

The Free Press.

VOL. 6.

BRIDGETOWN, N. S., THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1869.

NO. 10.

The Free Press.

PUBLISHED

Every Thursday, at Bridgetown.

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T. B. GIDNEY, Proprietor.

TERMS—\$2 per annum in advance; \$2.50 if not paid within one year from the date of subscription. These conditions will be strictly enforced. ADVERTISING TERMS—60 cents per inch for first insertion, and 12½ cents for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements continued till ordered out and charged for accordingly.

Original Poetry.

[For the Free Press]

YARMOUTH.

Thou famous County! whose historic boast
Is not in human wrongs or deeds of blood,
But sturdy efforts, like thine own iron coast,
Have found'd thy greatness from the upheaving flood.
Thy faithful sons have plied the forest wild,
And galleys daring to gallant vessels wrought—
Danger and daring may still be taught to yield
And their best won the trophies which they sought.
Thou hast a name—most glorious, undimmed—
Still proudly wear it, as thou hast before;
O'er every ocean be thy flag displayed,
And bring thee wealth from many a foreign shore!
If seas run high thou hast an arm to steer
The sturdy bark or freighted hipster;
Thy will is strong, estranged in youth from fear,
The roll of Ocean in his midnight car.
The storm-king hath his sceptre ever held
To thy good ships upon each foreign coast;
And Winter's rage may still be taught to yield
To Yarmouth's will, and to her ancient boast—
Her trophies still are in the waters wild—
Her greatness in the unyielding hub and spar
And iron will, which need not yet be sold
Through treacherous waves or menaces of war.

Hast thou not still the aged and the wise,
And graves of sires whose noble course is run,
Whose memory still the meane will arise
And nerve for freedom every vigorous son?

O Huntington! thou giant of the past!
Who Howe didst help to greatness and renown,
Couldst thou not see, thine sword—and stand against
To gaze at Howe—from glory tumbled down,
Wouldst thou not brand his worse than tattered
soul,
As Noah did the Ham that mock'd his shame,
Till Judas-like, his fame from pole to pole
Would be "as Joe Howe" and infamy—a name!

Killed below'd, we hold thy memory dear;
No doubts rest now on thy unswayed grave;
Nor could Canadian gold—to others dear—
Bring thee the native country to despair!
God give thee rest, thou honest, upright man,
Whose deeds form lies in the grave, and how;
May Frank and all thy sons in freedom's way
Fight like their sire, and overcome the foe.

OWEN,
Somerset, Kings County, March 10, 1869.

From Late Papers.

[From the Chronicle.]

To the Electors of the County of Lunenburg.

GENTLEMEN—
Having been elected, as an anti-Confederate, to represent this county in the parliament of Nova Scotia, by one of the largest majorities given in the Province, and believing that the views entertained at the time of the election are still held by you, I deem it my duty to place before you facts which have an important bearing on the state of affairs, and also touching the course pursued by some of our public men, which is utterly at variance with the position taken by them in 1867.

That the people of Nova Scotia were opposed to Confederation, was made sufficiently plain by the return of thirty-six anti-Confederates and two Confederates to the Local Assembly, with eighteen anti-Confederates and only one Confederate to the Dominion House of Commons, an expression of public opinion without any example in history. These fifty-four anti-Confederates were returned to contend for a restoration of those rights and liberties which, by the British North America Act, were taken from the people.

Only eighteen months have passed since they were elected; and though they still stand, with but few exceptions, as determinedly opposed to Confederation, and as willing to work against it as ever, I regret to state that two or three of them are trying to secure an acceptance of the situation, by asserting that repeal cannot be obtained. Mr. Howe and Mr. McDonald, who were—the leader, and the other among the foremost under him—actively engaged on the side of the people, have for some time assumed a position which is not in accordance with their wishes, and which must fail in securing for them justice at the hands of the Dominion Government. What is the position? Simply this: Accept \$100,000, to be in a few years largely reduced, and which, if it is now proved, should have been given when the Act was passed, in order to place Nova Scotians on the same footing with their neighbors of New Brunswick, and submit to lose the rights and liberties which you have always held dear as life itself.

Under such an arrangement you must continue to be represented in the House of Commons of the Dominion by nineteen men, the whole number of members being one hundred and eighty-one, without any check in the Senate or upper house, being there represented, if that can be called representation, by twelve men appointed by the Governor-General, and in whose selection you have no more choice than if you lived in Russia. You will still be denied control over

your own revenues, sea-coast and inland fisheries, militia, courts, and criminal law. The postage on newspapers will be continued, and the provisions of the stamp act, of which you are reminded every time you sign a note for \$25 and upwards, and which, as shown by Dominion returns, now yields a revenue of nearly \$12,000, will still be enforced.

Canada will retain the power, as stated in the petition of the House of Assembly to the British Parliament, "to burden our trade with the rest of the empire, and with the world at large, for her own advantage; to protect her manufactures and broadcloths, and to burden our industry, by any mode or system of taxation," against which your wishes are altogether powerless.

All these matters will remain subject to the jurisdiction of a government and parliament eight hundred miles away from you, representing interests wholly opposed, in many most important respects, to your own.

Did not this humiliating state of things furnish Mr. McDonald with the main arguments upon which he relied when asking for your support? Were not these the points presented by him, with such force as to lead you to look upon him as the undoubted champion of your rights? Did you go through all the trouble of an election, that the agitation for the recovery of those rights should so soon come to an end, and that the men you elected, or any of them, should advance their own interests at your expense? Are you any more unwilling now than then, to be deprived of those great privileges which were yours as freemen? Did Mr. Howe himself, when struggling against terrible odds for Responsible Government, and the settlement of other important public questions, abandon the agitation, even after years of failure? Did he not, on the contrary, persevere until his labors were crowned with complete success? Was any struggle in which he ever engaged worthy to be compared with that in which a Province, with a united Legislature to work for it, endeavors to obtain a restoration of its liberties?

Now, you are asked to step down from the high position you have taken. Why? Because a few men, anxious to make all they can for themselves, are unwilling to continue efforts which might hinder their personal advancement. What reasons do they give? Chiefly that repeal was refused by a Parliament in England, that, at the time of the application, was on the eve of dissolution, and preparing to face a new election, and because Earl Granville, before the question had been submitted to the new Parliament, sent a despatch to Ottawa on the very day that Mr. Howe was there, ready to be sworn into one of the highest offices in the Dominion, to the effect that the British Government would not favor Repeal. Are the people of Nova Scotia going to submit because these things are so? The Hants and Yarmouth elections will, in all probability, show how far this is from being the case.

The Governor of Newfoundland, only the other day, declared to the House of Assembly, that before the island became part of the Dominion the people should first say so at the polls; and yet Nova Scotians are forced into it against their will, and men whom they once had every right to consider their friends, endeavor to keep them there.

Mr. McDonald is an open and avowed supporter and follower of Mr. Howe, whose late extraordinary course is condemned by a large majority of the people of his native Province, and by leading journals in every part of the Dominion. It is on all sides asserted that he has proved false to his country, in what he himself called "the darkest hour of her history."

It is well known that in this, and other counties, and at large public meetings in Halifax, Mr. McDonald was among the fiercest opponents of Confederation in all its details; and you can remember when he, in company with Mr. Miller, held up to your view pictures of Canadian tyranny and oppression.

He attempted to justify his present position by the requisition to the anti-Confederate candidates in 1867. He says it asked him, if repeal was not granted, to get "better terms." It told him plainly that those who signed it wished him, if Repeal could not be obtained, to endeavor "to effect such a modification of the Constitution as will give our Province its proper status as an independent member of the Confederacy." What modification of the Constitution is involved in the acceptance of some thousands of dollars additional of our own money? None whatever. He asks you to accept these "better terms," this third instalment of our pecuniary rights. If accepted, it will be on the same principle that any of us would receive, from one who had robbed us of one hundred dollars, fifty dollars of the amount, returned by the hand of his agent. While Canada has power to tax us against our will, she can take from us eight dollars for every four she sends us, and as she not only can, but will do it, the "better terms" virtually amount to nothing.

built by enterprising and honest men, who embarked in them the savings of years, are closed, and the builders are obliged to become journeymen abroad, instead of employers at home. These are facts known to yourselves, and yet you are expected to accept a situation which leaves you nothing in prospect but an increase of the evils you now deplore.

Delusive promises are held out to you of another reciprocity treaty, but Canadian interests are adverse to you having free trade with the United States, which is your natural market, and were the Americans willing to become parties to a treaty, it could not be effected with the Dominion on terms as favorable for you as those enjoyed before Confederation. You will, therefore, be still compelled to see and feel the injurious and depressing effect which the want of this trade has upon the prosperity of the very districts in which you live.

Mr. McDonald tries to get rid of the blame that attaches to him, by accusations against the local government; but the fact is that some of the members of the Dominion Parliament wanted an excuse to leave the path of duty, and they could think of none better than to provoke a quarrel with the local Executive, and try to place them in a false position before the country. The members of government, and of the assembly, saw that this was the case, and that in convention, and at other meetings these Dominion men were showing the impracticability of a line of action, by which their own ends might be frustrated, while outside they were blaming the government for not adopting it. The blame, in reality, attaches to the Dominion members, who, if they had not attended at Ottawa, would have done much to facilitate Repeal. Many of them knew that to remain at home would be to act in accordance with the wishes of their constituents, and a paper was prepared and signed at a large meeting of the members of the Legislature, asking them to absent themselves; but this assistance to the Government and Local Parliament was, with one or two exceptions, by them refused.

The position of these "accept the situation" men is just this: We will try and persuade the people that repeal is impossible, and if we get them to admit it, we will then have prepared the way to accept, and retain office. Do you not see the result of this, if they could accomplish their object? While they would revel in high places, with immense salaries, the people, whom they had used as stepping stones to office, would still be left subject to all the oppression, taxation, and tyranny, for which they lately professed the greatest anxiety to relieve them.

It is useless for Mr. McDonald to say that circumstances have changed; that will not avail him, because his language, as you will see, declares that, even under any circumstances, it is the duty of the people to persevere, and not give up their efforts to obtain the rights and privileges of which they have been, and are still, unjustly deprived. He is clearly condemned on his own evidence.

On the 13th January, 1868, in the Temperance Hall at Halifax, he uttered these words:

"We are not here to night so much to consider the questions of tariff and Canadian tyranny; these are matters of detail, which may or may not be changed. We are here to declare that our main objection is not against tariffs or taxes or any mere matter of detail, BUT AGAINST THE THING ITSELF. (Cheers.) THE ACT ITSELF IS ROTTEN TO THE CORE, AND NEVER CAN BE MADE RIGHT. NOTHING SHORT OF REPEAL WILL DO JUSTICE TO NOVA SCOTIA AND SATISFY OUR PEOPLE. (Cheers.) THERE IS ONLY ONE WAY OUR COUNTRY CAN HAVE JUSTICE, IT IS TO LET HER OUT OF THE YOK."

In the weekly Citizen, dated March 1, 1868, he published an address, presented to him in this County, containing the following significant words:

"The feelings of our people against Confederation are daily becoming more intensified. For ourselves, we would say, that we are unwilling to accept any modification of the scheme, but desire a Repeal of the Union. Nothing short of this will ever satisfy us. We are certain if a vote were taken on the question, pure and simple, nine-tenths of the voters of this county would be found of the same mind."

"The result of the first session of the Dominion Parliament having proved that our representation in that Assembly is utterly powerless, and that we have nothing to expect from the generosity of the Canadians, no good excuse exists for attending it next session."

"Under the circumstances, if our Representatives do attend, it will afford the enemy just grounds for assuming that we have accepted the situation, and will not only have an injurious bearing against the Repeal movement, both in this country and in England, but will tend to dishearten our friends and encourage the foe."

"We are opposed to anything which savors of any compromise, or a situation which could be construed into a voluntary acknowledgment of the Union. We, therefore, beg respectfully to assure you that the intimation of your intention to refrain from attending that body, will be received with profound satisfaction by the mass of our people."

We have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Signed by—
Abraham Hebb, Joseph R. W. Man, James E. Waterman, Charles A. Chase, J. H. Wade, A. A. Rhuland, John F. Conrad, Angus McDonald, John E. Pack, Andrew Taggart, Angus G. Tupper, James W. Bates, Henry H. Cook, Robert Dawson, J. W. Andrews, John S. McKean, David McKay, R. Whitman, Joseph Waterman, James Ross, Solomon Hebb, Robert Winters, Nicholas Oxner, Augustus Freeman, Simeon Hebb, Henry Cook, Thomas H. Craig, James Keizer, J. E. Manning, Conrad Wentzel, B. Harrington, Emanuel Hebb, Lewis Knaut, F. Burgess, R. J. Jenkins, Henry Schure, H. Fisher, J. J. Thomson, T. W. Spearwater, Henry Ernst, Robert Lindsay, E. Dowling, George Geldert, Joseph W. Lockhart, B. Rhyndar, J. Morrah, Wm. Young, and a

large number of others from all parts of the County.

In his reply, published in the same paper, Mr. McDonald says:

"It is a matter of sincere regret that the ablest efforts of Nova Scotia's representatives at Ottawa, failed to win for her a fair share of consideration at the hands of the Canadian majority. Every Act passed by the Dominion Legislature at its last session, bears on its face the evidence that Canadian and not Nova Scotian interests control the policy of the Privy Council and Parliament. It is therefore not surprising that "the feelings of the people against Confederation are becoming more intensified daily." In declaring your unwillingness to accept any modification of the scheme, you, but express a sentiment that I believe is almost universal in Nova Scotia, and one that is justified by the circumstances of the case; for the experience of your representatives in the first session of the Dominion Parliament has tended largely to confirm the impression previously entertained, that Canada is not in a position to grant any concession or modification of the scheme that would satisfy this Province, and that nothing but a repeal of the Union can fully do justice to the people of Nova Scotia."

The following statements were also published by him, not many months since:

"To give up convenience and prosperity for the sake of peace and quiet is just what his made slavery and vice wherever slavery and vice are to be found. We should like to know what would have become of English freedom, of American independence, of every achievement of civilization, legislation and science, if it had been always held to be wicked to agitate against abuses? There were always some who had that idea, and they had no other; but it smelt too strongly of knavery and tyranny to be received in any community of intelligent men. BETTER THAT FOR THE NEXT TEN YEARS NO BLADE OF GRASS SHOULD GROW IN THE COUNTRY, AND NO HAND BE TURNED TO INDUSTRY, THAN THAT OUR PEOPLE SHOULD SUBMIT TO OPPRESSION, OPPRESSION AND LOSS, on the ground that life is short and the evils can be, in some way, borne."

The following, also published by him in the Citizen, further explained his views:

"Mr. Adderly, too, in his disingenuous and insolent speech, talked of 'conciliation' as glibly as if he did not know, or ought to have known, that as between the old Province of Canada, which forms the controlling power in the Dominion, and Nova Scotia, the word is wholly inapplicable and without meaning. The Dominion authorities have been 'conciliating' Nova Scotia, after their own fashion, for the last twelve months, and what have they made out of it? Only this—they have demonstrated, with the utmost clearness, what every anti-confederate in Nova Scotia knew before, that ANY CONCILIATION BASED ON A COMPROMISE BETWEEN CANADA AND NOVA SCOTIA, IS IMPOSSIBLE—that any compromise that may be attempted must be unfair to both, and therefore objectionable to both."

From all this you can draw your own conclusions. I agree with Mr. McDonald in the Citizen, in August last, that

"THE MOST DANGEROUS ENEMY IS HE WHO, IN THE HOUR OF DANGER, COMES INTO THE CAMP WITH PACIFIC WORDS."

A statement has been circulated in the country, in order to secure an acceptance of the situation, that confederation is only intended to last five years. The Act itself proves that in the assertion there is no truth whatever.

I have shown this paper to my colleague, Mr. Eisenhour, and he has authorized me to state that he is as firmly opposed to confederation now as at the date of his election, and will continue to act in accordance with "the well understood wishes of the people."

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
M. B. DESBRISAY.

March 19, 1869.

LUCK.

BY HENRY WARD BECHER.

The word luck is too freely bedded in our language, and belief in the fact expressed by it is too strong to justify an expectation that it will soon become obsolete. Luck is an event, good or bad, which befalls a man independently of his own volition. If a man works all day for five dollars, his wages is not considered luck. But if he finds five dollars in the road, that is luck.

If a man aims at an accommodation train, but hits an express train, which has been delayed a little, he is in luck. He has secured what he did not plan for. If the last boat of the season leaves Albany for New York a day sooner than the shipper had calculated, and he loses an opportunity of sending his freight, he exclaims, "That is just my luck."

Of the fact itself there can be no doubt. Many disappointments befall men which seem to have no relation to their own agency. Many pieces of good fortune occur which the recipient did not plan or look for.

But the cause of luck, thus defined, is another thing. If we could look into men's minds and render clear those obscure and nebulous thoughts that hover there, it would be found, probably that very different notions are entertained about it. Some believe that there are spirits, or sprites, whose power intercalates these events upon the calendar of Nature. Others seem to believe that in the vast realm of Nature events are floating about like notes in submers, and that men accidentally stumble upon them. Some people believe it to be a crook in the grain of things, some men having been and destined to fulfill some mischievous decree. "Do what they will, they can never escape ill-luck." Were some men's notions analyzed, I should not wonder if it were found that they still believe Luck to be a personal being, as Puck, or Ariel, who spent their time in playing tricks upon men, good or bad, according to their peculiar fancy.

But dismissing all these notions, there are several pieces of general good or ill luck which have much to do with the special luck that befalls men. I count it a piece of prime and admirable luck to be born of parents who had sound physical constitutions, ample brains, well proportioned and balanced, living in moderately prosperous circumstances which require one to exert himself actively, so that he shall never expect to have anything which he does not himself earn. Lastly, and as a consequence of these, it is supreme good luck to have a patient nature, too proud to do evil, and not proud enough to take offence at the common experiences of life; as contented as is consistent with enterprise, and above all, with unwavering good nature.

This last quality—good nature—is perhaps the most desirable of all, in so far as happiness is concerned. Every one knows that it is the sugar in fruit that gives it its palatableness, and that converts its juices into wine. Good nature is to human dispositions what sugar is to grapes.

A robust and cheerful nature hardly knows the difference between good and bad luck. Some things, which extort piteous complaint of bad luck from his neighbors, befall him without exciting more than a moment's attention—just as a healthy man does not feel a chilly gust which sets an invalid into shivers.

Ill luck in petty affairs is only another name for want of foresight, unskillfulness, poor judgment, clumsy handedness, lack of spring and enterprise. Few men are willing to say that their own blunders, negative or positive, return upon their own heads. Luck is then a fortunate word. Luck is a word that hides a man's inefficiency from himself, and saves his pride.

Every one of us has lucky and unlucky days. Too much excitement, late hours, late eating, poor sleep, and too little of it, bring on mornings full of depression—blue days, in which everybody and everything seems wrong. Everything our hand touches fails. This is a simple case in which respectable dissipation has put the whole instrument by which man works his brain and nervous system out of adjustment. His mistakes are no more surprising than would be a mechanic's who worked by a false rule, or a chemist's who measured by incorrect standards.

By and by, rest, diet, and good habits restore the equilibrium, and then comes a sparkling day of good luck. Half the labor produces twice the ordinary results. We meet the very person we desire most to see. Everything goes on rightly. The world is propitious!

The olden times, when necromancers would fill the air with spirits, and had potent spells, cabalistic formulae, and various charms by which to evoke and control evil spirits. There is a much shorter and surer way than all that to fill heaven and earth with demons. Put your liver out of order. That is a spell that never fails. Dyspepsia will raise more devils in one day than ever Merlin could in a year.

A good man, in good health, engaged in business for which he is fitted, and contented, will always be in luck.

Poor luck goes with slender judgment, with indolence, with supersensitive pride, with indignation, with torpid livers, with heedlessness and stupidity.

As all of us have flecks and tints of all these elements, at times, so we all of us have our share of bad luck. The height of ill luck is to be born badly, to live badly and to die badly.

Let every man blame himself for all his bad luck and he will find a cure for more than half of it.

(From the New York Sun.)
More Reasons why the British Provinces Should Join the United States.

England can hold her American Colonies but for a brief period at best. It is not in the nature of things. In the first place, she cannot defend them in case of a war with this country. The fact of contiguity settles that. This is just as plain to England as to the rest of mankind. The London Times has over and over admitted the fact. As nations do not keep at peace always, especially when there is a tempting object to go to war for, we may conclude that some day England would, if the pressure were upon her, willingly settle the question of actual or threatened war by ceding the colonies. This is one reason, but not the only one.

The British Provinces can never enjoy anything approaching the prosperity to which their territorial situation entitles them until they enjoy without restriction the benefit of the United States markets. Unless this country admits their products free of duty, there is a long actual list of them and a still longer possible list, that can have no market at all. They may sell grain and provision to England and other European countries, but the articles that won't bear 3000 miles of transportation, must go without sale so long as the United States keeps up a high rate of import duty. Thus they are not masters of their own destiny. They cannot send cargoes or pumpkins, nor turkeys and chickens and fresh meats, nor cattle and horses, nor any manufactures of cotton or iron, neither their coal, nor lime, nor gypsum, nor building stone, can cross the broad Atlantic for a market. All these and a thousand other nameless articles, the product of farm and household industries, can find no market except in the contiguous territory of the United States; and if shut out there, they are confined to a glutted and restricted home market, where competition results in stagnation and substantial repression of production.

This brief, naked statement discloses at a glance the political necessity which now presses, and will always press, upon the British

American Colonies to desire and seek a change of their condition. It does not now exist for the first time. It has always existed. It assumed alarming dimensions only a few years ago. The feeling that relief must be had at all events from this suffocating state of most industrial interests in the Provinces, was the moving spring and controlling motive of the late Reciprocity Treaty, which expired a short time ago.

At the time that treaty was negotiated, under the double inspiration of British money and certain selfish trading interests of New England, stimulated and aided by a Southern jealousy which saw with alarm the rapid strides the sentiment in favor of annexation was making, the pressure upon colonial industry had sensibly loosened the loyal sentiments of the population. The feeling spread in favor of annexation. It was thought to be better to live Americans than die Britons. Our Congress was seduced and lugged into the Reciprocity Treaty by the persistent efforts of British and colonial agents who left no stone unturned at Washington to secure their objects. That treaty carried the provinces over ten years. The good effects were promised in conciliating colonial favor were fully illustrated during the war. We got their undivided enmity instead. This we make small account of now that we have triumphed over all our enemies, and have almost forgotten it. Only we have not yet forgotten our experience so completely as to want to make another treaty. The colonists are already after it, however, hot foot. If we have sense enough and firmness enough to resolutely and persistently decline their soft suggestions, we shall in a very short time see what we saw just before the former treaty was negotiated; that is, a restless determination for a change which will give the colonial population the American markets. We have already said enough to show the imperious necessity to them of our market. It does not admit of controversy that they must have it. It is an inexorable demand of the time and situation. One way or another it must come. If they cannot get a treaty they must ask for annexation. The people cannot stand, and will not stand, a steady, prolonged pressure, such as our restrictive system inflicts.

Thus it is, and we submit to the people of the British Provinces that they had better set about the work of annexation without delay. The sooner it is accomplished, the better for them and for all of us. It will clear the sky of all pending clouds. It will settle all our difficulties with England. Removing all danger to a conflict of the old country with the new, it will give an impulse to the activities of the British race on our northern frontier. Every consideration prompts us to aid in this solution of the future of British North America. It would be a settlement to endure for centuries. Let us have it without delay.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

We publish below the resolutions adopted by the two branches of the Newfoundland Legislature as the basis of the Union of the Colony with the Dominion of Canada. The arguments of the Confederates might be summed up in a few words, viz., the colony is in a miserable condition and any change must be for the better. The opposition made a gallant fight but without avail. The scheme must now go before a higher tribunal—the people at the polls. The St. John's Morning Chronicle has reviewed the scheme with ability, worthy of the name it bears. Let the people have the question fairly presented; let them mark well the evils Nova Scotia has suffered from confederation, and we need not fear the result.

PREAMBLE.

Whereas by the Imperial Act, 30th and 31st Victoria, Chapter 3, entitled An Act for the Union of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and for purposes connected therewith, provision is made for the admission of this Colony into the Union; it is therefore

1. Resolved—That it is expedient that this Colony should enter into the said Union as part of the Dominion of Canada, if an arrangement can be effected therefor, on fair and equitable terms.

It is the opinion of this committee that in accordance with the general provisions of the Quebec Resolutions of 1864, and the said Act, as well as in addition to the same, and in modification thereof, the terms hereinafter specified would, as regards this colony, form a just basis for arrangement.

EXPENSES PAID BY CANADA.

2. The charges for the several Offices, Departments, and Services enumerated in Schedule A shall be annually defrayed by the Government of the Dominion, together with the just claims of this Colony for other charges and concessions of the character of those borne or made by the Dominion with reference to the other Provinces.

PUBLIC DEBT.

3. The Public Debt and Liabilities of this Colony shall be assumed by the Dominion Government, and shall be chargeable as those of the other Provinces of the Dominion.

SUBSIDIES.

4. There shall be annually allowed by the said Government, to the Government of this Colony for the support of local institutions—1. The sum of eighty cents per head on the present population, and to increase with the population up to the number provided for the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. 2. The five per cent of five per cent on the difference between the actual amount of the debt of this Colony at the time of the union and the average amount of indebtedness per head of the population of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. 3. The annual subsidy to which this Colony would be entitled by the 118th section of the said Act; and 4th the sum of \$175,000, in consideration of the transfer to the General Government of the unoccupied Lands, Mines and Minerals of this Colony.

RESERVED RIGHTS, &c.

5. The transfer mentioned in the foregoing Resolution is subject to the proviso, that there be reserved to the Colony the right of opening, constructing, and controlling Roads and Bridges

The Free Press.

THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1869.

ANNEXATION.

These North American Provinces, regarded in their relations with Great Britain, and with respect to their geographical position by the side of the United States, have, for the last few years, been an anxious subject of speculation by thinking men and statesmen on both sides of the Atlantic.

secretary had been appointed he returned and was re-installed, when the resolution was given him and the meeting closed.

There and then a Repeal meeting was organized, a Repeal League formed, and Repeal resolutions passed by a large majority of the people who attended the first meeting, of which you will receive a copy.

ONE PRESENT.

P.S.—Stewart Campbell left here this morning, very, very early. O. P.

COOL.

We find the following in the Toronto "Globe's" Ottawa correspondence of the 17th inst.—

"It is reported here in official circles that the Sheriff of Yarmouth County, N. S., will be held to strict account for not holding the election for Yarmouth forthwith on the reception of the writ, that he had no right to postpone, and that his conduct will have to be taken cognizance of by the Dominion Parliament."

Had the election been held at the time mentioned in the writ it would clearly have been illegal. Neither Sir John A. McDonald nor any of his employees have ventured to deny this fact. In taking the step he did the Sheriff saved Sir John the responsibility of adding another to the already long list of blunders and insults in Canadian management of Nova Scotian affairs.

Annexation of Hudson's Bay to Canada.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 8.

After a somewhat desultory conversation on Education, Parliamentary work, and the Easter holidays, Earl Granville said, in reply to Lord Cairns, that ever since he had the honor of belonging to the Colonial Office, he had paid unremitting attention to the subject, and had repeated interviews with the gentlemen from Canada, and also with gentlemen representing the Hudson's Bay Company.

Five years ago Queen Victoria had not even in the heart of London three hundred and fifty thousand more loyal subjects than those in Nova Scotia; but the arbitrary manner in which Confederation with Canada was forced upon us, has greatly tended to chill the ardor of our loyalty, and to impair our impassioned attachment to Great Britain.

Late Despatches.

LONDON, March 25.

Despatches from Paris speak of seditious meetings and several arrests. Napoleon has demanded of King William, an explanation of certain military movements in Prussia.

The former Representative of Turkey has returned to Athens, and friendly relations between the two Eastern Powers are now resumed.

LONDON, March 27.

Telegrams from Hong Kong, received to-day, report the total loss of the Pacific mail steamer Hermann 70 miles north of Yokohama. She had a large number of Japanese troops on board, all of whom were drowned.

Advices from Yokohama to the 4th inst., report the marriage of the Mikado at Hiogo, on the 8th of February. Some trouble afterwards occurred in that city and the Mikado fled to Osaka.

A Japanese Admiral, a supporter of the Tycoon has captured Yesso, one of the largest of the Japanese Islands, and demanded its possession in behalf of the exiled clans, with the late Tycoon for their ruler.

The Steamer Hermann was wrecked on the 13th February, on a sunken reef inside the harbor of Yokohama, and 270 lives were lost. The vessel is a total loss and nothing whatever was saved. Mr. Chase, first officer, and Mr. White, one of the crew, are among the lost. The Hermann was under a Japanese charter, and had 400 passengers for the port of Hakodadi.

The advices of Saturday night state that the Duke of Montpensier will undoubtedly be proclaimed King of Spain.

NEW YORK, March 27.

In Congress yesterday, Mr. Banks of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a joint resolution declaring the sympathy of the people of Cuba in their patriotic efforts to secure their independence, and to establish republican form of Government and guarantee personal liberty and the equal political rights of all the people, and that Congress will give its constitutional support to the President of the United States whenever he may deem it expedient to recognize the independence and sovereignty of such republican government. Ordered to be printed.

Despatches from Grenville state that ex-President Johnson, after suffering intensely for some time with gravel, is again up and in his usual health.

NEW YORK, March 29.

No cable despatch received yesterday. In the money market there is a better feeling, though, perhaps, no positive stringency. The rate is 7 per cent., and some borrowers offer 2 per cent. in gold for loans for ten days.

NEW YORK, 29.

The Hudson River is rising at Albany, and a freshet is apprehended. The lower part of Troy is inundated.

Governors; and we must submit to the appointment of most of the subordinate officials in our midst by the authorities of a distant colony. It is very different in the United States; for there no one State is sufficiently powerful to over-ride and control all the others.

New Brunswick, too, though her people at the Polls consented to connexion with Canada, is as much dissatisfied with the practical working of Confederation as is Nova Scotia; and therefore Annexation there, too, is agitating, in a quiet and silent way perhaps, the minds of the people. The resolutions which Mr. Cudlip the other day submitted to the Assembly at Fredericton, suggesting Annexation to the United States, is indicative of what our neighbors across the Bay are thinking of Annexation as a means of escaping the galling thralldom of Confederation.

The Dominion is a house divided against itself; and therefore it cannot stand. It has no principle of cohesion in itself to prevent it from tumbling to pieces.

Mr. Cudlip's resolutions called forth the subjoined remarks of the Acadian, a spirited newspaper, which is ably conducted, and published at Woodstock, N. B.:

"Beyond all doubt there is throughout the Province a quiet, suppressed, but deep acrimony, powerful, and fast increasing, dissatisfaction with the present commercial and industrial relations of New Brunswick,—and a dissatisfaction which to a large extent embraces also our political relations. Commercially we cannot amalgamate with Canada, for the elements of a combination are wanting. Politically we have no peculiar sympathy with her, other than that of being a Province of the same Empire. We don't look to Canada for a market. We don't see anything to be gained by a union with Canada (except the doubtful advantage of being forced to buy her manufactures when we would rather buy those of other countries, and of helping to replenish her Treasury. Our people may be wrong,—but whether Confederates or Antis, the Union does not appear to agree with them. Notwithstanding all the prosy eloquence of Dominion orators, and all the rapid utterances of Dominion Government journals, the people feel uneasy, unsatisfied, and will persist in looking not toward Ottawa, but away from it. Among these disaffected, Mr. Cudlip takes his stand as a representative man. He perhaps interprets a notion which they themselves had scarcely put in form,—from the unfamiliar face of which they may momentarily shrink. But the proposition has been put forward,—it has gone forth to the world,—and the only persons who say very much about it are a few paid Government newspapers, who spout cheap indignation. Those who ponder it most deeply say very little. The barking of the Government dogs probably will not deter them from their thinking, any more than it did John Cudlip from making his motion. The subject is not one which will be settled by the fifty declamations of demagogues, or the dogmatism of a slavish press. It is a subject which is taking hold upon the heads and hearts of the people, and which must be decided by the good sense of the community. What that decision will be we do not pretend to say; but we feel satisfied that it will not leave New Brunswick with its present political and commercial relations. In Confederation with Canada we will find no rest."

SOMETHING NEW!

We have before us a neatly printed and very nicely gotten up Pamphlet published by the proprietors of the celebrated Pain-Killer, Messrs. Perry Davis & Son of Montreal. The Book contains 32 pages and furnishes some very valuable information which every lady and House Keeper ought to know but which very few do know, viz.: How to cook for the Sick! The large collection of receipts for making Broths, Soups, Drinks, and other nourishing Dishes for Invalids make the Book a very desirable one in a family. Nearly all Druggists, country merchants and other medicine dealers sell the Pain-Killer and they all have the above publication for gratuitous circulation. It is called "The Pain-Killer Annual," and "Household Physician."

THE VELOCIPEDE.

We scarcely take up a newspaper of late in which there is not some notice of this novel vehicle. If all we read in reference to it be true, it will wholly supersede the necessity of stage-coaches, will greatly reduce the prices of horses, and materially depreciate the value of railway stock, inasmuch as the travelling public will prefer the velocipede to any other known means of conveyance from place to place. Philanthropists, desiring of enlightening the public mind, are "going to and fro in the earth," like another nameless personage we have read of, to proclaim its marvellous utility, and to teach the unsinitiated how to ride this mechanical horse. One of these good men, is now in Bridgetown on a mission of benevolence.

At his great speech in Birmingham, in 1852, when discussing the merits of the American rebellion, the abolition of slavery, and the ultimate triumph of the North over the Confederacy, Mr. Bright, with almost prophetic precision, said, in reply to those who had prognosticated the triumph of slavery and the destruction of the Union: "I have another and far brighter vision before my gaze. It may be a vision, but I will cherish it. I see one vast Confederation stretching from the frozen North in unbroken line to the glowing South; and from the wild billows of the Atlantic westward to the calmer water of the Pacific main; and I see one people, and one language, and one faith; and over all that wide continent, the homes of freedom, the home of freedom and the refuge for the oppressed of every race and clime!"

It will be seen by reference to the Newfoundland resolutions to go into the Canadian Confederacy, which will be found in other columns, that the matter is to be submitted to the people for their approval before it can become a practical measure. Poor Nova Scotia was not thus dealt with by the miserable politicians who struck down the liberties and the most weak and shattered constitutions in small doses, with great certainty of success.

Cudlip's Annexation Resolutions in the N. W. Brunswick Assembly resemble "the little cloud, like a man's hand," which the prophet's servant, from the summit of Mount Carmel, saw rising from the sea.

"Loveliness needs" the foreign aid of ornament, and is when thus adorned, adorned the most."

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

Prevents the Hair from Falling.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

Promotes its Healthy Growth.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

Affords the Richest Lustrre.

Acknowledged everywhere to be the Cheapest, most Efficacious and Efficacious

Hair Dressing and Invigorator in the World. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

A great personage in France, being deficient in small talk, has recourse to what may be called mechanical inquiries, and is besides afflicted with fits of absence. Among others of his questions addressed to married women is this: "How many children have you?" It happened the other day, that after putting this inquiry to a lady, he forgot that he had made it, and repeated it to her a few moments after. She had answered the first time by saying "she had two children," but took the liberty of replying the second time it was addressed to her: "I have not had any others since I had the honor of telling your Majesty that I had two!"

The ice in the river broke up on Sunday, and took its departure for parts unknown. It did not make its usual uproar and tumult in leaving us.—It passed away with little agitation and noise as possible. It seemed to disappear clandestinely, although nobody wished to detain it. There are at present indications of an early Spring. The wild geese, in numerous flocks, have been winging their flight to colder regions, and early birds, returning from the South, are enjoying the morning air with their songs; and we may exclaim—"lo, the winter is past and gone!"

Dandruff, so annoying from its unsightly appearance on the clothing, and from the itching and burning of the scalp, is detached cuticle, or outside layer of the skin. It is thrown off by the presence of humors. Ring's Vegetable Ambrosia is compounded in part to eradicate this humor from the scalp, and it does it most effectually in every case, leaving the head cool and clean and the clothing as it came from the taylor's.

We call special attention to Mr. Desbrisay's letter, which will be found on our first page, addressed to the electors of Lunenburg. It is a clear and honest statement of facts, which the late Queen's Printer does not deny, and which exhibits the last named in no favorable light as either a straightforward man, who can be relied on with confidence, or a politician to be trusted. Inconsistency, tergiversation and intrigue, such as Mr. Desbrisay exposes, are traits in a public man which render him unfit for the duties of public life.

Mr. B. Desbrisay, Esq., M. P., will shortly publish a history of the County of Lunenburg. His talents for research,—his industry,—and his readiness and perspicuity as a writer peculiarly qualify him for the contemplated work. The settlement, growth and incidents connected with that county afford ample materials for an interesting history. We are authorized to receive subscriptions for the forthcoming history.

Griffin and Edwards—the stump speech orator of the Bridgetown "Scottish games"—gave a Negro Minstrel Performance at Bridgetown on Monday, 22nd inst.—Wolfeville Acadian. Our contemporary has been mis-informed, the performance came off last Monday evening; and the Troupe received the well-merited applause of large audience. To-night they will entertain the good folks of Annapolis.

TEXAS.—On the 17th inst., Senator Sumner presented a petition from Texas setting forth the frightful condition of affairs in Texas, stating that since General Grant's election assassinations have averaged two per day in that State, all of which the attribute to Johnson's policy. They ask as the only means of protecting the loyal people that the State be subdivided into two or more military districts or territories.

The yield of the precious metals in the United States during 1868 is estimated at \$65,000,000. California produced the largest amount, \$20,000,000, and after it came Nevada, \$18,000,000; Montana, \$12,000,000; Idaho, 6,000,000; Oregon, \$5,000,000; and Colorado, \$4,000,000. Washington, New Mexico, and Arizona territory produced smaller amounts.

A fine specimen of the great sea serpent that has been so often seen in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in the last twenty years, we learn from the Charlotte Herald, was killed and captured on the 3rd inst., off St. Peter's, by Mr. William Henderson and his son. It is said to be 23 feet 6 inches long, and its largest circumference about 29 inches; color dark brown.

Dr. A. Johnson, one of the most successful practitioners of his time, invented what is now called Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. The great success of this article in the cure of Bronchitis and all diseases of the throat and lungs, will make the name of Johnson not less favorably, if less widely, known than that of Louis Napoleon.

GODBY'S LADY'S BOOK.—This fascinating Godby for April has reached us. It quite sustains its long-standing character in the rank which it holds among the most montlies of the day. Its engravings, fashion plates and literary excellencies make it a peculiar favorite with the ladies.

The public are hereby assured, through the columns of the Free Press, that Parson's Purgative Pills contain no injurious principle, but that they may be administered to children and the most weak and shattered constitutions in small doses, with great certainty of success.

A velocipede journey of one hundred and twenty-three miles has been done in France in twenty-four hours.

ANNEXATION BY RETAIL.—It was stated recently that a large lumber dealer, now in St. John, went to the United States some time ago and took the necessary steps towards naturalization as a citizen of that country in order to obtain a share of the special advantages allowed to American residents in the Province who send lumber to the United States market. The story may not be true, but it was current and generally believed, and regarded by many as a "capital joke."—St. John Freeman.

As warm weather is forcing the frost out of the ground, the roads just now are intolerably bad; but a few days of favorable weather will restore them to a better condition.

Peter Rio Sugar Market.—Havana, March 23, 1869. At Porto Rico, on the 12th, the sugar market was greatly excited. The government has imposed additional export duties of \$3 per hhd. on sugar, 65c. per hhd. on molasses, 50c. per quintal on coffee and 20c. per quintal on tobacco.

The official list of the Danish police mentions among the suspicious persons whom the officers of that country are to arrest as soon as they set foot in Denmark, two sons of Brigham Young, and other Mormon agitators.

ROBBERY.—The Berwick Star says the store of James Bigh, Lakeville, Kings county, was burglariously entered on the night of the 9th inst., and 5 barrels of flour and a side of sole leather taken therefrom.

Laughter is a good thing. It has credit for adding length to the days of man. This credit is due. Laughter does a good thing for the human species. Men are better for it; ditto women.

No doubt exists but what there is in Greece's Salve real worth. And that it is for bruise, scald, burn, the best thing known on earth.

The Bishop of New Jersey refuses to lay his hands, in the ceremony of confirmation, upon the piles of false hair which decorate the summit of young ladies' heads.

The Steamer Express made her first trip of the season from St. John to Annapolis on Friday last. Her semi weekly trips—Mondays and Thursdays—will be regular for months to come.

If any of our delinquent subscribers have either smoked meat, butter, potatoes, buckwheat or barley for sale, by calling at our office they will be informed of a way in which they may honestly and readily be disposed of without further trouble.

Get a bottle of Mrs. S. A. Grant's Circassian Hair Restorer, from the Medical Depot, and you will never regret the investment.

Married.

By the Rev. Henry P. Almon, A. M. at Bridgetown, on the 20th January last, Mr. Robert Hopkins, of Halifax, to Annie Eitz, eldest daughter of the late John Bishop, of Centerville, near this Town.

Died.

Of Measles, on the 17th instant, at Mink Cove, Digby Neck, John Burkitt Gidney, aged 19 years. He was the second son of Mr. Elwin Gidney, of that place, and was regarded by all who knew him as a young man of promise.

Burnett's Cocoaïne.

A compound of cocoa nut oil &c. for dressing the hair. For efficacy and agreeableness, it is without an equal.

It prevents the hair from falling off. It promotes healthy and vigorous growth. It is not greasy or sticky. It leaves no disagreeable odor. It softens the hair when hard and dry. It soothes the irritated scalp skin. It affords the richest lustrre. It remains longest in effect. Sold by all Druggists.

BURNETT'S Standard Flavoring Extracts.

Perfectly Pure, for Cooking Purposes. The superiority of these extracts consists in their PERFECT PURITY AND GREAT STRENGTH. These extracts are warranted perfectly free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the fictitious fruit flavors now in the market. They are not only true to the names, but are prepared from fruits of the best quality, and so highly concentrated that a small quantity only need be used. Economists will find them MUCH CHEAPER than others at a lower price. The cost is no higher than the common cooking extracts now offered for sale, while they are warranted to possess triple strength and perfect purity. They also possess the advantage of clearly imparting all the DELICATE FLAVOR of the fruits and spices from which they are prepared, and are less expensive. Sold by all druggists and grocers. The trade supplied by H. L. SPENCER, general agent of Joseph Burnett & Co., office No. 1 Market Square, St. John, N. B.

AYER'S Hair Vigor.

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthful and effective for preserving the hair. Fed or gray hair soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth. This hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use; nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed; but such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and on elegantly prevent baldness. Free from those objectionable substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING.

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustrre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS, LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE \$1. Sold by all Dealers. H. L. Spencer, No. 7 Market Sq., St. John, N. B. general agent for Maritime Provinces.

through any of the said Lands and privilege heretofore exercised by the people of cutting wood on ungranted Lands; and submit further to the reservations and Provisions contained in the seventh and eighth Sections of the Local Act 7, Victoria, Chapter 1.

6. The preferable claims of Fishermen and Current Suppliers by the present Involuntary Law of this Colony shall be maintained, unless hereafter altered by Local enactment.

EXEMPTION FROM EXPORT TAX.

7. No tax shall be imposed on the exports of this colony unless a similar tax be levied on all the staple products of the other Provinces of the Dominion.

LOCAL DEFENCE.

8. From the condition of the people seated along the coast, and their avocation in the fisheries requiring their absence from home during a great part of the year, it is the opinion of this Committee that the Militia service may be unsuited to their circumstances; but it is believed that an efficient Naval Reserve Force may have been established on a satisfactory basis, and an increase in numbers and greater efficiency given to the present Volunteer organization. In the isolated and undefended position of this Island the maintenance of a garrison force in St. John as at present is indispensable.

FISHERIES.

9. As the Dominion Government has by the said Act control over sea coast and Inland Fisheries, and as the present staple industry of this Colony is its Fisheries, and their encouragement would be naturally advantageous, and as certain branches thereof, particularly the Herring and Salmon Fisheries, require encouragement and improvement to increase their industrial and commercial value, their prosecution should be stimulated by special subsidy from the General Government. In any Customs Act of the Dominion Importers of dried Fish shall be subject to the Provisions contained in the third Section of the Act of this Colony 31st Victoria, Chap. 1.

WATER COMPANY'S ST. CH.

10. As the right of the Colony to impose a tax on Coal as at present, for the purposes of the General Water Company, will cease after the Union of this Colony with Canada, the Dominion Government shall relieve the Company of its liability for the payment of the interest in the Stock of the said Company to the extent of \$200,000.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

11. There shall be provided by the General Government an efficient Mail Steam Service between the United Kingdom, Canada and this Colony, a line of Steam Boats for cargo and passengers between Montreal and St. John during the season of navigation; the obligations of the Colony in respect of the present Mail service with Halifax shall be undertaken by the Government of the Dominion, and Water Steam Communication with Halifax shall be always maintained. There shall be an efficient Coastal Steam Service, including the Labrador, in connection with the Post Office, maintained by the Government of the Dominion.

APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

12. That no final arrangement shall be made for the admission of this Colony into the Union until an appeal be made to the people at the next General Election.

That these Resolutions be sent to the Legislative Council for their concurrence.

SCHEDULE A.

Charges to be borne by the Dominion Government.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Governor and Secretary, \$10,524; Fuel of Lodge, 377; Fuel and Light, Gov't. House, 924; Customs Department, \$11,725.00; Surveyor General and Staff, 36,127.69; Three Judges Supreme Court, 9,923.08; Circuit Judges, 2,400.00; Labrador Judge and Bailiff, 1,120.00; Judges District Courts, 8,645.00; Postal Department (net amount), 55,578.00; Coastal Steam Service, 25,662.00; Protection of Fisheries, 2,600.00; Volunteer Force, 1,200.00; Halifax Mail Service, 21,600.00; Geological Survey, 2,500.00; Lighthouses, 22,000.00; Total: \$206,154.92

Assets applicable to Purposes of Local Government.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Interest on \$25 per head for 130,000 inhabitants—\$3,250,000, at 6 per cent., \$192,500; Less interest on Public Debt, 65,578; 80 cents per head on 130,000 subject to census, 104,000; Grant for surrender of Crown Lands, 175,000; Grant for additional subsidy, subject to arrangement, 24,000; Total: \$408,922

[From the Chronicle.]

MEETING IN SHERBROOKE—STEWART CAMPBELL IN A TIGHT PLACE—A REPEAL LEAGUE FORMED.

SHERBROOKE, March 25.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle:

Sir, The anti's had quite a success here yesterday. For the last two months the confederates have been scheming how they could by Stewart Campbell's Ottawa political kite on Eastern Railway extension. The confederates dated notice 18th, but it was not publicly known until the 22nd or 23rd instant, that a public meeting was to be held on the 24th (yesterday), at the Court House here. They had the confederates drummed in here from Guysborough and other places, and both parties united in passing resolutions on Eastern Railway extension, until John Cumminger requested Stewart Campbell to make a speech, (it being the first time he has been in Sherbrooke since he turned his coat at Ottawa). The instant he rose to speak, a resolution was read and moved, condemning him and his late political act, and seconded by many. The confederates then kicked up a hubbub, saying it was a railway meeting, and not political; but they could not try a railway resolution until they agreed that the one on Campbell should immediately follow.

As soon as the railway resolution was voted on, the confederates bolted in a body for the doors, and tried to break up the meeting, but a superior force kept them in until the resolution passed by a large majority. In the meantime, the confederates tried to get Stewart Campbell out of one of the jury room windows, but as soon as his legs got out the repealer's guard outside made his legs suffer so, they hauled him in again. After the resolution condemning him passed, the doors were opened and he departed without speaking. As he went out he lost his hat for a short time, and was pelted with soft potatoes and snow-balls down the street, until he took shelter in John Cumminger's house.

The Secretary said he would not put that resolution in the minutes of the meeting, and left with the mob of Confederates, but after another

OWNERS OF HORSES, CUT THIS OUT! AND KEEP IT!

Lewis A. Phillips, of Providence, R. I., writes as follows: Messrs PERRY DAVIS & SON—Gents: I have for many years used your valuable medicine, the PAIN KILLER, on my horses, and can testify to its efficacy in curing Colic, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Cramps, Weak Joints, Rheumatism, Swellings, Colic, &c. I have had over forty horses in constant use in the various business, and have never known it to fail in any case where I have used it.

Read the following letter received from Dr. Deal Haverhill, O., who is a Veterinary Surgeon of great skill: I have given PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER in many cases of colic, cramp and dysentery in horses, and never knew it fail to cure a single instance. I look upon it as a certain remedy.

Dr. JOHN R. DEAL. PAIN KILLER is equally good for man or beast and no farmer should be without it a single hour. Sold by all druggists and medicine dealers at 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors, Montreal, P. Q., April 1, 1869.



HALL'S VEGETABLE SICIALIAN HAIR RENEWER. It is the best article ever known to RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL YOUTHFUL COLOR. It will prevent the hair from falling out. Makes the Hair smooth and glossy, and does not stain the skin as others! OUR TREATISE ON THE HAIR SENT FREE BY MAIL.

- GRACE'S SALVE CURES CUTS. GRACE'S SALVE CURES BURNS. GRACE'S SALVE CURES SCALDS. GRACE'S SALVE CURES WOUNDS. GRACE'S SALVE CURES BRUISES. GRACE'S SALVE CURES Erysipelas. GRACE'S SALVE CURES SALT RHEUM. GRACE'S SALVE CURES RINGWORMS. GRACE'S SALVE CURES FROZEN LIMBS. GRACE'S SALVE CURES BOILS. GRACE'S SALVE CURES FLEAS. GRACE'S SALVE CURES CHILBLAINS. GRACE'S SALVE CURES PILLS. GRACE'S SALVE CURES CORNS. GRACE'S SALVE CURES CALLUSES. GRACE'S SALVE CURES BITES. GRACE'S SALVE CURES STINGS. GRACE'S SALVE CURES ITCH.

DR. WISTAR'S BALM OF WILD CHERRY. This preparation is a certain cure for all diseases of the Throat and Lung, Coughs, Colic, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Incontinent Consumption, &c. In confirmation of the highest medical authority that "Consumption can be cured," numerous instances of complete restoration from this disease by the use of the Balm can be given.

DR. WISTAR'S BALM OF WILD CHERRY. This sterling remedy applied to the working wicker. We have so long heard of its superior merit in diseases of the throat and lungs that we doubt not its claim of being "the Great Remedy." Many of our most respected citizens who appreciate its unobscured worth from personal use, have testified to the fact by their written testimonials. These are strong recommendations, and should prompt all who suffer from pulmonary complaints in its various forms to give it a trial.—Ottawa Citizen. None genuine unless signed by H. WISTAR on the wrapper.

FARM FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE.

THE subscriber offers for sale or exchange his farm in Clarence, about two miles from Bridgetown, containing 120 acres of land in woods, the remainder in mowing, tillage and pasture; cuts 30 tons of hay, and 100 tons of straw, and can be made to yield double. There is an orchard of 325 apple trees coming into bearing. It is well watered, having a never failing brook running through it and a never failing well of water at the door. The pasture is very superior and for its size, it is one of the best dairy farms in the county. There is a good house, barn and outbuildings. The stock and implements will be sold with the farm if required. Possession given at any time. Terms easy. April 1, 1869. THOS. F. TROOP.

Annapolis, SS.

IN THE SUPREME COURT, 1869, IN EQUITY. CAUSE—George Murdoch, Plaintiff.

Daniel Winsby and Mary Winsby, Defts. TO BE SOLD AT

Public Auction,

by the Sheriff of the County of Annapolis, or his deputy, at the Court House, called at Bridgetown, in the said county, on Monday, 26th of April next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, pursuant to an order of foreclosure and sale made in the above cause, by His Honor the Judge in Equity, at Halifax, on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1869, unless before the said day the debt secured by the mortgage, being, as appears by the particulars, eight hundred and ninety six dollars, with interest since the said day of costs, be paid to the plaintiff, or the Sheriff, or into Court, or as the Court may order.

LAND,

situate, lying and being in Wilmet, in the county of Annapolis, bounded on the east by lands now in possession of Robert Irvine, on the north by lands of Robert and James McNamee, on the west by lands of the late Austin Woodbury, and on the south by a water post road, containing ninety acres.

Also, A privilege of a certain spring of water on the south side of the post road, or lot number 49, purchased by Hannah Thorne of Charles White, as per deed, dated the 21st day of June, A. D. 1810, together with all and singular, the appurtenances to the said lot of land belonging, or in anywise appertaining, and all persons claiming or having any lien in or upon the said mortgaged premises, or the proceeds, are required to take notice hereof.

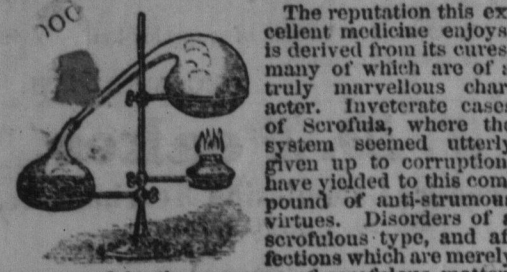
Terms. Ten per cent deposit at time of sale; remainder on delivery of the deed. PETER BONNETT, High Sheriff of the County of Annapolis. T. D. ROGUESS, Plaintiff's Atty. Bridgetown, March 18, A. D. 1869.

FARM FOR SALE!

THE subscriber offers for sale his farm situated in Granville, two and a half miles below Bridgetown. There is on the place a good house, barn and outbuildings; a thrifty orchard of one hundred and sixty trees, mostly grafted with the best kinds of fruit; a never failing well of water; good tillage land, pasture and marsh; also about twenty four of hay.

Also, A wood lot commencing at the top of the mountain and running to the upper cross head. If the above is not sold by the first of May it will be let. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the place. RALPH BENY. Granville, March 18, 1869.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.



The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are of a truly marvellous character. It is a true blood purifier, and its effects are given up to corruption, have yielded to this compound of sarsaparilla and other virtues. Disorders of a scrofulous type, and affections which are merely aggravated by the presence of scrofulous matter, have been radically cured. It is a medicine in the country, that the public do not need to be informed here that it is in most cases a specific and absolute remedy.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unclean and unwholesome humor, and invades the system, and invades the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it causes a general infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the viscera. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver. These facts make the occasional use of the Sarsaparilla as a preventive, advisable.

It is a mistake to suppose that so long as no eruptions or humors appear, there must be no scrofulous taint. These forms of derangement may never occur, yet the vital forces of the body are so reduced by its subtle agency, as materially to impair the health and shorten the duration of life. It is a disease, also, that scrofula is strictly hereditary. It does, indeed, descend from parent to child, but it is also communicated in persons who are not in the least degree hereditary. It is a disease, also, which is communicated by the most constant and judicious care, are peculiarly liable to it. Yet the robust, also, whose health swells the veins with an apparently exuberant vitality, are often contaminated, and on the result to its consequences. Indeed, in cases of scrofula, it is not so much the disease itself, nor less in its nature, as the importance of an effectual remedy.

The Sarsaparilla root of the tropics does not by itself afford the same results. It is aided by so reduced by its subtle agency, as materially to impair the health and shorten the duration of life. It is a disease, also, that scrofula is strictly hereditary. It does, indeed, descend from parent to child, but it is also communicated in persons who are not in the least degree hereditary. It is a disease, also, which is communicated by the most constant and judicious care, are peculiarly liable to it. Yet the robust, also, whose health swells the veins with an apparently exuberant vitality, are often contaminated, and on the result to its consequences. Indeed, in cases of scrofula, it is not so much the disease itself, nor less in its nature, as the importance of an effectual remedy.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chills, Fever, Biliousness, Headache, Periodical or Bilious Headache, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarial, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does Cure, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Plaster, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance, whether, it in no wise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we will not attempt to parallel in the history of medicine. Our price is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unrequited persons, either resident or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the AGUE CURE daily.

For Liver Complaints, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, \$1.00 PER BOTTLE. The trade supplied by H. L. SPENCER, general agent for the Maritime Provinces—Office No. 7 Market Square, St. John, N. B. Sold by all dealers.

240 BARRELS

of 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.

NOW LANDING!

From the Subscriber's Choice Family Groceries

AND CHRISTMAS GOODS, consisting in part of

- Oolong, Senchong and Congon teas, fresh burnt and ground coffee, green do., Rice, starch, soap and candles. Price moderate and bright smoking tobacco. Layer raisins, in boxes; half and quarter do., Keg raisins, figs nuts and cocoanuts, Pure spices, brooms and Essences. Baking and washing soda, citron, oatmeal, Glass, putty and nails, Nixey's and dome lead, Whips and things, sleigh bells, Powder, shot and gun caps, Vulcanized chains, crosses and ear rings, Dolls, in variety; toys, &c.

On hand and daily expected, a choice assortment of the best confectionery from all sources. All at his usual low prices for cash. T. CROSSKILL. Bridgetown, Nov 26th, 1868.

Administration Notice.

All persons having any legal demands against the estate of the late Harris Hall of Annapolis, deceased, are hereby requested to render their accounts, duly certified, to W. Corbett, Esq. of Annapolis, within twelve months from date, and a person indebted to said estate will make immediate payment to the same. A. W. CORBETT, Administrator. Sept 2, 1868—6m

NOTICE!

THE subscriber, having accepted the office of Inspector of Inland Revenue for New Brunswick, has retired from the auction and Commission business, which in future will be carried on by his sons, Charles U. and Fred S. Handford, under the name of HANFORD BROTHERS, and while he begs to return thanks to his many friends for their former patronage, he would at the same time solicit a continuance of it to the new firm, hoping it will prove worthy of their confidence. THOMAS HANFORD.

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

THE FREE PRESS. NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS!

Just Received AT HARRIS & HEALES

COMPRISING Scarlet Flannels, Brown Wincies, Coat Canvas, Brown, Blue and Black Barages, for veils, Scarlet Wool Delaines, White do do Ladies White Lawn Handkerchiefs, Cord Hair Nets, A large lot of Pearl Buttons, Vest and Coat do Ladies Dress do 1 case Foot and Shoes, Laces, Rubbers, A large lot of Fancy Tobaccos, &c.

Bridgetown, Feb 18, 1869.

FOR SALE

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable property which he now occupies, situated in the town of Annapolis, at the corner called the Cape, three-fourth of a mile from the Railroad Depot; on the premises there is a new two story dwelling house, finished throughout, size 45x30 ft., containing 10 rooms, and a front porch, with a water tank with two cisterns, a blacksmith shop, consists of nine acres of splendid land in a high state of cultivation, cuts 20 tons of hay, and two and a half acres are under tillage. There is also an orchard of from 100 choice trees of 2 or 3 years growth, selected from Nova Scotia. A wood lot is also offered in connection with this place, if desired, situated on the Liverpool road, containing 22 acres more or less. HENRY F. BURNS, Annapolis March 10, 1869.

1868. NEW FALL GOODS. 1868. SHAWLS.

Just received from England an assortment of Ladies Double Woolen Shawls, Latest Styles. Ladies Tweeds & Waterproofs. Also a variety of TABLE LINEN, consisting of Damask Table Cloths, tea and dinner sets, green prints, glazed furniture prints, linen bed tick, gentlemen's pure linen shirt fronts, ladies and gentlemen's fine linen handkerchiefs, &c. &c. Oct 1, 1868. W. H. LOCKETT.

L. Van Es Parker, M. D., Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London,

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

For Halifax.

The clipper Sloop "Garibaldi," Mckay, will load for the above place as soon as the River is clear of ice; will take a part of her load here and at other places along the River. P. MCKAY. Bridgetown, March 10, 1869.

Farm for Sale

ON the premises at Clements on the 15th day of April, 1869. The farm occupied by Joseph Potter, in front of

Goat Island.

Containing 75 acres of land in good state of cultivation with 100 Apple Trees on the same, 1 dwelling house containing 12 rooms, 2 large barns, 30 x 50, one 28 x 40, work shop, smoke house and other out houses. One wood lot containing 40 acres, 1 1/4 miles from the house. ALSO, One farm lying between William Spurr's and Capt. Isiah Potter's, containing 40 acres, with good hay, tillage, pasture and wood land, dwelling house containing 10 rooms and 1 barn, 28 shop, woodhouse, and box house, all under one roof, with other out houses, 1 hundred apple trees, with never failing water privileges on both farms. ALSO, 12 acres superior dyked marsh, lying in Dugan, 2 acres salt marsh adjoining the same.

1.3 acre upland, abrest of Goat Island; on the same one large smoke house, 1.3 part of undivided flats, supposed to contain 20 acres, 1.4 part ledgewire—splendid herring fishery, with all necessary fishing apparatus. ALSO, 13 cows with calf, 1 yoke oxen 6 years old, 2 do 4 years old, 1 do 3 years old, 2 do yearling sheep, 3 yearling heifers, 15 sheep 1 mare with foal 8 years old, 1 colt 2 years old, 1 do 1 year old. ALSO, Carts, ox, horse and riding waggon, 1 sleigh, 1 silver mounted harness, 2 brass mounted do, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Cook stoves, franklin stoves, with various other articles, too numerous to mention, all in good condition. TERMS. All real estate ten per cent down, twenty per cent on delivery of deed, further particulars made known on day of sale. Stock and other articles six months credit with joint approved notes. All sums under four dollars cash down. ISRAEL GILLIATT. Clements, Feb. 4th, 1869.

FARM FOR SALE At Granville Ferry.

NOW owned by Dr. Bing, consisting of about 89 acres of mixed, plowed, pasture and wood land. There are on the premises about one hundred apple trees—all choice grafted fruit—just coming into bearing. This year it has yielded some twelve tons of hay, and five acres have been seeded down to present season. It is one of the most desirable and pleasant places in the County, and too well known to require further description. For other particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises. GEO. T. BINGAY. Granville, Aug. 13th 1868.

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED at the London House, cotton Warps, Battings, Waddings, Factory, Sizing, Gingham and Printed Cottons, Cotton Flannels, Shirts and Shirt fronts, Tow, Tobacco, Matches, &c. Daily expected per Sloop "Meteor" from New York: 200 Bls, Extra Flour, 40 " Corn Meal. All of which will be sold at low prices. Sept. 25th, 1868. M. TUPPER.

LOOK HERE.

ANOTHER lot of New Goods per "Clara Jenkins" from Boston—just received among which are—Hatchets, Carpenters planes, augerbits, chisel handles, splendid apple parers, monkey wrenches, braces, bed fasts, firmer chisels, mortise locks and knobs, coal shovels, mincing knives, bucking knives, tarred paper, dish covers, mouse traps, tack hammers, looking glasses, paint brushes, stove brushes, and scrub brushes, hammers, meat cutters, and meat stuffers, porcelain knobs, mortise ashes, bar door hangers, plane locks, star faucets, spades, steelyards, rim locks, pocket knives, together with former stock—is offered at exceedingly low prices. T. A. SANCTON.

Clearing out Sale. Money Wanted,

AT THE New Caledonia Shoe Factory. Large and varied assortment of Ladies, Misses, Children's, Boys and Men's Boots and Shoes, at greatly reduced prices, for cash. All who are in want of a GOOD PAIR OF BOOTS, will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. As we will sell as cheap as the same article can be bought from St. John—Also on hand. 100 PAIRS OF MEN'S HEAVY Coarse Boots For Sale, at \$3.00. Custom work done at Short Notice, all kinds of Shoe findings, for sale—Money must come, if a good article, and a low price will buy it. All Parties indebted to the late firm of Pickels Wylie & Co., are respectfully requested to pay up without further notice. C. D. PICKELS & Co.,

Strange but True

THAT 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, Coach and Carriage Tops, Boots, Shoes, Sack Straps, &c., &c., and act as a Water-Proof Softener, Leather and Stitching preserver, as well as renovate the article dressed, have failed.

It is Equally Strange and True

That eighteen months ago E. Mack, of Queens County, N. S., discovered, prepared and is now manufacturing and circulating as fast as possible a combination of thirteen ingredients, known as E. Mack's Water-Proof Blacking, which is warranted to accomplish all the above objects or money refunded, as agents and vendors are instructed to return the money in every case of failure, when satisfactory evidence is given. That this is true, who will doubt when they read the following certificate:

We, the undersigned, have used E. Mack's Water-Proof Blacking on our harness, boots, shoes, coach tops, &c., &c., and have proved it to be superior to any preparation of the kind we ever used, cheerfully recommend the same to all who require a Leather Dressing as a convenient, safe and valuable combination. Rev. F. H. W. PICKELS, Mill Village, Q. C. Messrs. CALDER & FRASER, Dr. J. M. BARNABY, M. D., Dr. D. WYSON, Esq., Dr. JAMES FORBES, M. F., JAMES CALVIN APPLETON, JAMES TURNER, Esq., Jordan-River, S. C. JAMES T. HINE, Shelburne Town, Rev. T. W. SMITH, WILLIAM MCKAY, Esq., Clyde River Rev. THOS. SMITH, Barrington, WILLIAM SARGENT, Port Medway, SPENCER BORGON, Rev. G. W. T. DUTCHER, Caledonia, Q. C. Dr. P. P. M. D., Petite Riviere, L. C. WILLIAM MERRY, Esq., Bridgewater, WILLIAM OWEN, At. at Law, Rev. C. LOCKHART, Horton. H. B. MITCHELL, Esq. Chester July 25, 1867.

HARRIS & HEALES. 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 tresses they say. He used the Ambrosia that Ring made. This is the person, who, by the way, Married the maiden handsome and gay, To the man once bald or 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 any and gay Into this fact, which here does lay— If you would not be bald or gray, Use the AMBROSIA that Ring made.

New Goods!

THE subscriber has just received from Boston and elsewhere a splendid lot of railroad shovels, (round and square pointed)—very superior Hoes, manure forks, hay forks, ladders, Scythes, Scythe Sheaths, wire garden riddles, Tarred Paper, an assortment of superior clocks, spring balances, Gate hinges, hatchets, saws, hand saw handles and rivets, Ink thumb latches, Padlocks, horse nails, Patent Brakes, Coe's wrenches, shell goods, all of which he offers at the lowest rates. Please call and see them. T. A. SANCTON.

HARDWICK HOUSE, ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, N. S.

THE subscriber has the honor to inform the public, that he has opened the above named house for the accommodation of permanent and transient boarders. This house situated opposite the Granville Ferry Slip, is the most pleasant part of the oldest settlement in British America. Persons, visiting Annapolis, who favor him with their patronage, will find that every effort will be made to make them comfortable and their stay agreeable. The Hardwick House was formerly under the superintendence of Cory Odell. It is one of the most comfortable and good grooms connected with the establishment. E. HARDWICK.

Just Arrived.

BROWN and crushed sugars; more of that superior tea, prize medal tobacco pocket pieces and Punch tobacco for smoking, Virginia pressed for smoking or chewing, butter and soda crackers, rice, &c. &c., concentrated lye, glass putty and nails, plain &c. &c. and Venetian blind paper, &c. &c. Aug 20. T. CROSSKILL.

Pay Up.

ALL persons indebted to Capt. King of the City of St. John, N. B., merchant, are requested to make immediate payment of the same to and thus save legal expenses. Dated this 15th day of Oct. A. D. 1868. FORBES & SINNOTT, Attorneys &c. 73 Prince William St. St. John, N. B.

GRAHAM'S PAIN ERADICATOR And Magnetic Oil.

THIS is the admission of all who have given it a fair trial is the most perfect remedy ever known for all cases of pain and inflammation, and for all cases of pain and inflammation, and for restoring the nerves and muscles to a healthy tone and action. This preparation was not got up like many others, merely for sale, but has been used in the proprietor's family for nearly twenty years. It is prepared from some of the choicest articles of the Materia Medica, so as to combine the most effectual ingredients, and at the same time are perfectly safe—the result of years of careful study. This medicine was originally prepared, and for many years exclusively used, as a remedy for that terrible considered incurable disease—RHEUMATISM; during which time many cases of from ten to twenty years standing were cured by the use of one or two bottles. Its unparalleled efficacy, together with the fact of its being found perfectly safe in the hands of many who had proven its curative powers by placing it before the public—being forced to admit the argument of many, that it was not right to continue it to a few while the issue was so satisfying. For cases of accidents; or sudden attacks of disease, all should be prepared by having some suitable remedy on hand; for this purpose there is nothing so well adapted as GRAHAM'S PAIN ERADICATOR. Sold at the Medical Depot, and by all dealers.

I. D. DAVIS, M. D.

Graduate of the Medical College of Pennsylvania, consulted professionally at his residence, BRIDGETOWN. Three doors east of Piper's stair.

Dissolution.

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

Just Received,

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

M. McCain's Hotel.

GOOD stabling. Horses and waggon to hire. Travellers driven to any part of the country, at short notice, on reasonable terms. ALSO, An Express Team from Bridgetown, to Annapolis, to take passengers to and from the St. John steamer Dec 14

The way to make chopping wood easy.

Go to J. W. Whitman's and get one of Bill & Skerry's celebrated Axes. Good News! Just received from Boston and St. John, 54 bls. extra flour, 16 " rye do. 12 " corn meal, which, together with a large stock of tea, sugar, molasses, rice and tobacco, cotton and woolen goods, crockery, china and glassware, nails, glass, putty, brooms, hoes and shovels, cutlery, &c. &c.; all of which are offered at unusual low prices by

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. References given when required.

"Howland's Extra."

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

500 BUSHELS OATS.

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

Buck Eye Mower.

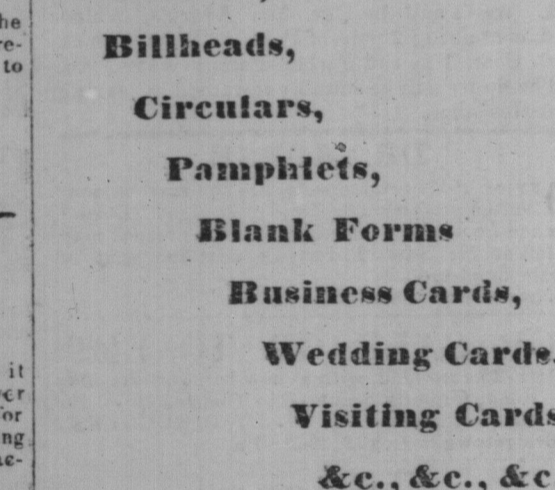
THE above for sale by the subscribers. RUNCIMAN & RANDOLPH. Raisins 15 to 18 cts. Currants 10 cts. Fresh Citron for Christmas Cakes, T. CROSSKILL.

THE FREE PRESS JOB Printing OFFICE,

—AT— Bridgetown, Annapolis Co. AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT MAY BE OBTAINED TO ORDER, AT SHORT NOTICE, Posters, Handbills, Billheads, Circulars, Pamphlets, Blank Forms, Business Cards, Wedding Cards, Visiting Cards, &c., &c., &c. Every Description. Orders sent by mail promptly attended to. PRICES MODERATE. FOR SALE.

THE schr. Adelia, lying at Bear River. Sails and rigging in good order and chieftly new. Nine years old, carrying 65 cords wood. For further information apply to J. P. Foster, Esq. of Fort Williams, Capt. Charles Pickney, Bear River. Jan. 14, 1868—Zus pd.

GRAHAM'S PAIN ERADICATOR



GRAHAM'S PAIN ERADICATOR

THE Original of GRAHAM'S PAIN ERADICATOR. Sold at the Medical Depot, and by all dealers.

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M. McCain's Hotel.

GOOD stabling. Horses and waggon to hire. Travellers driven to any part of the country, at short notice, on reasonable terms. ALSO, An Express Team from Bridgetown, to Annapolis, to take passengers to and from the St. John steamer Dec 14

Gray-Headed People have their locks restored by it to the dark, lustrous, silken tresses of youth, and are happy! Young People, with light, faded or red Hair, have these un-fashionable colors changed to a beautiful auburn, and rejoice! People whose heads are covered with Dandruff and Humors, use it, and have clean coats and clear and healthy scalps! Bald-Headed Persons have their remaining locks thickened, and the bare spots covered with a luxuriant growth of Hair, and dance for joy! Young Gentlemen use it because it is richly perfumed! Young Ladies use it because it keeps their Hair in place! Everybody must and will use it, because it is the cleanest and best article in the market! For Sale by Druggists generally.

