

The Weekly Monitor.

BRIDGETOWN, FEBRUARY 6, 1878.

"LITTLE ENGLAND."

The above designation is extracted from a letter, written by a Russian military magnate to his friend in Paris. We read a translation of that letter in a late New York paper. As a whole, it is one of the most extraordinary epistles ever penned by anybody, who could not be said to have a legitimate title to admission into a lunatic asylum. It may, however, express the prevailing ideas just now at St. Petersburg respecting Great Britain. Little more than twenty-two years have elapsed since the Crimean War which terminated in the fall of Sebastopol, and which exhibited the military status of two or three nations, and especially that of Great Britain. Can it be that the Czar (then humbled) or any of his intelligent subjects, who virtually, so far as personal rights are concerned, are little better than serfs, can have forgotten the event referred to. The despotic Autocrat can send any of them to perpetual exile into Siberia without regarding anybody's reason for doing so. Vindictiveness, whim or caprice has thus consigned the best blood in Russia to a state of hopeless imprisonment, and none in his vast domains dare ask the reason why? The opinions, therefore, expressed by a Russian respecting England or any other country, can have little weight in other parts of the world where liberty of sentiment or freedom of speech is even tolerated, much more enjoyed as a right!

A mind, shrivelled and cramped in Russia by a sense of its lack of privilege as regards freedom of expression, naturally surveys the powers, politics and material resources of other countries with a jaundiced or distorted vision. It may throw a glance at the geography of the world, and judge of the power and importance of nations by the area which each occupies on a map of the world. A Russian looks on Europe, as outlined on a map, and as he looks upon the British Isles, comparatively diminutive as respects territory, he exultingly exclaims "Little England," forgetting her wide spread colonial possessions in both hemispheres—her vast accumulated wealth (in London alone transcending that of the whole Russian Empire)—her military and naval power and prestige—her immense commercial interests—and the freedom and intellectual enlightenment of her people. The far-extending territorial possessions of the Czar, taken as a whole, are sterile, sparsely populated and his subjects lack the energy and overmastering spirit that characterize and animate peoples, who enjoy personal and political rights.

"Little England!" What an utterance to fall from the lips of a purblind Russian. It provokes, at the present time (when immediate war is a possibility) a contrast between the dominions and power of the Czar and those of our Queen. If Great Britain was the only territory over which her sceptre is swayed, in brute force Russia might claim very great preponderance of power; but even in this respect, taking into consideration India and other dependencies of Victoria's Empire, she has a decided superiority. Semi-barbarous hordes of Cossacks and Tartars make up the greater proportion of the Czar's subjects; but in physical energy and valor they are far inferior to Anglo-Saxons on the battlefield. An educated people are ever superior to those who have scarcely emerged from barbarism.—Great Britain has a navy that can exclude Russian commerce from the Baltic, and drive the small navy, of which the Czar may boast from venturing upon the seas in any part of the world.

The civil freedom which Britons enjoy renders them largely more formidable in the field than are those whose spirits are depressed and paralyzed by a degrading sense of serfdom. Habeas corpus, the Bill of Rights and the popular suffrage coupled with the supremacy of Parliament, impart more power and stability to Queen Victoria's throne than would a perpetual standing army, consisting of a million of thoroughly trained soldiers. The moral power of Great Britain transcends that of any other nation in the world. Besides, such is the immensity of her wealth—the marvellous efficiency of her armaments and dock-yards—the patriotism of her people, that she in a brief time can vastly increase her naval and military strength.

Compared with England, Russia is deficient in both material and moral resources. Her exchequer is not willfully replenished in times of emergency. The Czar's will is in the ascendant at all times, though not sustained by public opinion or upheld by a constitutional popular legislative power.—Russia lacks the elements of strength which free governmental institutions give to the occupant of the British Throne.

With these facts in view, the supreme audacity of any Russian, who sneers at Queen Victoria's seat of power, and calls it "Little England," is strikingly manifest. It is the most enlightened—most powerful—and most flourishing Empire that the world ever knew; and its stability will scarcely be imperilled by the presumptuous hostility of Russia.

—Most of our readers are aware that an adjourned meeting will be held in this town on the 12th inst., to take into consideration the feasibility of a scheme to purchase lands and erect buildings for Agricultural and Industrial purposes in this County. The intention of the promoters of the scheme is to raise the funds by a joint stock company of a given number of shares, at twenty-five dollars per share. We regard it as fair and right that the meeting referred to should be held here for various reasons. Our readers are well aware that for location our own town possesses every advantage in this respect over our older sister Annapolis. Occupying a central position in the County, with, by far, the wealthiest and most influential portion of our yeomanry lying east of us, Bridgetown is admirably adapted for the purposes for which the meeting is to be called to deliberate upon. East, west, north, and south of us are populous and wealthy agricultural districts whose duty it is to see to this matter, and by their presence and their counsel at the meeting here, let it be known that they have a voice in this matter. From conversation that we have had with a number of our influential farmers in the Eastern end of the county we feel assured that if Bridgetown be made the place for holding our annual exhibition a fair share of the Company's stock will be taken up by them. Another feature that requires consideration, is the fact, that land can be obtained at a much cheaper rate here than in Annapolis. It only remains for our eastern friends to take a liberal amount of stock in the company, and for our town's people to put forth a combined and united effort for this purpose and the chances are strongly in favor of the lands and buildings for the purposes above named, being erected in this town.

PUBLIC HALL.—On Saturday evening last a meeting of the members of the Dutch Club was held in the Reading room for the purpose of devising ways and means to build a suitable hall in which to hold the meetings of the club, a committee of seven was appointed to draw up a prospectus and subscription list to submit to the next meeting for approval. The contemplated building is to be large enough for all purposes, and will cost about \$2,000.

—The Rev. J. E. Blakney, of Port Williams requests us to acknowledge for him through the columns of the Monitor, his indebtedness to his friends and congregation at Port Williams for the handsome donation given him. He says:—"This is the fourth and best donation I have received. The purse presented contained \$90.00 in cash and a number of other useful articles were presented valued at \$31.00, making in all the handsome sum of \$121.00. May the blessed Lord bless the givers in every respect."

—On Thursday evening last, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Nichols, of Clarence, attended the meeting of the "Bridgetown Dutch Reform Club," and after the meeting was over they started for home, when on the top of Ruffee's hill, a mile from town, the sleigh capsized and threw them both out, dislocating Mrs. Nichols' shoulder. The horse started off and turned into the field of Mr. Oliver Foster, wandering around for sometime, when found, strange to say, nothing was broken about the harness or sleigh.

—On Monday evening Western Star Lodge, I. O. O. F., gave a ball in Whitman's spacious new hall, Annapolis. A large number of ladies and gentlemen—about 250 we should judge—asssembled to do honor to the occasion. The hall is especially well suited for the purpose, and the gas is lighted with showed off to great advantage the tasteful decorations of the room and the many beautiful dresses of the ladies. Dancing was kept up until about half past three in the morning, when the assembly broke up thoroughly well pleased with the evening's enjoyment. Much credit is due the committee of management for the evident pains taken to ensure a pleasant time.

LECTURE.—W. G. Jones, D. G. W. C. T. and lecturer of the I. O. G. T. will deliver a Lecture before the Dutch Reform Club, Bridgetown on Thursday, the 14th inst. Lecture to commence at half-past seven o'clock.

LECTURE.—On Friday evening last, the Rev. John Brown, of Paradise, delivered a noble and interesting lecture in Whitman's Hall, Lawrence town, before the Literary Society. Subject—John Bunyan, his life and times.

CONVALESCENT.—We are glad to announce that Mr. George W. Wade has so far improved from the injuries received by being thrown out of his carriage that he was removed to his own residence on Sunday morning.

SOCIABLE.—The friends and congregation of the Methodist Church are invited to a sociable on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at the residence of Mr. Abner Bath, Granville. All are invited to attend. Tickets 25 cents.

—A special meeting of the Paradise Agricultural Society will be held at Ben's Hall, on Saturday, the 9th inst., at 7 o'clock, p. m. By order of the President.

THE CANADA MILITIA.
An English officer who has just returned from a trip in Canada, has sent an interesting letter to the "Times." Referring first to the fact that the large force of British troops maintained in a certain extent locked up, a state of things which he says, would eventually show itself in crippling the movements of the British army, he proceeds to suggest that some steps might be taken that the whole of the force in India would be set free. The plan he suggests is as follows:—He begins by stating that he was much struck during his Canadian tour with the military spirit shown by the people of the Dominion, and the fact that the real force of the militia, as represented by the reserve militia, amounted to some 250,000 men. All that was wanted is a little more money expended in arms, and in the training of complete regiments. He proposes, therefore, that the British Government should step in and invite say 30 battalions, to volunteer, and place themselves on the list for two years' garrison service in England. At the same time, an application should be made to the English militia to furnish 30 regiments for service in India for a moderate bounty, and a year's pension on return home. Their arrival in India, would, of course, liberate the English regiments now serving there, and the 30 battalions of Canadian militia would take the place of the English militia.

—A correspondent from Kentville wishes to know if the story in circulation in Kentville is a true one and asks did Mr. Dutcher, the Temperance Lecturer say that the Kentville people used him in a shameful manner and that it was the worst town he ever was in. Mr. Dutcher made no such statement, but on the contrary, he spoke in high terms of the place and said that he was delighted with the success of his mission.

—Hon. Robert Robertson has resigned his seat in the House of Assembly, a writ has been issued for a new election in Shelburne. Nomination day will be Wednesday, February 20th; Election day 27th.
—Hon. Mr. Robertson, it is understood, will be appointed to one of the vacant seats in the Legislative Council.

THE MASONRY OF THE FUTURE.

A member of the Institute of Civil Engineers writes to the London Times, warning the masons now on the strike that though their occupation be not yet gone it is yet perceptibly going, and that the time is at hand when the chisel and the mallet will not be of so much importance as they long have been. Twenty years ago masonry, both ashlar and rubble, was almost universally employed in engineering works where stone was easily procurable, and no work of any magnitude was ever seen without its huge stonefield and army of hewers, busily engaged in stone dressing. The state of things is now quite an exception. Engineers, wherever practicable, have learnt by this time to make their own stone. The wonderful strides which have been made of late years in the manufacture of Portland Cement at a moderate rate have brought cement concrete largely into use wherever gravel or shingle can be procured, and it is coming more and more into favor every day. Take for example the engineers works at Chatham Dockyard. The huge graving docks constructed there of late years were made of solid masonry, and the same material plentifully employed in the fitting-out basins. Now what do we find? Why, the walls of extensive works now under construction are built from top to bottom entirely of concrete, and no more substantial and excellent work can be found in the country. A still more noticeable example of how masonry has gone out of fashion is to be seen at the gigantic works which the London and St. Katherine Docks Company are carrying out for the extension of their Victoria Dock. The walling of the new dock some four miles in extent, is being executed entirely in concrete and by common laborers.

A Blow-Up Adverted.—A small Guy Fawkes plot in a Greenville (N. Y.) school house was averted the other day by the teacher's quick wit. The day before he took a ball from a small boy who was playing with it in school hours, and threw it into the stove. The next day the same boy was observed playing with another ball with the evident intention of attracting the teacher's eye. The teacher captured the ball, and was about to throw it into the stove like-wise, but struck with the boy's peculiar manner, he laid it in his desk. After school was dismissed he took the ball apart and discovered a tin box containing powder enough to have demolished the school-house and sent some of the inmates into the other world.

THE DEADLY EMBRACE OF A CUT-TLE FISH.

From the Victoria (British Columbia) Colonist.
Early last August a party of Cape Flat-tery or Mohawk Indians, returning from a visit to their friends (the Songish of Victoria), encamped the first afternoon on the beautiful bay of Metchofen, V. I. The weather being very fine, most of the party went bathing, and amongst the number a maiden of perhaps sixteen summers, who had accompanied her father on the trip. Desiring seclusion she went around the point away from the other bathers, and being known as a bold swimmer is supposed to have taken a hold under a deep water. However taken, it proved to be a plunge into the arms of death, for when the swimmers re-assembled around the camp-fire the girl was missing, and notwithstanding a diligent search that evening could not be found. The following morning with sad hearts the party left; but very soon those in the foremost canoe on rounding the first point saw (the water being calm and clear) a human body as if seated on the sandy seabottom, with what seemed a four leg immediately behind it. The natives knew what this meant. As soon as the canoe got together two of the most active young men managed with daggers to so disable the monster (for it was a gigantic devil-fish) that the octopus and its victim were brought to the surface. The foregoing facts have been communicated to our informant by an intelligent and respectable half-breed woman from Metchofen who saw the body of the drowned girl with all of the particulars of the mollusk still adhering to it. She compared the head of the octopus in size to that of a fifty pound fur sack, full; the tentacles were twelve in number, of different sizes, and the circumference of the largest was about the size of a man's arm.

—Ostrich farming is carried on with considerable success in Cape Colony, where there are now upwards of 32,000 tame birds.

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—An English officer who has just returned from a trip in Canada, has sent an interesting letter to the "Times." Referring first to the fact that the large force of British troops maintained in a certain extent locked up, a state of things which he says, would eventually show itself in crippling the movements of the British army, he proceeds to suggest that some steps might be taken that the whole of the force in India would be set free. The plan he suggests is as follows:—He begins by stating that he was much struck during his Canadian tour with the military spirit shown by the people of the Dominion, and the fact that the real force of the militia, as represented by the reserve militia, amounted to some 250,000 men. All that was wanted is a little more money expended in arms, and in the training of complete regiments. He proposes, therefore, that the British Government should step in and invite say 30 battalions, to volunteer, and place themselves on the list for two years' garrison service in England. At the same time, an application should be made to the English militia to furnish 30 regiments for service in India for a moderate bounty, and a year's pension on return home. Their arrival in India, would, of course, liberate the English regiments now serving there, and the 30 battalions of Canadian militia would take the place of the English militia.

MANUFACTURING SOLDIERS.

About seventy years ago, after the crushing disaster of Jena, Prussia had to submit to certain conditions imposed by Napoleon, among others the limitation of her army to a small number of men. But Von Stein and Hardenberg hit upon a method of evading the spirit of the agreement while conforming to its letter. They simply shortened the terms of service, so that every Prussian fit to bear arms was put through the military mill and made a soldier as rapidly as possible. The consequence was that when the resurrection of Germany came in 1813, a Prussian host of trained soldiers, of several times the number allowed, sprang up as if by magic, and turned the scale against the former conqueror of the country. It is a noticeable fact that precisely the same thing has been going on in France ever since the close of the late war. Frenchman after, one after another, taking their brief but sufficient turn through the mill, and are rapidly becoming a nation of soldiers. Just now another instance of the same kind, on a smaller scale, is exciting some uneasiness in England. A native Indian prince, Scindia Maharajah of Gwalior, is allowed to keep a standing army of 20,000 men. But for years back he has been enlisting men for short terms of service, sending them back to their homes after sufficient training, thus rapidly converting the able-bodied male population into trained soldiers. The British authorities look with some alarm in this introduction of the Prussian system into India, and it is not likely that the thing will be allowed to go on much longer.

THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY.
We have recently published a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical and permanent cure (without medicine) of Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc., resulting from excess.
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New Advertisements.

CONVERSAZIONE!!

THIS Grand Entertainment will be held in A. Bent's Hall, at Paradise, on **THURSDAY EVENING, 14TH DAY OF FEB.** As a large audience is anticipated nothing will be left undone for the entertainment of those who may favor us with their presence. The programme will consist of **Speeches, Readings, Music, &c.** **REFRESHMENTS** will be provided for all who may wish them. The proceeds are to be appropriated to the purchase of an organ, &c., to assist in the successful working of "Life Boat Lodge." Doors open at 5.30 o'clock. Admission, 10c. Don't forget the evening. **By order of Committee.** N. B.—Valentines may be had in any quantity.

Middleton Station.

JUST Received, per Intercolonial, from Toronto **100 BBLs. SUPERIOR FLOUR.** In Store. **100 Bbls. Choice Kiln Dried Corn Meal.** Very Low For Cash. General assortment of Groceries &c. Always in stock.

Lumber and Shingles

For Building purposes always on hand. Persons wishing conveyance, please call on the subscriber. **N. F. MARSHALL.**

BRICK. BRICK.

30,000 Superior made Brick, acquire of Job T. McCowan at Lower Middleton, of the subscriber. **N. F. MARSHALL.**

DIPHThERIAL!

Johnston's Anodyne Liniment will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases in ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. **J. S. JOHNSTON & Co., Bangor, Maine.**

BUSINESS CARDS

New Advertisements.

AUCTION.
I AM directed as assignee of N. B. Morris, to sell by Public Auction at Thomas's Courthouse, Bridgetown, on **THE TWENTIETH OF FEBRUARY** next, all the

PERSONAL PROPERTY of the said insolvent.
JOHN B. CURRELL, Assignee.
Bridgetown, Jan. 24th, 1878. 2142

Bags, Bags, Bags!
We have now on hand a large invoice of **Paper Bags,** direct from the Paper Mill, made to our order.

The stock comprises all sizes used by the trade viz:—1lb, 2lb, 3lb, 4lb, 5lb, 6lb, 7lb, 8lb, 9lb, 10lb, 12lb, 14lb, 16lb, 18lb, 20lb, 25lb, 30lb, 35lb.

Store Keepers supplied at **LOWER PRICES** than they can import them. Send in your orders. **SANCTON & PIPER.** Monitor Office, Bridgetown, Jan. 23rd, 1878.

NOTICE.
THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm of McCARTHY & COOK, is this day dissolved by mutual agreement.

All parties indebted to the late firm will please make immediate payment at the old stand, corner of Coburg and Union streets, where all debts due by late firm will be paid as usual. I stated the 10th day of January, 1878. **J. McCARTHY, F. L. COOK.**

CARD.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity of thanking his friends in Nova Scotia for the liberal patronage bestowed on him during his connection with the firm of McCARTHY & COOK, and to intimate that he is still in a position to supply their orders for Piano and Organ, and at reduced prices. A good 5 octave Double Reed Organ for \$100 and upwards. A good American Upright Piano for \$200. American Square Pianos for \$300 and upwards. **F. L. COOK.** Office at A. M. Church's, Bridgetown, N. S. January 23, 1878. 640 if

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