

# The Free Press.

NO 36

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BRIDGETOWN, N. S. THURSDAY, SEPT. 10, 1868.

**The Free Press.**  
IS PUBLISHED  
Every Thursday, at Bridgetown.  
A. M. GIDNEY, Editor.  
I. B. GIDNEY, Proprietor.

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Mahone Bay—Lewis Knatt, Esq.  
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## J. D. Peakes

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Bridgetown and vicinity that he has leased the premises heretofore occupied by Mr. John B. Fay on the Market Wharf, in Halifax, where he intends to follow a

## Grocery & Produce Commission Business.

suited to the requirements of the country; where he will be most happy to wait upon all who may favor him with a call in shape of consignments, orders, or to attend to general agency business, where the prices by promptness and attention to business to retain the confidence heretofore so generously bestowed in him.  
The attention of merchants is particularly called to this.

## WEED SEWING MACHINES.

THE subscriber having been appointed agent for the above improved sewing machine, begs to call the attention of the ladies and manufacturers to this beautiful article. It is a shuttle loom, and the straight needle loom, and is a light lock or shut the stitch, leaving the top alike on both sides.  
Out of 22 competitors was awarded First Prize at the Paris Exhibition. Sold by the manufacturer.

## Fitch's Ointment

Sold by RUNCIMAN & RANDOLPH.

## Soda Water!

At the MEDICAL DEP'T.  
Bridgetown, June 11, 1868.

## Marsh Land For Sale.

ABOUT six acres in the Morse tract, so called, together or in lots to suit purchasers. For particulars apply to JOHN SANDERS.  
Parade, Feb. 20, 1868.

## Tobacco.

ON engagement. Boxes and caddies to be supplied of superior quality. For particulars apply to RUNCIMAN & RANDOLPH.  
Nov. 21.

## 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 Stoves, cast iron pipes, and cast iron for plows, &c., &c. In fact they are prepared to compete with any Foundry in the Province in all branches of their business.  
If Old Cast Iron Wanted, JACK BEATON & Co.  
Bear River, May 30th, 1867.

## THE WINSBY FARM.

The above valuable farm is offered at private sale. It consists of 90 acres of superior land, most of which is in a good state of cultivation. On the premises is a comfortable

## HOUSE,

as well as necessary out-buildings. There are also ninety bearing apple-trees, all grafted with choice varieties of fruit on the premises, and fifty young grafted trees that are in a healthy and flourishing condition.

Though the Railway does not cross the Farm, it is within half a mile of a Railway station, and a Telegraph office—and of two Hotels. It is situated in one of the most flourishing localities in the upper part of the County of Annapolis.

Should not the above Farm be sold before first of October next, it will be sold at public Auction.

MARY WINSBY.  
Wilmot, July 9th, 1868.

## Musical Warehouse.

J. P. HAGARTY & CO.

HAVE received, per steamer, a few elegant pianos and French harmoniums. Also, an assortment of hand instruments, by the first makers, together with an assortment of electric, operatic and light music to suit every requirement. Parties from the country ordering music will please to mention the degree of progress attained and will be sure of having a proper selection sent.

N. B. Music forwarded post paid on receipt of a cash order.  
Halifax, March 22, 1867.

## MAGENTA and other family Dyes.

Just arrived at the Medical Depot.

## Just Received,

A splendid assortment of parlor, kitchen and bed room lamps.

ALSO Lamps, chimneys, wicks and burning oil for sale cheap.  
T. A. SANCTON.  
Oct 24, 1867

## TO LET,

An Excellent Stand for Business.

These large and commodious store and premises in Bridgetown, for many years occupied by the subscriber, will be let and possession given 1st of May next. Apply to W. Y. FOSTER.  
March 19, 1868

## G. G. BULLEY & CO.

Commission, Shipping and General Agents.

## 81 Upper Water St., HALIFAX, N. S.

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

## RETURN OF THE FAVORITES.

## The Broadway Minstrels

AND Barlesque Opera Troupe, at Shipley's Hall Bridgetown, Thursday Evening Sept. 10th.

After a most successful tour through the Provinces now on their return to the States will perform for one night only in one of their Brilliant Minstrel and

## PARLOR ENTERTAINMENTS.

introducing a new and Original Programme.

The great ETHIOPIAN COMEDIANS in their very best specialties.

## Dont fail to see the star Troupe

ADMISSION 25 cts  
CHILDREN 15 cts  
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock.

ALL persons having legal demands against the estate of Hees Stronach, Esq. late of Wilmot in the County of Annapolis, merchant, are required to render the same to the subscribers, duly attested, within eighteen months from the date, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

WILLIAM P. STROACH, Esq.  
MARY STROACH, Esq.  
Margaretville, Sept. 2, 1868—3m

## FRUIT GROWER'S ASSOCIATION.

AND International Show SOCIETY.

An Exhibition of such fruits, and vegetables as may be in season, will be held at the SESSIONS HOUSE, in Bridgetown, on Wednesday 16th September, to commence at 2 P. M.

## PREMIUM LISTS

will be published immediately, and may be procured at the P. O. Office, in Bridgetown, and from T. W. Chesley and Oliver Foster Esquires.

By order of the Council,  
J. R. HSA.

Wilmotville, 28th, August, 1868

## Wanted.

A servant girl in a Hotel. One who understands cooking and general housework preferred. Liberal wages will be given. Testimonials of character required.

Apply to the Free Press Office.  
Sept. 3rd, 1868

## \$50 Reward.

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

H. J. CAMBIE.  
Sept. 3rd, 1868

## RING'S VEGETABLE AMBROSIA,

FOR GRAY HAIR.

This is the Ambrosia that Ring made.

This is the Cure that lay in the Ambrosia that Ring made.

This is the Maiden handsome and gay, Who married the man once bald and gray.

Who now has raven locks, they say, He used the Ambrosia that Ring made.

This is the parson, who, by the way, Married the maiden handsome and gay, To the man once bald and gray, But who now has raven locks, they say, Because he used that Cure that lay in the Ambrosia that Ring made.

This is the Bell that rings away To arouse the people say and gay Into this fact, which here does lay, If you would not be bald or gray, Use the AMBROSIA that Ring made.

E. M. TUBBS & CO., Proprietors, PETERBOROUGH, N. H.

Sold by J. W. Crosskill, Bridgetown; Avery, Brown & Co., and Cogswell & Forsyth, wholesale agents, Halifax.

## Provincial Legislature.

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

## Debate on the Repeal Resolutions.

HON. MR. TROOP'S SPEECH CONCLUDED.

Hon. Mr. Troop continued:—When, by the kindness of the House, I was permitted to discuss the repeal resolutions, I was permitted to do so, I should remark again to day, I was proceeding to discuss the arguments of the leader of the opposition, touching the present aspect of the question of confederation. In doing so, I find that there were one or two points that I overlooked, and which I shall more briefly touch upon. One remark he made, in finding fault with the government, was that the resolutions on which the delegates had been sent were never submitted to the Legislative Council, and he assumed that on that ground that operation should not be given to them. I think he had better have a lower that question to remain buried out of sight. However highly I may not do respect individually the gentlemen composing that high branch of the legislature, I think none of us can feel anything but disappointment for the way in which the Council was filled up at the time it was. If any page in our history bears marks of a design on the part of the government of the day to break down the liberties of the country, it is that in which stands the extraordinary record that when six gentlemen had been removed from the Council to the Senate at Ottawa, six others were put into their places without law or authority. I hold that the Minutes of Council show conclusively and clearly, as we had occasion to represent to the Imperial Government, that so far from those gentlemen being in a position to occupy those seats they have no right there—that they are sitting there without the authority of law, as well as against the well-understood wishes of the people at the time of their appointment. When such is the case, I ask if the hon. member really thought that this House, representing the almost unanimous feelings of the country, were going to compromise themselves so far—and so far forget the dignity of the country, as to ask a majority of the Council to concur in resolutions which it was the price and object of their appointments to oppose. That there may be no misunderstandings on the point, let me refer to the Minutes of Council itself, and we shall see what an extraordinary branch of the tree of confederation at this time, and what an infringement of the rights of the people was made. I want the hon. member to come down and meet this question fairly and squarely, and show to the country how it was that the appointments of the Legislative Councilors made in June, 1867, never saw the light of day until October of the same year, and that they are not gazetted by order of His Excellency, with the advice of his Council, but were directed by the Lieutenant Governor to be published in the Royal Gazette. Let it not be supposed, sir, that I desire to say a word offensive to or derogatory of those gentlemen who were elevated to those seats. That is not my position or argument, but I say that when the hon. member makes a charge against the government that they did not go down to the Council and ask that body to come in and assent to the resolutions, he should remember the backstair influence in which he was concerned and which by the scheming of the Lieutenant Governor and his Council stifled the popular voice in the upper branch. The object was to drown the voice of the country entirely, and had the Province been placed in this position that the government were only sustained by a narrow majority, he can readily understand what influence the silence of the Council would have had. The observation of the hon. member brings forcibly to my mind the fact that if this policy is to be pursued—if it is to be insisted that the voice of the legislature is to meet with opposition in that branch, it is time that we heard again the demand for an Elective Legislative Council. If this House, determined as it is to carry out the wishes of the people, and engaged lawfully in carrying on this great struggle, are to be met by determined hostility in the Council, it means may be devised for putting that matter at rest. This is my answer to that part of the hon. member's indictment. In the next stage of his argument he went on to say that he was not one of the delegates to Quebec, and he left the inference that he did not intend to defend their action or policy.

Mr. BIANCHARD—The hon. member is mistaken.

Hon. Mr. Troop continued—I hoped at all events that the hon. gentleman had taken that course, but as he withdrew the remark, I will not give him the credit which I was about to say was due to him for coming in at the eleventh hour and disclaiming the defence of the unwelcome course which the delegates pursued. This brings me to the discovery which the hon. member made among some old records of a speech once delivered by the Attorney General. I have no time to do with the speech itself, and will leave it to the Attorney General to answer as he may think fit, but I must say that if those who are so earnestly engaged in advocating Confederation had only turned their attention to geology they would have far surpassed in skill the Lyells and Logans who have become celebrated in the pursuit of that great science. They are prepared to unearth anything—wherever an old rock is to be found containing a particle of Confederation they mine and countermine about it with the most indefatigable industry, and in this way, after two years search, they have been rewarded by a fresh discovery in the speech of the Attorney General. I give them credit for their perseverance, but I cannot help thinking that they gleaned over the record roll of the men who struggled for the independence of this country, and laid the foundation stone on which the superstructure of her constitution is built, if they but studied their productions and the enunciation of their minds, our Confederate friends would be occupied in a way far more calculated to expand their minds and enlarge their views. They prefer however, to confine themselves to a species of political geology, and they are welcome to all the capital they can make out of it. The hon. member for Inverness quoted the Attorney General against annexation, and hoped we were not going to have another Papineau in Nova Scotia. He endeavored to remark while quoting it from the Attorney General, and behind it lurked the sneer which was apparent through his whole speech. It is apparent that he loved his country. He was engaged in a struggle, not wisely but too earnestly, on behalf of the great interests committed to his keeping by a large body of the people of this continent. While he was engaged in that struggle, where was Nova Scotia and where was the Canadians? Nova Scotia was maintaining the honor of England on this continent, and if Canada had at that time succeeded in accomplishing her will, we would not now be engaged in a discussion as to the future of these colonies, but would be a part of the United States. I think therefore when our opponents refer to the record of the past touching these matters the less they say the better. These records prove that but for Nova Scotia and the able men at the helm here, but for such men as Mr. Howe, who, while struggling with his great powers for the rights of his country, knew well where lawful agitation ended and rebellion commenced, British institutions would not have been maintained in North America. Those institutions, thanks to such efforts were maintained with them the constitution which has since been struck down by an oligarchy, responsible to none, and defying everybody.

Something was said about the good shepherd of the anti-Confederate party, but I wonder where the good shepherd of the Confederates is? There may have been one once, but his Satanic Majesty must have transformed him into something else. But we had a number of shepherds down here the other day from Canada, with crooks in their hands, wanting to gather the sheep and the lambs of Nova Scotia into the Confederation fold. The sheep, however, knew that there were wolves there, and though their rights had been destroyed, they had sagacity enough to keep from that fold. I come now to the question of the Intercolonial Railway, and I must say I was surprised to hear the hon. member trying very hard to unearth a page of history the would bear investigation so ill. Do we not know that when Nova Scotia was urging that project the Canadians would have nothing to do with it? That they baffled every negotiation until they saw the opportunity to make Nova Scotia pay the cost of the whole road. The hon. member went on to ask how long this agitation was to be continued. I think that the answer which he will get from the House and the country will be that the agitation will be continued until repeal is granted—until our liberties and our constitution are restored. Unless they are restored I very much fear that it will be a long day before agitation ceases. We now come down to the great financial view presented, and really if the process of reasoning of the arithmeticians, and the command of the leader of the opposition, in the persons of Mr. Tins and the other Canadian financiers, be carried out a little longer, they will be able to make the figures prove anything. I will leave the reply upon this branch to the Provincial Secretary, but I can assure the House that when the figures, as I have seen them, are produced, it will be apparent that the calculations of Mr. Tins have not the shadow of a foundation, and that the reverse of the statement which we have been listening to is true. Any person taking a common sense view of the subject, without being a financier, can see the absurdity of such arguments. Why is it that before the 1st of July, 1867, Nova Scotia always had plenty of money to keep her roads and bridges in repair, to build her railways, to maintain all her public works, and still to show an overflowing treasury, and that since the first of July, after one year's experience of the Union, the government almost are compelled to declare the country bankrupt. When one hears what Canada is doing for us, one would suppose that we had drifted into the promised land where money flowed like water,—that the mere fact of a paper constitution uniting four provinces under one head had turned the very trees into gold, and made money run in streams. Every now and then crops out an illustration of the great love which the Canadians have for the people of Nova Scotia, and the hon. member in giving utterance to that view, cast his eye across the street and seeing the building built with the money out of our treasury, could not help saying that the government, in declining to appropriate it for Canadian purposes, were doing a great wrong. All I can say is that if the people are not in earnest in this agitation the sooner we know it the better, but if they are, one or two thousand pounds is not going to weigh in comparison with the great principles underlying the question. The duty of the government and the legislature is to go as far as they can without admitting the rights of the Canadians to a single acre of property, or to a single public building in the country.

The hon. leader of the opposition told us that we did not pay for our railways now. Who does pay then? Our duties have been increased to fifteen per cent. and can it be imagined that Canada has taken hold of a bankrupt Province in which the public works are derelict, merely out of largeness of heart and overflowing love for the people of the Maritime Provinces? Can

it be that finding us at the eleventh hour exhausted and helpless, with our resources gone and our treasury depleted, they have come down and said, "give us your country—we will take all your burthens and pay you beside?" Now let us see how far this theory will bear investigation. It has been openly stated that at this moment the Canadian Government have negotiations pending for the sale of a part of the Nova Scotia Railway to an English Company. If that be a fact I want to know who will get the benefit of the sale? Will the price be added to the local revenue or go into the Dominion treasury? If it go to the Dominion treasury that Government will be charging us with our debt and selling the property that created it, and, of course this will be justified. The hon. gentleman in one remark touched the pith of this whole question—the stumbling-block which lies in the way of reconstruction; he said that no power within the Dominion could modify the constitution—but that the constitution of Canada had been modified no less than six times. Does not everybody know the difficulties which brought these changes about? Do we not all know that the Canadians went on modifying and to modify until every institution has been modified and representative institutions almost destroyed. That has been the great policy of Canada,—she had so modified her institutions that her public men were forced to the admission that representative government was an impossibility, and then it is they go to the Imperial Parliament and obtain a Union of all the Colonies, breaking down their independent constitutions that in the wreck which they caused they might be able to build up one of greater power for themselves. I wish here to call attention to a remark of Mr. Adderley, to show how fully in accord he and the hon. member for Inverness and the Dominion Government are on this question. Speaking of the present position of affairs and the complaints which had arisen, Mr. Adderley said:

"The first step taken by the Government of the confederation had been to sweep away all differences of tariffs, raising the rate of customs duties from 10 to 15 per cent.; by which of course Nova Scotia considered herself badly hit, and was proportionately irritated. But after that first step every single measure that had been taken consulted the interests of Nova Scotia."

While we can but deny the latter statement, we see that he admits, as every one must, that the first act done under confederation was to raise the tariff of this country fifty per cent; and after having put those enormous taxes on Nova Scotia, Mr. Adderley and the Canadian government ask us to come in and see what modifications can be made, not in the scheme itself, but some of its details. Then we had a covert attack on the people of P. E. Island and Newfoundland, and a reference to the visit of "Ben Butler" to the former Province. I think, in the present state of affairs, with Great Britain watching the struggle which is going on, leaving those islands with their own constitutions and self control, it hardly looks well to see the threat held out that P. E. Island will be coerced into the union by the Dominion Government. He asked who could imagine reciprocity with one province alone, and went on to say that the Island would be made the entrepot of smugglers. I do not think that the people of the Island will thank him for that remark. So far they have withstood every bribe and inducement, and they stand to-day with a free constitution above their heads, holding fast to the liberties granted to them by the Imperial Government. We next heard an elaborate calculation about militia officers, and the large sum which Nova Scotia would save under the new Militia Act. If time permitted I could show the matter in a different aspect, but the facts are patent to all. We know what Nova Scotia has done, and is willing to do in defence of her own soil. When Mr. Cartwright in the House of Commons introduced a bill including an oath which would have made our people swear fealty to the Dominion, public opinion was raised to such a pitch that he had to withdraw that part and insert the ordinary oath of allegiance.—What do we see to-day? The new Militia Law does not come into operation till October, but influences are at work to entrap our militia-men into volunteering for service, and into accepting the money voted for volunteers. What is the object of this? The moment they get the ranks filled up they can say "Here are these Nova Scotians, who are said to be hostile to the union—the answer comes—volunteering to protect the Dominion and its flag and receiving its pay." I do not think the bait is going to take in Nova Scotia, and if it has taken to any extent when the question is aired, and the people understand the position, they will know well how to act. We have heard so much of the blessings of confederation that I will not weary the house by going over all that has been said on that subject, but a remark was made in reference to the mail service between Halifax and New Brunswick and the Southern shore. On that one point I will make a remark. It is well known that this summer the Dominion Government advertised for tenders for the service, and when tenders were made, as they were by Mr. King, the mail contractor, of Halifax, and Mr. Fleming, of St. John, these gentlemen received the following reply:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
Ottawa, 4th July, 1868.

Gentlemen—

In reply to your letter dated the 20th ult., offering to place a steamer on the route between Halifax, Nova Scotia, and St. John, New Brunswick, I am directed by the Post Master General to say that, while thanking

you for your offer, he has no authority to enter upon such a contract as you propose.

I am, gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,  
Wm. WHITE,  
Secretary.

Messrs. JAMES KING,  
Mail Contractor,  
Halifax, N. S., and  
GEORGE FLEMING, St. John, N. B.

So that after advertising for tenders they positively declined to accept any of them. The hon. member, after going through an elaborate calculation, came to the conclusion that by Confederation we had saved \$759,000 in a single year, and yet he concluded by saying that he did not expect a single member to believe him. Could he wonder at any intelligent man declining to accept such a statement? I admire the fertility of the genius of those gentlemen who get up the confederation literature of this country, and I have no doubt that in future days, when we shall have left this arena those who shall succeed us in coming on some of these calculations will arrive at the conclusion that in these days Baron Munchausen were as thought as blackberries, and that every confederate thought "Simul's" calculating machine of no ordinary power. If the hon. member could only show, as I challenge him to do, that Canada is not taking out of this Province one half of that amount every year, and that she is not impoverishing us, I will go with him in his argument. Having thus gone through the leading points of the hon. member's speech, let me now turn attention to another view called the conciliatory. The conciliatory policy is another creation of the celebrated intellects at Ottawa. Sir John A. MacDonald is anxious that by seeking assistance from Canada we shall accept the situation, and thus rivet the manacles upon our hands and feet more firmly than they are to-day. What does he tell us in the despatch laid on the table to-day? That despatch is a threat sent here under the authority of the Dominion government, saying to us "be careful how you legislate, take care what you are doing, you are only a small municipality, your acts have to come under the review of our Cabinet, and we can in the right to lop off the branches of your legislature, and to disallow whatever we dislike." This is to-day to us while we are listening to the argument that our rights were sufficiently guaranteed by the British North America Act. Does not the Dominion government in that despatch claim the full right to exercise supervision over every act of legislation which we may carry on; this is its language:—

"The undersigned begs to submit for the consideration of your Excellency, that it is expedient to settle the course to be pursued with respect to the Acts passed by the Provincial Legislatures.

The same powers of disallowance as have always belonged to the Imperial Government with respect to the Acts passed by Colonial Legislatures, have been conferred, by the Union Act, on the Government of Canada. Of late years Her Majesty's Government has not, as a general rule, interfered with the legislation of Colonies having Representative Institutions and Responsible Government, except in the cases specially mentioned in the instructions to the Provinces, or in matters of Imperial and not merely local interest.

Under present constitution of Canada, the General Government will be called upon to consider the propriety of Allowance and Disallowance of Provincial Acts, much more frequently than Her Majesty's Government has been required to do with respect to Colonial enactments.

In deciding whether any Act of a Provincial Legislature should be disallowed or sanctioned, the Government must not only consider whether it affects the interest of the whole Dominion or not, but also whether it be unconstitutional, whether it exceeds the jurisdiction conferred on Local Legislatures, and in cases where the jurisdiction is concurrent whether it clashes with legislation of the General Government. He recommends that as it is of importance that the course of Local Legislation should be interfered with as little as possible, and the power of Disallowance exercised with great caution, and only in cases where the law and general interests of the Dominion imperatively demand it, that the following course should be pursued:—

1. That on the receipt of the Acts passed in any Province, they be referred to the Minister of Justice for report, and that he, with all convenient speed, do report as to those Acts which he considers objectionable, and if such report be approved by His Excellency (the Governor General) in Council, and that such approval be forthwith communicated to the Provincial Governments.

2. That he make a separate report or separate reports on those acts which he may consider—

1. As being altogether illegal or unconstitutional.

2. As illegal or unconstitutional in part.

3. In cases of concurrent jurisdiction as clashing with the legislation of the General Parliament.

4. As affecting the interests of the Dominion generally.

And that in such report or reports he give his reasons for his opinion.

That when a measure is considered only partially defective, or where objectionable as being prejudicial to the general interests of the Dominion, or as clashing with its legislation, communication should be had with the Provincial Government with respect to such measure, and that in such cases the Act should not be disallowed, if the general interests permit an opportunity of considering and discussing the objections taken, and the Local Legislature has also an opportunity of remedying the defect found to exist.

All of which is respectfully submitted,  
JOHN A. MACDONALD.

Under that fourth class let us suppose the Ottawa Parliament thought it for the interest of whole Dominion to take possession of our coal fields—would that be one of the cases in which they would exercise this power as affecting the interests of the Dominion generally. Before one of our acts reaches them they send a despatch to caution us how we exercise our functions. I think that the sooner we tell them that we intend to pass what legislation we please, irrespective of their authority, the better. If they want to brew trouble and to carry on coercive measures they will find Nova Scotians are not as tractable as they imagine.

you for your offer, he has no authority to enter upon such a contract as you propose.

I am, gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,  
Wm. WHITE,  
Secretary.

Messrs. JAMES KING,  
Mail Contractor,  
Halifax, N. S., and  
GEORGE FLEMING, St. John, N. B.

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"The undersigned begs to submit for the consideration of your Excellency, that it is expedient to settle the course to be pursued with respect to the Acts passed by the Provincial Legislatures.

The same powers of disallowance as have always belonged to the Imperial Government with respect to the Acts passed by Colonial Legislatures, have been conferred, by the Union Act, on the Government of Canada. Of late years Her Majesty's Government has not, as a general rule, interfered with the legislation of Colonies having Representative Institutions and Responsible Government, except in the cases specially mentioned in the instructions to the Provinces, or in matters of Imperial and not merely local interest.

Under present constitution of Canada, the General Government will be called upon to consider the propriety of Allowance and Disallowance of Provincial Acts, much more frequently than Her Majesty's Government has been required to do with respect to Colonial enactments.

In deciding whether any Act of a Provincial Legislature should be disallowed or sanctioned, the Government must not only consider whether it affects the interest of the whole Dominion or not, but also whether it be unconstitutional, whether it exceeds the jurisdiction conferred on Local Legislatures, and in cases where the jurisdiction is concurrent whether it clashes with legislation of the General Government. He recommends that as it is of importance that the course of Local Legislation should be interfered with as little as possible, and the power of Disallowance exercised with great caution, and only in cases where the law and general interests of the Dominion imperatively demand it, that the following course should be pursued:—

1. That on the receipt of the Acts passed in any Province, they be referred to the Minister of Justice for report, and that he, with all convenient speed, do report as to those Acts which he considers objectionable, and if such report be approved by His Excellency (the Governor General) in Council, and that such approval be forthwith communicated to the Provincial Governments.

2. That he make a separate report or separate reports on those acts which he may consider—

1. As being altogether illegal or unconstitutional.

2. As illegal or unconstitutional in part.

3. In cases of concurrent jurisdiction as clashing with the legislation of the General Parliament.

4. As affecting the interests of the Dominion generally.

And that in such report or reports he give his reasons for his opinion.

That when a

THURSDAY, SEPT. 13, 1866.

POLITICAL NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Since our last issue the Attorney General's repeal resolutions have passed unanimously in the House of Assembly...

The Attorney General informs the Lieutenant-Governor that he is incapable of performing or expressing sentiments of obsequy...

If the object of Gen. Doyle was, as the servant of the Canadian government, to catch the leader of our Government napping...

As will be seen elsewhere, the committee which has been investigating the mal-practices in the Inverness election affair...

The report, we need hardly assure our readers, had not the slightest foundation of truth.

It is currently reported in the city to-day, that the Hon. Joseph Howe has accepted the Chief Commission of Railways under the Dominion Government...

It is a fact, undeniable, that there is no office in the British government to which a Colonial statesman could reasonably aspire...

The Yarmouth Tribune in referring to the report alluded to above says "it is very probably a Turpeurism; but if true, few of Mr. Howe's old and tried friends will feel disposed to cavil with him for accepting the appointment."

Mr. Howe, of course, has a perfect right to do just as he pleases about accepting any office which may be offered to him by the Dominion government or any other body...

general advancement of all their material interests. While we should deeply regret the retirement of Mr. Howe from active participation in our struggles for freedom...

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

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

Hiram Blanchard, Esq.—This gentleman, the late self-important Leader of the Opposition in the Assembly, has been unseated. On Monday last the hon. Mr. Robertson submitted a report from the committee drawn, struck and sworn to try the merits of the petition from Neil McInnes, Esq., against the return of Hiram Blanchard, Esq., sitting member for the county of Inverness.

WINDSOR AND ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY.—We are pleased to hear, from good authority, that Mr. Page, Chief Engineer of the Dominion Board of Works, who has lately been making an official inspection of the Pictou Extension, in company with several other engineers...

Prof. Young's Entertainment.—On Tuesday evening we attended Prof. Young's exhibition at Shipley's Hall. He told the audience at the start that his intention was to deceive them, but that he believed that none of the magicians of ancient or modern times ever performed more astonishing or mysterious exploits in magic than himself.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—The half yearly Examination for Teachers will commence on Tuesday, the 19th of September, at half past nine o'clock, A. M., in the Academy, Bridgetown. Parties must be there in time or they will not be admitted.

HORSE RACE.—The Chronicle says—"A general for \$1,000 a side, between the horses 'General Williams' and 'Skeddler,' owned, respectively, by John Lamb and others, of Halifax and W. H. Church, of Cornwallis, was to take place on the Common on Tuesday last."

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

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

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

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

ARREST OF THE NEW YORK CITY COUNCIL.

The New York Sunday papers have detailed accounts of the arrest of the entire Board of New York Common Councilmen on Saturday for contempt of Court. The writs for their arrest have been in the hands of the Sheriff several days, but although the places where they generally congregate have been under close surveillance, they could not be found.

We witnessed the other day some of the marks of the ravages of the Hail Storm of last week in Brighton. In a track of about two miles wide, and extending some 6 or 8 miles back from the river, the crops are entirely prostrated. In many instances they are so utterly destroyed that they are being ploughed under; in other cases the cattle have been turned in, where the day before the storm, splendid fields of wheat, buckwheat and oats were growing.

R. R. R. SECURES HEALTH TO ALL. MUDROCK'S MINERALS HAVE HAD THEIR DAY.—The great Vegetable Specific—Radium's Ready Relief, Regulating Pills and Resolvent have almost abolished them.

OBSTRUCTIONS ON THE RAILWAY.—We learn that some fiendish scoundrel or scoundrel's unknown still persist in placing obstructions on the Railway track between Paradise and Bridgetown; thereby imperilling life and property. We hope they may be detected and brought to justice.

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

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

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

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

DENTAL NOTICE. Dr. S. F. Whitman, Dentist, NOW returning from his western tour, would respectfully inform his friends that he has taken rooms at the Hardwick House, Annapolis Royal, for a short time, after which he will visit Bridgetown, Lawrencetown, &c., Sept. 10th, 1866.

Administration Notice. ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of the late Harris Hall of Annapolis, deceased, are hereby requested to render their accounts, duly attested, to A. W. CORBITT, Esq., of Annapolis, within twelve months from date, and all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment to the same. A. W. CORBITT, Administrator, Annapolis, Sept. 2, 1866—6m.

Did, At Bridgetown on Thursday last, Charles Millege, eldest son of Mr. N. H. Beckwith, aged 23 years. On Friday morning, 4th inst., after a short illness Sophia, wife of the Hon. M. B. Almon, in the 62nd year of her age. At Clements, on the 29th ult., Ellen Muldown, aged 28 years. On Sunday, Sept. 6th, at his residence in Poplar Grove, Joseph Jennings, aged 75 years. At Hillsburg, Co. Digby, on Sunday the 30th ult. Frederic Earle, youngest son of R. J. Ellison, M. D., aged 1 year and 8 months.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

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

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONY.

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

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

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

New Advertisements

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The Windsor and Annapolis Railway.

See third Edition of the Revised Statutes, Pages 293 and 294, Chapter 70, Sections 66, 67, 68, 69, & 70.

Sec. 66. "If any person shall wilfully obstruct the passing of any engine or carriage along the railroad, or shall maliciously place anything on the railroad calculated to obstruct the passage of any engine or carriage, or to injure or endanger the same, or shall maliciously injure the railroad or anything thereto appertaining, or any materials or implements for the construction or use thereof, or any of the property of the possessor or under the control of the commissioners, or shall be guilty of felony, or of any offence in the penal code, for a term not exceeding fourteen years."

Sec. 67. "If any person shall wilfully obstruct or impede any officer, servant or agent of the commissioners in the execution of his duties upon the railway or upon or in any of the stations or other works or premises connected therewith, or if any person shall wilfully trespass upon the railway or any of the stations or other works or premises connected therewith, and shall refuse to quit the same upon request to him made by any officer, servant or agent of the commissioners, or shall wilfully disturb, break down, injure or destroy any of the fences of the railway or remove the same or any part thereof, or shall blot out or deface any regulations put upon the line of railway or injure the boards upon which such regulations are affixed—every such person shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding eight days for every such offence."

Sec. 68. "If any person shall omit to shut and fasten any gate set up at either side of the railway for the accommodation of the owners or occupiers of the adjoining lands as soon as he or she has passed through the same, he or she shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five dollars for every such offence."

Sec. 69. "If any person shall be guilty of any offence in relation to the railway or any of the stations or other works or premises connected therewith, or if any person shall be guilty of any offence in relation to the railway or any of the stations or other works or premises connected therewith, and shall refuse to quit the same upon request to him made by any officer, servant or agent of the commissioners, or shall wilfully disturb, break down, injure or destroy any of the fences of the railway or remove the same or any part thereof, or shall blot out or deface any regulations put upon the line of railway or injure the boards upon which such regulations are affixed—every such person shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding eight days for every such offence."

Sec. 70. "If any animal shall be found grazing at large within the limits of the railroad or any part thereof, the owner thereof and the person through whose default or neglect the same shall occur, shall for every such offence severally forfeit a sum not exceeding five dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding eight days, where it shall not have on the sides thereof, where it shall not have some other road on the same level, a fence approved of by the commissioners."

\$50 Reward.

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

S. J. CAMBIE.

SCOTTISH GAMES, BRIDGETOWN.

to take place on Tuesday, October 13th, 1866.

Open to all Comers. PROGRAMME.

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

The gates will be opened at 6 o'clock, A. M., and game of Quoits to commence precisely at 10 A. M. R. M. McLennan will not be allowed to compete for any of the prizes here offered. By order of the Committee, R. MURRAY, Secy. Bridgetown, Annapolis Co., Sept. 16th, 1866.

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

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

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

MR. LANDERS'S SPEECH. Mr. LANDERS said, Mr. Speaker, if I believed that Nova Scotia by her own act or by the voice of her people had placed herself in the unhappy and depressed position she now occupies under the Dominion of Canada, then I should say that we ought to submit and bear the evils which we suffer with patience. But, believing as I do, that we have been robbed of our constitution, cheated out of our revenues, and deprived of the privileges enjoyed by our predecessors, I think we ought to resist with all the powers we possess. I remember when I was a little boy and sent to school we had very few books in the school. I think the

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

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

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

Late Despatches.

New York, Sept. 3.

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

LONDON, Sept. 3.

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

OTTAWA, Sept. 2.

A despatch has been received from the Colonial Office dated July 30 refusing the Royal assent to a Bill passed by the Canadian Parliament reducing the Governor-General's salary.

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

New York, Sept. 2.

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

LONDON, Sept. 4, (etc.)

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

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

OTTAWA, Sept. 7.

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

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

New York, Sept. 5.

Gold 144.

New York, Sept. 7.

Gold 144 3/8.

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

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

NEW AND GRAND ERON IN MEDICINE... Dr. Maggiel is the founder of a new Medical System...

TO BE SOLD AT Public Auction, On the 10th of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JUST ARRIVED, Per R. M. Steamer Elma from England, A small quantity of patent Angola shirts...

In the Supreme Court, ANNAPOLIS, SS. Cause: Peter Bonnett, Plaintiff, vs. John Lightner, Defendant.

LAND, situated, lying and being in Clements, in the County of Annapolis, containing ninety-five acres...

300 MEN WANTED IMMEDIATELY, ON THE RAILWAY WORKS, between Bridgetown and Newburg.

Notice, THE subscriber, having accepted the office of Inspector of Island Revenue for New Brunswick...

Notice, ALL persons having any just demands against the estate of the late Andrew Marshall, Junior...

Notice of Assignment, WHEREAS Henry Ince and George V. Ince, both of Niexum in the County of Annapolis...

Notice, WHEREAS William Mack and Michael Butler, merchants, associated and doing business together...

Notice is hereby given, that the said deed of assignment is now lying at the office of George Robertson, Esquire...

Notice, Yarmouth Seminary High School, THE Autumn Term of the above Institution will commence Sept. 10th, 1868.

Notice, Pickels, Wylie & Co., have this day mutually agreed to dissolve partnership from this date.

Notice, That Room Paper has arrived, and will be sold cheap.

Notice, FELLOW'S Hypophosphite, THE subscribers feel it to be their duty to acquaint all persons suffering from disease of the lungs...

Notice, BEWARE!, WHEREAS William Condon has expressed a note of hand against me which I never gave...

WARPS, W. H. I. LOCKETT has just received, by the late W. H. MANER, a stock of cotton warps...

NOTICE, IN the matter of Rash Ann Mack and her infant children; IN EQUITY. ANNAPOLIS SS.

On Monday, the 28th of September next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, pursuant to an order granted by His Honor the Judge in Equity...

TERMS: Purchasers to the value of \$400 may retain half of the purchase money, on interest, for six years on security of the property.

Just Received, A lot of door bells and the fittings, steel-wire brass and iron wheel castors, loose joint butts...

300 MEN WANTED IMMEDIATELY, ON THE RAILWAY WORKS, between Bridgetown and Newburg.

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W. H. R. Rogers' Medicines! AFTER A TEST OF FOUR YEARS UNPARALLELED

before the public, are still increasing in popularity, because they continue to make cures in the history of Medicines, as abundantly appears by the following, among hundreds of similar testimonials...

GENERAL DEBILITY, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, &c., &c., &c., ALTERATIVE SYRUP

is beyond all controversy unsurpassed as a purifier of the blood and invigorator of the system. No man can doubt who will look over the following CERTIFICATES:

EXTRACT OF A LETTER, Five Islands, Nova Scotia, October 21st, 1867.

Mrs. Edwin Starratt, of Port Williams, Nova Scotia, after having lost the use of her limbs for upwards of three years, has been fully restored to her former health by the use of our medicine.

Mr. Allen, Editor of the Liverpool Transcript, Nova Scotia, has been cured of a very bad Sciatic pain on his leg, of several years standing, after every other means failed.

Miss Miles of Milton, Queens Co., Nova Scotia, upwards of three years suffering from a general debility, has been fully restored to the enjoyment of the usual vigor of her system...

It usually takes from 6 to 12 months to effect a cure in diseases of long standing, and costs \$30 to \$50.

FOR SALE, By J. W. Crosskill, Bridgetown; Robinson & Harris Annapolis; W. H. Troop, Paradise; E. T. Whitman, Lawrencetown, and by all druggists.

ROGERS & CO., AMHERST, N. S. THE STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

48 MOORGALE ST., LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1848. Capital 1,250,000 Annual Income, £200,000 Reserved Fund, £10,000,000 Profits Divided, £300,000

£500,000 have been paid to the representative of deceased assureds, the value of which to the Widow and Orphan can never be told.

Council of Reference for Nova Scotia. Hon. J. H. ANDERSON, M. L. C., Hon. S. L. SHANNON, M. P. P., Jas. F. AVERT, Esq., M. D., Geo. H. STARR, Esq., STEPHEN SELDEN, Esq., Rev. JOHN MURRAY, Rev. J. M. CRAMP, D. D., Geo. V. RAND, Esq.

Medical Officers. G. G. DEBLOIS, Esq., M. D., Bridgetown. Dr. Morse, Lawrencetown. General Superintendent. CHARLES LEMAN, Office 183 Hollis St. Agents. MARTIN G. BLACK, Halifax Bank, W. Y. FOSTER, Bridgetown, ALFRED STARRATT, Lawrencetown.

Prospectus and every information may be obtained on application to the General Superintendent, or Local Agents. TAILORING AND DRESS-MAKING. MRS. WILLET CHUTE, Having secured the valuable services of Miss Swanton, will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches in the latest styles and fashions...

MISS LUCY FOSTER will carry on the Dress-Making Business in all its branches. The Shop will be opened on Monday, 8th, instant. Bridgetown June 4th, 1868. PAINTING! PAINTING!! W. M. GOUDEY, wishes to inform the public that he has leased the shop on Carleton's Corner, formerly occupied by Mr. Young, and is prepared to promptly execute all orders, in Gilding, Graining, Papering and Paper Hanging.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SIGILIAN HAIR RENEWER. DISEASES OF THE SCALP. PRODUCE GREY HAIR AND BALDNESS.

NOTICE, Whereas, Peres W. Milner, of Clementsport, in the County of Annapolis, Farmer, having by deed of Assignment, dated the eleventh day of June A. D. 1868, assigned all his Estate to the subscribers for the benefit of his creditors,

NOTICE, is hereby given that the said deed of assignment now lies at the office of George Robertson, Esq., in Annapolis for inspection and signature. All persons desirous of becoming parties thereto are required to execute the same within NINETY DAYS from the date hereof or they will be excluded from any benefit thereunder.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, THE subscriber offers for sale the farm situate in Lower Granville, upon which he resides. It comprises 2.0 acres of land, suitably divided into tillage, mowing and woodland; it runs from the Annapolis River to the Bay shore, has a wide frontage, a large and productive orchard of apple, pear and cherry trees, and plenty of excellent water. The buildings are good and substantial, and the situation convenient to schools and places of worship. Attached to the above is a share in the well known and profitable Crescup wine. If not disposed of at private sale, it will be offered at public auction on the 1st day of October, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Terms favorable, and made known on application to the subscriber. STEPHEN CROSCUP, Granville, Aug. 20, 1868.

THE FREE PRESS JOB PRINTING OFFICE, BRIDGETOWN, ANNAPOLIS CO.

AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT MAY BE OBTAINED TO ORDER, AT SHORT NOTICE, Posters, Handbills, Billheads, Circulars, Pamphlets, Blank Forms, Business Cards, Wedding Cards, Visiting Cards, &c., &c., &c. of Every Description.

Orders sent by mail promptly attended to. PRICES MODERATE.

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GATES' LIFE OF MAN BITTERS! FROM THE ROOTS AND PLANTS OF NOVA SCOTIA, CURES

Drop, in its worst form; Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Swelling of the Limbs and Face, Atony, of whatever kind, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Sick Headache, Diseases of the Blood, Female Diseases, Running Sores, Rheumatism, Erysipelas.

These Bitters are taken in connection with a Syrup to regulate the bowels, and purify the blood. We also prepare a LINIMENT AND AN OINTMENT, for external application when required.

The following certificates describe a few of the astonishing cures which have been made by the use of these remedies—

Mr. Caleb Gates, Mesodowale, May 6th 1868. Dear Sir— I have much pleasure to say, for the benefit of the public, that I was labouring under a severe cough and hoarseness, loss of appetite, pain in the left side, and great distress for breath, and weakness of my back. I was not able to work for years. Having tried your "Life of Man Bitters," I was induced to try the same, and after taking a few quarts and using the Syrup, Ointment and Plaster, I was able to resume my labour, and feel perfectly restored to health. For further particulars apply to GEORGE SPINNEY.

Port George, March 19, 1868. Mr. Caleb Gates—Dear Sir—I was taken with a cold, and a dreadful pain in my head and over my eyes, so that I could scarcely see or do my work. I got some of your medicine; I took it due, and in less than one hour I was relieved. I have also used the Liniment and Bitters, and I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first excepting to think better of that which I began thinking well of. Yours, with gratitude, MARY L. GATES.

Port George, March 22nd, 1868. Dear Sir—I took a severe cold, and I felt miserable for six or eight weeks, and I took everything that I knew was good for a cold, but still I could not get the distress removed from my stomach, and I lost and got some of your medicine; and less than one bottle cured me; I had used them before and knew them to be good, with many thanks, JAMES MOHRER.

Falmouth, April 8th 1868. Dear Sir— Since I have taken your valuable medicine I feel entirely cured of my old complaint, by which I was brought down to the verge of the grave, and had nothing to look for or expect but death, at my hear with the complaint of the dropsy and other female weaknesses. I was swollen to an immense size; at this period I suddenly heard through a lady, that you had cured her of the like complaint. My husband went with all speed possible to your residence at Wilmet, and procured some of your valuable medicine; I commenced forthwith, and in a few days I was swollen to an unaccountable size, with severe pains and soreness; but in three months I was able to attend to my household duties; for which change I feel devoutly thankful to God; and think it a duty I owe to suffering humanity at once to say to all persons suffering as I did, to apply to Dr. Gates without delay; if the disease be curable, with the use of the same medicine, a cure may be confidently looked for. I am, Dear Sir, with all respect, Yours Truly, MARY E. SKINNER.

Personally appeared before me, the subscriber Mary E. Skinner, of the Township of Falmouth, and she has read the contents of the above certificate of the virtues of Dr. Gates' Medicine is correct. ANDREW SHAW, J. P.

Wilmot Co., Annapolis, JAMES PHINNEY, Oct. 20, 1867. Caleb Gates—Dear Sir— Seeing the effect and realizing the comfort from the result of my son's case, I was no longer an unbeliever, my faith in your medicines grew stronger than ever, and being almost unable to perform any manual labor at the time, owing to repeated attacks of the bilious complaint, of which you are aware, received some of your excellent preparations, tried them and was in a short time restored to perfect health, well able to perform bodily labor; a good appetite, so much so that now my food tastes to me so sweet and passes off so freely as I did in my boyish days, when youthful vigor knows no care, and the effects of hard labor passed away disregarded; I thought that the days of youth had returned. Therefore I could not see any reason why the glad tidings should not be published for the benefit of my fellow men whereby many a life may be prolonged. The members of my family also received much benefit from your medicines. You are very welcome to this statement of facts, hoping they may be the means of doing good to many others, attended with the blessing of a kind Providence for which I feel grateful. Yours truly, JAMES PHINNEY.

Port George, Sept. 16, 1867. Dear Sir—I feel it my duty to render my sincere thanks for the good your valuable medicine has done for me and my family, after suffering for some time with rheumatism. I was taken with a severe pain in my feet, I applied your liniment, and took a dose of your syrup, and put a plaster on my back, and in a few hours was able to walk about, and in a few days was entirely free from all that afflicted me, and have not felt them since. Four of my children were taken with the headache and diarrhea. I got a bottle of your syrup and it cured them all in a short time. I would advise all who feel rheumatic pains to try it as I have done. Yours Truly, HENRY W. MARSHALL.

Victoria Street, Dec. 23rd, 1859. This is to certify that I have been afflicted with biliousness for upwards of thirty years, and could find no relief; in the year 1844 commenced taking Mrs. E. Gates' medicine, and to my great surprise I found immediate relief in so doing. It has been 15 years since I have taken her medicine and I have not felt the least remnant of the complaint, and I would recommend it to all those afflicted as I have been. SAMUEL BOWLEY.

These medicines are manufactured by CALEB GATES, PRICES. Bitters \$1 per quart; Syrup 50 cents per pint bottle; Liniment 30 cents per bottle; Ointment 25 cents a box. Address CALEB GATES & CO., Farmington, Wilmot, Annapolis Co., N. B.

Medicine orders I promptly forward mail when accompanied by the proper price during medicine as should their diseases.

1868. SPRING IMPORTATIONS. 1868. DRY GOODS. WHOLESALE.

W. H. LOCKETT respectfully invites attention, and an early inspection of his new stock of Goods. THE LADIES will find a varied assortment of Dress Materials—

Chene Broche, Black and colored French Merino, Coburgs, Alpaca, Linen Gingham, (a new and pretty article) Printed French Shirtings, and Grey Waterproof Cloths, Ladies' Black and White Linen Table Cloths and Napkins, Unbleached or Grey Linen Table Cloths, colored Table Covers, Huckaback and checked

THE GENTLEMEN will find a variety of the best and most fashionable materials for summer clothing, consisting of

West of England Broadcloth, West of England Cutting, West of England fancy Trewsing, Yorkshire Beaver and Pilot Cloths, light fancy outings and Trousers for Summer use. A variety of cheap and light Cloths suitable for Boy's wear, black and colored Maudie Cloths, &c. A fresh lot of Men's Reversible Waterproof Cloths.

Blue Warps on hand, and a large quantity of White Warps have lately arrived.

NOTICE. All persons having any just demands against the estate of John Gordon, late of Toronto, in the County of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested to within 12 months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment to SAMUEL MCKEOWN, JAMES GORDON, Executors. July 23, 1868.

Strange but True. WHAT till within eighteen months all attempts to prepare suitable and safe Combination for Leather, which could be used with safety and satisfaction as a dressing for Harness, Saddles, and Carriage Tops, Boots, Shoes, Yorks, &c., &c., and set as a Water-Proof Solution, Leather and Sitching preserver, as well as a favorite article dressed, have failed.

It is Equally Strange and True. The eighteen months ago E. Mack, of Queen's County, N. S., discovered, prepared and is now manufacturing and circulating as fast as possible a combination of thirteen ingredients, known as Mack's Water-Proof Blacking, which is warranted to remain as agents and vendors are instructed to refund, as agents and vendors are instructed to refund, the money in every case of failure, when satisfactory evidence is given.

Just Received. A lot of Scythies, Sneaths, Forks, Rakes, Shovels, Hoes, and Spades, which together with a good assortment of Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., at low prices for cash or prompt pay. GEO. MURDOCH.

The Complete Herbalist; OR THE People their Own Physicians by the Use Nature's Remedies. BY DR. F. BROWN.

SOLE LEATHER, Sole Leather. 150 Sizing heavy sole leather just received at low price, and for sale. J. E. CHIPMAN & CO.

Ladies' Seminary, Wolfville, N. S. WILL re-open August 3rd. Circulars forwarded on application. J. A. BLAIR.

WARPS, WARPS. Just received per mail steamer, from England, a quantity of WHITE WARPS, which will be offered, with his stock of Blue, at low price for cash or prompt pay. W. H. LOCKETT.

HARDWARE. I. C. Ask Griffith's horse nails, London paint and oil, put on rails, zinc, &c., &c., now landing July 16. J. E. CHIPMAN & CO.

REMOVAL. TAILORING. The subscriber has removed to the house in Water Street, lately occupied by Mr. Alex. T. Ross, where he will carry on the Tailoring Business in all its branches.

While he gratefully remembers the patronage he has hitherto enjoyed in this town, he has no objection in soliciting a continuance of the public favor; those who may employ him may rest assured that the newest fashions, latest styles, and most substantial workmanship will characterize his efforts to satisfy his customers. He has the best of workmen in his establishment. WILLIAM WAUGHAN, Bridgetown, May 14, 1868.

THE RAYMOND IMPROVED FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. PRICE \$18.

THIS is decidedly the best low priced machine manufactured. It does all kinds of family sewing from the finest gambic to the coarsest home spun. Though small, it is strong and compact, and not liable to get out of order. It has given satisfaction wherever sold, and is considered to be better worth its price than any other sewing machine in the market. Every machine warranted.

G. A. KEELING, Agent, Halifax. ROBT. MUNROE, Traveling Agent.

BOOTS AND SHOES. The subscriber has just received from St. John, N. B., and New Caledonia a large assortment of the above, with some gentlemen's English elastic Boot Uppers, and having some first class workmen to make up the same to order cannot fail to give satisfaction in price and quality.

Howland's Extra. A lot of the above celebrated brand of family flour just received by the subscribers. RUNCIMAN & RANDOLPH.

SHINGLES. FOR SALE by the subscriber, 50 M rived pine shingles, 10 do. spruce pine shingles, 10 do. spruce shingles. The above are a good article, and parties building would find it to their advantage to call and examine the same. GEO. MURDOCH.

Good News! Just received from Boston and St. John, 54 bbls extra flour, 10 do. rye do. corn meal, which, together with a large stock of tea, sugar, molasses, rice and tobacco, cotton and woollen goods, crockery, china and glassware, nails, glass, paper, brooms, bees and shovels, cutlery, &c., &c., all of which are offered at unusual low prices by M. TUPPER.

New Goods! THE subscriber has just received from Boston and elsewhere a splendid lot of railroad shoes, (round and square pointed)—very superior Hoes, manure forks, hay forks, Rakes, Scythes, Seythe Sneaths, wire garden riddles, Tinned Paper; an assortment of superior Clocks, spring balances, Gate hinges, hatches, hammers, hand saw handles and rivets, Ink thumb latches, Padlocks, horse nails, Patent Wrenches, Cook's wrenches, Shaving call and set, &c., all of which are offered at the lowest rates. T. A. SANCTION.

Colford Brothers, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN CIGARS, PIPES, TOBACCO, &c., Agts. for Halifax, N. S. NO. 78, GRANVILLE ST.

HARDWICK HOUSE, ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, N. S. THE subscriber has the honor to inform the public, that he has opened the above named house for the accommodation of permanent and transient boarders.

NEW GOODS! Just received per last steamer from Manchester, 74 Pikes Frezery and Shirting Cotton, Lustras and prints, broad cloth, tweeds, alpaca paper collars, in great variety.

Worth Knowing. The subscribers have received 15 H 35-pence superior molasses, 17 chests and half chests tea, 100 bbls flour and meal.

50,000. Buck ye Mowee. THE above for sale by the subscribers. RUNCIMAN & RANDOLPH.

Worth Knowing. The subscribers have received 15 H 35-pence superior molasses, 17 chests and half chests tea, 100 bbls flour and meal.

Administration Notice. ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of John Fitzrandolph, late of Annapolis, M. D., deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested within twelve months from this date, and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment to JOHN W. JAMES.

M. McCain's Hotel, BRIDGETOWN, N. S. GOOD stabling. Horses and wagons to hire. Travellers driven to any part of the country, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

Worth Knowing. The subscribers have received 15 H 35-pence superior molasses, 17 chests and half chests tea, 100 bbls flour and meal.

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DO NOT FORGET. WINDSOR PACKET. The new & fast sailing Schr "Susan M."

JOSEPH REAGH, Master, will run regularly, once a fortnight, during the season, between Windsor and Margarettown, touching at Rick Rock Harborville and Norden Breakwaters if notified by letter or otherwise. Also, will run every alternate week, between Windsor, Margarettown and St. John.

Loom For Sale. The subscriber offers for sale a first-class Loom, in thorough repair, together with reed, harness, shuttles, warping bars, quill-wheel, spools, and indeed every thing necessary for weaving.

Galvanized Iron. CUTTERS for houses, Pumps, Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead. COX BROTHERS, Bridgetown.

Extract of Logwood. MEDICAL DEPOT, BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

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

SPRING STOCK. STATIONERY, SCHOOL BOOKS, SMALL WARE, ETC.

R. T. HUIR. Is now receiving his spring stock of Writing, Printing and Book Paper, ENVELOPES, PENS, WRITING AND PRINTING INKS, MEMORANDUM, METALLIC AND POCKET BOOKS, COMBS AND SOAPS, And a large variety of other small wares.

Essential to All. THE GREATEST PREPARATION now in use for RESTORING, INVIGORATING, BEAUTIFYING, AND DRESSING THE HAIR.

THE HAIR, —IS— Mrs. J. A. Grant's Circassian Hair Restorer. THIS Preparation has obtained (in the same time) the largest sale of any Hair Restorer ever manufactured.

J. D. DAVIS, M. D. Graduate of the Medical College of Pennsylvania, may be consulted professionally at his residence BRIDGETOWN.

Job Printing. NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

PARADISE HOTEL. The subscriber has opened a hotel at the accommodation of the public; having a large and roomy house, and situated at Paradise Corner, hopes to receive the patronage of the public.

PROVINCIAL BOOK STORE. 70 GRANVILLE ST., UPPER SIDE OF THE PROVINCIAL BUILDING, HALIFAX, N. S.

R. & J. WETMORE, CARVER AND GILDER, LOOKING GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME MAKER, ARTIST'S MATERIAL, PAPER HANGINGS 104 GRANVILLE ST., HALIFAX, N. S.

Middleton Hotel. C. C. DODGE. Has become the proprietor of the stand, to which he has added a large and comfortable establishment.

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 of the various duties they can be performed with regularity and success.

THE COLLEGE BANK. Is furnished with a cash capital of \$100,000, with sets of books for every office.

THE MERCHANTS' EMPORIUM. or wholesale and retail business, is established with capital, stocks &c., amounting to \$10,000 in which the day sales, invoices, cash bills and bank books are of original entry, kept in the most approved manner.

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THE COLLEGE BANK. Is furnished with a cash capital of \$100,000, with sets of books for every office.

Summer Supplies of Drugs. Medicines, Fancy Soaps, Perfumery &c just arrived at the Medical Depot.

FINE GOLD DRAWN CASTOR OIL and Fish Cod Liver Oil—A new supply, at the Medical Depot. BRIDGETOWN, June 4, 1868.

BRIDGETOWN CARRIAGE FACTORY.

THE proprietor of this establishment is now prepared to receive orders to build carriages of the various American styles, to suit customers, and is also prepared to do all sorts of repairing, including PAINTING, TRIMMING, &c., &c., with neatness and despatch.

SCHEER TOPY! THE above vessel will run between this port and Boston during the ensuing season. She will start on her first trip about the 1st of April. W. R. RUGGLES, Westport, March 19, 1868.

ANCHOR LINE. ST. JOHN or NEW YORK TO Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry. Every Saturday.

AGENTS. HANDYSIDE & HENDERSON, Glasgow. HENDERSON BROS., New York. W. McLEAN, St. John. HARRIS HALL, Annapolis.

R. R. R. PILLS.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS—Dose—For Regulating the Liver, Stomach, Bowels, and promoting Digestion, One Pill at Night. For Obstinate Diseases and Chronic complaints—4 to 6—every 24 hours.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS are COMPOUNDED FROM VEGETABLE EXTRACTS, Coated with Sweet Gum, and are the best, quickest, and safest Purgative, Aperient, Anti-Bilious, and Cathartic Medicine known to Medical Science.

One of Dr. Radway's Pills contains more of the active principle of castor, and will act quicker on the Liver, Bowels, Stomach, &c., than four or six of the ordinary common Purgative Cathartic Pills sold under various names, or than ten grains of Blue Mass.

TRUE COMFORT FOR THE AGED & OTHERS AFFLICTED WITH COSTIVENESS AND PARALYSIS OF THE BOWELS.

ONE TO THREE OF RADWAY'S PILLS—Once in 24 hours will secure regular evacuations from the bowels. Persons who for 20 years have not enjoyed a natural stool, and have been compelled to use injections have been cured by a few doses of Radway's Pills.

READ THIS. New Albany, Ind., March 12, 1867.

For forty years I have been afflicted with costiveness, and for the last twenty was compelled daily to resort to injections to secure an evacuation. In December last I commenced the use of Radway's Pills. After taking a few doses, my liver, stomach, and bowels were restored to their natural strength and duties. I have now a regular movement once a day, and, although 80 years of age, feel as hearty and strong as I did 40 years ago.

Dr. Radway, N. Y. THOS. REDPATH, J. P. MECHANICAL DISEASES.

Persons engaged in Paints, Minerals, Plumbers, Type Setters, Goldbeaters, Miners, as they advance in life will be subject to paralysis of the bowels, to guard against this, take a dose of Radway's Pills once or twice a week as a Preventive.

HIGH ENDORSEMENT FROM THE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PRUSSIA.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS CURE ALL DISEASES OF THE Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous System, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Colic, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. One to six boxes warranted to effect a positive Cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs. Dr. Radway's Pills sold by all Druggists and Country Merchants. Price, 25 Cents.

DR. RADWAY

Is in receipt of an important official document signed by the PROFESSORS OF THE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF BRESLAU, PRUSSIA, Embodying the result of an analysis of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS,

Instituted for the satisfaction of the Prussian Government and people. It appears that the great popularity of the pills throughout Germany, as an aperient, anti-bilious and alterative medicine, had provoked the malice of the apothecaries, who caused a report to be circulated that the ingredients were poisonous. Therefore, a scientific inquiry into their nature and properties was ordered, the issues of which was a most triumphant vindication of the sanitary value of the Pills.

The Faculty of the College state in their report that after a careful and minute examination, they have the honor to state that "the pills are not only free from every substance injurious to health, but are composed wholly of substances and elements promotive of digestion, and certain at the same time to act favorably upon the nervous system," &c., &c. They state, further, that the injurious rumours set afloat by the Prussian apothecaries originated "in a mean spirit of trade jealousy, excited by the great celebrity attained by the Pills within a very brief period."

Signed in behalf of the College, DR. HEISE, DR. PHIL THEOBALD WERNER, First assistant. Director of the Polytechnic Bureau.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS are sold by Druggists and Country Merchants everywhere. Principal Depot for the New Dominion of Canada, 439 St. Paul, corner of St. Francois Xavier st. Montreal, P. Q., D. C.

James A. Chipman, Produce and General Commission Merchant, No. 6 Duke Street, Near Fishwick's Express Office, HALIFAX.

PARTICULAR interest taken in the sale of every kind country produce, and consignments of any grain, vegetables, lumber, shingles, brick, fish, butter, cheese, eggs, meat, poultry, fruit, cloth, socks, &c., will have prompt and personal attention. Place of business central, being near the horse cars, freight and the shipping interest; ample facilities for storage of goods; all orders for goods promptly executed at the lowest price. His friends may be assured that he will endeavor to be interested as his own.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

In West of England Cloths, Yorkshire and Melton Cloths, Tweeds, Woollen Bravers, Pilot Cloths, and a variety of Summer Cloths. At W. H. LOCKETT'S.

Gentlemen's Reversible Waterproof Coats—A new, light article, just the thing for the season. At W. H. LOCKETT'S.

The best quality of English Cloths, in Coatings, Trowsers, &c., (of almost every make) to be had at W. H. LOCKETT'S. Locke's Island, N. S., Oct. 25, 1867.

In the Fall of 1867, my daughter was taken very ill. I consulted the Doctor around our vicinity, they told me to take good care of her, as medicine would be of no benefit; she lingered for about a year, looking for death as a relief from the suffering of Consumption. When Doctor Joseph J. Davis came this way, as a drawing man grasped at a straw, I got him to administer medicine, which he continued to do for about two months, although the case was almost hopeless. I am happy to state that my daughter is now quite smart, and able to do an ordinary day's work with but little inconvenience. This is a statement of facts which I shall feel happy to verify to any person taking the trouble to write to me concerning the same. JAMES McDONALD.

Locke's Island, N. S., Oct. 25, 1867. In the Fall of 1867, my daughter was taken very ill. I consulted the Doctor around our vicinity, they told me to take good care of her, as medicine would be of no benefit; she lingered for about a year, looking for death as a relief from the suffering of Consumption. When Doctor Joseph J. Davis came this way, as a drawing man grasped at a straw, I got him to administer medicine, which he continued to do for about two months, although the case was almost hopeless. I am happy to state that my daughter is now quite smart, and able to do an ordinary day's work with but little inconvenience. This is a statement of facts which I shall feel happy to verify to any person taking the trouble to write to me concerning the same. JAMES McDONALD.