

The Free Press.

BRIDGETOWN, N. S., THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1869.

NO. 6.

VOL. 6.

The Free Press.

PUBLISHED

Every Thursday, at Bridgetown.

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

TERMS.—\$2 per annum in advance; \$2.50 if not paid within one year from the date subscription. These conditions will be strictly enforced. ADVERTISING TERMS.—50 cents per inch for first insertion, and 12 cents for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements continued till ordered out and charged for accordingly.

Original Poetry.

LITTLE BONNETS.

I sing the Bonnet,—next to nought in size,
Not fit to warm the head or please the eye:
A tiny, shapeless, trifling doll-like thing,
And not much larger than a sparrow's wing!
Upon the Ladies' lengthened head it lies,
And fills the race of men with strong surprise,
A thing the world of fashion ne'er could gain
Till waterfalls had held their wondrous reign,
And ladies' heads had grown to ample size
Behind the ears, to emulate the wise.
And the fair race the longest heads displayed,
Casting the heads of nightingales in shade,
The longest heads the fairest ones now own—
That they're the wisest they have plainly shown,
Cool as the winds upon a Winter's day,
That round their little panicle bonnets play!
Long headed and cool bonnets, they'll surely share
The honors of the great, and burthen bear,
In planning, railing, guiding well the State,
And making all the nations safe and great!

"'Tis strange to see how heads do sudden grow
Where cunning people say the passions flow,
And then to find no growth from top to side
Where moral powers within the head abide.
We fear from this that passion may prevail,
And long these heads to retail the world may fail.

'Tis curious now our sturdy men to see
Defended from the cold on land or sea:
Their coats of ample size and thickest kind,
To other coats of stronger texture joined;
For coats upon their heads in Winter keen—
Their cheeks and noses scarcely to be seen;
And those to find the cheeks of Beauty bare,
And ears all previous to the frosty air:
The little Bonnet,—but a velvet bud
To meet the raging storm and chilling cold—
We look upon that little cap with pain,
We fear disease does here have entrance gain,
The tearing cough that Doctor's skill defies,
The sure decay that hath a sudden rise,
The slow consumption fast'ring in its reign;
The death untimely following their train.

Whence do those strange fantastic fashions rise,
That spread o'er States and reach to distant skies?
What mind prolific can those fancies give,
That power so potent, makes such vagaries live,
Some distant lady, formed as Beauty's Queen,
Some jewell'd Duchess striving to be seen,
Some busy meddling mind that loves to rule,
And finds in every lass a willing fool!

O potent Fashion, mighty in thy way,
Thy whims as changeable as an April day,
Thy dictates cruel, dressing to the shade,
A thousand forms of dress thy laws have made,
And forming new ones every changing year
To make the fairer race deformed appear!
Not sparing thou the famous Grecian bond,
As if thou wouldst the upright stature mend,
And make the hands and feet more closely go,
The back well stuffed to form a graceful bow;
But not so grateful as in creatures found
Who walk erect or place their paws on ground!

O Fashion old thou art a doating fool!
We cannot bear thy harsh and cruel rule,
That backs the weak and makes the strong give way,
And lest a heavy head should cause a fall
Has made the Bonnet next to nothing small.

Annapolis Co., January, 1868.

Miscellaneous.

[From the New York Times.]

Ritualism in the English Church—The Threatened Schism.

The position which Ritualists have assumed, or as they would say, have been forced into, in relation to the Church of England, has now become full of danger to the unity of the communion. A schism appears to be impending such as has not been seen in any Church for the last three hundred years. The danger was not unforeseen, but it was a danger of that kind which scarcely any forethought can avert. It is not too much to say that at this moment the Protestant Episcopal Church in England appears likely to fall into pieces, not from pressure from without, but from dissensions within.

For a period now extending over the lives of most of us, a powerful society has been in existence in London designed to bring about the violent separation of Church and State. Its work is now actually taken up with eagerness by the very members of the threatened Church. While the State gives patronage, it claims to exercise control over ecclesiastical discipline and organization. It is not a mere form to say that the Queen is the head of the Church. The laws of the Church, which here are exercised independently of secular Courts, are liable in England to be altered, corrected or expounded by the ordinary tribunals. When the Church is at peace no party has any reason to complain of this State control. But now a very large proportion of the clergy are in favor of adopting forms, and wearing vestments, and inculcating doctrines, such as that of the real presence, which others consider to be dangerous approaches to the practice of the Church of Rome. Under these circumstances the State is called in as a dictator, and the power which it exercises is immediately felt to be a grievous yoke.

We need not recall at any length the events which have led to the disorders in the English Church. The same causes are at work here, although on a restricted scale, and it will be remembered that at the Episcopal Convention held

last Autumn in this City, the House of Bishops thought it necessary to address an earnest remonstrance against the extreme doctrines which the Ritualists profess. In England the contest is of older date, and it has acquired a bitterness to which we are at present strangers. A single clergyman has been singled out for the purpose of bringing to a test the strength of the secular courts, in cases where ordinary ecclesiastical authority has been found unavailing. Mr. Mackonochie is the rector of a church in the heart of London. He is a Ritualist of the most extreme kind. His method of conducting service differed very little from that which is adopted in Roman Catholic churches. The Bishop of London interfered, but his warnings and appeals were alike disregarded. Litigation was tried, and after a long time it has been decided that the burning of candles, and the more objectionable of the Ritualistic practices are unlawful.

In what way this decision could be enforced is perhaps not very clear to the Ritualists who are most afraid of it, but when we consider that Mr. Mackonochie is condemned to pay the costs of the suits in which he has been involved, amounting, it is said, to £30,000, it is evident that the use of lighted candles and magnificent robes is likely to be attended with considerable expense. The Ritualists have, however, held a great meeting in London to consider what should be done. The question was put plainly to them,—would they obey the decision just given against them, or would they defy the law? The discussion was conducted with moderation, and it is on that account all the more entitled to be regarded as a true expression of the opinions of a large section of the clergy. Rev. W. J. Bennett, Vicar of Frome, whose name has often been before the public, declared plainly that he "chose to obey the law of God and His Church rather than the law of the Queen." He was for disregarding the decision of the Court of Appeal. Another clergyman, Rev. George Nugee, took the same view, and remarked that "the American Church had imposed no such conditions on her clergy, and the providence of God had been seen in that Church." But as a succeeding speaker justly pointed out, the illustration was nothing to the purpose, for the Church in America is not "Established"—it has no connection with the State. While the English Church is united with the State, and receives its patronage, it must be amenable to its laws. And this necessity leads to a cry from the Church itself for disestablishment.

It is this change of feeling which promises to render "Anti-Church-and-State" Societies superfluous. Here are the clergy themselves clamoring for the voluntary principle. Their motive, as we have said, is to be left free to act as they think proper—to be at liberty to light as many candles as they please, and to preach from the pulpit the doctrine that the bread and wine used at the sacrament are miraculously changed into the "very body and blood" of the Redeemer. Bishops might protest, but this authority they would set aside. Rev. A. Mackonochie told the meeting which was held on the 13th inst. that "he thought the time had come when the Church must seek to be delivered from the burden of its union with the State," and this announcement was received with loud cheers. The clergy present ultimately refrained from passing a resolution to act in defiance of the Court of Appeal, but they left each minister to decide for himself what course he would take.

All this is but the beginning of strife. Men like Mr. LURCHAM, of Brighton, and Mr. BERRILL, of Exeter, are already engaged in conducting the service in the mode which they sincerely believe to be right. The Ritualists are very much in earnest, and it is at present quite uncertain how far public opinion in England goes with them. Their churches are, as a general rule, crowded, even when other churches in the immediate neighborhood are empty. The tendency of the age is toward startling external effects, even in the house of worship. No one who is attached to the Episcopal Church can fail to regard the present troubles within it without melancholy forebodings; but if these troubles should end in the dissolution of Church and State, our own experience forbids us to believe that religion will suffer. The clergy in England begin to discover that the people are willing and able to support the form of worship which they prefer. It is quite possible that in many rural districts the present "fat" livings would become very lean ones. But the general cause which the clergy have at heart would not be impaired, nor do we believe that the clergy, as a body, would be poorer than they are now. The wealth accruing to the Church would be more evenly distributed, and if there would be fewer livings of £1,500 or £2,000 a year, there would also be fewer of £70 or 90. The tendency of Ritualism is to produce disestablishment, and from that point of view we cannot pronounce it wholly pernicious to the Church.

NEGROES IN PARIS.

Among the wealthy foreign residents of Paris are fifty negro and mulatto families, who hold intercourse with a great many aristocratic French families in terms of perfect equality. M. Ponthery, a wealthy negro from Port-au-Prince, lives with his family in one of the finest houses on the Champs d'Antin, keeps half-a-dozen white servants, and was invited last Winter to all of M. Rouher's parties. He is a millionaire, and has a very fine gallery of paintings and statuary. Another negro resident of Paris is Canforis, whose father owned a large plantation on the Island of Martinique. The son sold the plantation, married an Englishwoman at Cape Town, and went with her to Paris, where he lives now in brilliant style, is one of the boldest operators in the Bourse, and is considered very rich. His children are almost white, and his eldest daughter, a belle of eighteen, is courted by a great many young officers and others, who seem not to care a fig for her colored descent. Bellisle, a very black negro, owns two or three large business houses in Paris, where he settled thirty or forty years ago, and made money in the oyster trade. He is also married to a white woman. His daughters are all married to Frenchmen.

Poetry.

ICEBERGS.

BY T. DARCY MCGEE.

Written on board the Steamer *Africa* on Sunday evening, May 19th, 1867, in Lat. 46.55 N., Lon. 52.30 W., while suffering under severe illness.

Parting their Arctic anchors,
The bergs came drifting by,
A fearful fleet for a ship to meet
In the midnight sky.
Their keels are fathoms under,
Their prows as sharp as steel,
Their strokes the crash of thunder,
All silently on as they steal.

In the ruddy glow of daylight,
When the sea is clear and wide,
When the sun, with a green and gay light
Gilds the avalanche's side;
Then the sailor boys see castles
And cities fair to view,
With battlements and archways,
And horsemen riding through.

Lonely in nights of summer,
Beneath the starlight wan,
A way-worn berg is met with,
Sad featured as a man;
All softly to the southward
Trailing its robes of white,
It glides away with the current,
Like a hooded Carmelite.

To-day—'twas Sunday evening,
When dimly from the North,
Under the fair horizon,
A church-like cloud came forth;
It came; a white reminder
Of the memories of the day;
As a silent sign, we fancied;
It passed,—and passed its way.

From Late Papers.

[From the Chronicle.]

HOWE, AS DESCRIBED BY HIMSELF.

We have seen several articles said to be out from a campaign sheet called the *Hants Gazette*. Each one bears the stamp of Howe quite plainly. Each is devoted to the glorification of the real original Joseph. "He scatters all arguments to the winds, is cheered and embraced by his old friends, deals out a fearful amount of 'gruel' to his opponents, retorts in his own happy style, is witty and sarcastic, pathetic and eloquent, tremendous and terrible; he is conscious and practical," in fact he makes it plain that he possesses every requisite of a great statesman, and a pure patriot.

Of paltry vanity no more truly laughable exhibition has been made by "our old friend Howe." Nearly every elector in the Province knows Mr. Howe's talents, his strength and his weakness, and it will become the Honorable President of the Privy Council to go bragging about like a big Indian. Imagine Gladstone, after making a speech full of self-laudation, going home and coolly writing a puff of his wit and scholarship. However, if Mr. Howe likes to make a goose of himself at this time of his life, we cannot prevent, though we can pity him.

There is one advice which may be given him without offence. It is to abstain from abusing in his cooler moments the very men who helped him to the leadership of a great party. Troop in Annapolis fought out one of the hardest battles of the late campaign. Goudge and Weeks did much to give Howe his seat for Hants. Annand has always been his friend. Jones, Boak, Gibson, the Wests, and others "paid his shot" while in England, and so at least merited a little gratitude.

This old man, vanity-struck, is getting beyond grand fast. In future he should treat the readers of the *Hants Gazette* to laudations of the Dominion Constitution rather than to flattery of Joseph.

[From the Chronicle.]

THE LITTLE WE ASK.

What the people of Nova Scotia are about to request of the British Parliament is not unreasonable or extraordinary, as implied by Mr. Howe and his fellow-Unionists. No special favor is demanded. We do not ask a penny of British money or a drop of British blood. Nor do we ask to be placed in a position superior to other British colonists. We ask only restitution of rights, wrested from us by the Imperial Parliament, acting under an extraordinary misapprehension of facts.

Beside us lie two Provinces, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island. Neither is of more value to England than this country, nor should the people of either be one whit dearer to the mother country than Nova Scotians. Both are spared their peculiar institutions. No force is used to compel them to surrender their revenues to foreign control, or to abrogate their political constitutions. They are permitted to follow whatever course seems best to them in regard to Confederation, and Nova Scotia asks only the same privilege,—not a great one, truly!

It was urged by the delegates in England that we willingly submitted to the new Constitution, and Parliament apparently believed them, as witness the preamble of the British North American Act. We have tried to disabuse English statesmen of their error, and have partially succeeded. That we have not done so fully is not to be wondered at, when once an idea has fully taken possession

of the mind of any body of men it is not easy to oust it. In one year, however, we have won over to our side eighty seven members of Parliament and a large portion of the British press. Before long we may safely calculate on winning a majority of the Parliament.

Mr. Howe declines to proceed further with the work entrusted to him. He prefers the rest of office and the sweets of labor to further toil, but refuses to confess his weakness. However, he tells us he is disgusted with the indifference of Great Britain and displeased with English statesmen. We are much of his mind, but we decline to submit patiently to their whims, as Mr. Howe is prepared to do. We believe strongly in resisting the infliction of wrong, if not with complete success, yet with such vigor as we possess. Mr. Howe's remedy is worse than the disease. He will not trust to Bright and Gladstone, but he will trust to McDonald and Rose. He hates Confederation, yet by taking the oath of office he pledges his soul to render it permanent. What can be his reasons for this extraordinary course other than that he thus escapes from the misfortunes of his fellow-countrymen? The people of Hants should ask themselves this question.

As we have but a modest request to make of England, let us make it sturdily, as men conscious of the good of our cause. If we be denied we shall be no worse off than we are now that Mr. Howe has flung up the sponge and acknowledged himself and his Province defeated.

[From the Eastern Chronicle.]

HANTS COUNTY.

The campaign in Hants has opened with vigor. The former leader of the Nova Scotia party, having exchanged apologies with the men whom he, less than a year ago, denounced with a vigor and indignance worthy of a fanatical partisan, has explained to the people of that County the grounds on which he asks their suffrages. In common with others, we have watched the progress of the contest with intense interest. We have carefully read and studied Mr. Howe's address to the people of Hants, and his speech at Windsor, and we are free to say that in neither production do we recognize anything of the handiwork of the statesman and impassioned patriot of former years, disdaining to forego his duty or the interests of his country in order to win the smiles and favor of Lieutenant-Governors, has been charmed by the Canadian siren, and now comes to the people of Hants County—shall it be said—apologizing for having accepted office under the hated rulers of our insulted and enslaved Provinces, and asking the intelligent electors to accept a few cents more per head, and the promise of Dominion patronage, in exchange for the surrender of their political liberties and their self-respect, which Mr. Howe himself taught them to regard as priceless boon.

What are some of the grounds on which Mr. Howe justifies his action? He tells the electors of Hants that Repal is hopeless; but he does not tell them how far he has contributed to render it hopeless. He does not care to inform his former constituents why his policy so bold and firm, so honorably defiant, so patriotic when in England, became so weak-kneed and vacillating after his return to Nova Scotia. It is evident that since the Convention in August resolved to exhaust all constitutional means for Repal, the Hon. Mr. Howe not only deserted his party and the policy supported by himself, but deliberately set himself to work to defeat the efforts of his countrymen and render repal hopeless. Sorry we are to be compelled to say so, but on a careful review of Mr. Howe's action for the last six months, we can come to no other conclusion.

Mr. Howe tells the electors of Hants Co. that from the time he returned from the last delegation to England, he believed Repal "hopeless," unless a scheme for the union of the Maritime Provinces could be arranged, and that he never changed his opinion.—Previous to Mr. Howe's return from England, he wrote to the Hon. Mr. Robertson, scouting submission, and advising that by arranging a scheme for a union of the Maritime Provinces, "we might not only be able to present an imposing front to the enemy, but to lay the foundation of a Maritime Union, to open negotiations in a public and legitimate manner with the Government at Washington for the restoration of our trade." Assuming that the Colonial Office would break down if we were firm, Mr. Howe declared "we may come triumphantly out of the struggle." Here was a practicable policy propounded by Mr. Howe himself, and yet strange to say his very first action on arriving home, and his action ever since, has been devoted to strangling his own policy and rendering abortive any course the representatives of the people might take thereon. Not only this, but after raising his countrymen to the highest pitch of enthusiasm by declaring that he and his brother delegates were coming home "to share the perils of their native land in whose service they considered it an honor to labor, whose fortunes in the darkest hour of her history it would be cowardice to desert"—he astonishes and disgusts the people by proposing terms of submission, and now caps the climax by accepting office in the Dominion Government, the very essence of which implies the humiliation of Nova Scotia, asking the people of Hants to declare themselves satisfied with a condition of political vassalage, mollified by a few cents per head more of Canadian bounty, and to endorse a line of action which has completely shaken the confidence of the people in his integrity.

Mr. Howe claims that the financial concessions made by the Dominion Government, were justly due us, implying that in the first arrangement Nova Scotia's interest had been sacrificed, and that the "Canadians have now shown that they can be relied on to consider the whole case, and to do substantial justice." At Windsor he told the electors if they did not elect him, the concessions will be withdrawn. That is, unless the people of Hants County submit to what they on the 13th September, 1867, declared to be wrong and insulting, and elect the President of the Privy Council, the Canadians—who, according to one story, "are so faithless that they will refuse to grant what they have acknowledged to be our just due." Mr. Howe has certainly expressed not a very flattering tribute to the character of his new-found friends, and the people of Hants County, taking Mr. Howe at his word, can easily decide how little reliance is to be placed upon the unratified promises of Canadian politicians. So far as we can see the matter, the defeat of the Hon. Mr. Howe would have the effect of wringing further and still more important concessions from the Canadians; and in this light we opine the electors of Hants will see it to be their duty to maintain the position they took in September, 1867, to reject all and every "submission policy," and show that the people meant what they said in condemning Confederation and its promoters.

The question before the people of Hants is not Howe versus Goudge. It is to decide whether the Province of Nova Scotia is to be ruled by one man power, or in accordance with the "well understood wishes of the people." It is to decide whether or not self-appointed delegates shall be permitted to make what terms they please, and then submit the people by asking them to submit at the risk of losing the favor of Sir John A. MacDonald, and his partners in political speculation. Has it come to this, that the people of Nova Scotia must beg for their rights, and must be told that they can only get them by falling down and worshipping the golden calf set up at Ottawa? We have been in a pretty severe furnace of affliction for the past few years—the people have sorely tried, but we have not yet sold our honor, or recanted our honest opinions and principles. Has the time yet come for us to do so? Never! Are we to write down our own condemnation, to acknowledge the justice of our humiliation, and to rivet the chains of political serfdom with our own hands, at the bidding of any man who chooses to desert his party and his principles! Heaven forbid! Surely the people of Nova Scotia and the people of Hants County have more respect for themselves and their principles, and more regard for the future of their country than to trifle in such a way with the interests of the Province.

At the time of the general election in September, 1867, Hon. Mr. Howe boasted that he was leading a "party of punishment." Let the people of Hants County now show Mr. Howe that the "party of punishment" is not yet dead, but that politicians who undertake, on their own responsibility, to make unjust and humiliating bargains for the people, may still expect "punishment" for political treachery and tergiversation.

At Windsor he told the electors if they did not elect him, the concessions will be withdrawn. That is, unless the people of Hants County submit to what they on the 13th September, 1867, declared to be wrong and insulting, and elect the President of the Privy Council, the Canadians—who, according to one story, "are so faithless that they will refuse to grant what they have acknowledged to be our just due." Mr. Howe has certainly expressed not a very flattering tribute to the character of his new-found friends, and the people of Hants County, taking Mr. Howe at his word, can easily decide how little reliance is to be placed upon the unratified promises of Canadian politicians. So far as we can see the matter, the defeat of the Hon. Mr. Howe would have the effect of wringing further and still more important concessions from the Canadians; and in this light we opine the electors of Hants will see it to be their duty to maintain the position they took in September, 1867, to reject all and every "submission policy," and show that the people meant what they said in condemning Confederation and its promoters.

The question before the people of Hants is not Howe versus Goudge. It is to decide whether the Province of Nova Scotia is to be ruled by one man power, or in accordance with the "well understood wishes of the people." It is to decide whether or not self-appointed delegates shall be permitted to make what terms they please, and then submit the people by asking them to submit at the risk of losing the favor of Sir John A. MacDonald, and his partners in political speculation. Has it come to this, that the people of Nova Scotia must beg for their rights, and must be told that they can only get them by falling down and worshipping the golden calf set up at Ottawa? We have been in a pretty severe furnace of affliction for the past few years—the people have sorely tried, but we have not yet sold our honor, or recanted our honest opinions and principles. Has the time yet come for us to do so? Never! Are we to write down our own condemnation, to acknowledge the justice of our humiliation, and to rivet the chains of political serfdom with our own hands, at the bidding of any man who chooses to desert his party and his principles! Heaven forbid! Surely the people of Nova Scotia and the people of Hants County have more respect for themselves and their principles, and more regard for the future of their country than to trifle in such a way with the interests of the Province.

At the time of the general election in September, 1867, Hon. Mr. Howe boasted that he was leading a "party of punishment." Let the people of Hants County now show Mr. Howe that the "party of punishment" is not yet dead, but that politicians who undertake, on their own responsibility, to make unjust and humiliating bargains for the people, may still expect "punishment" for political treachery and tergiversation.

At the time of the general election in September, 1867, Hon. Mr. Howe boasted that he was leading a "party of punishment." Let the people of Hants County now show Mr. Howe that the "party of punishment" is not yet dead, but that politicians who undertake, on their own responsibility, to make unjust and humiliating bargains for the people, may still expect "punishment" for political treachery and tergiversation.

[From the Fredericton Head Quarters.]

Mr. Howe has issued an address to his constituents in Hants, which bears the strong impress of the man. It is very characteristic, very self-assertive. One hardly recognizes the same hand in it as that which penned the protest of the Nova Scotia delegates before leaving London, in which he, after detailing the ill-success of the negotiations, solemnly declared that the issue was now in the hands of the people, and that he (with the other delegates of course) was going home to share the fortunes of his country in the hour of its darkest peril. He then spoke and bore himself as the instrument and mouth-piece of the people. But in his Hants address, Howe is himself again, in his old character of thinker and actor in general for Nova Scotia. He talks like one who leans the whole trouble of Nova Scotia on his shoulders, and is able for the burden, as one who will see its people clean through their difficulties, if they will only think as he thinks, and confirm him in the possession of the seat and office that he accepted in full confidence that on mature consideration they would endorse his course.

Mr. Howe rather overdoes the account he gives of his earnest labors, to save the constitution of his country, and for the repeal of the Union. "I toiled (for that end) with the zeal of an artist passionately bent on guarding from destruction the work he had designed, with the parental feelings of a father struggling for the life of his own child." His arrangement with the Dominion Government is rather a tame conclusion, after the expression of such parental zeal for the preservation of the constitution of his country, which he gave up for a damaged work before he entered upon the negotiations, and he seems to us to display an eagerness to prove that the battle for repal was over when Earl Granville, through his eagerly desired and very opportunely arriving despatch, conveyed the adverse decision of the Gladstone Cabinet, not very consistent with strong parental feelings.

Moderation in Controversy.—Controversy is inevitable, and it is therefore all the more desirable that it should be conducted with modesty and generosity. Sir William Hamilton was one of the fiercest controversialists of his day; but in the late Principal Cunningham he met more than his match. Dr. Cunningham's replies to Hamilton's attacks on the Reformers are among the most crushing pieces of controversy to be found in literature. It happened that while the last of these critiques was in press Sir William Hamilton died. This led Dr. Cunningham to preface it as follows:—"The knowledge, had we possessed it, that he was to die so soon, would assuredly have modified some-

what the tone in which the discussion was conducted,—would have shut out something of its lightness and severity, and have imparted to it more of solemnity and tenderness; and the knowledge that we did possess, that he as well as ourselves was liable every day to be called out of this world, and summoned into God's presence, ought to have produced into controversy between old friends and associates—members of the same church—professed Christians. Laying aside all bitterness and evil-speaking we should learn to speak the truth in love. We have no doubt that the comparatively little good following the great controversy between the Protestants and Roman Catholics is in a large measure due to the spirit in which it is conducted. O that God would give us loving hearts and tender tongues!

NIAGARA FALLS.—The *New York Mail* tells two good stories, one of them too good to be true—as follows: "We once gave our readers the opinion of a Western drover, expressed to ourselves on a first view of Niagara Falls. After looking at them half a minute, he remarked: 'Them's nice falls; let's go and look at the town.' We thought this about as cool a remark upon the subject as could possibly be made, but there is something more exquisitely droll in the story of the English cockney who recently returned from a trip to America. He had seen the falls, and was asked, what he thought of them; 'They're handsome,' he replied, 'quite so—but they didn't quite answer my expectations—besides I got wetted and lost my 'at.' Our story has one advantage. We vouch for it as having come within our own personal experience."

CURIOUS STATISTICS.—The following comparative statistics of the great cities of the world are curious: London possesses the greatest number of engineers, cartages on hire, printers, booksellers, and cooks; Amsterdam the greatest number of usurers, collectors of curiosities and amateur painters; St. Petersburg takes precedence for coachmen; Brussels for boys who smoke; Naples for porters and guides; Madrid for idlers; Berlin for beer-drinkers; Florence for her flower girls; Dublin for thieves; Geneva for watch-makers; Lisbon for bullfight; Rome for beggars; Paris for hairdressers, men of letters, tailors, milliners, photographers, pastry cooks, and advocates. London consumes the most meyn and beer; Stockholm the most water; Smyrna the best coffee; Madrid the most cigarettes, and Paris the most absinthe.

ELECTRICITY.

DR. MARSHALL has attended the regular courses of private instructions in the theory and practice of Electrotherapy, and has a perfect Electro Dynamic Apparatus for the treatment of diseases—an instrument adapted to every organ of the system, as the Eye, Ear, Nose, Tongue, and extracting teeth without pain, &c., for Catarrh, Deafness, Catarrh, Seminal Weakness, &c., &c. Electricity is perfectly adapted to Chronic diseases, in the form of Nervous and sick Headache, Neuralgia, Acute or Chronic Rheumatism, Sciatica, Hip Disease, White Swelling, Spinal Diseases, Curvature of the Spine, Contracted Muscles, Distorted Limbs, Deafness, Speech in the Head, Stammering or Hesitancy of Speech, Womb complaint, Dyspepsia, Whites, Weak Lungs, various Diseases of the Eye, &c. The world does not afford another remedy that does its work so promptly, with no fear of harm and so little trouble to the patient.

DR. MARSHALL, Electrotherapist.
P. S.—Office at Joseph N. Darling's, Lawrentown, N. S., where he may be seen on three weeks.

JOE HOWE!

ALTHOUGH Mr. Howe has most cruelly deserted his Country in this, the darkest hour of her history, yet as cruelly have those who are indebted to us wronged us by not settling up immediately, therefore don't delay to bring in the stamps.
COX BROTHERS.
Bridgetown, Feb 25th, 1869—2w

DENTAL NOTICE.

Dr. S. F. Whitman, Dentist
WOULD respectfully inform his friends that he intends in a few weeks to visit Annapolis again for a short time, for the accommodation of those who may desire his professional services, due notice will be given in the *Free Press*.
February 25th, 1869.

Found.

FOUND on the Ferry Slip, at Annapolis, some months ago, a Box marked
THIS SIDE UP.
Containing 3 cans of Tomish, 3 tin mugs of Paines. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses, if not called for by the first day of April, it will be sold at Public Auction to pay expenses.
DAVID INGLIS.
Granville Ferry, Feby. 25th, 1869.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of Samuel Hamilton, late of Bridgetown, in the County of Annapolis, merchant, deceased, are hereby requested to render their accounts duly attested, within one year from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are required to make immediate payment to
WILLIAM Y. ESTER, Attorney and agent of HELEN HAMILTON, Administratrix.

240 BARRELS

Y Canada Flour, comprising some of the best brands from 6 to \$8.00 per barrel, by the subscriber.
ALSO—a few barrels of superior herrings in exchange for produce.
GEO. MURDOCH.

J. D. Peakes,

Produce Commission Merchant, &c.
No. 80, BEDFORD ROW,
HALIFAX, N. S.
Consignments solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.—if

THE FREE PRESS.

Late Despatches.

London, Feb. 25. The Solicitor-General has introduced a Bill in the House of Commons abolishing University tests. Mr. Bright made a speech at the associated Chamber of Commerce, in which he urged the importance and necessity of adopting a system of ocean postage. In the House of Commons this afternoon, an enquiry was made as to whether the usual legal investigation before pardon had been made, in the case of the Penian convicts recently released from prison. Mr. Fortescue replied that what investigation the Government had made, was quite sufficient, as their cases differed from ordinary commutations of sentences. In reply to a question Mr. Monsell said, that negotiations for the settlement between the Hudson's Bay Company and the Dominion of Canada, were still pending, and it was undecided to make any statement as to the prospect of building telegraph lines through the territories of the Company to connect the Atlantic with the Pacific coast, until a complete adjustment was reached. In reply to a question of Mr. Simmons for information Mr. Otway said that the Government had received no authentic advice of the rejection of the Alabama Convention by the United States; but that it has no information whatever in regard to the naturalization protocol. The Danish Minister of War, and formerly Ambassador from Denmark, at Washington, urged the sale of the Danish West India Islands to the United States. New York, Feb. 26. The Bill legalizing gold contracts and declaring National Bonds payable in gold, passed the lower branch of Congress yesterday, by a vote of 119 to 61. D. S. Reynolds, Supt. of the Buffalo (N. Y.) police, Capt. Henry Dickson, and two Detectives of the Niagara Frontier Police, are on trial before the Police Commissioners of Buffalo, charged with criminally and unlawfully kidnapping two men on the night of January 1st, and carrying them to Canada for a reward. Montreal, Feb. 24. Travel on railroads east and west is very much obstructed on account of snow on the track. No trains have arrived or left to-day. The storm ceased last night, but another is imminent. The storm was very severe at Pembroke and in the lumbering regions on the Ottawa river and its tributaries. It is thought that the lumber operations for the winter will be completely checked. London, Feb. 26. The War Office has received official despatches from New Zealand announcing further successes over the rebels. The troops were carried by assault the Maori stronghold, Naitappap. The natives made a desperate defence, and lost 200 in killed and wounded, while the British loss was only 22. London, March 1. Advice from New Zealand report an action at Poverty Bay, in which the natives lost ninety killed, and the British three wounded. New York, Feb. 27. Cuban advices represent the trouble between the volunteers and General Dulce still continues, and that in consequence of the mutinous spirit of the troops, the Government has determined to inaugurate a harsher policy. A reported battle in the Cienfuegos district was won by the Spanish troops. London, Feb. 28. During the Sessions of the Spanish Constituent Cortes last evening, the Prime Minister, Marshal Serrano, said that notwithstanding the retention of the late Provisional Government, the Minister who composed it would still retain their seats in the Cortes. He stated further, that the policy of the Government would be to follow the programme which the revolution had established. Every effort will be made to disarm the attacks of the Republicans, by reducing expenditure in all quarters, and pursuing a liberal policy generally. He regretted that the Liberal reforms, which had been contemplated for Cuba, had been recently delayed, by reason of the insurrection there. An insurrection has been attempted in Barcelona, but it was quickly suppressed. About forty persons connected with the conspiracy have been arrested and the whole city is now tranquil. London, March 1. A report is current that the present Spanish Minister to England has received instructions from Madrid to proceed to Washington to settle any differences which may arise in consequence of the Cuban insurrection. New York, March 1. The Senate Committee on foreign affairs are considering a resolution to authorize the President to recognize the independence of Cuba whenever in his opinion a de facto independent Government shall have been established there. The recent news from the Island indicates that this may be at an early day. Late advices from Cuba state that more troops are needed from Spain, those now on the Island can do no more than hold their own. Meanwhile all kinds of privation abound, and the complaints of the people are heart-rendering. A foraging expedition from the besieged garrison of Puerto Principe was attacked by the Cuban force and compelled to retreat with considerable loss. There are reported to be 4000 refugees from the country at Gibara. There is a great dearth of provisions, and an epidemic is feared. Recently all the doors of all the houses in Neuritas, occupied by Cubans, were marked by a black cross on a placard with the words: "Time for clannishness ended," "Vengeance." Great excitement was caused, and the strenuous efforts of a few prominent Spaniards alone prevented an outbreak. Three steamers left Havana on Saturday, crowded with Cuban refugees for the United States. New York, Feb. 27. The proposed amendment to the constitution extending right of suffrage irrespective of color has passed the United States Senate. New York, Feb. 27. Hon. J. G. Plaine, of Maine, will probably be the next Speaker of House.

Correspondence.

Mr. Editor, Knowing that you are fond of good things, I feel sure you would have been agreeably disappointed, as were those present, had you been at the "Grand Entertainment" given by the members of the Knitting Circle, in Lawrencetown, on Friday evening last; it was truly grand, and although the Hall was full, the most perfect order was maintained throughout. First came the opening piece of music, the good old "Marselles Hymn." "Ye sons of freedom, wake to glory," well sung with a Piano accompaniment. It would have even suited you although so strong an Anti, when the words— "O Liberty, can man resign you? Once having felt thy generous flame" were sung. After the singing came the Dialogue: "The destiny of the Empress Josephine," showing Josephine as a girl, an empress and a divorced widow weeping with her children, then followed an appropriate ode, beautifully sung by two young ladies; followed by a recitation from Byron, entitled "The Dream," and then a recitation from Burns, "Man was made to mourn" both of them recited in a manner that can't be beat; next an Act, "The Beggar Girl." Then came the funny Dialogue, "The Spinning Wheel and the Piano," with thirteen parts. The only way to get a good idea of it was to be there; it would have carried you back to the good old times, to see Aunt Polly with her little wheel; it was capital. It was followed by a recitation from Scott, "The Battle of Benvenue," then was sung, "The Officer's Funeral," a splendid piece, and a Funeral March on the Piano. A young lady then sang "The Roman Tree," a beautiful Scotch song. Then came the laughable part of the affair. A discourse by Prof. Snowdrift, assisted by the native troupe of Ethiopian Minstrels. From the way they did their part, one would have supposed they had been in the States in training for years. A lecture was given by one of the darkey boys on "Locomotion," which caused the heartiest laughing you ever heard. The whole was interspersed with vocal and instrumental music very appropriate. The performers have been requested to go over the affair again with an enlarged programme. If they should, it will be well worth anybody's while to go and see for themselves. It has been pronounced the best affair ever got off in this part of the country. One old gentleman present said at the close that he never knew there was such a family as the darkey band in the community. Please excuse for trespassing so largely on your valuable space. I am yours truly, A LOOKER ON.

The Free Press.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1869.

BRIBERY.

There was a time in Nova Scotia—still fresh in the memory of thousands now living—when the poorest elector in the land would have indignantly resented any attempt to induce him by bribery to prostitute his elective franchise. A sense of individual importance and of personal independence animated the people in the exercise of their privileges at the Polls. No one in that day put up his vote for sale, and sold his birth-right to the highest bidder. The integrity of the masses was then uncorrupted. Some purse-proud possessor of wealth, or some merchant, with a big ledger heavily balanced in his own favor, might threaten vengeance, and thus frighten a few timid ones into unwilling submission to such oppressive influences; but a direct bribe at the time referred to was unknown. In these later years, however, politicians, at a considerable outlay of capital, have speculated largely in the moral degradation and corruptibility of the electors. The honest and upright men of the last generation, have sons now living who sell their votes with as little compunction as they do their pigs and their cattle. Their object is not to express their views upon any important public principle, or any line of governmental policy; but to make money in upholding unscrupulous politicians at the Polls. Every body conversant with public matters in this Province for the last few years, knows that an immense sum, with the pretence of improving the roads and bridges, was, without legislative authority, drawn and overdrawn from the treasury to corrupt the electors in the contest of 1867. In almost every County of Nova Scotia, through bogus road commissions and other channels of official and political prostitution, large sums were lavishly expended to bribe the electors. Direct Bribery, also, in all its nakedness, was resorted to on a large scale. The vote of many an elector, like the favors of a bawd, was unblushingly sold. In this way, Tupper bought a seat in Cumberland; and had not patriotism in a majority of the electors risen above mercenary considerations, Henry must have succeeded in Antigonish, McDonald in Pictou, Longley in Annapolis, and Kaulback in Lunenburg. Another system of bribery of late years has been inaugurated, and has been carried on upon a large scale in British America. The corruption of the masses in the exercise of their elective franchise is mostly effected in a covert manner; but when public men and party leaders are in the market, and a transfer of their integrity and independence is consummated; the bargain and sale are just as apparent as if they were recorded in the office of the County Registrar, like a mortgage or a bill of sale. When Tupper carried confederation in our legislature, Buorinot, Heffernan, Bill, Miller, Peter Smyth, and others were turned "right about face," with marvellous suddenness.—But it is patent to everybody that their treachery did not go unrewarded. Their conduct

in selling themselves evoked the execration of the public; and by none were they more bitterly, vehemently, and perseveringly denounced than by Mr. Howe. At that time, he was unwittingly blackening others with damatory denunciations, that would soon be more appropriately applied to himself. He was then sharpening a dagger, that has since been plunged into the vitals of his own reputation. He was painting the portrait of a traitor, which is now the unmistakable picture of himself. The resemblance is more striking than any other in Sir John A. McDonald's pictorial album. In Mr. Howe's inaugural speech at Windsor, on the opening of the present electioneering campaign, he unblushingly announced that money was forthcoming from the Ottawa treasury to bribe the electors. He had only to touch the telegraphic wires, and the gold was forthcoming. Four hundred offices, too, were paraded to buy up support at the polls. All this was no doubt arranged in the Dominion cabinet before he left Ottawa. The seat in Hants was to be bought with Canadian gold, and Mr. Howe was, (to use a phrase of Dr. Tupper, applied to Archibald) to become the "Brüber-General" of Nova Scotia. The fulness of the Dominion treasury (no small proportion of it drawn from Nova Scotia) and four hundred offices were supposed to be sufficient to corrupt the electors of Hants. Time will show whether or not they will be thus bought like a flock of sheep.

INGRATITUDE.

Mr. Howe is reported to have charged the other day at a public meeting in Hants the Hon. Mr. McElfeffey with ingratitude. "After Mr. McElfeffey," said Mr. Howe, "had been beaten at the polls, I placed him in the Legislative Council." If Mr. McElfeffey was undeserving of a place in the Legislature, Mr. Howe prostituted the power of his official position in placing him there; and if McElfeffey was deserving of the place he now occupies in the Legislative Council, Mr. Howe only did what was right, and therefore Mr. McElfeffey has nothing to be grateful for in the matter to anybody. But Mr. McElfeffey's fault is, that he has too much integrity to follow Mr. Howe in his down-hill course of political apostasy.—The idea that the arch traitor is omnipotent in Nova Scotia has so inflated his vanity that he thinks all his old friends are in duty bound to follow him. Ingratitude indeed! Where did Mr. McElfeffey and the people of Nova Scotia find Mr. Howe thirty-three years ago. They then took up Mr. Howe, and placed him in a position of power and importance such as no other Nova Scotian ever enjoyed. If he blundered, as he often did, he was forgiven. He was talented, and a majority thought him honest. Confidence in the purity of his patriotism and the incorruptibility of his integrity, was the source of his power. This confidence is gone, and to-day he is powerless. Talk of ingratitude! Was there ever a blacker instance of this sin, than that of Mr. Howe in betraying the interests of the country that made him great and powerful?

FIRE AT DIGBY.

Last week we learned that there had been a destructive fire at Digby, and that several stores were thereby reduced to ashes. The only reliable account of this calamity which we have received, is the subjoined one sent in a telegraphic despatch to the Yarmouth Herald:

Digby, Feb. 25. Fire here last night, originated in store owned by B. Stirk, about half past 12, cause unknown. The stores of B. Stirk, D. Cornwell, Mrs. Brown Churchill & Taylor, K. J. Thorne and E. Breneau were consumed. Most of goods saved. Loss about \$8,000. Very little insurance.

We have reliable information from Hants County that Mr. Goudge's friends are confident of success. Mr. Howe is making desperate efforts to secure his re-election, aided by the patronage of the Dominion Government, but he is likely to be handsomely beaten. We have not yet heard when the election is to take place, but it is expected to be early next month.—Yarmouth Herald.

Many people, particularly children, suffer from the carache; and for the benefit of such we give a sure but simple remedy. Put in two or three drops of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, stop the car with undressed wool, bathe the feet in warm water before going to bed, and keep the head warm at night.

Capt. Charles Soger, who keeps a superb stock of live horses in Portland, Me., informed us recently that he uses Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders regularly in his stables, and that the expense is more than offset by the diminished amount of grain necessary to keep his horses always in good order.

Telegraphic despatches announce heavy falls of snow within the last week in Canada and in the Western States. Meanwhile, in Nova Scotia we have no more snow than we want—the weather delightfully mild for the season, and the sleighing as good as need be.

On Thursday evening last an entertainment, consisting of music, recitations and dialogues, under the auspices of Olive Branch Division, Sons of Temperance, came off in Victoria Hall. There was a large attendance, and the proceeds amounted to about \$47.

Those whose name is Legion, may be applied to those who die annually of Consumption. Science has of late years sensibly diminished the number, and it is gratifying to know that Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry exerts a potent influence in attaining this end.

At Gratz, in Austria, the body of a woman was recently borne to the grave by her six sons, and the seventh performed the burial service in his capacity of priest.

OVER THE BAY.

"The public mind is still greatly excited over the movements of Mr. Howe. The Unionist, to the great surprise of the friends of Confederation in all the provinces has come out square against Mr. Howe. The principal reason assigned is that this gentleman has so long fought against a Union, he ought not to be allowed in the day of its triumph to come in for a share of the loaves and fishes. This objection will tend to prolong the repeal agitation in Nova Scotia. We should like to see the Union press rising above the mere question of loaves and fishes, and going as one for Union upon the broad ground of the national policy and provincial progress.

Mr. Howe's success in Hants must rest mainly upon the strength of the Union element in that county, money no doubt will be used freely, to the disgrace of all concerned. The struggle will be desperate. Mr. Howe's friends are sanguine of success.—Christian Visitor.

The Rev. Editor of the Visitor is manifestly laboring under a mistake, as indicated in the above, with reference to Nova Scotia affairs. He seems to think that if Mr. Howe could succeed in changing the public sentiment of Hants in the matter of Confederation, "the repeal agitation in Nova Scotia" would cease. It is certain, whether our Rev. cotemporary knows it or not, that "loaves and fishes," have been influencing the "Union press" all along, and like the newspapers subsidized by the Dominion government in New Brunswick, they cannot arise above mercenary considerations. But neither the "Union Press," nor "loaves and fishes," nor Mr. Howe's efforts to deceive the people of Nova Scotia, will ever reconcile them to the domination of Canada. By the outlay of "loaves and fishes," by seats in the Senate, and by the sneaking and intriguing course of General Williams, a corrupt legislature deprived Nova Scotia of its constitution, and its people of rights and privileges, which are dearer to them than all the "loaves and fishes," that will flow into the Ottawa treasury for the next hundred years. No money can be an equivalent for deprivation of political freedom. The Dominion scribes over the Bay do not seem to know that Mr. Howe's Judas-like treachery towards the people of Nova Scotia has exasperated them more than ever towards connexion with Canada. The oil poured upon the waters by Sir J. A. McDonald through Mr. Howe, has not smoothed out our political sea. It is more turbulent than ever.

The Visitor says "Mr. Howe's friends are sanguine of success." Not a bit of it. Mr. Howe knows to-day that he cannot win Hants. We presume Mr. Bill's information concerning the matter is derived from the predictions of those prophets, who, prior to the election in 1867, proclaimed to the world that Dr. Tupper's adherents were marching on to victory.

Does not our Rev. cotemporary see the evils which Confederation has brought on New Brunswick? Is not trade stagnant? Is not enterprise paralyzed? Is not the Local Government a laughing-stock to all British America? Are not the people sullen and discontented, and as much opposed to the Union as are the Repealers of Nova Scotia? With all these facts staring Mr. Bill in the face, how can he desire the success in Hants of such a traitor as Joseph Howe, who was the object of the Rev. Editor's bitter dislike and denunciatory disparagement for many years? Straight-forward honesty on the part of politicians and editors, under all external changes, is the best.

The murder of Gen. McConnell, at Jacksouville, Ill., is the most shocking and horrible crime ever committed in that State. Some time in June last Wm. A. Robinson, a young man, borrowed \$400 of the General, giving him his note in return. The relations of the parties had always been very friendly, and the loan was granted, it is supposed, more from a personal regard than any mercenary motives. On Tuesday morning the General was sitting quietly at a table in his house when Robinson entered, sat down by him, and asked about the amount due on the note. Gen. McConnell opened his interestables, and while running down a column of figures, was knocked down by a heavy iron paper weight which had been lying on the table. The General fell forward, and the second blow fell upon the back of the head. He dropped to the floor and the assassin, to make sure doubly sure, struck repeated blows upon the left side of the lifeless corpse while prostrate; then taking the instrument of his malice with him, he retreated from the room, across the yard to the street, and away. An investigation left no doubt of Robinson's guilt, and he afterwards made a full confession. He is described as but 26 years of age, well educated, of pleasant manners, of correct habits in every particular, a genial, social man, esteemed and respected by every one, and possessing as many warm personal friends as any person in Jacksonville; in short, just about the last man in the world to whom, under ordinary circumstances, any suspicion would have attached.

THE CANVASS IN HANTS.—On Friday a meeting was held at the thriving village of Maitland. Between three and four hundred people were present. Shortly after two o'clock the meeting was opened by the appointment of Nelson Murphy, Esq., as Chairman. The order of speaking was as follows: Hon. Joseph Howe, M. H. Goudge, Esq., A. G. Jones, Esq., M. P., Hon. Joseph Howe, Thomas F. Morrison, Esq., M. P. The proceedings terminated about eight o'clock. The speaking of Mr. Howe was as good as expected in a bad cause. Mr. McLellan labored hard, but his speech was not up to some of his former efforts. The speaking on the Repeal side was admirable, as the enthusiastic applause of the audience evinced. Mr. Howe, who we judge is desirous of packing the meetings, had quite a number of supporters from other districts to applaud his speeches, but the feeling of the people was against him. Maitland, "the stronghold of Mr. Howe," as we have heard it called, is "sound on the goose," (we hope Mr. U. will pardon us for reviving an old saying of his), and will give a majority for Goudge. To-day a meeting will be held at Shubenacadie. Jeremiah Northup, Esq., M. P., is in the county with Mr. Howe, but has not favored the people with any public address.—Chronicle.

There can be no doubt of Mr. Killian's return by a large majority.—Yarmouth Herald.

ERRATUM.

Last week in giving a report of the meeting held in Clarence East, to take into consideration the "Assessment Law," there was a blundering omission in the preamble of a resolution, which should read thus: 1st. Whereas, the taxes in this Province have largely increased within a few years, and in all probability a further increase may be expected, and while these taxes fall heavily upon real estate, and most of them are paid by the occupiers of land; the wealthy men of the country, who possess large amounts of money, mortgages, promissory notes, &c., are to a large extent exempted from taxation. This, it is believed, is doing a great injustice to the landholder who may be paying the rich man man 6 per cent on a mortgage for half the value of his farm, while at the same time he is paying the taxes for the whole of his property, which is in effect paying the money lender's taxes, and is virtually depreciating the value of land—a difficulty which cannot be remedied under the present assessment law.

Therefore Resolved, that petitions to the Legislature, asking for an Act bearing equitably upon all classes of the people be prepared and circulated for signature.

Read what Elder D. T. Taylor of Rouse's Point, N. Y., says on the hair. "The human hair, bleached by age, fright or disease, can be restored to its natural color without dyeing it. My case illustrates this statement truthfully. My hair for seventeen years has been gradually growing white and falling out; but in a short time I have back my suburn locks. My hair is as firm as when young; this has been accomplished by the use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Restorer. It does its work rapidly, is cooling, healing, and in my case effectually, without harm to brain, body, or general health; this cannot be said of any other preparation sold. I do not know the wonderful ingredients, but I do know experimentally, and by observation in a score of cases, that it is most a marvellously transforming compound. Heads of sixty-five are changed by it to the color of youth." The proprietors, R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H., will sell to clergymen at wholesale prices.

THE HAIR.

The New York Legislature is about to enact a law by which criminals on trial will be permitted to give testimony in their own cases. A bill to that effect has been introduced into the House of Assembly, and the Judiciary Committee, to whom it was referred, has reported favorably upon it. In the States, where the plan has been tried it is reported to have worked satisfactorily. It frequently aids in the Administration of justice, and often enables the Court to clear up obscure points without delay or trouble. It is said to be regarded with general favor by the Judges. Of course the jury is not bound to attach any more weight to the testimony of the criminal than is warranted by all the attendant circumstances and the general character of the evidence.

"Thus wear't the gift of victory— There's triumph in thy hair." O! marvel of fair maidenhood.— Ring's Vegetable Ambrosia produces this "gift of victory," a profusion of hair, by cleansing the scalp of all impurities and giving it a healthy vigor, so that the glands act with wonderful force. Try it.

A couple were married in Rutland, Vermont, the bridegroom being sixty-five, and the bride fourteen. The former was a widower, and possessed large property, and the latter an Irish girl who made her venerable lover join the Roman Catholic Church before she would have him.

Quebec, in Court of Queens Bench; on the morning of the 22nd, Judge Carson, read O'Farrell (Advocate) £25 for contempt of Court. The contempt consisting of his having told Solicitor General Irvine that he would slip his face outside the Court House—making the remark while the Court was sitting.

Advertising ingenuity has left little room for novelty, but a merchant in Newark, in this State, has challenged attention by leaving his space entirely blank, with the following note, in due print, at the bottom: (This space was sold to A. E. Brunner, but as his busi is sufficiently bright they decline to use it.)

A Cleveland gentleman, returning from Europe seven months ago, tossed aboard, one day, a bottle containing a humorous letter addressed to himself. It floated in the water for six months, was then picked up near Brighton, England, and has been forwarded to the writer. The bottle was covered with barnacles.

OMIUS.—A private letter from a prominent Unionist of Halifax to a Unionist of this town, announces the fact that Mr. Howe's prospect of success in Hants is exceedingly gloomy.

FIRE AT ANNAPOLIS.—A telegraph despatch announces that a house (the Cooper house) and a store was burnt last night at Annapolis. Railway material around it was also destroyed.

Salmon are being taken at Mills Village, Q. C. We should like to dine with our good friend Davidson just now.

The Provincial Temperance Convention is now in session at Halifax.

To-day General Grant assumes the presidency of the greatest nation on the earth.

A citizen of New Orleans, with fifteen revolvers in his pockets, has been arrested as a "dangerous man."

The trial of Buckley and Doyle, for complicity in the murder of Hon. Mr. McOee, will take place in March.

At Cairo, Illinois, vessels are now, for the first time, being loaded with grain for direct shipment to Liverpool.

General Grant, refuses, it is said, to have spirituous liquors used at his levees.

Mrs. S. A. Grant's Circassian Hair Restorer is sold at the Medical Depot. Try it. It never fails.

We call attention to Dr. Marshall's advertisements published elsewhere.

Died.

At Clarence, in the house of her son-in-law, Mr. Burton Marshall, on the 25th ult., of gangrenous ulceration of the mouth and throat, Mary Ann Chesley, widow of the late Mr. Samuel M. Chesley, aged 63 years. She died in hope of a glorious immortality beyond the grave.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RESTORER. Physicians and Clergymen

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

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

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

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

From W. Y. Archard, Esq., Late Chief Apothecary to the Hospital, Glasgow, Scotland. BRADFORD, C. W., January 6th, 1864. Messrs. SEITH W. FOWLE & SONS. Gentlemen—About a year since my wife and children were affected with severe coughs, for which I tried many remedies, without benefit. At length by the use of a small quantity of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry they rapidly recovered. I know of several other persons who have used the Balsam with remarkable effect, and I can with confidence recommend it to all suffering from Pulmonary Complaints. Yours truly, W. Y. ARCHARD.

It Cures Troublesome Coughs.

PORTER HOPKINS, C. W., Jan. 13, 1870. Messrs. S. W. FOWLE & SONS. Gentlemen—This certifies that I used Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for a troublesome cough of some months' standing, and it effected a speedy and permanent cure. I believe it to be an excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints, and with pleasure recommend it as such. Yours truly, THOMAS LITTLE. Prepared by SEITH W. FOWLE & SONS, 12 Tremont St., Boston, and for sale by Druggists generally.

New Advertisements.

GREAT AUCTION SALE.

DRY GOODS. STRONG BROTHERS. WILL sell at Auction a large stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods at

WILLIAM Y. FOSTER'S STORE, Bridgetown. The sale will commence on Tuesday, the 9th of March, at 7 p. m., and will be continued following days at 2 o'clock and 7, until the entire stock is disposed of. The stock is new and comprises a large lot of Broad Cloths and Tweeds,

Ready-made Clothing, Plain and Fancy dress materials, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Grey White and Printed Cottons, Mantles, Gullars, Pairs, Gloves, Fancy Shirts, Shawls, Waterproof, together with a variety of

Fancy Goods, And small wares impossible to enumerate. The sale is positively without reserve, and all must be sold. GREAT BARGAINS may be expected. 1w—pd

LOST!

BETWEEN Bridgetown and the widow Jacob Witt's, yesterday morning, a wallet, containing about \$24 or \$25. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at this office or by returning it. GEORGE E. WITT.

Sale of Stock.

THE Subscribers will sell at Public Auction on Saturday, 13th inst., at 1 o'clock, A. M., Carlton's Corner, the undermentioned Stock: 1 yoke oxen, 8 years old; 1 do, 5 years old; 1 do, 3 years old; 1 do steers, 2 years old; 3 heifers, 2 years old; 1 calf, 2 years old; 1 do, 1 year old; 2 cows; 1 calf.

TERMS.—6 months credit, on approved notes. RUNCIMAN & RANDOLPH. Bridgetown, March 4th, 1869.

The way to make chipping word easy.

Go to J. W. Whitman's and get one of Bill & Skerry's celebrated Axes.

TENDERS.

WILL be received till the 1st day of April in answer for the repairing of the Baptist Meeting House in Bridgetown. Specifications of the repairs needed may be seen by calling upon Samuel T. Nelly, Esq., in this Town, who will receive the tenders. JOHN A. MOSE, OLIVER FOSTER, Trustees. BRIDGETOWN, MARCH 4TH, 1869.

To the Working Class.

I AM now prepared to furnish constant employment to all classes at their homes, for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Fifty cents to \$5 per evening is easily earned, and the boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. Great inducements are offered. All who see this notice please send me their address and test the business for themselves. If not well satisfied I will send \$1 to pay for the trouble of writing me. Full particulars sent free. Sample sent by mail for ten cents in stamps. Address, E. C. ALLEN, Augusta, Me.

"Men of Our Day,"

CONTAINING BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES of Patriots, Orators, Statesmen, Generals, Reformers, Financiers and merchants now on the stage of action: BY L. P. BROCKETT, M. D., author of the "Biographical portion of Appleton's Cyclopaedia," etc., etc. Elegantly illustrated with forty-two portraits from life. Sold only by Subscription. JOHN H. RICKS, Agent.

LOST.

A COSTLY fur was lost on Saturday, 13th ult., between the dwelling-house of Mr. J. Daniel and Mr. Peter Mearns...

AUCTION.

To be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION ON Thursday, 1st April, at 10 o'clock, A.M., the following Stock:—

1 yoke working oxen, 7 years old; 2 do Fat do, 4 years old; 1 cow, 5 years old; 2 heifers, 3 years old; 1 do, 1 year old; 1 mare, 5 years old...

ALSO. A lot of hay, Farming Utensils, and household furniture, too numerous to mention.

READ THIS!

This is to certify that I contracted a very heavy cold in March last, while crossing the Bay of Fundy to Nova Scotia, the cold assuming an influenza form...

My little brother has been suffering great pain from rheumatism, so bad that he was unable to walk or sit up...

My wife has been suffering great pain from Neuralgia and unable to attend to any household duties. She has been treated by medical doctors...

I feel it my duty to state that I have been suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and other ailments...

WE, the parents of Annie Hogg, fully concur in the above statement.

Found.

FOUND on the Ferry Slip, at Annapolis, some months ago, a Box marked THIS SIDE UP. Containing 3 cans of Vanish, 3 tin ranges of Paines...

Private Sale.

THE cottage containing 8 rooms with front porch, situated on Prince William street and fronting the Court House...

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY given that whereas there was a public meeting held at the Paradise School house on the evening of the 21st Dec, 1868...

EASE AND COMFORT.



THE BLESSING OF PERFECT SIGHT! AND PERFECT SIGHT can only be obtained by using

PERFECT SPECTACLES, The Difficulty of Procuring which is WELL KNOWN.

Opticists and Opticians, HARTFORD, CONN., MANUFACTURERS of the Celebrated

Perfect Spectacles, have after years of Experience, Experiment and the erection of costly machinery, been enabled to produce

PERFECT SPECTACLES, which have been sold with unlimited satisfaction to the wearers in the

United States and Dominion of Canada.

These Celebrated Perfect Spectacles NEVER TIRE THE EYE, and LAST MANY YEARS WITHOUT CHANGE.

Phinney & Shafner, Importers and General Dealers in Flour, Groceries, Dry Goods,

Cutlery, Hardware, Farm and DAIRY PRODUCE.

South Harrington, Wilmot, Annapolis Co., N. S.

Novo Scotia School Series. Just Published SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY OF THE World.

By J. B. CALKIN. WITH over 100 Illustrations, and 21 Beautiful Colored Maps, the physical Features of the Continents being shown.

A. & W. MACKINLAY, Publishers, Halifax, N. S.

NOTICE. ALL PERSONS interested in Mines are requested to attend to the provisions of an Act passed on the 21st day of September, A. D. 1868...

CLAUSE 24. "All leases which have been passed prior to the passing of this Act that are void or forfeited, shall be registered and certified as above, within twelve months from the passing of this Act."

CLAUSE 29. "A description of all Mortgages, Bills of Sale, Attachments, Judgments, Transfers and Titles of any kind, relating to or in any way affecting the title to Gold or Coal Mines, shall be recorded according to Schedule C, in the office of the Commissioner of Mines and no Mortgage, Bill of Sale, Attachment, Judgment, Transfer, or other title or interest in such mines, not so recorded shall hold any interest in such mines or mines."

ROBT. ROBERTSON, Commissioner of Mines.

1000 YEARS. THE HISTORY OF THE APOSTLES FROM KENTUCKY TO THE "SABINE MOUNTAINS" has actually appeared in shape, and as it looks probable that he may be taken for his followers here who sold our country, and are long they may contrive to get us into the States.

The subscriber would inform those indebted to him that their accounts must be settled without delay, and offer his stock of

DRY GOODS. Those preparing to leave will do well to call and get a bargain.

Groceries &c. Shoe Nails and Cut Nails just received, and will be offered cheap for CASH.

J. W. WHITMAN, Lawrentown Jan'y 14 1869.

COTTAGE AT Private Sale. Annapolis Royal.

THE cottage containing 8 rooms with front porch, situated on Prince William street and fronting the Court House...

Possession 1st May next. The premises can be seen at any time, and terms made known on application to R. J. UNACKE, Annapolis.

NOTICE. IS HEREBY given that whereas there was a public meeting held at the Paradise School house on the evening of the 21st Dec, 1868...

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

A lot of Nice Dry Fish at J. W. WHITMAN'S. Good for weak Stomachs Oats and Barley wanted in exchange.

ELECTRICITY. DR. MARSHALL has attended the regular course of private instruction in the theory and practice of Electrotherapy, and has a perfect Electro Dynamic Apparatus for the treatment of diseases...

PERFECTED SPECTACLES, have after years of Experience, Experiment and the erection of costly machinery, been enabled to produce PERFECT SPECTACLES...

FOR SALE. BY the subscriber, the property formerly owned and occupied by JAMES W. BROWN, situated in Kingsville village, West Annapolis, only one mile from the Railroad Station...

Dwelling House having five rooms on the lower floor, with kitchen, out-houses and barn attached...

INTERVALE LAND of superior quality now in grass, capable of yielding from one to two and a half tons per acre...

ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of George Munro, Senr., of Annapolis County, deceased, are requested to send in their claims to the undersigned...

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ALL Persons having any legal demands against the estate of Avar Vroom, late of Wilmot, Annapolis County, deceased, are requested to send in their claims to the undersigned...

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ALL Persons having any legal demands against the estate of Avar Vroom, late of Wilmot, Annapolis County, deceased, are requested to send in their claims to the undersigned...

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ALL Persons having any legal demands against the estate of Avar Vroom, late of Wilmot, Annapolis County, deceased, are requested to send in their claims to the undersigned...

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ALL Persons having any legal demands against the estate of Avar Vroom, late of Wilmot, Annapolis County, deceased, are requested to send in their claims to the undersigned...

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ALL Persons having any legal demands against the estate of Avar Vroom, late of Wilmot, Annapolis County, deceased, are requested to send in their claims to the undersigned...

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ALL Persons having any legal demands against the estate of Avar Vroom, late of Wilmot, Annapolis County, deceased, are requested to send in their claims to the undersigned...

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ALL Persons having any legal demands against the estate of Avar Vroom, late of Wilmot, Annapolis County, deceased, are requested to send in their claims to the undersigned...

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ALL Persons having any legal demands against the estate of Avar Vroom, late of Wilmot, Annapolis County, deceased, are requested to send in their claims to the undersigned...

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ALL Persons having any legal demands against the estate of Avar Vroom, late of Wilmot, Annapolis County, deceased, are requested to send in their claims to the undersigned...

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ALL Persons having any legal demands against the estate of Avar Vroom, late of Wilmot, Annapolis County, deceased, are requested to send in their claims to the undersigned...

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ALL Persons having any legal demands against the estate of Avar Vroom, late of Wilmot, Annapolis County, deceased, are requested to send in their claims to the undersigned...

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ALL Persons having any legal demands against the estate of Avar Vroom, late of Wilmot, Annapolis County, deceased, are requested to send in their claims to the undersigned...

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ALL Persons having any legal demands against the estate of Avar Vroom, late of Wilmot, Annapolis County, deceased, are requested to send in their claims to the undersigned...

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ALL Persons having any legal demands against the estate of Avar Vroom, late of Wilmot, Annapolis County, deceased, are requested to send in their claims to the undersigned...

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ALL Persons having any legal demands against the estate of Avar Vroom, late of Wilmot, Annapolis County, deceased, are requested to send in their claims to the undersigned...

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ALL Persons having any legal demands against the estate of Avar Vroom, late of Wilmot, Annapolis County, deceased, are requested to send in their claims to the undersigned...

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ALL Persons having any legal demands against the estate of Avar Vroom, late of Wilmot, Annapolis County, deceased, are requested to send in their claims to the undersigned...

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ALL Persons having any legal demands against the estate of Avar Vroom, late of Wilmot, Annapolis County, deceased, are requested to send in their claims to the undersigned...

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ALL Persons having any legal demands against the estate of Avar Vroom, late of Wilmot, Annapolis County, deceased, are requested to send in their claims to the undersigned...

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ALL Persons having any legal demands against the estate of Avar Vroom, late of Wilmot, Annapolis County, deceased, are requested to send in their claims to the undersigned...

JOE HOWE! ALTHOUGH Mr. Howe has most cruelly deserted his Country in this, the darkest hour of her history, yet as cruelly have those who are indebted to us wronged us by not settling up immediately, therefore don't delay to bring in the stamps.

DENTAL NOTICE. Dr. S. F. Whitman, Dentist, WOULD respectfully inform his friends that he intends in a few weeks to visit Annapolis again for a short time...

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late George Backman, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned...

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late George Backman, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned...

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late George Backman, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned...

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late George Backman, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned...

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late George Backman, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned...

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late George Backman, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned...

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late George Backman, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned...

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late George Backman, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned...

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late George Backman, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned...

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late George Backman, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned...

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late George Backman, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned...

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late George Backman, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned...

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late George Backman, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned...

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late George Backman, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned...

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late George Backman, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned...

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late George Backman, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned...

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late George Backman, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned...

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late George Backman, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned...

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late George Backman, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned...

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late George Backman, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned...

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late George Backman, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned...

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late George Backman, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned...

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late George Backman, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned...

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late George Backman, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned...

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late George Backman, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned...

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late George Backman, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned...

ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of Samuel Hamilton, late of Bridgetown, in the County of Annapolis, merchant, deceased, are hereby requested to send in their claims to the undersigned...

240 BARRELS of Canada Flour, comprising some of the best brands from 6 to \$3.00 per barrel, by the subscriber.

J. D. Peakes, Produce Commission Merchant, &c. No 89, BEDFORD ROW, HALIFAX, N. S.

RECEIVED by late Fall arrivals, and now ready for sale at the

MEDICAL DEPOT BRIDGETOWN.

RECEIVED by late Fall arrivals, and now ready for sale at the

Medical Depot A large and varied assortment of English Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Dyes, Perfumery, Spices, &c., &c., together with American Patent Medicines, all of which are warranted genuine, and will be sold as low as they can be purchased in the provincial cities.

Particular attention is called to our SPICES, Whole and Ground, which are warranted pure and unadulterated, consisting of Nutmegs, Cinnamon, whole and ground, Cloves, Pure round Pepper, Cayenne, whole and ground, Best Jamaica Ginger.

ALSO. Best Baking Soda, Saleratus, Best London Cream Tartar, Best Bermuda Arrowroot.

Together with Tooth and Nail Brushes, Dressing Combs, Ivory Combs, Hair Oils, Pomades, and all the various Domestic Medicines, &c., usually kept in Drug Establishments, which will be sold at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Call at the Medical Depot for Ring's Hall's Scissel Hair Remover, at the Medical Depot.

Hopkins' Iron Tonic, and Tonic Globules, at the Medical Depot.

Carlton's and Sheridan's Condition Powders, at the Medical Depot.

Mrs. Grant's Circassian Hair Restorer, Medical Depot.

Dr. Ridge's Patent Food, for infants and invalids—Medical Depot.

Nixey's Celebrated Black Lead—Medical Depot.

Jean Marie Farina's Genuine Cologne, warranted—Medical Depot.

First Prize Sewing Machines, J. D. LAWLOR, Manufacturer.

WOULD most respectfully state that he has been practically engaged in the manufacture of most of the first class Sewing Machine now in use for the last eighteen years, and having greatly increased his facilities for manufacturing is prepared to furnish a superior Machine at and at lower prices than any other manufacturer; he also keeps a great variety of first class American machines, at greatly reduced prices.

1st. Singer's Improved Family Machine. Price \$49.00. Also in various styles, for manufacturing purposes.

2d. Howe's, for family and manufacturing purposes.

3d. A. & N. for do do do

4th. The celebrated Florence Reversible Feed Family Machine.

5th. A Button Hole and Lock Stitch Machine combined.

6th. The only reliable Wax Thread machine in the market. A for light work, B for medium work, C for heavy work.

7th. The cheapest Lock Stitch machine ever offered to the public. Price, without table, \$25.00; complete, with table and treadle, \$31. This machine is compact and easily used.

8th. The Great Family Sewing machine; price without table \$16; complete, with black walnut table and treadle, \$22.00. This machine has been proved to be the best machine ever sold at that price.

All machines warranted and kept in repair one year free of charge.

I also furnish hemmers, needles, shuttles, bobbins, &c. Address the Subscriber at Melvern Square, Wilmot, Annapolis Co.

EDWIN J. MILLER, Agent for the seven western counties of Nova Scotia. N. B.—Agents wanted for each county. Send for confidential circular.

Extract of Logwood, Medical Depot, Bridgetown, N. S.

LAW BLANKS. Lawyer's and Magistrate's BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Galvanized Iron. SHEETS for houses, Pumps, Lead Pipe and Gutters Lead. COX BROTHERS, Bridgetown.

Job Printing. NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

PARADISE HOTEL. This subscriber has opened a hotel for the accommodation of the public, having a large and comfortable house, and situated in the best locality to receive the patronage of the public. Good standing attached. THOMAS A. BALFOUR.

PROVINCIAL BOOK STORE. 70 GRANVILLE ST., HALIFAX, N. S.

Books, stationery, music, photograph and postage stamp albums, engravings, copy books, bible, church services, &c., &c. or all British and American magazines, illustrated and other newspapers, books imported to order at publishers prices. Parcels received by every R. H. Steamer from England, and weekly from Boston and New York. M. J. KATZMANN.

R. & J. WETMORE, CARVER AND GILDER, BOOKSELLERS, LOOKING GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME MAKERS, PRINTSELLERS, AND DEALERS IN ARTISTS' MATERIAL, PAPER HANGINGS, 104 GRANVILLE ST., HALIFAX, N. S.

Middleton Hotel. C. C. DODGE. HAS become the proprietor of the stand, formerly owned and occupied by Nelson Pearce, at Middleton, he is in a position to entertain travellers and the public generally. His assortment of goods is such that he is prepared to give entire satisfaction to those who may patronize his establishment.

These apartments are spacious and airy—his sleeping rooms are comfortably furnished and clean; and his board is always supplied with the best the country can afford. These, with good attendance, he hopes may secure for him that patronage which it is his object to merit.

Connected with his hotel, is a first rate stable, constantly supplied with hay and oats. A most complete groom will have charge of the stable and take the utmost care of all carriages, harnesses, whips and robes confided to his supervision.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE. THE object of this Institution is to thoroughly prepare young men for the actual business pursuits of life, to impart to them such a knowledge that when called upon to try their stern realities of every day duty they can be performed with regularity and success. To accomplish this perfectly combine Theory and Practice: a short time in Theory (three weeks) and then pass to the Practical Department where you buy, sell, order, ship, discount, draw drafts, bills of exchange, notes, checks, make deposits, &c. The system is conducted on actual business and scientific principles, so that owing to the deep interest taken by young men in this actual trade it is surprising how much accomplished in a few months.

THE MERCHANTS' EMPORIUM. or wholesale establishment is furnished with merchandise, stocks &c., amounting to \$100,000 in which the day sales, invoices, cash bills and bank books are of original entry, kept in the most approved manner.

THE COLLEGE BANK is furnished with a cash capital of \$100,000, with sets of books for every office. Each student passes through the different classes of these departments, doing business with the school as a community, the student completing for sets of books, he is furnished with a cash capital of \$1000 and quantity of merchandise which he is to sell in the following students' Bank and Merchants' Emporium, a real merchant, drawing up all species of business papers till he finishes 10 sets adapted to every species of mercantile business, besides calculating, steamboat, &c. Business form, commercial problems, and in short every difficulty apt to meet with in business life are daily illustrated and explained on the black board, and in explanatory lectures. Business letters from all the students weekly will be carefully corrected so as to style, spelling, grammar, &c., and the whole brought before the school in a general lecture. This is at once a means of improvement in many branches. A writing class every evening (except Saturdays) from 7 to 9.

If a call is respectfully solicited. Circulars had by addressing A. H. LAYTON, Proprietor, March 12. Halifax, N. S.

NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given that the firm of Pickels, Wylie & Co. has this day mutually agreed to dissolve partnership from this date. All outstanding bills will be settled by C. D. Pickels.

All parties whose bills are due will please have them cancelled without further notice. C. D. PICKELS, ROBERT WYLIE, Wm. H. MCKENZIE, Granville Ferry, July 16, 1868.

FELLOW'S Hypophosphites. THE subscribers feel it to be their duty to acquaint all persons suffering from diseases of the lungs that the above, valuable medicine can be obtained at their store.

MACHINE OIL, NEEDLES AND SHOE THREAD for Sewing Machines. MORE of that durable warp just received, and a new supply of CLOUDS. Call and See at J. W. WHITMAN'S.

TO LET. 2 FRONT rooms, and a large Hall, 36 feet by 28 feet over the London House, which he is in the centre of the Town, the rooms are convenient for law offices and the hall suitable for a singing school, Lectures &c., &c. M. TUPPER.

Marsh Land For Sale. ABOUT six lots in the Morse tract, so called, together or in lots to JOHN SANDERS. Particulars apply to Paradise Feb 20 1868.

AT LAST. ARRIVED at last, Maggell's celebrated Antacidulous Pills, warranted genuine, Medical Depot, Queen Street, Bridgetown.

BEAR RIVER FOUNDRY. THE subscribers, having erected a suitable building and fitted it up for being used as a Foundry, intend to make and repair Steam—to cast iron and to cast iron for pipes &c., &c. in fact, they are prepared to compete with any Foundry in the Province in all branches. Their best work is of Old Cast Iron Wanted. JACK BEATON & Co. Bear River, May 30th, 1867.

