir," he said, "two-thirds of
these men, who are now prosperous and stand
high in the 'street,' before five years have gone
will be in nearly the same condition as this old
man, because they don't know when to stop.
They never will be satisfied. Ambition will
destroy them."

THE CROPS IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—
From every part of the country we here that
there are fair prospects of a good crop of hay
and grain. In some places the grain has been
injured by the water standing in the fields. It
must be gratifying to every Islander to learn
that there has been a much larger quantity of
wheat sown this season by our farmers than
for some years past. Parties well informed
affirm that, taking the Island as a whole, there
is nearly double the usual quantity sown this
year; and if so, we sincerely trust that the ex-
pectations of our farmers in so doing will be fully
realized, and that their carts will be seen next
year taking a load to instead of none. Some
of our readers may remember that Hon. George
Beer suggested in our columns last summer the
desirability of such farmers as could make it con-
venient trying the experiment of sowing winter
wheat on sea land plowed down for the purpose.
Mr. Beer has made the experiment himself with
every indication at present of marked success.
The hon. gentleman kindly favoured us this
morning all round a field of winter wheat which
he sowed on sea land on the 20th of August last.
In a few places it has been destroyed by the frost;
but he will have full three-fourths of a crop. The
wheat began coming out in ear on the 18th inst.,
and we breathe a sigh of relief at several stalks
over three feet high, the ears of which were fully
developed. When it is ready for harvest, which
will probably be about the last of July, we shall again report to our readers re-
specting the success of the experiment.—Patriot.

DESTRUCTION OF THE MADRID INQUISI- TION.

Some years ago, at a temperance meeting in
the South, there arose a tall, erect and vigorous
speaker, with the glow of health in his face.
He said:—You see before you a man seventy
years old. I have fought two hundred battles,
have fourteen wounds on my body, have lived
thirty days on horse flesh, with the bark of trees
for my bread, snow and ice for my drink, the
canopy of heaven for my covering, without
stockings or shoes on my feet, and with only a
few rags for my clothing. In the deserts of
Egypt, I have marched for days with a burning
sun upon my naked head, feet blistered in the
scorching sand, eyes, nostrils, and mouth filled
with dust, and with thirst so tormenting that I
tore open the veins in my arms and sucked my
own blood. Do you ask how could I survive all
these horrors? I answer, that, next to the provi-
dence of God, I owe my preservation, my health,
and vigor, to the fact, that I never drank a drop
of spirituous liquor in my life.

I at once inquired the name of the speaker,
and learned that it was Colonel Lehmannsky,
of whose lectures on the Life and Character of
Napoleon I had read accounts. I felt a desire
to become further acquainted with his strange
history. And a slight accident which he met
with the very next day caused him to become my
patient, and so afforded me the desired opportu-
nity. So soon as I relieved the pain which he
suffered, he entered freely into a conversation
from which I gathered the following facts:
He had formerly been an officer under Napo-
leon, but had become a minister of the Lutheran
Church. He remembered all the scenes of Bonaparte's
times, and described them with wonder-
ful interest. He was indeed a remarkable man,
for, although past threescore and ten, he retained
the erect posture and firm step and activity of
an officer of fifty. His skin had all the softness
and delicacy of middle life, while the vigor of
his gigantic frame, the quickness of his eye, and
the power of his voice, all indicated that it
would have been no difficult thing for him, had
circumstances rendered it necessary, to resume
his place on the war-horse, and again lead forth
his troops to the deadly combat. His lectures I
had heard represented as intensely interesting.
Such I can well conceive that they were, for
besides possessing a memory of remarkable ten-

acity, and unusually ready utterance, he had
means, such as perhaps no other living man,
certainly none in this country possessed, of
knowing the men and things whereof he spoke.
His acquaintance with Bonaparte commenced
on first entering the army, when he found him-
self a private soldier under that distinguished
man as his captain. For twenty-three years
he served with him in stations of trust, which
rendered the most intimate relations necessary,
and it was only when Napoleon was confined on
the Island of Elba that Colonel Lehmannsky
retired from the service.

I have touched on the life of this remarkable
man for the purpose of introducing to the reader
a narrative, which he was kind enough to fur-
nish me, of the destruction of the Spanish in-
quisition, near Madrid, in which transaction he was
the chief agent.

"In the year 1809," said Colonel Lehman-
onsky, "being then at Madrid, my attention
was directed to the Inquisition, in the neigh-
borhood of that city. Napoleon had previously is-
sued a decree for the suppression of this institu-
tion, whenever his victorious troops should extend
their arms to this vicinity. I reminded
Marshal Soult, the governor of Madrid, of this
decree, and he directed me to proceed to destroy
it. I informed him that my regiment, the 9th
Polish Lancers, was insufficient for such a ser-
vice; but that if he would give me two additional
regiments, I would undertake the work. He ac-
cordingly gave me the two required regiments,
one of which, the 117th, was under the command
of Colonel De Lile, who is now, like myself, a
minister of the gospel. He is pastor of one of
the Evangelical churches in Marseilles, France.

With these troops I proceeded forthwith to
the Inquisition, which was situated about five
miles from the city. It was surrounded by a
wall of great strength, and defended by about
400 soldiers. When we arrived at the walls, I
addressed one of the sentinels, and summoned
the inquisitors to surrender to the imperial army,
and to open the gates of the Inquisition.

The sentinel who was standing on the wall,
appeared to enter into conversation, for a few
moments, with some one within, at the close
of which he presented his musket and shot one
of my men. This was the signal for attack, and I
ordered my troops to fire upon those who ap-
peared upon the walls.

It was soon obvious that it was an unequal
warfare. The wall was covered with the soldiers
of the holy office. There was also a breastwork
upon the wall, behind which they kept, except
as they partially exposed themselves in order to
discharge their muskets. Our troops were in
open plain, and exposed to a destructive fire.
We had no cannon, nor could we scale the walls,
and the gates successfully resisted all attempts
at forcing them. I saw that it was necessary to
change the mode of attack, and directed some
trees to be cut down and trimmed and brought
to the ground, to be used as battering rams.
Two of these were taken up by detachments of
men, as numerous as could work to advantage,
and brought to bear upon the walls with all
the power they could exert, regardless of the deadly
fire which was poured upon them. Presently
the walls began to tremble, and finally a breach
was made, and the Imperial troops rushed into
the Inquisition. Here we met with an incident
full of rarest interest. The Inquisitor General,
followed by the confessors, all came out of their
rooms as we were making our way to the interior
of the Inquisition and with long faces and their
arms crossed over their breasts, and their fingers
resting on their shoulders, as though they had
been deaf to all the noise of the attack and de-
fence, and had but just learned what was going
on! They addressed themselves in the language
of rebuke to their own soldiers, saying: "Why
do you fight our friends, the French?"

Their intention, apparently, was to make us
think that this defence was wholly unauthorized
by them; hoping that if they could produce in
our minds a belief that they were friendly they
would have a better opportunity amid the confu-
sion and plunder to escape.
But their artifice was too shallow to succeed.
I caused them to be placed under guard, and all
the soldiers of the Inquisition to be secured as
prisoners. We then proceeded to examine the
prison house. We passed through room after
room. We found altars and crucifixes and wax
candles in abundance, but could discover no evi-
dence of cruelty having been practised there—
nothing of those peculiar features which we ex-
pected to find in an Inquisition. There was
magnificence and splendor on every hand. The
architectural proportions were perfect. The
ceiling and marble floors were highly polished
and of exquisite design. There was everything
to please the eye and gratify a cultivated taste;
but where were those horrid instruments of tor-
ture of which we had been told, and those dun-
geons in which human beings were said to be
buried alive?

We searched in vain. The holy fathers as-
sured us that they had been misled—that we had
seen all; and I had prepared to give up the
search, convinced that this Inquisition was an
exception to the general rule.
But Colonel De Lile was not so ready as my-
self to give up the search, and said to me: "Col-

onel, you are commander to-day, and as you say
so it must be; but, if you will be advised by
me, let this marble floor be examined more
closely. Let some water be brought in and
poured upon it, and we will watch and see if
there is any place through which it passes more
freely than elsewhere."

I replied to him: "Do as you please, Colonel,"
and he ordered water to be brought accordingly.
The slabs of marble were large and beautifully
polished, and perfectly adjusted. When the
water had been poured over the floor, much to
the dissatisfaction of the Inquisitors, a careful
examination was made of every seam in the mar-
ble to see if the water passed through. Pre-
sently Colonel De Lile exclaimed that he had
found it! By the side of one of these slabs the
water passed through freely, indicating the open-
ing beneath. All hands now were at work for
further discovery, the officers with their swords
and the soldiers with their bayonets, seeking to
clear out the seam and pry up the slab. Others
with the butts of their muskets commenced strik-
ing the slab with all their might to break it,
while the priest remonstrated against desecrating
their holy and beautiful house.

While thus engaged, a soldier, who was ham-
mering with the butt of his musket, struck a
spring, and the marble slab flew up. Then the
faces of the Inquisitors grew pale; and as De-
shazzar, when the hand appeared writing upon
the wall, so did these men of Belial quake in
every bone, joint and sinew. We looked beneath
the marble slab, now partly raised, and saw a
staircase. I stepped to the altar and took from
a candlestick one of the candles, four feet in
length, which was burning, that I might explore
the regions beneath. As I was doing this I was
arrested by one of the Inquisitors, who laid his
hand gently on my arm, and with a very demure
and holy look said: "My son, you must not take
that with your profane and bloody hand; it is
holy."

"Well, well," I said, "I want something that
is holy, to see if it will not shed light on in-
iquity; I will bear the responsibility."
I took the candle and proceeded down the
staircase. I now discovered why the water re-
vealed to us this passage. Under the floor was
a tight ceiling, except at the trap-door, which
could not be rendered close; hence the success
of Colonel De Lile's experiment.

As we reached the foot of the stairs we entered
a large square room, which was called the Hall
of Judgment. In the centre of it was a large
block, with a chain fastened to it. On this large
block had been accustomed to place the accused,
chained to his seat. On one side of the room was an
elevated seat called the Throne of Judgment.
This the Inquisitor-General occupied, and on
either side were seats, less elevated, for the
priests when engaged in the business of the Holy
Inquisition. From this room we proceeded to
the right, and obtained access to small cells, ex-
tending the entire length of the edifice; and
here what a sight met the eye! The religion of
Jesus been abused and debased by its professed
priests!

These places were cells of solitary confinement,
where the wretched objects of inquisitorial hate
were confined, year after year, till death released
them from their sufferings. Their bodies were
suffered to remain until they were entirely de-
cayed, and the rooms until for others to occupy.
To prevent this practice being offensive to those
who occupied the Inquisition there were flues or
tubes extending to the open air sufficiently capacious
to carry off the odor from those decaying
bodies.

In these cells we found the remains of some
who had paid the debt of nature. Some of them
had been dead apparently but a short time, while
of others nothing remained but their bones still
chained to the floor of their dungeon! In others
we found living sufferers of every age and both
sexes, from the young man and maiden to those
of threescore and ten year, all as naked as when
they were born into the world.

Our soldiers immediately applied themselves
to releasing these captives from their chains.
They stripped themselves of a part of their own
clothing in order to cover these wretched bodies,
were exceedingly anxious to bring them up to
the light of day. But aware of their danger I
insisted on their wants being supplied, and their
being brought gradually to the light as they
could bear it.

When we had examined the cells, and opened
the doors of those who yet survived, we pro-
ceeded to explore another room on the left.
Here we found the instruments of torture, of
every kind which the ingenuity of men or devils
could invent. At the sight of them our soldiers
refused any longer to be restrained. They de-
clared that every inquisitor, monk and soldier of
the establishment deserved to be put to the tor-
ture. We did not attempt any longer to restrain
them. Accordingly they at once commenced
the work of torture upon the inquisitors. I re-
mained till I saw four different kinds of torture
applied to them, and then retired from the awful
scene, which ended not so long as one remained
upon whom they could wreak revenge.

"As soon as the poor sufferers in the cells of
the Inquisition could with safety be brought out
of their gloom to the light of day, (news having

The Mirror and

been spread far and near that numbers had been rescued from the inquisition all who had been deprived of friends by the inquisitors, came to inquire if there were among the number. And what a meeting was there! Numerous victims, who had been buried alive for many years, were now restored to the active world; and some of them found here a son, and there a daughter, here a sister, and there a brother; but some alas! could recognize no surviving friends!

"The scene was such as no tongue can describe. When the work of recognition was over, to complete the business in which I had engaged, I went to Madrid and obtained a large quantity of gun-powder. This I placed underneath the edifice and in its vaults, and we applied the slow match. There was a joyful shout from thousands of excited beholders, as the walls and massive turrets of that proud edifice fell, amid smoke and flame, to rise never more in defiance of the attributes of justice and mercy, for the Inquisition was no more!"

ELEPHANT HUNTING.

Mr. Bouctead, a surgeon with the English army in Abyssinia, details in the *Field* a personal adventure in elephant hunting, as follows:

I have just returned from a day's shooting in the Sovera Mountains, about thirteen miles east of Soroo, and I have made a splendid bag. I went to try to bag a lion, whose pug I had previously noticed in my rambles, and I tracked his marks for about two miles until I lost him in a rocky ravine, where not a trace of the animal could be found, so I gave up the pursuit. On climbing over the second range of hills I came upon the fresh spoor of elephants, and tracked them over some terribly rough ground, up the most precipitous and rugged passes imaginable, and down the most deep and dangerous defiles that it is possible to conceive. No one who has not seen it would believe an elephant capable of scrambling up the wonderful, almost perpendicular places they did with apparent facility. Their tracks over the edge of the rocks or the watershed of many of the hills were positively not more than twenty-four inches broad, with a sheer precipice falling eighty or a hundred feet below. One place had an uninterrupted fall of upwards of five hundred feet into a dark, rocky, ugly chasm, where the sunshine never entered. I was accompanied only by a Shohoe guide, a dhooly-wallah, and my servant, a soldier of my regiment. The latter could not stand the scrambling up and down hill at all, and knocked up in a most unsoldierlike way. Nothing could induce him to go on, so I armed him with my revolver, and told him to look out for himself until my return, and then left him in the middle of the jungle with orders not to move from the track, and promising to pick him up on my way back. The jungle here—tolerably high forest jungle—with a dense brushwood below, the only tracks through the greater portion of which were the paths of the wild animals that infested that locality, chiefly elephants, spring clippers, and a species of the antelope like the *Antidorcas Euehora*, or spring buck; the spotted hyena, the wolf, the black-backed jackal, and large porcupines. The tracks of the half-savage Shohoes across the mountains were made available whenever they could be, but these did not usually descend into deep ravines, where game is generally found. Well, it was about two o'clock p. m., and after crossing the fourth large range, when I came in sight of the herd browsing on the prickly acacia and the mimosa on the edge of a very high hill; I reconnoitered their position well, they were five in number, and two without any perceptible. They were huge brutes, and seemed steadily ascending the hill, so I decided to go to a spot where they would meet me within a few yards. By signs and a smattering of Arabic I made my Shohoe companion understand this, and he managed his duty well; he brought me near the herd, and I stalked the largest to within ten yards, when he perceived me. He looked at me in the most threatening manner, with his enormous ears erect, and stamped his foot in anger, when I sent a bullet crashing through his head, and dropping him instantly. One of them passed very close to where I was, and I gave him a right-and-left slick through the shoulder, both bullets well placed; but he kept on till a third bullet from my little Mortimer (Enfield bore) brought him up, having smashed his shoulder to atoms.

He now saw where I was, and charged straight at me, but could not manage to get up the incline with his fractured leg. My Shohoe guide had in the meantime crossed the ravine to look at the dead one, and had taken a heavy rifle with him. In his delight at seeing the huge beast down, he commenced a wild war-dance around the body, calling it all sorts of endearing epithets, in the middle of which his diversion was suddenly stopped by an old bull elephant charging at him from above, through every obstacle, like a racehorse. I heard a loud scream for help, and saw the Shohoe literally flying before the enraged brute, who was coming at a terrible pace, and gaining on him at every stride. He came straight toward me for protection, bringing the elephant down upon me also, and shrieking "Abeit, abiet, mundell!" "Lord! master! save me!" he bolted for his life up the narrow path on which I was standing, the elephant rushing after him full charge, and positively roaring in his rage like a gigantic lion, with his trunk elevated in the air. He (the Shohoe) dashed passed me, and in doing so hit me a fearful blow accidentally on the head with the heavy spare rifle he had with him, and nearly toppled me over the precipice senseless. The blow quite staggered me for a moment, and I was within five yards of being crushed to pieces, when I plucked an Enfield sized bullet, also from my double Mortimer, slick through his brain, and dropped him dead within three paces of where I was standing. He fell over the ravine below with an awful crash, carrying away a tree

which he struck in the descent as if it had been a rotten red. No sooner had this been done than another elephant saw us, and came tearing down upon us from a different direction, also carrying everything before it, and blowing and trampling hideously. I received him at about twenty-five paces with a heavy ball in the head, the left barrel, which was a little too low; it staggered him and stopped his charge, making him swerve a little. On looking for my other rifle I found the dhooly-wallah and the Shohoe had enough of this; they had scrambled up some high rocks above me, and had taken the rifle 12 through the shoulder, which disabled him. He tried to get up to the path where I was standing, but tumbled back making fearful noises. It was a rare sight to witness his wonderful strength; he bore down trees of considerable thickness, and smashed their branches into thousands of atoms.—He nearly succeeded in getting up the incline to where I was, when I gave him the last bullet I had. His legs gave way, he staggered back on his hocks, and then rolled over heavily. I can assure you that I was thankful when it was all over, and that I was out of the row so well.

LATE EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Steamship *Etna* from Liverpool arrived at Halifax on Tuesday evening last. The following summary of the debate on the Repeal Question we copy from the *European Times*:

Mr. Bright called attention to a petition presented to the House on the 15th of May last, signed by 36 out of 38 members of the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, and 16 out of 19 members elected by that Colony to the House of Commons at Ottawa, re-affirming that great dissatisfaction prevailed in Nova Scotia with the Act passed last session for the Union of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. He moved that a humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to appoint a Commission to proceed to Nova Scotia for the purposes of examining into the causes of the alleged discontent, with a view to their consideration and removal. He remarked that the Act of last session overthrew the Constitution of the Colony of Nova Scotia, and destroyed the reality of independence which had existed in that Colony for nearly 100 years. It handed over the government and destiny of that colony to another colony, namely, that of Canada, and transferred the collection and expenditure of its own revenues to a Parliament sitting at Ottawa, a distance of 800 miles from Nova Scotia. The House of Commons of the United Kingdom did all this not only without the consent of the colonists, but directly in the face of their pronounced disapproval. In point of fact the Act, if not a fraud upon the Imperial Parliament, were based upon representations that were extravagantly colored, if they were not absolutely untrue. The question of Confederation had been raised for some time, but at the last general election in Nova Scotia in 1863 it was not one of the questions referred to in the constituencies. In 1864, when the new Parliament met, delegates were appointed to consider the question of—Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—and out of the discussions of the delegates arose a larger scheme, called the Quebec Scheme, for the union of all the Provinces, which formed the basis of the Act of last year. The Nova Scotians had been greatly attached all along to the scheme for the union of the Maritime Provinces; but they had never for a moment been in favor of a plan to unite them with or submerge them in the Canadian power. The result of the Confederation was already manifesting itself in Nova Scotia. The Militia were not to be called out for drill this year because they declined to do anything that would place them in submission to or make them dependent upon the Government of Canada.

The Under Secretary for the Colonies would tell the House that he hoped the affair would blow over; but it was not a very statesmanlike mode of proceeding after committing a great error or wrong to sit down and refuse a remedy in the hope that the matter would soon blow over. The Imperial Parliament had bound Nova Scotia to Canada, and it was unfair to tell them they had no remedy in the Parliament which did them the injustice, but that they must lay their case before the Parliament at Ottawa, where they would find themselves in a minority of six to one. He believed that an inquiry would be productive of much advantage. At any rate it would show whether an alternative course could not be taken; whether there could not be a confederation of all the provinces with certain modifications to meet the views of the Nova Scotians, or a confederation of the Maritime Provinces only on the application of the federal principle to the two Canadas with a central parliament. If an inquiry was refused the people of Nova Scotia would feel that they had been made the victims of Canadian ambition, and of an imperial policy in which they did not in the least sympathize. They had no faith in the political system or morality of Canada, and their first impression must be that their own free government was gone, and that they were placed under a colonial government in which they had no faith and for which they had no love. If Parliament turned the Nova Scotians from this House not only without remedy but without inquiry they would create deeper hostility towards Canada, and produce a feeling which would lead to a growing estrangement from England, and an increasing sympathy with the New England States of America. The case was not one for passion and obstinacy, but for statesmanship and justice. It was only just and generous to the United States that we should grant an inquiry, and if the Government refused to take that course and any ill should come of it the responsibility must rest with them.

Mr. Baxter seconded the motion, and urged that if we declined to pay deference to the wishes and feelings of the people of Nova Scotia consequences most humiliating and disastrous to this empire might ensue.

Mr. Adderley, in opposing the motion, whilst admitting that discontent did unfortunately exist in Nova Scotia at the present moment, laid down three propositions: That the allegations of the petition were entirely unfounded; that if they were true, to send out a Royal Commission would be an insane act; that whatever discontent existed was being removed by the history process. In his turn he entered into the history of the Confederation movement, and that the proposition had the opposite conclusion, that it had been originated in Nova Scotia, and that it had been carried out with the thorough consent of the people as well as the Legislature. The Imperial Parliament had acted simply as a ministerial agent to give effect to their wishes, and the recent elections had been unreservedly against the Confederation, and contradicted directly, and the discontent which he admitted was not greater than existed in the United States when first the Confederation was established. To send out a Royal Commission would be to embarrass and paralyze the Colonial Government at a critical moment, and would destroy the monetary credit of the Dominion. But the difficulties were rapidly being overcome, and in a little time longer Mr. Adderley confidently expected they would disappear altogether. The influence of Nova Scotia had been almost dominant in the Dominion Parliament; numerous changes had been made in favor of the Maritime Provinces, and their free trade policy was getting the better of the protectionist leanings of Canada. Confederation was the only alternative of annexation to the United States, for these Provinces could not remain forever in an independent position; and he earnestly urged the House not to sanction the first step towards a reactionary policy.

Mr. S. Aytoun supported the motion, holding that the Nova Scotians had never consented to Confederation.

Mr. Cardwell, lamenting the existence of discontent, appealed to the history of Nova Scotia being to show that so far from Nova Scotia being taken by surprise, the first proposals had proceeded entirely from her, and it was Canada which had long continued to hold back. When which had long continued to hold back. When the Union of the Provinces was carried out it was but natural that interests and prejudices, from the dislocation of interests and other changes, but it would pass away, as a similar feeling had passed away in New Brunswick. But he protested strongly against a step which would assume that the voice of the Legislature would represent the people, and would be a hazardous interference with colonial self-government. The motion was supported by Mr. Karmak, and, after a rather angry reply from Mr. Bright, the House rejected it by 183 to 87.

We lay before our readers this week the evidence given at the Coroner's inquest before George Reading, Esq., on Friday the 26th ult.

Richard Gratto—On Monday evening last, Mr Gormly came in with Mr Christy; Abner and Thomas McNutt were in the house at the time. Do not know whether any conversation took place then. Saw Abner McNutt punch Mr Gormly with his fingers, when Mr Gormly said desist, Gormly told him the second time to be quiet, then Abner squared at him and kicked, his foot coming within a short distance of his face. That he immediately went to prevent a fight when he got to them both parties had their coats off. I could not control Abner, but kept off Thomas. Notwithstanding my efforts Thomas got hold of Gormly by the hair, my back was towards Gormly, in my endeavors to keep Thomas away, and therefore did not see Gormly get a kick. Mr Gormly was seriously injured and was not able to leave my house where he died, which took place at 2.15 a m this morning. In punching Gormly Abner McNutt punched him twice.

George Christy—Was in company with Mr Gormly on Monday evening, and went with him to Gratto's. Did not see any one in at Gratto's when we went. Had been loading hay at depot, and went to Gratto's to get a drink. After getting it saw the two McNutts and a person by the name of Adams. Was standing at some distance from these men and did not observe the commencement of the fray. Saw Thomas McNutt go in between his brother Abner and Gormly and say—"I hope you men are not going to fight." Abner then pushed Tom aside and said—"I can settle my own affairs." Abner then took hold of Gormly by the waistcoat and broke his watch guard. Then Gormly struck him, only saw Gormly strike once, Abner then struck Gormly, knocked him down, and when he was down gave him a savage kick above the hip. I tried to raise Gormly, and think I succeeded in getting him on his feet, he was evidently in great pain. Did not observe Tom sid Abner in any way. Gratto had hold of him and he was struggling to get away. Gormly was then taken out of the room and put to bed; he told me he had received a severe kick and was suffering great pain, when I returned to the room I found that the McNutts had gone. It was the only drink I had, and was not at all the worse of liquor.

Timothy Johnston—I first saw Gormly in conversation with Thomas McNutt, and think they were talking about Fenians.—Abner was at some distance from them, I saw Abner go up to Gormly and with the points of his fingers strike him in the stomach. Gormly told him not to repeat it. Abner then said "I did not intend to hurt

you, I merely done this"—repeating the blow with the points of his fingers, appallingly harder than at first. Gormly seemingly very much annoyed and asked if there was any person there to show him fair play. Then Abner put himself in a fighting position and kicked, his foot coming very near Gormly's face. They both then took off their coats and struck at each other, and I saw Abner McNutt kick Gormly in the stomach while standing. Soon after Gormly was tripped and fell very heavily.—After this saw a person trying to lift Gormly, at which time Abner took hold of his hair and struck him about the head. Gormly was then taken away into another room, and went to bed. Saw nothing of the McNutts after coming out of the room. I saw Thos trying to strike Gormly while being held by Gratto. Gormly had not his coat off when McNutt kicked him at first.

Dr. A. C. Page—I was called by Dr. D. Muir, on Monday evening about nine o'clock to see Mr Gormly. Found him suffering from great pain left abdominal region, inflammation had already set in, and I considered his life in great danger. Every means used that could be to allay his sufferings. He died from the effects of said inflammation.

Dr. D. C. Muir—I was sent for about 6 p. m. on Monday evening, to see Mr. Gormly, and found him suffering intense pain, the results of a kick received in the left side of the abdomen, and returned about half past eight when I thought it necessary to call in Dr. Page. From the very first I thought it a very serious case. Every means were used to alleviate his sufferings. A post mortem examination was held, and I gave a written report of it. Have every reason to suppose that his death resulted from the results of a rupture.

Dr. McKay—I was sent for immediately after the injury. He had not been removed to the bedroom when I saw him. He stated that he had great pain on the left of the abdomen, results of a kick. The injury being internal, recommended his going to bed, and was in hopes he would shortly get better. Think that the injury thus sustained was the cause of his death. Was present at the post mortem, and signed the report.

Addendum to Geo. Christy's evidence—Heard Thomas McNutt say to Gratto—"Am I to be held here and three men at my brother." There was nobody conflicting with Abner McNutt but Gormly. Neither of the McNutts appeared to be drunk.

The Mirror

Colchester County Advertiser.

SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1868.

POSTAGE.

From the first of the present month subscribers will need to pay the postage on the *Mirror* themselves. During the past quarter we find that several parties have paid the postage, and as we have to pay it too, we have concluded to follow the universal custom, and allow subscribers to pay it themselves. This, however, will really be no loss to subscribers, as we will deduct it from their subscriptions.

We notice with pleasure the improved state of the side-walks in various places. Pedestrians cannot but feel gratified by these much needed repairs. The indefatigable Commissioner has done his work nobly around the Commons, leaving the street vastly improved. None could help noticing the difference between this piece of work and that opposite J. B. Calkin's, Esq., where large stones are left in the way, to the great annoyance of the travelling public.

Is it not time that the citizens of this town were considering the propriety of calling a public meeting for the purpose of having our lanes properly named.

Editorial Correspondence respecting "Western Tour" crowded out this work by great press of matter—English news, &c.—will appear in our next.

The two McNutts, Thomas and Abner, of Farntown road, charged with having caused the death of William Gormly, by a violent assault upon him at Gratto's hotel on the 23rd June last, voluntarily appeared before John King, Stipendiary Magistrate, and Samuel Rettle, Esquires, at ten o'clock on Tuesday last, at Truro, and after a full examination of the case, which occupied the whole day, there being several witnesses. The justices discharged Thomas McNutt and held Abner to bail for his appearance at the Supreme Court, in October next. It appears that this melancholy affair grew out of some difference between these parties after they met at the hotel, that no unkind feelings were held towards each other previously. Another warning against allowing man's evil passions to gain the mastery.—COMMUNICATED.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—A terrible accident occurred at the Saluting Battery on the Citadel at noon yesterday, while a number of men of the Royal Artillery were engaged in firing a salute. While the charge was being rammed into one of the guns it exploded, killing almost instantly, two of the men, named Mellough and Bennett. Both men were mangled in a shocking manner. The deceased were young men highly respected in the service, and their untimely death has cast a gloom over the whole garrison. Chronicle.

—Miss Katzman of the Provincial Book Store, Granville Street, Halifax, has our thanks for fyles of late papers. Miss K. receives all the late periodicals and papers. And G E Morton & Co for late papers.

PROMENADE CONCERT.—We have been requested to state that the Volunteer Brass Band intend giving a Promenade Concert in the Drill Shed on Friday evening next.

The famous George Minstrels formerly Southern Slaves will give a performance in Cobequid Hall, this evening. To show the character of this celebrated Troupe, we copy the following complimentary extract from the *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin*.—"The Wonderful George Minstrels at Concert Hall last night, had an immense audience.—To say the house was crowded would not convey an adequate idea. It was a perfect jam; every seat, every standing place, and in fact every inch of room was taken up, and for a full hour after the announcement was made that none could be accommodated, the ticket office was besieged by applicants for admission. At least one thousand persons were turned away from the doors. Those who were fortunate enough to obtain admission, enjoyed a rare treat and the entire entertainment is worthy of the encomiums so freely lavished upon it. We have no time to dilate upon its merits. Suffice it to say that the vast crowd were more than satisfied, and manifested their appreciation by loud applause. Of course Concert Hall will be nightly filled during the stay of this unparalleled entertainment. Only those who attend early will be able to secure seats to witness it."

The New York Tribune groups statistics in this disagreeable way:—'Over 4000 lawyers and a murder a day in this city'

BY TELEGRAPH.

OTTAWA, July, 1.

Dominion Day was ushered in by salutes and ringing of Church and City bells at midnight. Business was suspended during the day. Numerous games and excursions on the River, and other sports were indulged in. Flags were flying on all public and many private buildings.

LONDON, July 1.—The case of the United States vs. Arman, builders of Confederate Iron clads, came before the Court to-day. Mr. Berrier as Counsel for the United States opened the case. He charged the Messrs. Arman with having violated their own pledges and acting in bad faith toward all parties, by their conduct. They had exposed France at a critical moment to the risk of war with the United States, he recited the facts of the case and showed that the allegations that efforts had been made to sell the vessels built for the Confederate Government, to other powers were false. He demanded all contractors, builders and others connected in this business, should be compelled to refund the money stolen from private persons. The Advocate General will reply to Mr. Berrier on the eighth inst. In the Corps Legislative to-day, the debate on the budget was continued, M. Theirs made a speech, in which he deposed the military preparations which were still going on, and feared the outbreak of war and national bankruptcy.

TRURO, N. S., July 2, 1868.

MR. EDITOR.—Will you be kind enough to insert the following in your columns. I am not one of those disposed to find fault with boys enjoying themselves; on the contrary, I like to see everybody, young and old, enjoy themselves to their heart's content; but when young men so far forget themselves as to throw "fire crackers" among a party of ladies, and then laugh at the effect of the trick, I think it is high time for the authorities to take the matter in hand, and put a stop to such proceedings.

Yours, &c., CITIZEN.

A NEW AND GRAND EPOCH IN MEDICINE.—Dr. Maggill is the founder of a new Medical System. The quantities, whose internal doses cleanse the stomach and paralyze the bowels, must give precedence to the man who restores health and appetite with from one to two of his ordinary Pills, and cures the most violent sores with a box or so of his wonderful and all-healing Salve. These two great specifics of the Doctor are last superceding all the stereotyped nostrums of the day. Extraordinary cures by Maggill's Pills and Salve have opened the eyes of the public to the inefficiency of the (so-called) remedies of others, and upon which people have so long blindly depended. Maggill's Pills are not of the class that are swallowed by the dozen, and of which every box full taken creates an absolute necessity for another. One or two of Maggill's Pills suffices to keep the bowels in perfect order, tone the stomach, create an appetite, and render the spirits light and buoyant. There is no griping, and no reaction in the form of constipation. If the liver is affected, its functions are restored, and if the nervous system is feeble, it is invigorating. This last quality makes the medicine very desirable for the wants of delicate females. Ulcerous and eruptive diseases are literally extinguished by the disinfectant use of Maggill's Salve. In fact, it is here announced that MAGGILL'S BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC AND DIARRHOEA PILLS cure where all others fail. While for Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Cuts, and all Abrasions of the Skin MAGGILL'S SALVE is infallible. Sold by J. HAYDOCK, 11 Pine-street, New York, and all Druggists, at 25 cts per box.

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

FRIGHTFUL BURNS! FEARFUL SCALDS!—Dr. Maggill's Salve stops the most violent pain of burns, scalds, etc.: it is unsurpassed. Sold by all druggists. Avery, Brown & Co, Agents for Halifax.

Married.

At Portsmouth, N. H., on the 25th ult., by Rev. James DeNormandie, Mr. Wm. C. Delaney of Truro, to Miss Charlotte A. daughter of Benjamin Cheever, Esq., of Portsmouth.

Deaths.

At Debert River, Londonderry, on the 13th ult., David V. Crowe, Esq., in the 71st year of his age, for many years Custos Rotulorum for the County of Colchester, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Chronicle.

The Rev. W. Christie lectured at Temperance Hall Halifax on Tuesday evening last, the subject being a description of the "Mammouth Cave of Kentucky, the "Star Chamber," &c. from personal observations.

The Bazaar, under the management of the Ladies of the Baptist Church will be opened on Thursday the 16th on the 15 as advertised in our last issue.

Prices Current in Halifax Markets. Halifax, July 4 1868. Apples, best quality, per bbl \$2 75. Beef, fresh, per qr 12 1/2. Butter, per lb 11 1/2. Cheese, per lb 5 1/2. Ducks, per pair 16c. Eggs, per doz 75c. Fish, per lb 10c. Hay, per ton 13c. Hams, smoked per lb 6c. Hides, per lb 13c. Lamb, per lb 10c. Mutton, per lb 8c. Oats, per bushel 50c. Pork, fresh, per lb 6c. Potatoes, per bushel 2c. Socks, per dozen pair 8c. Straw, per ton 18c. Turkeys, per lb 7c. Veal, per lb 7c.

New Advertisements. Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having become the owners and assignees of all the Goods, Stock in Trade, and Debts lately owned by and due to the late firm of CUNNINGHAM & ANDREWS, Merchant, WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, of Truro, and to the ALL persons indebted to the said Firm and to the said William Cunningham, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, who are also authorized to collect and receive the same.

In addition to the above we would notify the public that for six months after this date we shall sell off all kinds of goods and wares 25 per cent, or say one-fourth, under usual prices.

On Friday evening, between Mr Fisher's corner, and the house lately occupied by Dr. Forrester, a Gold Chain and Seal. Any one finding it and leaving it at the "Mirror" office, will be suitably rewarded.

Sheriff's Sale. The sale of Balance of Stock of Goods at W. S. Crowe's store, will be continued on Wednesday the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock, and on Thursday at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Cobequid Hall, Positively One Night Only. Saturday Evening, July 4th, 1868. The Master Band of the World Comprising 17 Star Performers.

The Original and Only GEORGIA MINSTRELS. The Famous SLAVE TROUPE, with their MAGNIFICENT ORCHESTRA AND SPLENDID BRASS BAND.

Everywhere recognized as the only Legitimate Interpreters of Negro Life in all its broad and Mirthful phases. After visiting the Paris Exposition, Crystal Palace, and many of the principal Cities of Europe, they once more return to the land of their triumphs, crowned with success, and in the zenith of their career.

FLOUR and Corn Meal, 100 Barrels White and Yellow Corn Meal, just received ex "Accorn" from New York. Also now arriving from Toronto and Montreal, via Portland and Pictou.

BAZAAR. A BAZAAR is expected to be held on Thursday the 16th of July, in the Drill Shed in Truro, under the auspices of the Truro Baptist Ladies' Benevolent Society.

ANDREWS & GUNN BROS. WILL SELL off the entire Stock lately owned by Mr Wm Cunningham (and purchased by David Andrews and Geo. Gunn) at 25 per cent under marked prices.

Life in a Pill Box. EXTRAORDINARY EFFECTS FROM MAGGIEL'S ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

What one hundred letters a day say from patients all over the habitable Globe: Dr Maggiel, your pill has rid me of all billiousness. No more noxious doses for me in five or ten pills taken at one time, one of your pills cured me.

For all Diseases of the Kidneys, Retention of Urine, &c. Maggiel's Pills are a perfect Cure. One will satisfy any one. For Female Diseases. Nervous Prostration. Weakness, General Lassitude and Want of Appetite.

Maggiel's Pills and Salve, are almost universal in their effects, and a cure can be almost guaranteed. Each Box contains Twelve Pills, One Pill in a Dose.

SPRING GOODS! The Subscriber HAS RECEIVED a portion of his SPRING STOCK of English Goods, per Steamer, the remainder daily expected per ships "Forest King," "Roseneath," "Zimre," and "Sarah T. Hall."

English Cut and Wrot. NAILS, Best Quality. Shelf Hardware in variety. Mill Saws of St John Manufacture, warranted. Best London PAINT AND OIL. WINDOW GLASS, &c., &c., &c. J. F. BLANCHARD.

THE QUEENS BOOK. Price reduced to \$1.25 per copy. Ha per's Edition may be had at the Agency of G. E. MORTON, & Co., 185 Hollis Street, Halifax, March 7, 1868.



Fresh Drugs And Chemicals AT THE TRURO DISPENSARY. The Subscriber has just received from London and Liverpool the following Goods, which he offers for sale at as low rates as they can be had in the Province.



BUCKEYE MOWING AND REAPING MACHINES. JUST imported from the United States, a large number of these celebrated Machines, manufactured by Adriaene, Platt & Co.

ADRIAENE, PLATT & Co., original inventors of the Buckeye Machine; all others are but off-shoots from them, they having purchased the right from them for a certain number of States.

COLCHESTER, SS: In the matter of the estate of Dorathea Lynds, late of Onslow, in the County of Colchester, spinster, deceased, who died intestate, on application of John King, heir of deceased, for sale of certain real estate.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Sheriff of the County of Colchester, in front of the Court House at Truro, on Monday the twentieth day of July next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, by virtue of an order of sale granted herein.

CORN MEAL. Just arrived direct from Baltimore, per brig Dominion, One Hundred and Fifty Bbls. Superior Corn Meal. For sale low. ROBERT SMITH. Truro, June 13.

P. J. CHISHOLM & CO. Opposite the Railway Station, Truro, N. S. BEGS leave to thank their numerous customers for the liberal patronage extended to them during the short time they have been in Truro, and hopes by strict attention to merit a further continuance of patronage.

Repeal. Repeal. The Repeal Delegates are expected home next Steamer, when this vexed question will undoubtedly be set at rest whether successful or not we all want to look our best to welcome our countrymen home.

FLOUR and CORN MEAL. Magnificent Flour at Greatly reduced Prices. THE Subscriber will sell as usual the very finest FLOUR and CORN MEAL.

NOTICE! THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to inform the public that he has opened up in the shop formerly occupied by Duncan Campbell, at the Railway Depot, where he intends carrying on the Grocery Business, &c., &c.

Flour. Flour. Just Received by Steamer Flambro, 200 Bbls. Extra Family Flour. (Inspected in Mpy by Young, Toronto) which is offered low either wholesale or retail.

ANDREWS! LATE OF THE FIRM OF CUNNINGHAM & ANDREWS, HAS NOW OPENED A STOCK OF GOODS, which will compare favorably with Goods generally kept in Truro, in the Dry Goods Business.

Masonic Bazaar. A BAZAAR will be held in Pictou under the auspices of "New Caledonia Lodge," No. 565, R. E., in their New Temple, on Tuesday, 21st July next, for the purpose of raising funds to aid in the completion of the latter.

Repeal is LOST, AND THE Railway Hotel IS FOR SALE. THE subscriber being about to retire from business, wishes to dispose of that well known property the RAILWAY HOTEL.

Five Valuable Building Lots, and Three newly finished Cottages, with Out-houses, &c. The above named Hotel, Building Lots, and Cottages, are all situated in the vicinity of the Railway Depot.

Farmers—Attention. The subscriber has for sale a number of the Patent Horse Pitchfork, which he offers for sale low.

Dissolution of Copartnership. NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned D. G. DICKSON and C. N. COCK, under the firm of D. G. DICKSON & Co., was this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all liabilities of the late firm are assumed by the said Charles N. Cock, who will pay and receive all debts owing from and to the said partnership.

IMPORTATION OF DRY GOODS! SPRING - - 1868. G. READING. Respectfully invites the attention of the public to his supply of DRY GOODS, among which will be found very cheap Grey, White and Printed Cottons, Broad Cloths, Do-

Special attention given to the copying of all kinds of old pictures, and also to engraving the same, to cabinet or life size portraits in oils, pastels, Indian ink, &c., at a usually low price. Remember 1 place - 167 Barrington Street, and no stairs. W. D. O'DONNELL. Halifax, May 16, 1868.

VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINE. PENDLETON'S VEGETABLE PANACEA. This valuable preparation has already been extensively circulated, and wherever it has been used it has met with entire approbation, and been installed as the Family Medicine.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE. Waddell, near the Railway Station, Truro. Apply CHARLES BLANCHARD, Esq. Truro, May 16, 1868.

STILES' PATENT Spinning Wheel Archibald, Leaper, & Co. WISH to notify the Public that having purchased the Patent from Mr Stiles they are prepared to supply all parties who may favor them with an order for the above Patent Spinning Wheel, at the shortest notice.

Caleb McCully, Watch and Clock-Maker. At the Dry Goods and Grocery Store of Wm McCully, opposite the Post Office, chronometers, clocks and Watches of all kinds repaired in the most thorough manner.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL! THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to return thanks to his friends and the travelling public, who have so kindly patronized him for the last 12 years, and would now beg to notify his friends and the public in general, that he has further improved his Hotel, and respectfully solicits a call from parties visiting the handsome Valley of Truro. Passengers conveyed to and from the Cars free of charge. A. McKAY, Proprietor. Truro, May 16, 1868. The Hotel is still for sale on reasonable terms.

TRURO Livery Stables!

G. W. SMITH, Proprietor. The subscriber begs respectfully to inform the Travelling Public that he keeps constantly in readiness a good stock of Horses, carriages, and harness.

NOTICE.

All Persons indebted to the Firm of FARNHAM, COCK & LITTLE are requested to settle their Accounts with said Firm on or before the first day of May ensuing.

ENGLISH MAGAZINES.

Provincial Book Store, GRANVILLE STREET. Englishwoman's, London Society, Belgravia, Temple Bar, Tinsley's, Broadway, Once a Week, Young Ladies Journal, Cornhill, All the Year Round, Boys' Own, with the quarterly's and other Periodicals, Literary and Religious.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

WHEREAS, James McCurdy, of Old Barns, in the County of Colchester, Blacksmith, by Deed of Assignment duly executed, assigned to the Subscribers all his Property, consisting of Personal Estate, Goods and Effects, for the benefit of all his creditors without preference.

W. C. DELANEY, SURGEON DENTIST, Truro.

Painless Extraction of Teeth by the administration of Pure Ether.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

All that Lot of Land, situate, lying, and being in New Annan, known as the Farm formerly occupied by William Lawson which, containing Seventy-five Acres, more or less.

Clearing Out Sale

"BEE HIVE" Preparatory to receiving the Spring Importations, Fall and Winter Clothing, and Gents' Furnishings Goods, will be sold at unprecedentedly low prices; also a large lot of TWEEDS, CASSIMERES, BEAVERS, &c.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,

And General Advertising Agency.

21 George Street, Halifax, (Below the Grand Parade.)

THE object of the office is to provide a central means by which parties requiring services and situations respectively may obtain the same.

Written communications, giving full particulars, and enclosing postage stamp and fee for return letter, will be as carefully attended to as a personal application.

SCALE OF FEES: Female Domestic Servants \$0.50

Persons requiring do 0.50

Men and boys 1 per cent on salary

Persons requiring do 50 to 1.00

Letters to Correspondents 25

The Register and Real Estate Record.

Is issued from this office on the 1st of every month for gratuitous distribution, and besides containing all the wants advertised, offers serious advantages to parties wishing to dispose of property, and also as a general advertising medium.

Halfpenny, April 11, 1868.

Miss B. Wood,

Dress and Mantumaker, (Opposite the Common)

TAKES this opportunity of expressing her sincere thanks to the inhabitants of Truro and vicinity for their liberal patronage since opening up business in Truro.

Material of all kinds of the latest Styles and Fashion.

Which she is prepared to dispose of at the lowest possible prices. Orders from the country punctually attended to. The latest styles and Fashions red weekly.

May 9, 3m

J. A. LEAMAN, Victualler, &c.

Prince Street, - - - Truro, N. S.

Begs leave to thank his numerous Customers for the liberal patronage extended to him during the short time he has been in business in Truro, and hopes by strict attention to merit a further continuance of patronage.

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a superior quality of Beef, Mutton, Veal, Lamb, Ham, Bacon, salt Pork and Corned Tongue, &c.

Cash paid for Hides of all descriptions. Truro, March 28, 1868.

Carriage, Sleigh, and Sign PAINTING

THE Subscriber having leased and thoroughly fitted up the Paint Shop in connection with Mr. Wm. Logan's Carriage Manufactory is prepared, with the best of stock and good help, to serve his customers faithfully, hoping by strict attention to business he may merit an equal share of public patronage.

Reference—E. F. BARNAR, JOSEPH McMILLAN. Truro, Mar 14th, 1868.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN TRURO

REAR BARGAIN! THE premises owned and formerly occupied by the Subscriber now renting for £43 and upwards, will be sold for the very small sum of £300. Terms of payment easy.

The Subscriber's Marble Works is carried on in his shop on Prince Street, abrest Depot. He will receive orders for all kinds of Fruit Trees, from Ferguson's Nursery, Burncoat, Hants Co. Also orders for Spinning Wheel, Reel and Spools.

Truro, Mar 14th, 1868.

For Sale!

THAT Excellent and well known LOT OF LAND, containing One Hundred Acres of Land, more or less, situate and lying in the Lower part of Onslow, and in possession of the late Mr. Vincent, if not now in possession of private sale, will be previously disposed of at private sale, on the 2nd day of June next, at 4 o'clock, p. m.

There are Twenty-five Acres under cultivation, and with very little labor twenty-five more can be brought under cultivation. There is a dwelling house on the premises, and it is situate within a quarter of a mile from a Grist, Lathing, Shingle, and Saw Mill. The property will be sold for the low sum of £100. Apply to PHILIP VINCENT, New Annan.

March 21, 1868.

Salt! Salt! Salt! Salt! For Sale.

JUST Received 112 Bags Liverpool Salt. Low for Cash. Also, in store, a number of Bbls. of Coal Tar.

J. W. KING & Co. Truro, May 16, 1868.

EDWIN D. KING, Barrister & Attorney-at-Law

SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c. OFFICE - - NO. 46 BEDFORD ROW, HALIFAX, N. S.

Jan 18

Notice.

IS hereby given that the Partnership heretofore existing between Wm. Cunningham and David Andrews as Dry Goods merchants, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, and said business will in future be conducted by WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, who will pay all debts and receive all Accounts due the late firm of Cunningham & Andrews.

Wm. CUNNINGHAM, DAVID ANDREWS. Truro, Aug. 1, 1867.

Colford Bros.,

Wholesale Dealers in CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, &c., No. 78 Granville Street, Halifax, N. S., AGENTS FOR

The Patent Elastic Horse Shoe Cushion,

Warranted to prevent Horses Balling up, picking up stones, or bruising the foot, is invaluable for a TENDER-FOOTED HORSE, OR A HORSE WITH CORNS.

As it breaks the Concussion when driven over hard roads.

Price 60 Cents a Pair. Liberal Discount to Dealers and Agents.

COLFORD BROS., Halifax, N. S.

N. B.—Prompt attention paid to orders from the country. Jan 11

BIRCH HILL, STEWACKE

Scythe Stones,

DON'T IMPORT. Specimens can be seen at the Mirror Office, and at Mr Eaton's store Truro.

ROBT. JOHNSON, Johnson's Crossing. April, 25, 1868.

Notice!

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the

Butchering BUSINESS,

at the stand lately occupied by Daniel Cox, and next door to J. L. Sutherland's Grocery store, where he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of the public patronage.

ISAAC W. SNOOK. Truro, March 28, 1868.

ROBERT McG. MOFFAT, BARRISTER & ATTORNEY AT LAW, Conveyancer, &c., TRURO, N. S.

RIVER PHILIP Freestone Quarry.

M. & P. McDONALD, Pasewash, Nova Scotia, beg to inform the public generally, that they have their Quarry known as The River Philip Freestone Quarry, in successful operation, and are prepared, promptly, to fill orders for Building Stone of Grindstone, which they will dispose of at reasonable terms, and at short notice.

They have also in connection with the Quarry a BRICKYARD, and are prepared to furnish any quantity of Hard Burned Bricks, of as good quality as can be found in British North America.

Oct 31 1y

Henry Dravis WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELLER, (Successor to Myer Moss.)

CHRONOMETER, HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL WATCHES.

Repaired and Cleaned with neatness and despatch.

ENGRAVING neatly executed.

All descriptions of Fine Machinery made to order and Repaired.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS adjusted.

Jewels of all Kinds Made to order.

Truro, Sep. 21, 1867. year

REMOVAL!

OPHIR HOUSE!

E. I. & T. SPIKE, MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS,

Have Removed from No. 135 Granville Street, to their New Establishment, No. 161 Hollis Street,

Opposite the "Club House," and two doors south of Z. S. Hall's Army and Navy Book Store.

June 27, 1867

TRURO HOTEL,

OPPOSITE THE RAILWAY DEPOT, Robt. Fisher - - Proprietor.

OF the above-mentioned House, begs leave to intimate to the Travelling Public that he is prepared to furnish PERMANENT and TRANSIENT BOARDERS at reasonable terms; and in connection with the above establishment he begs most respectfully to inform the public that he will keep a Stable of the best quality of Horses, and by strict attention to business he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

August 24, 1867. 1 year.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

MR. E. G. SAFFERY, professor of Music, offers his services professionally, in the purchase and selection of new and second-hand Instruments. There is so great a difference even in New Pianos, in point of tone and touch, that parties would be consulting their own interest in availing themselves of his professional experience remembering, that without due discrimination and judgment, you often pay more for a worthless instrument than a superior one would amount to, verifying the old adage, "That you have paid too dear for your whistle," therefore the fee of \$4.00 is absolutely money saved.

Communications post paid directed Mr. Saffery, Dartmouth, Halifax, will be attended to.

nov 30 3m

Flour! Flour!

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a Superior Quality of FLOUR which he will sell remarkably low for Cash, cal. and sec.

ALSO A SUPERIOR Horse Power Hay Press, nearly new.

THOS. McKAY. Truro, Nov 28. 2m.

CARD.

WAVERLEY HOUSE FREDERICTON, N. B.

Wm. GRIEVES, Proprietor. Good accommodation for man and beast, and on moderate terms.

Jan 23 1y

JUST RECEIVED.

At the Bee-hive

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF EASY-MADE CLOTHING, COLLARS, UNDER CLOTHING, FANCY SHIRTS, TRUNKS, VALISES, &c.

for the Fall Trade, all of which will be sold very low for cash.

JAMES K. MUNNIS, Corner Jacob and Water Streets, Halifax, Oct 19.

CARD.

C. K. Morse,

BARRISTER & ATTORNEY AT LAW Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. AMHERST, N. S.

7 1y.

Revere House,

CK VILLE STREET, HALIFAX

The above house, kept by Mrs. Capt. Card, is most conveniently situated for business men visiting the city.

Halifax Dec. 21. 3ms.

John Lewis, MANUFACTURER OF

Lasts, Boot Trees and Pegs.

BEGS leave to return thanks to his numerous customers throughout the lower Provinces for the liberal support he has received from them for the last 25 years, and begs to acquaint them that he has moved to Truro, near the Depot, and continues to manufacture Lasts of the latest style with iron toes, iron heels and bottoms; also boot trees, cramps, screws, and shoe pegs of all sizes. Sold wholesale and retail; all orders punctually attended to.

Nov 33

DOMINION HOUSE!

WILLIAM SMITH TAILOR, BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has lately opened up the above establishment near the Railway Depot, where he has on hand a good assortment of ENGLISH AND DOMINION TWEEDS, &c.

And hopes by strict attention to business receive a share of patronage.

Sep. 14, 1867.

TRURO MARBLE WORKS,

Situate on Prince St., abrest the Depot.

The Subscriber has constantly on hand a large assortment of best Italian and Vermont Marbles for Monuments, Tombs, Headstones, Hall and Centre Table Tops, &c. &c.

N. B.—The subscriber would take this opportunity of thanking the public for their liberal patronage, and would say that he has the largest stock on hand at present he ever had, and would invite them to call and examine specimens; sold on reasonable terms and delivered free of charge.

oct 26 A. J. WALKER.

Parish & Co's

Is the best place in the city to get a Photograph taken, a PICTURE FRAME, or to buy an Album—Finest assortment in the city.

COUNTRY ARTISTS

Supplied with Photographic Materials of all kinds, at low prices.

RECEPTION ROOMS

SHOW ROOMS On ground floor of this Establishment.

122 & 124 Hollis Street. may 2 1y

WALLACE HOTEL,

Fronting the Gulf of St. Lawrence, WALLACE, N. S.

THE Proprietor begs leave to inform his friends and the travelling public generally that his House being commodious and in a healthy location, he is prepared to render it worthy of the patronage of all those who may favor him with their patronage. And having his Table supplied with the very best that the country can afford, he flatters himself he can give universal satisfaction to his customers. His Staff are of the first order, and his charges are moderate.

THOMAS PAGE, Proprietor

oct 31 3m*

HENRY T. LAWRENCE, Saddler and Harness-Maker, TRUNK-MAKER, Truro, N. S.

RESPECTFULLY intimates to the inhabitants of Truro and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in the shop lately occupied by Mr. Henry Tupper, and will be prepared to make up and repair all kinds of Harness on reasonable terms at short notice, and in the best style of workmanship.

In reference to the above, I beg to return thanks for the liberal share of patronage I have received since I commenced business in the above line, and have pleasure in recommending the above named Mr. T. Lawrence as my successor.

HENRY TUPPER. Truro, Oct 17

CHELSEA HOUSE!

Sebastopol Road, Bridgewater.

THE Subscribers beg leave to call attention to their Stock of GROCERIES;

and expect, in a few days, to receive a splendid assortment of DRY GOODS,

Having a thorough knowledge of the business, we hope by strict attention to the wants of our customers, to merit a large share of public patronage.

Also—A large supply of JEWELRY,

Cheap for Cash. POTTS, WARD & CO. Bridgewater, Aug. 24, 1867.

SAMUEL CALDWELL, VICTUALLER,

No. 177 UPPER WATER ST.

HEAD of the second wharf south of Messrs. Condit & Co's Warehouse, Halifax, N. S., where he keeps for sale at the lowest rates, Fresh Beef, Mutton, Veal, Corned Beef, Tongues, &c. &c. of the best kinds.

ESTD. H. M. Ships, Merchant Vessels, Families, Hotel keepers and others supplied at the shortest notice.

dec 9

Farm For Sale.

THE Subscriber is authorized to sell the farm at North River Bridge, Onslow, owned by Charles L. Marsh. A perfect title will be given. There is a good house and barn on the premises, and the place is admirably situated and adapted for any person wishing to engage in business or follow a trade in connection with farming. A bargain may be expected.

ISRAEL LONGWORTH, Truro, Nov 30 3m

W. C. SMITH, Carriage and Sleigh Maker,

Opposite the residence of H. Hyde Esq., TRURO, S.

THE Subscriber begs to tender his thanks to the public for the patronage bestowed on him since commencing business in Truro; and is prepared to build all kinds of work in his line. No pains will be spared in the execution of custom work.

All kinds of Light Carriages, including Top Buggies, made to order. nov 30

TRURO PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.

THE Subscriber having fitted up his Rooms with an enlarged Sky Light, is prepared to take FERROTYPES, AMBROTYPES, and PHOTOGRAPHS equal to any other Operator in this Province. Having recently purchased an improved Faving Back Ground, which greatly improves the appearance of pictures. Ambrotypes, in frames, at one half the usual price. Children taken in from 3 to 5 seconds.

N. B.—No person will be required to take a picture after sitting, unless perfectly satisfied with its execution. Rooms south side the Parade. oct 26 T. MAYO.

GORDON'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY!

WARRANTED to remove the most severe attack of Rheumatism; a sure remedy for Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Cramp in the Stomach, Diarrhoea, Ague, Tooth Ache, Scalds, Burns, Fresh Cuts, Sprains, Chills, &c.

Directions for use—For Rheumatism—A tea-spoonful of the Remedy in warm water, sweetened, one hour before, or two after meals, and rub the part affected night and morning. If the pain is seated, the part should be well rubbed with the Liniment, mixed with a little sweet oil, and a flannel wet with the same worn on the part till the pain is removed. Sore Throat—Take inwardly, and mix with sweet oil and rub excellent gargle. Cramp in the Stomach—A tea-spoonful in warm water and sugar Diarrhoea—A tea-spoonful on refined sugar; increase the dose if required. Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis—Take on lumps-sugar, Ague, Tooth Ache, &c.—Apply inwardly and outwardly. Burns, Scalds, Fresh Cuts, &c.—Apply a piece of flannel moistened with the Liniment to the part affected.

MEDICINAL ROOT PILLS

Purely Vegetable, for the cure of Bilious and other Fevers; Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Costiveness, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Chills, Headache, Giddiness, &c.

Directions for use—For an Adult—From two to five Pills—Very delicate persons may begin with one Pill, and increase if they find necessary. Those of a costive habit, and more robust and strong, can commence with four, and increase to seven or eight. For Children—From quarter of a Pill to two Pills. If the child is too young to swallow pills, it may be broken into a powder and given in a little syrup.

GREAT INDIAN HEALING SALVE!

Warranted to heal Burns, Scalds, Ulcers, Cuts, Bruises, Fros Bite, Broken Breasts, Felons, Chills, Sore Eyes, Sore Lips, &c. Also—an excellent Remedy for Piles, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Chapped Hands, or any roughness of the skin.

Directions—Spread the Salve thin, on old Linnen well dried by the fire. If the complaint is very severe the plaster should be changed every four to six hours.

N. B.—While using this salve for any cutaneous disease, it is recommended to take the Medicinal-Root Pills, as their prompt but gentle and safe action in cleansing the system, greatly aids the effects.

SEER-CLOTH PLASTER!

For Drawing, Healing and Strengthening, warranted a sure remedy for Rheumatic and other pains, Cuts, Cracked Joints, &c.

Directions—Spread on thin Leather for pains or as a Strengthening Plaster, and on Linnen for Sores.

Sold in Halifax by Brown Brothers & Co., Ordnance Square; Cogswell & Forsyth 193, Woodfill Brothers 141, Hollis-street; H. A. Taylor, corner of Hollis and Sackville-sts.; Thomas W. J. 188, Upper Water-st.; and by Druggists and Dealers in the City and throughout the Province. H. L. Atkins, agent, and for sale by P. J. Chisholm, S. S. Nelson & Sons, and Edwin McNutt.

nov 16

THE ORIGINAL "Weed" Sewing Machines,

With all the Latest Improvements.

THE "WEED"

TOOK the highest Prize at the Paris Exposition, as well as at many other Exhibitions for a SEWING MACHINE, as such, and is becoming deservedly popular. Adapted for all kinds of Sewing in Families and Manufactories. Lock Stitch, Shuttle, Straight Needle. Exceedingly simple in construction.

Each machine warranted, and kept in order free of charge, and the Factory being in St. John, N. B., much time, expense, and custom house trouble attending Foreign Machines is saved.

CHAS. A. BOVEY, Nos. 10 and 12 Nelson Street, St. John, N. B. Agent for the Provinces.

P. S.—Do not be imposed upon by an imitation Machine called "Weed." The Original "Weed" is made only by the North American Manufacturing Company, at St. John, N. B.

In calling attention to the above advertisement the Subscriber begs to intimate to the inhabitants of Truro and vicinity that he has been appointed Agent for the "Weed" Sewing Machine, and is now prepared to supply parties who want a really good Sewing Machine for family use.

A good Stock of Singer and other Needles constantly on hand.

N. B.—Sewing Machine is carefully repaired & adjusted.

J. W. SMITH, A Truro Boot & Shoe Factory. 1868

ASAPH G. BLAKSLEE, HOUSE, SIGN AND DECORATIVE PAINTER,

No. 78 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B. Transparent Window Blinds manufactured to order. 17 dec 1