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AND COLCHESTER COUNTY ADVERTISER.

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No 17.

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AND
Colchester County Advertiser
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BOOK AND JOB PRINTING EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH

Select Poetry.

BURIED TALENTS.
"Sell that thou hast and give to the poor, and
thou shalt have treasure in Heaven."
How many buried talents will the final day dis-
close,
Of whose neglect none but the God of Heaven, who
gave them, knows;
How many will discover in that swiftly coming
day
That their life, their health, their time, their means,
have all been thrown away;
How much of hoarded wealth, that scarcely ever
sees the light,
Might be transferred to Bible lamps, to dissipate
the night;
In those far lands where now the gloom of super-
stition reigns;
Where death but leads to endless death and ever-
lasting pains.
How many jewels sparkling now on beauty's grace-
ful form,
Might help to feed the hungry poor, and shield
them from the storm,
Might bid the widow's heart rejoice, the mourner's
tear be dry,
And bear a blessed testimony up to the throne on
high.
Nor would that less beautiful because it wore
no gem,
But those which shed such radiance from our Savi-
our's diadem,
Religion's light will lend a grace unknown to glit-
tering toys,
And floods of mercy fill the soul with never-falling
joys.
Do Christians realize the thought, that every talent
given
Is for the Master's use bestowed, to be improved
in Heaven?
Not to adorn these dying forms, our fellow worms
to please,
But Him, whose searching eye our secret thoughts
and motives sees.
Oh! could we in imagination stand before His
throne,
And hear his righteous sentence on the deeds that
we have done,
How vain these trifling baubles then, compared
with one kind word
From Him who binds us for his own—our Saviour
and our Lord.
No longer slaves to fashion's rules, or what the
world might say,
Would we not strive to follow where His footsteps
mark the way?
Make that our aim which pleases Him whose gra-
cious smile is Heaven,
And render Him a just account of every talent
given.
Lower Stewiacke. J. B.
The Chicago Tribune in a recent article gives
utterance to the following creditable expres-
sions in references to the assassination of Hon.
T. D. McGe, which we commend to the con-
sideration of Fenian sympathizers every-
where:
"The Clerkenwell and other homicides in Eng-
land, have been greater obstacles in the way of
Irish freedom than the British army. This mur-
der of McGe will but intensify the detestation
in which Fenianism is already held by the Eng-
lish people. Irish emancipation depends for its
success upon public sentiment in England, the
United States, and the civilized world. But pub-
lic sentiment will recoil with horror from any
association or sympathy with assassins. The
American people will wash their hands of any
interest in any cause in which cold-blooded
murder is made a part. The killing of
McGe will convince thousands of minds that he
was right in his estimate of the character of his
countrymen, and that his arguments were un-
answerable except by the bullet. McGe will
now take rank among British murderers for their
virtues, and on Fenianism will be visited the
disgrace and dishonor, and, perhaps, retaliation
for it."

Select Tale.

A QUEER OLD ROBBER.

Not many months ago one of the sights to be
seen in Paris was the rather ghastly one of the
embalmed body of the celebrated robber Car-
touche, who flourished in France in the early
part of the last century. Cartouche was sen-
tenced in the year 1721 to be broken upon the
wheel. According to some authorities the exe-
cution did not take place, the criminal having so
ingratiated himself with one of his jailers that
the latter agreed to forestall the extreme penalty
by strangling him with a silken cord. Probably
hemp was considered too vulgar a material for
the final necktie of so famous a criminal; but at
any rate, when the deed was done the jailer was
allowed to retain the body as his perquisite, and
he made a nice little sum of money by exhibiting
it at two sous a head for a few days. Then the
body was handed over to a surgeon for dissec-
tion; but that professional man happened also
to be a speculating one, and instead of cutting up
the body he embalmed it, and having enclosed
it in a glass case, made a permanent show of it
for an admission fee of ten sous. This doctor
devised the body to Professor Ballouret, by whom
it was presented to a museum. In course of time
it passed through many hands, still in a state of
perfect preservation, until it was acquired by its
present proprietor for a sum equivalent to five
hundred pounds.
Cartouche belonged to a family of respectable
tradespeople in Paris. From his early youth he
was a constant source of trouble to his parents
on account of his irresistible propensity to thiev-
ing, and many were the scrapes into which he
got himself through his operations. When about
ten years of age he whipped up a duchess's lap-
dog from the cushion of a carriage that was wait-
ing in front of a mansion. He had seized the
animal adroitly by the muzzle, to prevent it
yelping an alarm, but somehow it got its head
free and bit his hand, whereupon he dropped it,
and a footman coming up at the moment, Master
Cartouche was treated by him to a sound flagel-
lation.
In the backyard of a house in the street in
which Cartouche's parents lived there was a
tank in which some ducks of a valuable breed
were kept. To obtain some of these birds had
long been a pet project with young Cartouche,
but it was not so easy to execute it, as the yard
was guarded by a large dog. A brilliant idea,
however, occurred to the mind of the juvenile
delinquent. He procured some fishing-tackle of
a fine but strong description, and provided with
this, he got upon the roof of the house, whence,
by scrambling over parapets and creeping along
leads, he arrived at the roof of the house to
which the ducks belonged. Here he baited his
hook with duck's meat of some kind, and letting
it down gently to the tank, soon hooked the old
drake and began to haul him up hand over hand.
When the drake was about half-way up the wall,
however, the flapping of his wings against a win-
dow attracted the attention of some one within,
and the trick was discovered. The law was not
called in requisition on account of the youth
of the delinquent; but appropriate justice was
dealt out to him by immersing him in the duck
pond from which he had expected to make so
good a "haul."
After a brief career of vice and crime in Paris
Cartouche went into Normandy, where he organ-
ized a gang of brigands, whom he commanded as
chief. Here some of his exploits have become
traditional.
A nobleman was travelling through the coun-
try in his carriage, with postillions and outriders.
It was about dusk when, at a lonely part of the
road, they encountered a man on horseback, who,
presenting a gun at the postillions, commanded
them to pull up, on pain of death. This they
did, while the two outriders put spurs to their
horses and galloped away. Then the robber,
who was no other than Cartouche, approached
the nobleman and saluted him with much respect,
at the same time keeping the muzzle of his gun
pointed at him. The traveller had no arms, so
that defence was impossible; and the robber ad-
dressed him with: "I beg a thousand pardons of
your lordship's august honor for stopping your
carriage, but I assure you that pressing necessity
has driven me to the act. I am an armorer, and
being much pressed for money I would gladly
dispose of this gun to your lordship, if your lord-
ship will only have the goodness to purchase it
of me."
"And how much do you want for it, pray?"
asked the nobleman, surprised at this mode of
proceeding by a highwayman.
"One thousand francs," replied Cartouche.
"The piece is worth double that, as you can see
from its mountings; but I am pressed for money,
as I have said, and you shall have it at a bar-
gain."
"I have but five hundred francs with me,"
said the nobleman.
The nobleman, seeing that resistance might
cost him his life, opened his writing-case and
wrote out the check, which he handed, with the
five hundred francs to the robber, who handed

him the gun, and bowing to the saddlebow, turned
his horse's head to go. At this moment the
nobleman, cocking the gun, aimed it at Car-
touche's head, crying: "Hand me back my
money, you robber, or else I will blow out your
brains."
"That, my lord, would not be an easy thing
to do with an unloaded gun; and although I have
several unloaded pistols about me, I do not think
it would be judicious of me to lend them to you
in your present temper. Spare your epithets; I
am not a robber on this occasion, at least, but
have made a regular commercial transaction with
you;" and with these words the fascal gave an
ironic laugh, and disappeared into the thicket.
The next day the nobleman notified his banker,
so that payment of the check should be stopped;
but Cartouche had been beforehand with him,
and received the money. It seems that the
robber, for some reason or other, had made a
vow not to steal for a certain time, and, being
pressed for money, had hit upon this subterfuge
to keep his conscience quiet.
Finding that Normandy did not afford a suffi-
ciently wide field for his operations Cartouche
returned to Paris, where he soon became the
leader of a widely extended and very expert gang
of thieves. The police arrangements at that day
were very inefficient, and these robbers commit-
ted the most audacious thefts in the very heart
of Paris. Cartouche, as a general thing, was op-
posed to the taking of life, and his mode of
operating was often very eccentric.
One day he went into a tavern in the neigh-
borhood of Paris to seek for some refreshment.
The man of the house and his wife appeared to
be in trouble about something, and Cartouche
inquired of them the cause. He was told that
they were unable to pay their rent, and that the
owner of the premises had threatened to eject
them.
"How much do you owe?" asked Cartouche.
"Three thousand francs," replied the inn-
keeper.
After a few moments' reflection Cartouche
said: "You seem to be good honest people
enough, and I should like to help you out of your
difficulty. I will lend you the sum named, which
you can repay me at your convenience. Notify
your landlord to come here to-morrow at three
o'clock to receive his rent, the amount of which
has been lent to you by a friend, and be sure
that he gives you a receipt in full."
Well, the landlord came at the appointed hour,
pocketed his three thousand francs, and went on
his way rejoicing. As he was passing through a
piece of woodland, however, on his way to Paris,
he was confronted by Cartouche and one of his
gang, who robbed him of all the money he had
about him, amounting to more than four thou-
sand francs.
Cartouche and his gang used frequently to per-
petrate robberies more for the purpose of ex-
hibiting their address than with a view to gain.
It is told of this audacious marauder that he once
offered a handsome reward to one of his follow-
ers if the latter would steal the coat off the back
of a certain constable or inspector of police, who
had made himself obnoxious to them by his vigi-
lance. The robber undertook the commission,
and watching his opportunity, when the inspec-
tor, dressed in his very best uniform, was on his
watch in some procession, one day, he slit his
coat down the back with a knife. Having done
this, he kept his eye upon the officer until he saw
him enter his home, into which he shortly after-
wards followed him, but not until he had seen
the wife of the officer leave the house soon after
her husband had entered. Calling for the mas-
ter of the House he represented himself as being
a journeyman with the tailor employed by that
officer, saying that a lady had called and ordered
him to come for a coat that had been damaged
and needed immediate repair. The unsuspecting
officer at once handed his coat to the rascal, and
that was the last he ever saw of it.
When Cartouche was at last arrested and
brought to justice there was such a host of com-
plaints and witnesses in the case that the trial
lasted for two months. While it was pending
Legrand, the poet, wrote a comedy based on the
career of the robber, and called it "Cartouche;"
and it is a fact not very creditable to the French
licensing authorities of the period that this com-
edy was produced for the first time on the very
day on which the robber paid the forfeit of his
crimes.

LESSONS FROM AN OLD MERCHANT.

That veteran and honorable merchant, Jon-
athan Sturges of New York, at the dinner given
in his honor on the occasion of his retirement
from active business, gave the following golden
counsel to young men:
Now, gentlemen, since there is nothing that I
can talk about that you do not understand a great
deal better than I do, I propose to say a few
words for the benefit of the young men outside,
and if you approve of what is said, let it be con-
sidered as said by this Grand Jury of Merchants
now assembled.
One of the first lessons I received was in 1813
when I was eleven years of age. My grandfather
had collected a fine flock of merino sheep, which
were carefully cherished during the war of 1812-

15. I was a shepherd boy, and my business was
to watch the sheep in the fields. A boy, who was
more fond of his books than of his sheep, was
sent with me, but left the work to me, while he
lay in the shade and read his books. I finally
complained of this to the old gentleman. I shall
never forget his benignant smile as he replied:
"Never you mind; if you watch the sheep, you
will have the sheep." I thought to myself,
what does this old gentleman mean? I don't ex-
pect to have any sheep. My aspirations were
moderate in those days, and a first-rate merino
buck was worth \$1000. I could not make out
exactly what he meant, but I had great confidence
in him, as he was a judge, and had been to Con-
gress in Washington's time. So I concluded it
was all right, whatever he meant, and went out
contentedly with the sheep. After I got to the
field I could not get that idea out of my head.
Finally I thought of my Sunday lesson: "Thou
hast been faithful over few things, I will make
you ruler over many things." Then I under-
stood it: Never you mind who else neglects his
duty; be you faithful, and you will have your
reward. I do not think it will take many lads
as long as it did me to understand this proverb.
I received my second lesson soon after I came
to this city as a clerk to the late Luman Reed.
A merchant from Ohio, who knew me, came to
purchase goods of Mr. Reed. He expressed his
gratification at finding me there, and said to me:
"You have got a good place; make yourself so
useful that they cannot do without you." I
took his meaning quicker than I did the proverb
about the sheep. Well, I worked upon these
two ideas until Mr. Reed offered me an interest
in his business.
The first morning after the co-partnership was
announced Mr. James Geery, the old tea-
merchant, called to see me, and said to me: "You
are all right now; I have one word of advice to
give you: be careful who you walk the streets
with." That was lesson number three.
In this connection I must repeat an anecdote
told of the late Robert Lennox. A country mer-
chant came into the store of Mr. Morton, a
highly respectable Scotch merchant to purchase
goods. He spoke about credit, references, &c.
Mr. Morton said: "I will give you what credit
you wish." "But," said the merchant, "I am
an entire stranger to you." Mr. Morton replied:
"Did I not see you at church with Robert Len-
nox?" "Yes, I was at church with him."
"Well, I will trust any man whom Robert Len-
nox will take to church with him."
I hope these three lessons of watchfulness over
the interests of their employers, watchfulness
over their partner's interests and their own, after
they are joined, followed by intense watchful-
ness that no black sheep creep into their folds,
may be impressed by these anecdotes upon the
minds of those for whom they are intended.
One other lesson I feel it necessary to inculcate
—that of patience. With a little patience most
young men will find a position as high as they
have fitted themselves to fill.
In all the changes which have taken place in
my firm since 1822, no partner has been brought
in who has not served as a clerk in the establish-
ment. And I now leave my home well organized,
prosperous, and free from complications, still in
the hands of those who have served in it as clerks
for a longer or shorter period. I mention this as
an encouragement to young men to persevere in
the faithful performance of their duties.

AN ALLEGORY OF LIFE.

Once upon a time a little leaf was heard to
sigh and cry, as leaves often do when a gentle
wind is about. And the twig said:
"What is the matter, my little leaf?"
"The wind has told me that one day it would
pull me off and throw me down to die on the
ground."
The twig told it to the branch on which it
grew, and the branch told it to the tree. And
the tree had no color in them, and so the leaf said:
"Do not be afraid; hold on tightly, and you
shall not go till you want to."
And so the leaf stopped sighing, but went on
nestling and singing. Every time the tree shook
itself and stirred up all its leaves, the
branches shook themselves, and the little twig
shook itself, and the little leaf danced up and
down merrily, as if nothing could ever pull it
off. And so it grew all summer long till Octo-
ber. And when the bright days of Autumn
came, the little leaf saw all the leaves around
and some very beautiful. Some were yellow,
and some scarlet, and some striped with both
colors. Then it asked the tree what it meant.
And the tree said: "All these leaves put on
these colors because of joy." Then the little
leaf began to want to go, and grew very beau-
tiful in thinking of it, and when it was very
gay in color, it saw that the branches of the
tree had no color in them, and so the leaf said:
"Oh! branch, why are you lead color, and we
golden?" "We must keep on our work
clothes, for our life is not done; but your
clothes are for holidays because your tasks are
over." Just then a little puff of wind came,
and the leaf let go without thinking of it, and
the wind took it up, and turned it over and over,
and whirled it like a spark of fire in the air,
and then it fell gently down under the edge of
the fence among hundreds of leaves, and fell in-
to a dream and never waked up to tell what it
dreamed about.
Some one has heard in Jamaica the silly story
that England is calling home her navy to be
used in the war with the States about the Ala-
bama claims, and has taken the pains to send
the report by telegraph.
And America is selling her iron clads while
the chief officer of the navy is absent in Europe
on a pleasure trip.

LATE EUROPEAN NEWS

The City of Cork arrived at Halifax on
Saturday forenoon last.
The recent debate in the House of com-
mons on the proposed disestablishment of
the Church in Ireland has awakened a con-
siderable amount of comment in the French
journals. According to the Paris correspon-
dent of the Morning Post, the liberal press
and the journals which represent Roman
Catholic interests generally applauded the pro-
posed alterations. Among the Ultramon-
tane party the contemplated changes are
viewed as a concession to the Roman Catho-
lic Church, but the liberal journals applauded
them upon principle and as an act of justice
to Ireland.
A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday
4th inst., and the Morning Post is the au-
thority for the statement, which will be readi-
ly believed, that the unanimous decision of
the Ministers was not to resign in conse-
quence of the defeat sustained that morn-
ing.
Warlike apprehensions again prevail in
France, despite the improbabilities of such
an issue which are to be found in the pre-
sent condition of Europe. On no part of
the continent is public opinion in favor of
war; the cabinets of Europe offer each other
assurances of the most pacific intentions;
every power has the most powerful reasons
for desiring peace; and there exists no cause
motive, or international quarrel likely to
lead to hostilities. England, as usual, is
pacific; Prussia is engaged in organizing her
recent conquests, and Austria in consolida-
ting her new institutions; Italy, it is thought
has quite as much as she can manage to or-
ganize her finances; Spain counts for nothing;
Russia still covets the empire of the
Sultan and keeps up agitation there, but she
cannot look for any satisfactory solution in
an appeal to arms. France alone remains;
and it is believed by those most acquainted
with the country and Government, that
France thinks more of deloping her liberties
regulating her finances, and promoting her
industry, than of extending her frontiers.
The news of the safety of Dr Living-
stone is confirmed. Letters from Dr. Liv-
ingstone himself, "dated from a place much
further north than that reached by Mr.
Young's expedition," have been brought by
native traders to Dr Kirk, at Zanibar, who
has communicated their contents to
Sir Roderick Murchison. It appears from
Dr Livingstone's own statements that he
was in perfect health, "and his journey had
been a most successful one and that when
he wrote he was "on his way to join Dr.
Kirk." This direct news will fully dispel
any lingering uneasiness in the minds of
Dr Livingstone's friends, although the knowl-
edge acquired by Mr Young's expedition
had shown that the story of the runaway
Johanna men was utterly false.
At the Central Criminal Court, London,
on the 18th, the grand jury true bills
against all the Fenian prisoners—except
O'Neil—concerned in the Clerkenwell out-
rage.
A rumor is circulated in Paris that the
Emperor Napoleon is going immediately to
Algeria, and that a fleet is already making
preparations to escort him. This report is
thought to be strengthened by a prolonged
interview which took place on Friday be-
tween Marshall M'Mahon, the Governor of
Algeria, and the Emperor.
PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Provincial Sec-
retary's Office, Halifax, N. S., 16th April,
1868.—His Excellency by and with the advice of
the Executive Council has been pleased to make
the following appointments:
In the County of Cumberland—Amos Fowler,
of Amherst, to be a Commissioner of Sewers.
In the County of Colchester—John B. Dickie
to be Trustee of School Lands in the Township
of Onslow, in the place of Joseph Dickson, de-
ceased;
Samuel Hamilton to be a Commissioner of
Sewers for Lower Onslow, in place of John King,
removed to Truro;
Thomas Wilson to be a Commissioner of Sew-
ers for the Township of Londonderry.
In the County of Kings—Rev. Richard Avery
and Johnson Patterson and William Miller,
Esquires, to be Commissioners of Schools.
In the County of Queens—Edward McLeod,
of Bruden, John A. Delap and Thomas Day, of
Liverpool, to be Commissioners of New Bridge
at Liverpool.
In the County of Halifax—James Thompson
and Augustus C. West to be Commissioners of
Schools.
In the County of Lunenburg—Rev. D. C.
Moore to be a Commissioner of Schools for the
Township of New Dublin.
W. A. Henry, late Attorney General, and
John Tobin, late member for Halifax in provin-
cial Parliament, it is understood in the
city, are rival candidates for the vacancy in
the senate caused by the death of Mr. Wier.

The Mirror AND Colchester County Advertiser. SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1868.

"Tis infamy to die and not be missed." So says the poet, and who is there but feels that he spoke wisely and well. To die, to sink, to rot forgotten and uncared for, who covets such a grave. Who is there would wish when the mellow tints of life's evening is gathering about, he can only look back upon fond hopes and bright anticipations unrealized, brilliant opportunities lost forever—privileges without number neglected—in a word a life shamefully squandered; and can only look forward into the deep gloom of the hidden future, feeling that as soon as the last green sod is placed above his soulless clay, the few that reluctantly followed him to his last home, will turn away with utter indifference, thankful that their task is done; and the great surging world will move on, laughing, singing and rejoicing, as though he had never existed at all. Thus to fall, and thus to pass away, is not only undesirable, but is positively shameful, contemptible and sinful. That precious jewel, mind, should be summoned forth—its faculties employed, its energies skillfully and nobly directed.

There are a thousand calls for action, intelligent, virtuous men. The times demand an enlightened manhood. The great—the illustrious, and the good, are failing from amongst us day by day. To-day, nearly four million brave and manly hearts mourn the sad fate of the illustrious McGee, and call for vengeance upon the heads of his foul murderers. It will not be long in the nature of things, till the nation's eyes will dim with tears, because a Howe is no more. Come nearer home still.—The name of the late Hon. G. W. McLellan, is yet dear to many. Hon. A. G. W. Archibald is still a household word, and we to him who casts reproach thereon, or speaks too lightly of the forgotten dead.

Or turn we for a moment from the field of politics to ecclesiastical walks.—The venerable Spott—everybody's friend—is treading upon the border of the unseen land. "The Prince of Lecturers"—"the old man eloquent," is growing hoary.—The man of profound research, of vast classic lore, and of such eminent attainments in Theology and Biblical criticism, the Rev. Dr. Smith, has now about summed up his three score years and ten.—But time would fail us to speak of scores of others, who are perhaps equally worthy.

These have either gone, or are fast departing. Others are needed to fill their places. Shall they be wanting? Must our hoary sires go down to their graves without seeing any ready and willing to take their stand on life's high battlefield—to take up and prosecute the work in which they were engaged? Are there none ready to come to the front—to stand in the gap, and with willing hands and stout hearts press on the work? Young men of Colchester, what say you? The field is open before you; choose then your own course; but when once you have chosen, show the strength of your purpose, and your force of character by adhering with strict fidelity to that calling. This is the way to reach distinction—to attain to eminence. Remember that character is not formed in a single day. It requires months, and even years, to mould and give solidity to character.

But the question for the present is: How must those months and years be spent in order to embalm our names in undying memories? To give an answer to this question is comparatively an easy task, but to perform the work embodied in this answer is doubtless difficult. This very difficulty, however, is perhaps its crowning excellence; for it tests our strength of character and firmness of purpose, imparting solidity to the former, and giving a firm texture to the latter. Were it easy of accomplishment every person might attain distinction, until the temple of fame would be so crowded with such a host of names that personal identity would be in danger of being lost in indiscriminate confusion.

To give an answer to the question above we state, in the first place, that it generally requires years of patient, earnest, warm-hearted, self-denying toil. One huge wave of old ocean may sweep away a sand bank; but it is the constant battling of the billows that wears away the solid rock, leaving marks behind that may survive long ages. To get completely clear of the entangling of "self," and labor with disinterested benevolence for the good of our fellowman, without reference to climate, color, race, language or condition, is perhaps the highest mundane excellence. To pursue such a course steadily and perseveringly amid the shafts of ridicule, the taunts and jeers of the pseudo-proud, the slandering and back-biting of the unthinking multitude, the fierce opposition of foes, and the cold shoulders of those who call themselves friends, but cannot brook our infatuation, requires an inflexibility of will and purpose, a magnanimity of soul but rarely possessed.

But such is the kind of life we must resolve to live if we would have our last resting-place

watered with the tears of unfeigned sorrow and regret, our names as household words handed down to posterity.

A life of ease, of self-indulgence and personal gratification, floating with the current, not daring to have an opinion upon any subject either political or ecclesiastical, will never secure for us respect while living nor kind remembrances when dead. We must up, and with noble intrepidity take our stand in society and before the world, set our hearts upon some high goal, and thankfully employing all the means that God and nature have furnished to our hands, press toward that mark with unflagging zeal, with unwavering constancy. It may be that even down to our latest moments the world may misunderstand us, reproaches and revilings may darken around our path; but fear not; the day will come when the stigma will be wiped away, our names honored, our memories blessed.

Some great and good men who lived centuries ago are only being appreciated now. They lived and thought in advance of their age, but their living, thinking and acting then bastened on the present improved state of matters. Let us go and do likewise, feeling assured that if we, with earnest purpose and true, warm, manly hearts, engage in life's conflict, setting our hearts on some high goal worthy of the ambition of virtuous manhood, pressing forward to the same with dauntless courage and unceasing energy, ever acknowledging the Power that rules on high, we will assuredly receive our reward—a memory fresh and flourishing for centuries, and an inheritance above.

The Abyssinian War.

Since the suppression of the great Indian Rebellion, the Abyssinian war is the most important warlike enterprise of the British people. ABYSSINIA is not a powerful country; its people are not united; its forces are not trained to European tactics, nor are its soldiers equipped with European arms. What renders the enterprise so serious is the difficulty of traversing the country and actually reaching the foe.

ABYSSINIA, as our readers are aware, is an extensive country in the east of Africa. Its arid borders verge on the Red Sea in the north-east. After traversing scores of miles of scorched and wildly drifting sands the traveller reaches the highlands that rise, terrace by terrace, till they reach the magnificent elevation of 6000 to 10,000 feet. Some of the mountain ranges equal the Alps in height and grandeur. The table-lands, fertile, lofty and temperate, are intersected by deep ravines and gorges, and wild passes that are difficult for Infantry, not to speak of Artillery and Cavalry. The capital of the country, Anko-bar, is far inland, and the British forces have had to march many a weary league before obtaining a trace of their foe.

The Abyssinians, although Africans, are not negroes. Most of them resemble the Arabs, and are evidently of Semitic origin. There are, however, three races in the country, all rather swarthy, none quite black. They are a brave people, and have managed to save their country for ages from conquest by the Mohammedans. They are nominally Christian since the fourth century, although their Christianity is decidedly corrupt, Pontius Pilate being reckoned among their saints.

Let us now trace as briefly as possible the story of the present war:

There are Europeans, some of them British citizens, in Abyssinia now nearly four years. Two of these are, or have been, British Consuls; the rest are missionaries and their families, chiefly German. Again and again have attempts been made to coax the Emperor Theodore to release these men and women, but in vain. He thought himself insulted and ill-used, and was resolved to be avenged on some persons belonging to Britain. His army in 1866 was estimated at 250,000 men. This is an enormous force if it could be properly welded together, kept up and disciplined. But it is not likely that his forces by this time amount to one fourth this number.

In 1866 the British Government sent a special embassy to Theodore under the leadership of Mr. Rassam and Dr. Blanc. These men were received with great honor, and for a time were treated with the utmost kindness and courtesy. All their requests seemed to be granted. The prisoners were to be released, and there was much rejoicing over the "amicable settlement of every difficulty." But there was deep treachery in the "camp." Theodore (in March, 1866) wanted a farewell interview. The embassy gladly accepted his invitation. The "interview" is thus described by Dr. Blanc in a narrative which is just published:

"On entering we were surprised to see the large hall lined on both sides by Abyssinian officers in their gala dresses. The throne had been placed at the head of the hall, but was empty; and the large circular space around it was filled with the highest officers of the realm. We had only advanced a few stages, preceded by Ras Engedda (the Prime Minister), when he bowed and kissed the ground, we thought out of respect to the throne, but it was again on this, as on a more memorable occasion, a kiss that was the signal of a mean treachery. No sooner had the Ras prostrated himself than nine men, posted for the purpose, rushed upon each of us, and in less time than I can express it, our swords, belts and caps were cast to the ground, our uniforms torn, and the officers of the English mission, seized by the arm and neck, were dragged to the upper part of the hall, degraded and reviled before the whole of Theodore's courtiers and grandees. We were allowed to sit down; our captors sitting next to us. The Emperor did not appear, but questions were brought to us by the Ras, Cantiba Hailo (the Emperor's adopted father), Samuel, and the European workmen. The questions asked by His Majesty were, to say the least

childish. Why have you not brought the prisoners to me? Why have you given them firearms? Did you not come with a friendly letter from the Queen of England? Why have sent letters to the coast? and such like rubbish. Many of the highest officers several times expressed openly their approval of the answers—a rare proceeding in an Abyssinian Court. They evidently did not like, nor could they justify, the treacherous conduct of their master. Between the questions a paper was partially read, referring to His Majesty's pedigree. As it had nothing to do with our alleged crime I could not understand its purport, except that it was a certain weakness of this patrician to glory in his supposed ancestors."

The original prisoners, after their hopes had been excited to the highest pitch, were again put in chains and imprisoned more closely than ever. It became manifest to all that the Emperor intended entrapping and imprisoning the last embassy as well as the older ones, notwithstanding all his protestations of friendship and good-will. Towards the end of April the King arranged an interview with the prisoners. "The prisoners (says Dr. Blanc) were brought in; the Emperor bowed his head to the ground, and begged their pardon; they asked for him. The reconciliation effected, the Emperor dictated a letter for our Queen, and Mr. Flad was selected to convey it. The audience over, the prisoners were brought to our tents and their chains. We then all had our tents pitched in a large enclosure, fenced that very morning under His Majesty's supervision. We were once more all mixed, but this time all prisoners. Flad left; we expected that his mission would be unsuccessful, and that England, disgusted with so much treachery, would not condescend to treat further, but enforce her commands."

On the 25th of June there was another political trial, when several imperial messages were delivered, the Emperor himself not being present.

"The first and most important was: 'I have received a letter from Jerusalem, in which I am told that the Turks are making railways in the Soudan to attack my country conjointly with the English and French.' The second message was much to the same effect, only adding, that as Mr. Rassam must have seen the railway in construction, he ought to have informed His Majesty of it. The third question was: 'Is it not true that the Egyptian railway was built by the English?' Fourthly, did he not give a letter to Consul Cameron for him to deliver to the Queen of England, and did not the Consul return with out an answer? Altogether there were some seven or eight questions; but the others were insignificant, and I do not remember them. A few days before a Greek priest had arrived from the coast with a letter for His Majesty; whether these statements were in the misiva, or were merely a pretext invented by Theodore himself to give a reason for the ill-treatment he intended to inflict upon his innocent guests, it is impossible to say. The concluding message was: 'You must remain here; your arms His Majesty no longer trusts in your hands, but your property will be sent to you.'"

This treatment was only the prelude to their being sent to Magdala, where they have ever since remained prisoners and in fetters, which are thus described by Dr. Blanc:

"Our chains are composed of two large heavy rings, hammered on the legs above the ankles, riveted together with three short thick links; at full stretch the distance between the ankles is about a span."

After fourteen months passed in this state he adds:

"The chains are the worst; our legs and feet get thinner and thinner, and the pressure of the iron on the bare bone is very painful. To be able to walk from one house to another we are obliged to roll bandages under the chains; otherwise we could not move a step, so great is the pain."

But bad as is the treatment of Mr. Rassam and his companions it is as nothing when compared with what Consul Cameron, Mr. Kerans, and the missionaries Stern and Rosenthal had undergone for more than two years previously. They had fetters not only on the feet, but on the hands likewise, the barbarous character of which was at the time described by the miserable captives themselves in their letters to their friends. As long ago as July 14, 1865, Mr. Kerans wrote: "I am now a year and six months in prison, with chains of 20 lbs weight on the legs, and lately the right hand has been attached to the feet. You cannot imagine what fearful sufferings I have to go through every day." About the same time Mr. Stern said: "This art of tormenting, which is ascribed to the wise King of Israel, is a most cruel invention, particularly when, as in our case, the fetters are so short that one is actually bent double, and unable to move about by day, or to stretch one's weary limbs by night;" and Mr. Rosenthal, whilst corroborating Mr. Stern's statement by saying: "Hand and foot irons were put on us in such a manner that we could not stand upright," added: "My fetters were of a specially cruel construction. Usually the manacles are separated by two or three links of chain: mine, however, constantly kept my feet within one-eighth of an inch close together; and when I desired to move I was obliged to crawl on both hands and feet." Surely it is not too soon that the British nation has resolved to put an end to such atrocities.

We cannot say much for the Christianity of a country in which cruelty such as this could be so perseveringly persisted in towards innocent men. In view of these well authenticated facts we may credit the horrible stories that reach us from time to time of the atrocious cruelty of Theodore. Dr. Blanc concludes his deeply interesting narrative with the following words:

"Strangers in a strange land, victims of a faithless savage, though all may appear dark and dreary we will not despond, but trust in Him who abandons not the innocent, but can and will deliver in time of trouble. We have also full confidence that our difficult position will call forth the sympathies of our Queen and country, and that before many months honor and justice will prevail over cruelty and treachery."

The British army have advanced far into the interior of the country, and we are in hourly expectation of hearing that they have succeeded in their noble and chivalrous enterprise by delivering the captives and punishing the cruel tyrant.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

—The first steamer of the season from Charlottetown, P. E. I., arrived at Pictou on the 27th ult.

—Don't forget Mr Williams' Penny Readings at the Cobequid Hall on Tuesday evening next.

—We are requested to state that a public meeting will be held in the Court House this evening, (Saturday) at 8 o'clock p.m. for the purpose of giving all parties interested in the Common an opportunity of expressing their views.

—We direct the attention of our lady readers to the advertisement of Miss Vincent in another column.

—We are indebted to Miss Katzman, of the Provincial Book Store, Halifax, and G. E. Morton & Co., for files of late English American, and Canadian papers.

—The steamer Carlotta arrived at Halifax on Monday last from Portland with twenty-eight passengers, two thousand barrels of flour and a general cargo.

—The Rev. H. B. McKay of River John, in a letter to the Eastern Chronicle, cautions the public against the imposition of a man calling himself John McKenzie, who is now going through the eastern part of the country soliciting charity, and representing himself to belong to half a dozen different denominations as may be most convenient.

—It was rumored in the city, yesterday, that Government had found complete proof of a Fenian organization in Montreal; that 40 members had decided to take Mr. Megee's life; and that, having drawn lots as to who would undertake the deed, the choice had fallen upon Whelan. Of course this is merely street news, and we do not know upon what foundation their truth is based.—M. Witness.

The Cape Breton News states that owing to short crops last year, and a long, hard winter, the small farmers in the Island, are very poorly off this spring for fodder, provisions, and seed. The same paper states that the county members, Messrs Ferguson and White have purchased, and had shipped at Halifax, 2000 bushels of seed oats, and have ordered a further supply from P. E. Island, consisting of a like quantity of oats, and half a bid quantity of potatoes.

—The evidence in the Ottawa murder case continues very interesting, and the developments are growing more important. Egleson, Whelan's employer, has also been arrested for his connection with the Fenian order. Henry Murphy, one of the batch of prisoners from Montreal, does not deny being a Fenian. This man was secretary of Mr. Devlin's committee in the recent election. Doody was Fenian head centre in Montreal, and Callahan, the printer, was secretary. Thomas Murphy and Michael Enright are also proved to be members of the brotherhood. The guard at the jail where the prisoners are confined is very strong and all possible precautions are being taken to ensure their safe custody.

There is a man living not far from Danville, Va., who, when the war closed, finding himself without a horse, a mule, or even an old steer, hatched up his milk cow and made a good crop. He fed the cow high, and she not only plowed his land, but gave him milk for his table.

A man in Charleston, S. C., after retiring for the night heard a bird outside his window sing and seem to say, "you've set your house on fire." He got up, and sure enough the roof was all ablaze. Such a bird must be handy to have about the house.

THE GREAT HALIFAX FAIR.—Arrangements are progressing rapidly in connection with the great Provincial Exhibition to be held in October. The Prize List has aroused the energies of our farmers and manufacturers, and we hear from various parts of the country of efforts now in progress for the effective representation of our industries. The Committee have secured, for exhibition purposes, the Drill Building and Governor's Field, and arrangements are in progress for securing other necessary premises. Several gentlemen of the Committee have carefully surveyed the proposed fields and building, and at next meeting plans will be submitted of the proposed erections, and a general scheme of arrangements for carrying out the Exhibition.—Journal of Education.

—A Yankee having told an Englishman that he shot, on one particular occasion, 999 snipe, his interlocutor asked him why he did not make it a thousand at once. "No," said he; "it's not likely I'm going to be a lie for one snipe. Whereupon the Englishman, determined not to be outdone, began to tell a story of a man having swum from Liverpool to Boston. "Did you see him your self?" "Why, yes of course I did; I was coming across, and our vessel passed him a mile out of Boston harbor." Well, I'm glad you saw him, stranger, say yer witness that I did it. That was me!"

—A number of new witnesses in the murder case, named Enright, Murphy, Inglis, and Faulkner, have arrived at Ottawa from Montreal. Inglis states that last year he frequently saw Whelan with a revolver, and heard him use violent threats against Mr. Megee. On the election of Mr. Megee to Parliament, Whelan was heard to say that he would never take his seat, or if he did he would not long hold it. Faulkner testifies to Whelan's intense desire for Mr. Megee's defeat, and has also heard his violent denunciations of the deceased.

We learn that an amendment has been authorized by the Postmaster General in respect to the rate of postage to be charged on newspapers coming in from the United States addressed to regular subscribers in Canada. The instructions issued on the 1st of April, constituted this rate at two cents each paper.—the amendment reduces the rate to one cent. This reduction will also apply to American papers sent to regular subscribers by news-dealers in the Dominion. In fact the position of this class of papers reverts to what it was before the 1st of April. Transient American newspapers coming in from the States will continue to be liable on delivery to a charge of two cents.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

London, April 24.—Advices from Abyssinia are to April 2nd. The British army had made further advance, and the next day would move on to Basha River. The Abyssinian Chief, Woggoroot, was re-arrested. He had broken peace with the British, and refuses transit through his territory for their supplies. Gen. Napier intends to punish him on his return from Magdala. The news from other quarters is not so late as Gen. Napier's last despatch.

OTTAWA, April 25. In the House of Commons to day Mr. F. Jones' motion to reduce the number of salaried ministers to nine was withdrawn. Several bills passed a stage. The bill to provide for Mr. Megee's family was read a third time and passed. Detective Cullen overheard in the cells a conversation between Whelan and Doyle. Whelan told Doyle the whole story of the murder of Mr. Megee. He rested his hopes of escape on a Fenian Jury. The whole account is published, and causes a great sensation. Doyle has been committed for trial as an accessory before the fact. Buckley is also implicated.

Nearly all the members of the Senate and House of Commons have subscribed five dollars each to the fund for discharging Mr. Megee's liabilities. Sanford Fleming has returned from his Inter-colonial Railway exploration. He reports that he has discovered a more favorable passage over the mountains on the central route.

Liverpool, April 25, p.m.—Cotton closed firm and more active. Breadstuffs quiet. Beef declined to 120s. Pork dull. Lard firm. Naval Stores dull. Petroleum firm and unchanged. Other articles unchanged. Later advices from Japan report that the Teikon had absconded. The trial of the Fenians charged with the Clerkenwell explosion continued. The evidence for the Government closed yesterday.

New York, April 25.—The boiler of a steam saw mill exploded in Chicago yesterday, killing eight workmen, and wounding three others.

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

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

Dublin, April 24.—The Prince of Wales embarked for England to-day. Before sailing he gave a dinner on board the Royal Yacht. There were about forty present. The utmost good feeling prevailed.

LATEST.

OTTAWA, April 28. Chamberlain's bill for reducing indemnity to members from \$600 to \$450 defeated by 83 to 47. The Nova Scotia members voted with the Government against the bill.

On the third reading of the bill to enable Banks throughout the Dominion to use Government notes an amendment moved requiring more complete monthly returns from the Banks was lost on a division of 60 to 63. Bill read a third time.

The following bills were read a third time and passed. Act respecting Currency; Act organizing Department of Marine and Fisheries; Act organizing Department of Inland Revenue.

A resolution has been adopted authorizing Governor General to impose duty not exceeding 20 per cent on foreign reprint of British copyrights, to be paid by parties holding the same.

Sir John A. McDonald stated that the Government would be prepared to announce amount of license to be paid by American fishermen on arrival of next mail.

LONDON, April 27.—Details of the Abyssinian news report that the enemies' works were carried after vigorous resistance. Theodore lost during the engagement sixty men killed and two hundred wounded. The English had fifteen rank and file wounded, after the works were completely carried. Theodore was found dead by the English soldiers. He had been shot through the head. Some say he was killed during one of the battles; others incline to the opinion that he committed suicide when he found the fortunes of the day against him. The King's body was recognized by the British captives when released.

Theodore's two sons were taken prisoners, and all European prisoners set free. The interior of the fort of Magdala presenting an extraordinary splendor. The British troops plundered it at once. The men found four royal crowns made of solid gold, twenty thousand in silver, and a thousands of silver plates, several lots very rich jewels, and a number of other articles of great value. Gen. Napier took by his victory the 28 large guns used against him, five thousand stand of small arms, ten thousand swords, ten thousand spears, and many other articles of war.

The British captives will start for home on the 24th April.

General Napier's army will reorganize, fall in and return to India and England at once.

The weather is delightfully favorable for the crops. The Abyssinian news imparts better feeling in financial circles, and money easier.

LONDON, April 27 (etc).—Great joy prevails throughout the nation on the glorious news from British troops in Abyssinia, and the safety of Prince Alfred. To-day has been observed as a sort of impromptu holiday. At the stock exchange to-day national hymns were sung, and enthusiastic cheers for the Queen given. The press and people everywhere are exultant. Still later advices have been received from Sydney, Australia, to-day. Farrell, who attempted to assassinate Prince Alfred, was indicted, tried, found guilty, and sentenced to death.

LONDON, April 28, 2 a.m.—Both Houses of Parliament, without a dissenting voice, voted an address to the Queen upon the recent attempt to assassinate Prince Alfred at Sydney, expressing the sympathy of the British nation with the Royal Family in the untoward state which has filled them with sorrow, and the country with horror, and hope that the Prince may soon be established to health.

The trial of the Fenians charged with the Clerkenwell explosion closed to-day. Barrett was convicted; all the others were acquitted.

Calcedonia, West River, St. Mary's. Mr. Editor: Will you have the kindness to insert in your paper the undermentioned: I had been subjected for over 23 years to pains in my back and hip, caused originally by a severe cold, and I procured and applied every article that could be thought of for such a case, but found no permanent relief until I bought some salve and liniment manufactured by Dr. L. Berry, and after a few applications found permanent relief, and have not since been troubled with the same, which is now over three years. I wish you to insert this, not as an advertisement for Dr. L. Berry, but that the public, or those who are alike troubled as I was, may find relief from their sufferings. Please insert this as a favor for one of your subscribers. Yours, &c., DUNCAN CUMMINGS.

Should we be so unfortunate as to be visited by the cholera this summer every individual should guard against an attack by all the means at command, one of the most effective of which would be a frequent use of Blood's Rheumatic Compound.

Sheridan's Condition Powders are recommended for sheep in loss of appetite, rot murrain, and all diseases of the skin.

ADDRESSES expressive of the sympathy of the nation with the QUEEN and the members of the ROYAL Family, in the affliction which the attempt on the life of PRINCE ALFRED must have occasioned, have been presented to Her Majesty by both houses of the Imperial Parliament. On the announcement of the sad intelligence by cable despatch to the Dominion Government at Ottawa, similar addresses were at once adopted by the Senate and the Commons. Civilization had scarcely recovered from the shock which the cold-blooded assassination of Mr. McGEHE had occasioned, when humanity is again outraged by an attempt to murder a youth, for no other reason, probably, than that he was the son of our beloved QUEEN. The heart sickens at the fiendish barbarity which these crimes evince. Farrell, the would-be assassin, has been sentenced to death.

Call and see the New Fancy Dress Goods, Grey, White, and Printed Cottons now opening at WILLIAM CUMMINGS.

Deaths.

At Charlottetown, P. E. I., on the 21st inst. after a few months' illness, of pulmonary consumption, Joseph H. Webster, Esq. aged 34 years. Deceased was a native of Cambridge, Township of Cornwallis, N. S. For some time he occupied the position of Teacher in the Model School at Truro, and was for eight years Head Master of the Normal School in the Island.

Prices Current in Halifax Markets.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Apples, Beef, Bacon, Butter, Cheese, Cloth, Ducks, Eggs, Fowls, Geese, Hay, Hams, Hides, Lard, Lamb, Mutton, Oats, Pork, Potatoes, Socks, Straw, Turkeys, Turnips.

New Advertisements.

Miss C. Vincent Wishes to inform the inhabitants of Truro and vicinity, that she has commenced receiving her supply of SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY, Straw, Hats and Bonnets, BLEACHED AND SHAPED IN THE LATEST STYLE.

ANDREWS! LATE OF THE FIRM OF CUNNINGHAM & ANDREWS, Has commenced opening a nice STOCK OF DRY GOODS and will be ready in a few days to offer Pretty good value in the Dry Goods and Clothing Trade business in Truro, at the store formerly occupied by Samuel Ruffie, Esq.

ENGLISH MAGAZINES. Provincial Book Store, GRANVILLE STREET. Englishwoman's, London Society, Belgravia, Temple Bar, Tinsley's, Broadway, Once a Week, Young Ladies Journal, Corahill, All the Year Round, Boys' Own, with the quarterly's and other Periodicals, Literary and Religious for January. Subscriptions taken for all English Magazines and Newspapers for 1868.

Penny Readings, Cobequid Hall, Tuesday, May 5.

- 1. Glee Awake Aeolian Lyre Vocal
2. Solo
3. Reading
4. Duet Vocal Violin
5. Solo
6. quartette
7. Reading
8. Solo Vocal Piano Violin
9. Duet
10. Solo
11. Reading
12. Duet Vocal Piano Violin
13. Solo
14. Trio
15. Reading
16. Solo Vocal

Wanted!

At the Prince of Wales Hotel, A GOOD SMART GIRL, AS COOK; to whom good wages will be given. A. McKAY, Proprietor. Truro, April 24. 3ms

BIRCH HILL, STEWACKE Scythe Stones, DON'T IMPORT.

Specimens can be seen at the Mirror Office, and at Mr Eaton's store Truro, in front of Mr. JOHNSON, Johnson's Crossing, April, 25, 1868.

W. C. DELANEY, SURGEON DENTIST, Truro, Painless Extraction of Teeth by the administration of Pure Ether. April 11.

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. McLEHERRY. Truro, April 25. 3ms

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, And General Advertising Agency, 21 George Street, Halifax.

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 full particulars, and enclosing postage stamp and fee for return letter, will be as carefully attended to as a personal application. Female Domestic Servants \$6.50 Persons requiring do 5.50 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. Copies sent to any address on receipt of 25 cents for postage, &c. W. G. PENDER. Halifax, April 11, 1868.

Fresh Seeds!

The Subscriber has just received—A Large and well selected Stock of Fresh Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, From London, the United States, and Canada, which he offers for sale at reasonable terms as can be had in the province. The seeds are all fresh and I have been selected with great care. Merchants throughout the County would do well by in peeing the above mentioned stock before purchasing elsewhere. April 11. HENRY L. ATKINS, Truro Dispensary.

Mrs. Cutten, Teacher of Drawing, LASSES DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY. Enrolling or Crayoning, on Landscape or Heads, as desired by Pupils. For Terms, &c., enquire at her residence, directly opposite front entrance of Presbyterian Church.

A Juvenile Class, Open on Tuesday and Thursday Afternoons, when children are instructed in the first principles of Outline and Perspective, Shading, and the various touches of the different kinds of Foliage. For this Class, only \$2.00 per quarter will be charged. Truro, March 21, 1868. 1m.

Clearing Out Sale AT THE "BEE HIVE"

Preparatory to receiving the Spring Importations, Fall and Winter Clothing, and Gents' Furnishing Goods, will be sold at unprecedentedly low prices; also a large lot of TWEEDS, CASSIMERES, CLOTHS, BEAVERS, &c., which will make up to order in the best style, and at extremely low prices—for Cash only.

J. K. MUNNIS, Corner of Jacob and Water sts. feb 8

EDWIN D. KING, Barrister & Attorney-at-Law, SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c. OFFICE - - NO. 46 BEDFORD ROW, HALIFAX, N. S. jan 18

AMERICAN PERIODICALS.

Harper's, Godey's, Frank Leslie's, De Motte's, Atlantic, Lippincott's, Ballou's, Peterson's for February, with Harper's Bazaar and other New York Newspapers of latest date Periodicals received weekly, via Portland, and are sold to subscribers immediately on arrival. Halifax, March 7. M. J. KATZMANN.

THE QUEENS BOOK. Price reduced to \$1.25 per copy—Harper's Edition may be had at the Agency of G. E. MORTON, & Co, Halifax, March 7, 1868 155 Hollis Street.

MR. ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD requests that all accounts against him to this date be rendered to George Campbell, Esq., within one month from date. Truro, March 13, 1868. Im m14

Notice.

Is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore existing between William 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 monies due the late firm of Cunningham & Andrews. Wm. CUNNINGHAM, DAVID ANDREWS. Truro, Aug. 1, 1867. March 21, 5m.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to notify his friends and the public generally that he has taken the shop formerly occupied by John Edward Starr, Willow Street, where he intends to carry on HARNESS MAKING in all its branches. He hopes by strict attention to business to receive a share of the public patronage. N.B.—All orders promptly attended to. WILLIAM McV. SMITH. Truro, Jan 18 3m

NOTICE!

THE SUBSCRIBER being anxious to reduce his large and varied stock of Dry Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Clocks and Watches, &c., &c. Would intimate to his numerous friends and customers, that he will, for a few months, make a very considerable reduction in old prices, and also intends in future selling for a much smaller per centage, feeling confident that LIGHT PROFITS AND QUICK SALES will always insure increase in business. As he is resolved from this time forward to buy no more goods on credit, he feels convinced that from his experience in purchasing, he will be in a position to offer better value than can be got in most places.

Very particular attention still given to the Tailoring and Gentlemen's GENERAL OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT. He would also intimate that he has secured the services of a Superior Watchmaker, and will pay special attention to that branch of his business, and do his very utmost to ensure satisfaction. Watches for sale from Two Dollars and upwards; Clocks from One Dollar.

Being now unconnected with Mr Andrews, and as he will buy and sell for Cash, he requests all parties indebted to him to pay amounts due by them at their earliest convenience. Wm. CUNNINGHAM, Late Cunningham and Andrews. Truro, N. S., March 21st, 1868. 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. 3m

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, Good Meats and Reasonable Prices, to merit a share of the public patronage. Truro, March 28, 1868. 1m pd

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 Fancy 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 29 T. MAYO.

NEW BOOKS! PROVINCIAL BOOK STORE,

Grayville St, Upper side Province Building. Tod Hunters Algebra, for beginners, A Journey to Brazil, by Agassiz, Churchman's Theological Dictionary, Dante's Divine Comedy, by Longfellow, The Calendar of the English Church, for 1868, Count Mirabeau, by Theodore Mundt, British Rural Sports, by Stouchebe, Church Doctrine Bible Truth, by Sadlier, The Ingoldsby Legends, Illustrated, The Idyls of the King, and other works, Illustrated by Gustave Dore, Charles Dickens' own edition of his Novels, The Imperial Spoken, The Lover's Diary, Two Thousand Miles on Horseback, Studies in the Gospels, by French, Sketches of Life and Character from Punch, Cartoon's from Punch by Leech, Pencil's Almanac and Portrait Book for 1868, Lett's and other Diaries in every style and binding. feb 8 M. J. KATZMANN.

Carriage, Sleigh, and Sign PAINTING

THE Subscriber having leased and thoroughly fitted up the Paint Shop in connection with Mr. Wm. Leegan'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. BARNABY. JOSEPH McMILLAN. Truro, Mar 14th, 1868. 1r

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

WHEREAS, James McCurdy, of Old Farms, 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. Notice is hereby given that the said deed now lies at the office of Israel Longworth, for signatures, and any of his creditors desirous of becoming parties thereto are required to execute the same within three months from the date hereof; and all parties indebted to the said James McCurdy are required to make immediate payment to the Subscribers at office of said Israel Longworth. ROBERT SMITH, JAMES F. BLANCHARD, ISRAEL LONGWORTH. Truro, January 27th, 1868. feb 1

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

The Patent Elastic Horse Shoe Cushion.

Warranted to prevent Horses Baling 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

BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.

The Subscriber will sell his Stock of Dry Goods at cost price for Cash till First of April. ROBERT SMITH. Truro, feb 8 3m

HOUSE FOR SALE IN TRURO GREAT 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 £200. Terms of payment easy. The Subscriber's Marble Works is carried on in his shop on Prince street, above Depot. He will receive orders for all kinds of Fruit Trees, from Furguson's Nursery, Burnham, Hants Co. Also orders for Spinning Wheel, Reel and Spools. feb 15 A. J. WALKER.

For Sale!

TRURO Excellent and well situated LOT OF LAND, containing One and a Half Acres of Land, more or less, and lying in the Lower part of Onslow, now in possession of Reuben Vincent, if not previously disposed of at private sale, will be sold at Auction at the Court House, Truro, on the 2nd day of June next, at 4 o'clock, p. m. There are two and a half 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 situated 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. March 21, 1868. 2m. New Annap.

ALBUMS, ALBUMS.

The Subscriber offers for sale a very cheap Lot of ALBUMS, AT HALF PRICE. From 25cts upwards. Truro, Feb. 29. 3m Wm CUMMINGS

IN THE SUPREME COURT, AMHERST. COLCHESTER, S. S.

Cause—William F. Cutten, Plaintiff, vs. Robert D. Cutten, an absent or absconding debtor, Defendant.

To be sold at Public Auction by the Sheriff of the County of Colchester, or his deputy, on Tuesday the nineteenth day of May, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House in Truro: All the estate, right, title and interest of the above named defendant of, in, to or upon the following lots of land and premises situate at Tatamagouche, in the County of Colchester, and described as follows: Beginning at a stake at the junction of the lake road with the main road through Tatamagouche aforesaid, on the south-western angle of the latter, and running thence south seven degrees west along said lake road four chains to a stake; thence south twenty-three degrees east one chain and twenty-five links to a stake; thence north seventy-seven degrees east four chains of the main road aforesaid; and thence north twenty-three degrees west along the same one chain and twenty-five links, measured at right angles to the place of beginning, containing one-half acre more or less.

Also a certain lot of land on the opposite side of the main road from the above, directly in front, purchased by the said Robert D. Cutten from William Campbell, Esquire, containing one-half acre, and described in a deed from the said George Campbell with said Robert D. Cutten.

The above described lands having been levied on under an execution issued on a judgment obtained in said Court and duly recorded more than one year.

CHARLES BLANCHARD, Sheriff of Colchester. W. A. D. Morse, Plaintiff's Attorney. Sheriff's Office, Truro, 7th April, A. D. 1868. ap 11

In the Supreme Court, Truro. COLCHESTER, S. S.

Cause—William McLellan, Plaintiff, vs. John McIntosh, an absent or absconding debtor, Defendant.

To be sold at Public Auction on Monday the 4th day of May next, at two o'clock p. m., by the Sheriff of the County of Colchester, or his deputy, at the Court House in Truro.

All the estate, right, title, interest, claim, property and demand of the above named defendant of, in, to and upon all that certain lot of land situate, lying and being in New Annap, and particularly described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a stake and stones on the eastern side of the French River of Tatamagouche, and near the eastern angle of a certain bridge over the said river, being the south-west angle of a lot of land conveyed to one James Austin; running thence east forty-two chains to a dry pine tree on the western boundary line of DesBarres's grant; thence south ten degrees east along said boundary line twenty-eight chains seventy links to a dry spruce tree; thence north eighty-three degrees west thirty-five chains and fifty links to a stake on the eastern side of the river aforesaid near a large stone in the same; and thence northerly the several courses of the said river down stream to the place of beginning, containing one hundred acres more or less, together with the appurtenances thereto belonging, the same having been taken in execution on a judgment in the above cause duly registered more than one year.

Terms—Ten per cent deposit at time of sale, remainder on delivery of deed. CHARLES BLANCHARD, High Sheriff of Colchester. E. F. Morse, Attorney of Plaintiff. Sheriff's Office, Truro, March 20, 1868. ap 41

In the Supreme Court at Truro COLCHESTER S. S. IN EQUITY.

CAUSE Thomas Fulton, Plaintiff vs. George Geddis, Defendant.

To be sold at Public Auction by the Sheriff of the County of Colchester, or his Deputy, at the Court House in Truro on Tuesday the fifth day of May next, at twelve o'clock, noon, pursuant to an order of Foreclosure and Sale made in the above cause in the Court of equity on the thirtieth day of March instant.

All the Estate, right, title, interest, claim and Equity of Redemption of George Geddis the above named defendant of in to and out of the following lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in Lower stew- lacke, in the county of Colchester, being on the north side of the main road leading from Halifax to Truro, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake and stones on the north side of the main road above mentioned; thence north fifty degrees west eight chains and thirty links to a spruce tree near the barn on the premises; thence to run north fifty-eight degrees west to Fay's east line, so called; thence north on said line three chains and ninety links, or to the mill pond; thence easterly by the mill-pond and mill-dam to a juniper tree near the east end of the mill-dam or Heed's brook, so called; from thence to run by the wasteway to said brook; thence down stream by the several courses of the brook to the Halifax road aforesaid; thence westwardly by said Halifax road to the place of beginning, containing eight hundred acres more or less, with all houses, barns, buildings, mills, kilns, land covered with water, ways, waters, privileges, and the appurtenances thereto belonging.

Terms of sale—Ten per cent deposit at the time of sale; remainder on delivery of the deed. CHARLES BLANCHARD, Sheriff of Co. of Colchester. GEO. CAMPBELL, Attorney of Plaintiff. Sheriff's Office, Truro, March 31, 1868. ap 41

80 Bedford Row. GRANT & CO'S EXPRESS.

THE undersigned have opened an office for the purpose of carrying on the EXPRESS BUSINESS in all its branches. We have agents in all the principal cities and towns in the New Dominion, Great Britain, the European and American Continents; we attend to Forwarding and Shipping of Goods to all parts of the world, collecting Debts and Drafts, and all matters pertaining to an Express & Commission Business. We guarantee, care dispatch and economy in all matters entrusted to us. Country merchants will find it conducive to their own interests to order their goods to be forwarded through our Express. Teams for every description of work at the shortest notice. Hoping to receive a fair share of patronage. We are The Public's obedient servants, J. A. GRANT & CO. Agents for Tilton & McFarland's Fire and Burglar Proof Safes. dec 14

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.

MEDICINAL ROOT PILLS

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

GREAT INDIAN HEALING SALVE!

Warranted to heal Burns, Scalds, Ulcers, Cuts, Bruises, Fros Bite, Broken Breasts, Felons, Chills, Sore Eyes, Sore Lips, &c.

SEER-CLOTH PLASTER!

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

PHOTOGRAPH AND AMBROTYPE GALLERY,

ALL kinds of pictures taken, at this establishment, warranted of the very best quality, and at the most moderate prices.

EXCHANGE,

Meals and Lunches at all Hours. Lamb Tongues, Pig's Feet, Oysters, &c., sold Wholesale and Retail, or served up in any style to suit customers.

THE ORIGINAL "Weed" Sewing Machines,

TOOK the highest Prize at a Paris Exhibition, as well as at many other Exhibitions for a SEWING MACHINE, as such, and is becoming deservedly popular.

CHAS. A. BOVEY,

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

House Coal.

The Subscriber has made arrangements for a constant supply of ROUND COAL of the best quality, which he will sell low for Cash.

Henry Dravis, WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELLER,

CHRONOMETER, HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL WATCHES. Repaired and Cleaned with neatness and despatch.

OPHIR HOUSE!

E. L. & T. SPIKE, MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS. Have Removed from No. 135 Grandville Street, to their New Establishment, No. 161 Hollis Street.

DR. STREET.

DR. STREET, of BRIDGEWATER, takes the opportunity of informing the public that he may be professionally consulted at his residence, opposite the Post Office, and being much flattered with his past success in his practice in the town, and surrounding country, he is confident by diligent attention to business, to secure the confidence of those who may favor him with their patronage.

A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT,

REQUIRES immediate attention, and should be checked, if allowed to continue Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an incurable Lung Disease, is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give relief, For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumption and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.

CLOTHING.

The best and CHEAPEST place to buy READY MADE CLOTHING OR GENTLEMEN'S

FURNISHING GOODS

WOOLLEN HALL, 25 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N.B. JAMES McNICHOL & SON.

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.

Stubb's Hotel,

(OPPOSITE THE CLUB HOUSE.) 146 Prince William St. ST. JOHN, N. B. JAMES McINTOSH, Proprietor.

TRURO MARBLE WORKS,

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.

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 AND SHOW ROOMS On ground floor of this Establishment. 122 & 124 Hollis Street, may 3 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.

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.

1866—New Importations—1866 CLEVERDON & CO.

Has received per ships Eugene, Fearless, Glasgow and Mozart, a large supply, consisting of 243 Crates } EARTHENWARE, 28 cases } AND GLASSWARE, 3 crates } Best Stone Filters, best sizes 1 each } from 1-2 gallon to 5 gallons. A lot of Stoneware consisting of—Handled Bottles, Crocks, Jars, &c. Also from Glasgow, ex Rosemeyer and Britannia, 170 boxes Tobacco Pipes. For sale low for cash or approved credit. WM. T. ROOMER, Proprietor.

RICHARD ABBOTT, BLOCK & PUMP MAKER.

Bentley's Spar Dock, LOWER WATER ST., HALIFAX, Patent & Iron Bush Blocks, Dead Eyes, Belaying Pins, Mast Hoops, &c., all ways on hand.

WELDON HOUSE,

OPPOSITE THE RAILWAY STATION, SHEDIAC, N. B. DAVID KIRK, Proprietor.

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

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

CHELSEA HOUSE!

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,

JEWELRY,

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 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 Cunard & Co's Warehouse, Halifax, N. S., where he keeps for sale at the lowest rates, Fresh Beef, Mutton, Veal, Corned Beef, Tongues, &c. of the best kinds. 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, nov 30 3m Solicitor, Truro.

RIVER PHILIP Freestone Quarry.

M. & P. McDONALD, Pugwash, 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 or Grindstone, which they will dispose of on 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

CHILDREN TEETHING

MRS. WINSLOW, An experienced Nurse and Female Physician presents to the attention of mothers, her Soothing Syrup, FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is Sure to Regulate the Bowels Depend upon it mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and Relief and Health to your Infants

We have put up and sold this article for over 30 years and can say in confidence and truth of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED IN A SINGLE INSTANCE TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any mother who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of highest commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "what we do know," after 30 years experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfillment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

Gripping in the Bowels, and Wind Colic, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it is the best and surest remedy in the world in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhoea in children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—do not let your prejudices nor the prejudices of your friends stand between you and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. Some genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, on the outside wrapper. Sold by Druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 45 DeY-street, N. S. Price only 35 cents per bottle. sep 16

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 for the special benefit of his customers. By strict attention to business he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. August 24, 1867. 1 year.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

M. R. E. C. 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 interests 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 purchase." 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 see. ALSO A SUPERIOR Horse Power Hay Press, nearly new. THOS. MCKAY. Truro, Nov 28. 2m.

Uncle John's Vegetable PILLS.

INDIGESTION, COSTIVENESS, BILIOUSNESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, JAUNDICE, FLATULENCY. THESE PILLS are purely vegetable compound carefully selected by medical skill and experience. Although mild in their operation, yet they will be found to be a most efficacious remedy for Indigestion, whether arising from idleness, sedentary occupation, or long continued residence in a confined or unwholesome atmosphere. Also for those innumerable diseases consequent on repeated indulgence in voluptuous living, excessive use of malt and spirituous liquors, likewise inattention and total neglect of an occasional required dose of—medicines—to persons afflicted from any of these causes, the Pills are a speedy and certain cure. The action of these Pills will also not only mitigate, but completely correct, that unpleasant and feverish taste of the stomach, producing frequent eructations of sour, nauseating air, spasms, heartburn, &c.—subduing inflammation, correcting the morbid secretion of a too active or torpid state of the liver, they remove every unhealthy accumulation till the blood is purified, the whole system renovated, and all the functions act according to nature. Prepared only by J. H. WOOLRICH, At the English Pharmacy, Halifax, N. S. Sold in boxes at 25 cents. A large discount to Wholesale buyers. dec 8

UNION HOUSE, TOWN DOCK,

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE, Windsor, By Mrs. G. H. Hoyt oct 31

CARD. WAVERLEY HOUSE,

FREDERICTON, N. B. Wm. GRIEVES, Proprietor. Good accommodation for man and beast, and on moderate terms. Jan 23 1y

BUNTER'S NERVINE

For Toothache—never fails. WOOLRICH, Halifax Agent. DR. RIDGES COOKED FOOD For Infants and Invalids, is satisfying, strengthening, soothing, agreeable, digestive, nourishing. WOOLRICH, Halifax Agent. dec 9 1y

M. N. POWERS, UNDERTAKER,

NO. 86 CHARLOTTE ST., ST. JOHN, N. B. Coffin Mountings of all kinds, Manufacturer of Coffins in Mahogany, Walnut, and Covered. Orders in town or country executed with promptness by day or night. Residence over Ware-room. nov 4

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.

RENFREW HOUSE.

THE Subscriber having taken this well known and popular Hotel on Water St. is now prepared to accommodate TRANSIENT and PERMANENT BOARDERS, in a style that cannot fail to give satisfaction. The undersigned has for so many years been before the public in the capacity of an Inn-keeper, that he feels his ability is sufficiently well known. A Carriage will be ready for attendance at the Boats at all times. JOHN MARSHALL, Woodstock, 17

TOOTHACHE. S'YANT CURE.

BUN L.R'S NERVINE, IMMEDIATELY on its application gives permanent relief by painless destruction of the nerve in decayed teeth, forms a complete stopping, and renders extraction seldom necessary. sept 6

HENRY C. TULLY,

180 Upper Water St HALIFAX, Opposite George H. Starr & Co's Wharf, —IMPORTER AND DEALER IN— American and West India Produce, Flour, Meal, Pork, Beef, Leather, Lard, Tobacco, Buckets, Brooms, MOLASSES, SUGARS, TEAS, and GROCERIES of all kinds,—at lowest market prices. may

CARD.

C. K. MORSE, BARRISTER & ATTORNEY AT LAW, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. AMHERST, N. S. 7 1y

MANSION HOUSE.

BRIDGEWATER, N. S. WILLIAM MERRY, Proprietor of the above mentioned House, begs leave to intimate to the travelling public that he has refitted and furnished it in good and comfortable style, and he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. Permanent and Transient boarders can be accommodated in this establishment on reasonable terms; and in connection with the above he begs most respectfully to inform the public that he will keep a LIBRARY of the best authors, and a Billiard Table. sep 1

TUNING! TUNING!

MR. E. C. SAFFERY, Professor of Music, at the request of several ladies will make periodical visits to Truro, for the purpose of tuning and repairing Piano Fortes. Mr. Saffery will be in Truro the day after Christmas day, and again at Midsummer. Parties wishing their instruments well tuned will find it best to wait his arrival, in preference to employing others. Notice left with Mr. Saffery's niece, Miss Brent, teacher of Music in Truro, will be attended to. Nov 30

ROBERT Mc G. MOFFAT,

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

Revere House,

ACKVILLE STREET, HALIFAX. The above house, kept by Mrs. Capt Card, is most conveniently situated for business men visiting the city. Halifax, Dec. 31. 2m.