The Weekly Monitor.

BRIDGETOWN, MARCH 14, 1877.

THE UNITED STATES.

For nine months the Presidency question has absorbed public attention in the United States, and left the consideration of other important interests almost in the back ground. The languishing condition of trade, manufactures and monetary affairs were apparently forgotten by the politicians while the electoral struggle was in progress. Party strife was so overpowering in its influence over forty millions of people, that the vast majority of them seemed to forget the material financial depression that prevailed, and to be more intent on a triumph at the polls than upon the business aspects of the republic.

Now that the conflict is over and a new President is in the national chair, other interests than those of politics will receive the attention which they deserve. If there was ever a time in the history of the United States, when all parties should combine to relieve the varied industries, whether financial, commercial, or otherwise from the depression and embarrassments, in which they are involved, it is now. When the leaders of the two parties, separately, met in Convention—one party at Cincinnatti, and the other at St. Louis—to nominate candidates and propound a policy, the doctrine of economy, the return to specie payments and the untramelling of trade were promulgated. Each party strove to surpass the other in its expressions of a determination to work reform in the Government of the country, in guarding against improvidence in the expenditure from the treasury, in fostering manufactures, and in relieving trade and commerce from all unnecessary restrictions. Perhaps President Hayes and his newly selected Cabinet, profiting by the mistakes, blunders and recklessness of their inefficient predecessors, will adopt a policy that will tend to remove the prevailing depression, which rests like a nightmare on the industrial and financial interests of the country. Next to the unhealthy state of the currency, there is nothing in the United States which was more needs legislative wisdom and administrative skill than the emancipation of trade from the crippling fetters of an exorbitant commercial tariff.

The disannulling of the reciprocity treaty which was formerly in force between the United States and these North American British Provinces, was a sad blunder in the commercial policy of the Republic. The unclogged exchange of commodities between the two countries was a source of prosperity to Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other Atlantic Cities of the Union: and when a hostile tariff crushed the mutual trade relations that had existed for ten years, the unhappy change was severely felt on both sides of the boundary line between the United States and these Provinces.

Taking all the fore-mentioned facts and circumstances into consideration at the present junction, is it too much to hope that the new President and his official advisers, in harmony with their propounded policy, will see the propriety of the opening of the channels of trade with these Provinces by a renewal of that defunct reciprocity treaty to which we have just referred? We have great expectations that the administrative officials at Washington will feel inclined to extend and foster the interests of the United States by amicable trade relations with these Provinces.

INCOMES AND OUTGOES.

The exports and imports of any country afford a tolerably accurate index of its monetary condition and of its material prosperity or depression. The same principle, as respects income and outgo, applies to the business habits of individuals. No matter what may be the income of any man, if his expenditures overlap them, he is on the road to insolvency. He may be in the receipt of ten thousand dollars per annum; and yet if he yearly spends one hundred dollars in excess of the above sum, his financial affairs are on the wane, and will ultimately culminate in pecuniary embarrassment and bankruptcy. A continual leakage from a full reservoir in time will empty it.

The above remarks are based upon acknowledged truisms; and the present general depression in financial and commercial affairs, when traced to its source, will be found to consist in a preponderance of income and outgo in the wrong direction. When it is said of a man in business, that he has been unfortunate in most cases, the difficulties in which he is unhappily involved, is attributable to reckless speculation or over expenditures. When a man six feet high attempts to ford a river that is ten feet deep by wading, if he persist in the attempt, he will surely be drowned. We use this foolhardy undertaking as an illustration of wild speculations in trade and in the utter disregard of *means* in the cost and mode of living. Debts incurred for elegant furniture, gaudy apparel, fine equipages and general showy appearance, is the cause of inextricable pecuniary entanglements, and the source of future humiliation and poverty. When ever a man is betrayed by pride or a delusive ambition, to make a show in the world, unless his outgoes are strictly kept within the limits of his income, how large soever it may be, he is sure in the end to become a wreck in his financial affairs.

Failures in business, multitudinous bankruptcies, and the general *"hard times,"* of which there is such wide-spread complaint, are the inevitable consequences of outgo over income. If then we hope and strive for a return of by-gone financial prosperity, as respects individuals, communities, or the commercial world at large, a system of economy must be adopted. Economic modes of living must become the order of the day, recklessness in expenditures must be abandoned, and income be made to overweigh expenditures, if the business affairs of the world are ever restored to a sound and healthy condition. It may be said that *individual efforts* in this direction will avail little; and so they will, but the general aggregate of such individual efforts will work wonders in improving the aspects of business matters. An isolated drop of water in itself seems as nothing; but deep, broad oceans are made up of such drops.

We have more than hinted at the cause of individual pecuniary embarassment and of the general business depression of the present time, and we have indicated the means—and the *only means*—by which the return of individual and general prosperity can be secured.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinion of our correspondents.

HALIFAX CORRESPONDENCE.

MARCH 9th, 1877.—You will see by the Halifax newspapers what has been transpiring in the Legislature since the date of my last letter. The fuss about the *Great Seal* and the abolition of the *Crown Land* office are the most prominent matters that have agitated the minds and engaged the action of the politicians.—What has been said and done in reference to these objects you will already have seen detailed through the Press.

On Monday last the Hon. Mr. Annand, who has been two years absent from the Province, occupying a public position in England, arrived in this City. His old personal and political friends were pleased to see him look as hearty and hale as when he went away. He has resumed his long-occupied seat in the Legislative Council. One of the members of that Branch, the Hon. Jas. Cochran, died the next day. His funeral took place on Thursday. He was followed to his grave by the Lieutenant Governor, both branches of the Legislature, and a long procession of the citizens. By a large circle of personal, social, mercantile and political friends he was highly esteemed and respected.

Quite a sensation has been created here by some alleged fraudulent proceedings on the part of Mr. R. R. Andrews, who has done a large business in various parts of the Province as an *Insurance Agent*. He attempted to abscond to the United States, was captured by Detective Hutt on board a vessel off the harbor of Yarmouth bound to Boston, and was brought back to Halifax. He has been arraigned before the Stipendary Magistrate, charged with fraud and perjury. Whether or not these charges have been substantiated I have not yet learned. The alleged delinquent has occupied a respectable position in social and religious circles; and the charges preferred against him, whether true or false, have indirectly cast a stigma upon those sacred interests which are venerated by the true lovers of christianity. Deception and hypocrisy are frequently detected in the actions of men, who have been objects of general trust and respect; and when their dark deeds are unmasked, their victims have their faith in the professors of piety shaken, if not greatly impaired. If fraud and dissimulation throw a cloud over the sanctities of religion, it does no more lessen its intrinsic excellence than does a drop of ink diminish the value of a golden coin. The *false*, in the garb of the *true*, does not invalidate truth itself. Nevertheless, virtue is shocked when pretenders to goodness are righteously branded with infamy.

I regret that on Wednesday last there was a multitude gathered to witness a series of horse-races on the ice of Bedford Basin. Of course, betting, drinking, profanity, and other demoralizing practices characterized the whole scene. Several accidents, some of them rather serious, occurred during the excitement of the day.

This morning I visited the *Insane Hospital*. It is an institution of which Nova Scotia may well be proud. At present it contains 338 patients—all of whom are more or less mentally deranged. As regards sexes they are equally divided—169 of each. Some of these are raving; others of them are "moping idiots"—and a third class are in an habitual state of happy excitement. In some of them the vision of reason is hopelessly clouded, and in others, sunny gleams of rationality shines through the fog of mental darkness in which they are involved. Among so many there is every shade of insanity to which frail humanity is subject. It is possible that a considerable portion of these unfortunates may be permanently cured; but others are hopelessly demented.

The immense building—or rather a range of buildings—is three stories high, and built of free-stone. The ceiling in every department is high—the ventilation is perfect—and the patients are all comfortably lodged. For two hours I rambled through the many wards of this gigantic hospital; and every where order, cleanliness and efficient supervision were discernible. The wards, occupied by the women, exhibited evidence that, in many instances, insanity had not wholly deprived them of that love for the ornamental and that refinement of taste which are characteristic of the sex. The toilet—the "pictured wall"—flowers and evergreens, all bespoke that appreciation of the beautiful which sweetens the blessing and enjoyment of home life. In all the hallucinations and cloudiness of mental confusion, in which the inmates of this humane institution are involved—(I speak now of the women—) there are indications of the remaining "fragment of mind," which has been shattered and is in ruin. The *debris* of mental wreck is discernible in the victims of the most terrible malady that falls upon humanity.

Some of the inmates are from your own county and the town in which you live. With one of them—Miss Phebe Hicks—I had an interesting, though melancholy, interview. Her conversation seemed rational, and she expressed a strong desire, or rather intense longing, to get away, and, as she said, "be allowed to go home again."

The vast structure in which these victims of insanity are domiciled, and which, from time to time, has been enlarged to its present magnificent dimensions, has cost the Province an immense sum of money. It is superior to any similar institution in British America; and is highly creditable to the country.

In this City there are several other humane institutions. The "deaf and dumb"—"the blind"—"the sick"—and the helplessly "poor" are cared for. Notwithstanding the avarice, covetousness and hard heartedness of multitudes, christian charity, like gliding streams, are refreshing the moral wastes that deplorably abound.

TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED MEN MASSACRED IN COLUMBIA.

A steamer arrived at Plymouth, G. B., brings the following intelligence, dated Cali, Jan. 12:—

Civil war continues devastating the United States of Columbia. An insurrection of Conservatives broke out at Cali, a town with 20,000 inhabitants, on December 18. The Conservatives held the town for six days. Genl. David Pena then returned to the head of the Liberal troops, retook the town, and gave it over to sack and slaughter by his troops for six hours. It is needless to say that his orders were but too enthusiatically obeyed. By this time crowds of furies in the shape of women of the lowest class, in many cases with their hopeful offspring at their heels, swarmed in the streets, hounding on the excited mob to break down all the doors that were not immediately thrown open. The scene of terror was at its height. All the houses were now bedizened with red rags, shawls, handkerchiefs, table covers, petticoats; everything bearing the distinctive colours of the invaders was requisitioned and displayed over doors and windows. Such foreigners as could boast of flags among their effects also hung them out, but it soon appeared that all trusted to a broken reed for safety. Long before the plaza was taken the work of plunder had already begun in the side streets, and some of the stores in the plaza itself were broken into and stripped of the contents before the firing commenced. By mid-day most of the stores were stripped of their contents, men, women, and children were seen staggering in every direction under the burden of their spoil, and were in turn maltreated, knocked down, and sometimes even killed, and deprived in turn by their fellow-thieves of the proceeds of their robberies. Fortunately, perhaps, for the town, it happened that the plundered stores contained large quantities of liquors. Barrels and cases of wine and spirits were thrown into the streets, and a scene of drunkenness began which never will be forgotten by those who had the misfortune to witness the deplorable scenes it originated. The distruction continued in all its fury. Everything that could not be removed or was not thought worth removing was destroyed, chopped to pieces, or burned. Thus many unfortunate merchants, and among them several foreigners, not only lost all, but even their books and papers were destroyed. The bank also, whose preservation was of the utmost importance to the Government, and to the existance of a State were nothing but paper money has been circulated for months past was entered and robbed of many securities and a large sum in notes. It must not be supposed that the private houses were all this time neglected. After the first rush on the stores had procured them an abundance of drink, bands of frenzied men patrolled the town, reeling, shouting, firing and hacking at every living thing they met on the way, but, still unstiated with the slaughter on the streets, they poured into the houses of the Liberals or Conservatives alike, mostly though of the latter, and continued the work of robbery, murder and destruction. Neither age nor sex, infirmity, constituted the least safeguard. Most of the Conservatives, thinking perhaps too rashly and selfishly that the persons of men alone were in danger, had abandoned their homes, leaving only the women in their households. The unfortunate wives and daughters of the Conservatives were hunted from house to house, meeting with the most shameless outrages from their fiendish pursuers. In the centre of the town 87 houses have been sacked, gutted, and turned into shambles, and the owners rendered dependant on charity for their immediate support. Nothing has been held sacred, not even the churches, since they were also robbed and their very altars stained with blood. But all the horrors are as nothing compared with the still more frightful excesses perpetrated in the suburbs and on the estates of the surrounding country. There murder, lust, robbery, and incendiarism have continued unchecked for days together. All the small shopkeepers have been deprived of house and home; all the estates ravaged, their cattle driven away or shot; the hedges torn down, the canefields burned; and even the machinery destroyed, so as to render it useless to its owners. It is but justice to say that many Liberals lost their lives in defending their fellow-citizens and at least we have to be thankful that a band of 1300 wild Indians, in the service of the Government, was prevented, although with great difficulty, from entering the town to complete the murderous excesses Pena and his men. Indeed, the panic was at its height on the night of the 24th, and we all made preparations to resist the expected attack as best we could; but it seems the marauders, overcome with drink, were not able to continue the work of destruction. Tranquility can hardly be said to be re-established even yet. The scenes we have endeavored to describe have caused the loss of many hundreds of men in killed and wounded, and a destruction of property which this country will feel for years to come.

IN A VAT.—Thos. Swade, a night watchman in the tannery of McCauslund, Upham & Co., had a narrow escape from death by accidentally stepping into a deep vat a few days ago. It appears that one of the workmen, while passing the place, noticed some bubbles in the water, and by close examination discovered Swade underneath. The escape, under the circumstances was miraculous, as it took some little time, with the aid of a long pole, to land him on terra firma.—*Fredericton Reporter.*

☞ Flora Selome, a Mic-Mac squaw, died at Antigonish on the 24th ult., at the great age of 101 years and 11 months. She was the oldest person of the Mic-Mac tribe in the Eastern section of the Province, and probably the oldest in the country.

New Advertisements.

Public Auction.

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction in front of the Intercolonial Hotel, Bridgetown, on

Saturday, 14th April next,

at eleven o'clock, a. m., the following property, viz.,

That well-known property consisting of the

INTERCOLONIAL HOTEL

and premises attached, consisting of Stable in excellent repair, and garden in excellent state of cultivation. The Hotel is centrally situated, being on Granville Street at the head of Queen Street, and within three minutes drive of the Railway Station.

THE STORE

adjoining the premises. Dimensions—40 x 18, eighteen feet posts, in excellent state of repair, and is centrally situated for trade. Twelve feet of land in rear of store to be sold with said store.

That well-known property situate on Church Street, known as the

MILLER COTTAGE,

consisting of seven acres of land in high state of cultivation and Dwelling House in excellent state of repair, Cellar under house, never-failing well of water and Barn attached to property. On the premises are thirty apple trees, about twenty years old in bearing. This property is a

Desirable Situation for a Gentleman's Residence.

Situate about ¼ mile from the Railway Station.

ALSO:

1 BENT 5 STOP ORGAN, 2 years old, good as new.

TERMS OF SALE.—10 per cent down, remainder on approved security.

A. W. D. PARKER,
for himself and wife, and for ADAM BOYD and Jane his wife.

Granville, March 14th, '77. 3i t52

MIDDLETON,
10th March, 1877.

IMPORTANT TO ALL!

THE prevalent idea that CHEAP SALES and CLEARING SALES are a *Fraud*, is in many instances a great mistake, as there are various circumstances which render such sales not only politic but necessary, such as the close of a Season, or just prior to Stock-taking, when it is always well to give one's Customers and the public the advantage of Remnants and other Bargains.

My endeavour has always been to keep my stock NEW and FRESH, disliking above all things to have goods lie on my shelves from Season to Season. I therefore offer the

Remnants & Balance
OF MY
Winter Stock,
AT
IMMENSE REDUCTIONS.

It is impossible to enumerate the various lines, but I beg to assure all that in every department of

DRY GOODS!
MILLINERY,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS & SHOES,

they will find, GENUINE Bargains.

Now is the time to buy

Furs, Clothing, Wool Goods, Boots, &c.

for next Winter. Come and see the advantage.

R. D. MACDONALD

FARM
For Sale.

The Subscriber offers for Sale, his valuable FARM situated within one mile of Paradise Station, on the Main Post Road, containing 150 acres, cuts annually from 30 to 40 tons of Hay, of best quality, well wooded, and watered, with two

ORCHARDS of Choice Fruit Trees.

—ALSO:—

Dwelling House, 2 Barns, and all necessary out Buildings, with a well of Soft Water, close to the house, with

NEVER FAILING BROOK,

running close to the Buildings.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, on the Premises.

SIMON P. STARRATT.

Paradise, March 14th, 1877. [4i t51 pd

AUCTION!

THERE will be offered for Sale at AUCTION, at the residence of the undersigned on

Tuesday, the 3rd day of April

next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

the following property:—

1 Yoke of Oxen, 4 Cows, 1 Pair of two years old Steers, 2 two years old Heifers, 4 yearly Do., 1 ox Waggon, 1 light express do., 1 riding do., 1 truck do., 1 double ox sled, 1 Horse do., 1 sleigh, and a second hand Harness. Together with a lot of Farming utensils, Household Furniture, &c., &c.

TERMS:

Six months credit, with approved Security.

SIMON P. STARRATT.

Paradise, March, 14th 1877. 3i t50 pd

FOR

ECONOMICAL ENGINES
TO DRIVE
Grist Mills, Factories, &c.
ADDRESS
The Waterous Engine Works Co.,
BRANTFORD, ONT.

AMOS FISHER, Agent, Truro, N. S.
JOHN WELSH, Agent, Amherst, N. S.

Bill-Heads

Different sizes and styles promptly and cheaply printed at the office of this paper.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

THE "BROTHER'S PRIDE" will travel the coming season through Aylesford and Wilmot, and westerly as far as Bridgetown.

Admirers of trotting stock will have the opportunity of seeing a smart and handsome stallion.

GEORGE E. BEZANSON.

Cornwallis, Feb. 28th, 1877. 2i c49

Merchants' Marine
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
CANADA.

CAPITAL $1,000,000, with power to increase to $2 000,000.

Incorporated by act of Parliament.

Having established an agency at Bridgetown for the County of Annapolis, *the Subscriber* is prepared to take risks on vessels' cargoes and freights to and from any part of the Commercial World. Losses promptly paid in cash.

Ships on the Stocks—and every description of property insured on the most favorable terms. The subscriber also makes a specialty of LIFE INSURANCE representing the soundest and most reliable Companies both English and American doing business in the Dominion of Canada.

ALBERT MORSE,
Barrister at law, and General Insurance Agent, Bridgetown, Annapolis Co.

Annapolis Journal n42 tf

JUST RECEIVED.

A Fresh Supply of

Oranges, Lemons
AND
DATES,

Also a large supply of

CONFECTIONERY,
AND
CLARK'S and RANKINE'S
BISCUITS!

LYDIA C. WHEELOCK.

BRIDGETOWN, March 7th, '77

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA
Agency.

THE Subscriber has been appointed agent for BRIDGETOWN, and is now prepared to do business

AT THE OFFICE OF
T. D. & E. RUGGLES.

Hours from 10 o'clock, A. M. to 3 o'clock, P. M.; on Saturdays from 10 o'clock, A. M. to 1 o'clock, P. M.—strictly adhered to.

T. D. RUGGLES.

March 5th, '77. 13i tf

Insolvents Acts of 1869 and 1875, and Amendments.

CANADA
Province of Nova Scotia,
County of Annapolis.

In the County Court, District Number 21 877.

IN THE MATTER OF NATHAN R. MORSE—AN INSOLVENT.

UNDER the Act of 1869, on Thursday the tenth day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the undersigned Nathan R. Morse will apply to the Judge of the said Court, at the Court House, in Annapolis Royal, for a discharge under said Acts.

Dated at Annapolis Royal, this second day of March, A. D. 1877.

By E. RUGGLES, his Atty. *ad litem.* } NATHAN R. MORSE.

Notice. Notice.

ALL PERSONS having legal demands against the estate of JACOB DURLING Senr., late of Wilmot, Farmer, deceased, must render their accounts, duly attested to, within twelve months from this date, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

R. R. DURLING,
Z. DURLING. } Administrators.

Lawrencetown, Jan. 24th, '77 6m n43 t17

Society of Arts.

Ventilation, and the way to make Workmen's Cottages Healthy.

On Wednesday evening, Mr. Frank E. Thicke, architect, of 5, Great Queen-Street, Westminster, read a paper before the Society of Arts, on the "Ventilation of Rooms Generally, and the Way to make Workmen's Cottages, Comfortable, Warm and Healthy." Mr. B. W. Richardson presided. Mr. Thicke's views of ventilation, as expressed in the paper, aimed at the ample introduction of the outer air through muslin, wire gauze, perforated zinc, or cotton wool. He proposed to carry the impure and vitiated air out of a room by a ventilator in the shape of a tube, about 25ft. to 27ft. long, bent upon itself in a somewhat syphonoid form. The efflux ventilator was to be placed in the breastwork of the chimney, just beneath the ceiling, with one opening communicating with the room, and one within the smoke flue, when by the current in the flue the impure air would be drawn out of the room and into the chimney. On the subject of rendering workmen's cottages healthy, Mr. Thickie alluded to the internal painting and decoration with silicate paint for woodwork and silicate wash for the walls and ceilings. These non-poisonous paints manufactured by the Silicate Paint Company, of Liverpool and London, do not owe their existence either to accidental discovery or to a "happy thought," but are the results of long continued research and experiment to produce pigments free from the well-known objections of ordinary paints. The selection of silica as a base was not a solution of the difficulty in itself, for silica in various forms and varying quality was already used in the production of rough anti-corrosive and silicate paints made by simply mixing silica in more or less fine powder with the common painting colors. Silica was selected as the base because, when obtained absolutely pure, it has no chemical action whatever on iron or any of the metals; nor can it be destroyed by fire or the acids. Extreme cold has no effect on it; in fact it is an indestructible neutral product, incapable of injury to the most delicate pigments with which it may be combined. The silica used by the Silicate Paint Company is almost pure silex and is doubtless the product of centuries of natural levigation. When dried it is found to be in the condition of a powder, finer than it would be possible to reduce it to by mechanical means. The first great difficulty to overcome—viz., the production of a non-poisonous white paint of good body, of course necessitated the discarding of white lead and zinc oxide. The new silicate white, a patented preparation of zinc, has all the good qualities of white lead without its attendant bad ones. It resists foul air, and retains its whiteness and opacity under all conditions, will withstand 500 deg. of heat, has a covering power equal to the best lead, and, besides, being non-poisonous, has no chemical action whatever on the metals. Of the other colors it will be enough to say they are one and all non-poisonous, and contain neither lead, antimony, arsenic, nor copper in any form. The only disadvantages from which these paints suffer, in common with the ordinary painting colors, is the inability, as yet, to discover a vehicle for them to supersede linseed oil. A step in this direction has doubtless been made in the production of the petrifying liquid, though this is not applicable in all cases. It is certainly to be regretted that a more enduring medium cannot be found as the silicate pigments will withstand, uninjured, a degree of heat that would utterly destroy the oil with which they are mixed. In a recent letter on the subject of white lead v. zinc white, Mr. Barff, Professor of Chemistry at the Royal Academy, referring to the new silicate white says, "I wish to call the attention of those interested in this question to the fact that they can obtain a better paint in all respects than white lead, and one that has no injurious effects on the health of those who prepare or use it." Professor Goodwin, also, speaking at the late meeting of the Social Science Congress, on the subject of damp walls, &c., alluded to the preparation of the Silicate Paint Company. He said, "When we recollect the enormous amount of injury that lead paint did every year, and the number of persons who were damaged most seriously by it; and the difficulty of keeping damp out of houses, and when they found that this company claimed to meet these two points, their preparations were of the greatest importance." The question of the cost of the silicate paint as compared with white lead being in many cases the ill-important one, it is satisfactory to know that, notwithstanding the many advantages of the former, they are found in working to be from 10 to 15 per cent. cheaper. Though slightly dearer in the first cost, they have nearly double the bulk of white lead, and weight for weight will cover almost twice the space. Being cheap, non-poisonous, permanent of color, of good body, damp proof, all but indestructible, and suitable alike for delicate interior decoration or the most exposed out-door work these paints surely supply the painters, "desideratum." The increasing demand for the preparations of the Silicate Paint Company, particularly from the "trade"—met by the opening of an establishment in London—would seem to indicate that the prejudice with which innovation and improvement are generally received is in this case fast disappearing, and I venture to predict that the day is not far distant when the use of lead paint shall be the exception rather than the rule. Another speciality of the Silicate Paint Company is the petrifying liquid, for the cure of damp walls and the preservation of stone, brick, plaster cement, &c., from decay. This preparation) also called the washable distemper) is a water paint, manufactured in two distinct forms—viz., as a transparent liquid, for indurating soft stone or brick when it is desirable to render it damp-proof without altering its character or appearance; and as a paste, in all colors. In the latter form—apart from its damp-resisting qualities—I purpose to use it in the place of common distemper, for the decoration of bedrooms, corridors, staircases, passages, basements, kitchens, &c., presenting an appearance almost equal to paint, and, like paint, admitting of being thoroughly cleansed by washing; and I also intend to use it on the bare walls, which will save the cost of plastering; and I here invite your inspection of these samples, which I have had prepared to demonstrate the nice appearance, the economy, and the healthiness of this invaluable petrifying liquid. This petrifying liquid could also be used, at a very small cost, for the borders of all floors, and might be stencilled in patterns as shown here on the specimens shown. As it is also unaffected by disinfectants, the value of the petrifying liquid from a sanitary point of view cannot be over estimated, and its recent introduction into the decorations of the School Board buildings, workhouses, prisons, asylums, and other large institutions must ultimately result in its general adoption for all buildings of this character, as well as by all persons who study the sanitary condition of the house, not only of the poor, but of all classes. The enamelling paint which renders varnishing unnecessary is the last of the decorative preparations manufactured by the Silicate Paint Company, and is a capital paint for superior interior work of all kinds. As its name implies, it is a paint drying with a hard, highly glossy surface, and, like the petrifying liquid and silicate paint, is admirably suited for damp walls. It will thoroughly prevent the penetration of moisture, however copious, when applied to the walls or foundations of dwelling-houses, railway arches, bridges, tunnels, viaducts and other structures, and is invaluable for porous tiles on the roof. Two coats of it are quite equal in effect to two coats of ordinary paint and two coats of varnish, while on clean ironwork one coat is, in most cases, sufficient. For the production of telling decorative effects at small cost, these paints are unequalled. As an example of this, one coat of enamelling paint, succeeding a coat of silicate paint on a surface previously treated with one coat of petrifying liquid, gives an admirable result, and has also the merit of speedy execution—a point often of considerable importance. The enamel dries speedily, and, in combination with the silicate paint, has been used with the most complete success on damp walls to which lead paints could not be made to adhere from the presence of excessive moisture. Recent experience has also demonstrated that the enamel is not affected by chloride of sodium (common salt). Iron treated with one coat of this paint was exposed in the open air for months, in contact with salt, and watered at frequent intervals. After a considerable time had elapsed the iron was removed and examined, when both he metal and paint were found to be in the same condition as when first applied. This has resulted in the use of the enamel for the protection of the iron ships engaged in the salt-carrying trade which had always previously to be cemented internally, at great cost, with loss of space and increase of dead weight.

Upon the conclusion of the paper, the chairmade some observations, in the course of which he pointed out the necessity which existed for a great national movement for improving the homes of the people. It was he said one of the most important points in the advancement of sanitary reform that no sooner did we begin to work for the present generation that we began at that moment to work for future generations, and it was impossible to contemplate what, in the matter of some sixty years, would be the difference in health, compared with the state of health at present, if our sanitary measures continued to proceed as they were doing now, and if we got into the way of making one generation healthier than another. He approved of Dr. Ball's Janus grate, and Capt. Dalton's stove, and said he regarded the use of silicate wash as a special advance in sanitary science. Other speakers also expressed high opinions of the silicate paints and wash, which were destined to supersede ordinary paints and distemper.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to Mr. Thicke for his paper.—*Liverpool (Eng.) Daily Post.* n45 tf

FOR SALE!

FORTY tons of first-class HAY (baled) suitable for any market, will be

SOLD AT BRIDGETOWN,

in lots to suit purchasers—for price and terms please apply to Messrs. S. D. James & Co., or to WILLIAM CHIPMAN,

5i t49 Bridgetown.

Corbitts' Packet Line

THE
Schr. "T. B. Harris"

will sail for BOSTON on the 14th, all parties wishing FREIGHT will please forward orders at once, freight carried at a through rate, for further particulars apply to J. G. Hall & Co., Boston, or

A. W. CORBITT & SON,
Annapolis, N. S.

New Advertisements.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

We have much pleasure in announcing to IMPORTERS and the PUBLIC generally that the sailings of this splendid line of steamers for Halifax and St. John for the ensuing Spring have been arranged as follows:

FROM GLASGOW.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
"SIDONIAN."	
Saturday, 10th Mar.	Wednesday, 14th Mar.
"ALEXANDRIA."	
Saturday, 24th Mar.	Wednesday, 28th Mar.

To be followed by first-class Steamers throughout the season.

FROM LONDON: *Dorian*.....Friday, March 9.
" " *Tyrian*.....Friday, March 30.
(unless prevented by unforseen circumstances.)

The above steamers being well known in the trade, and considerable care having been taken in fixing the sailing dates, we beg to solicit from Importers their undivided support.

Through Bills of Lading will be granted to all the principal points in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Freight taken upon as favorable terms as by any other first-class Trans-Atlantic Steamship Line.

No Bill of Lading will be signed for less sum than half a guinea.

Parties desirous to bring out their friends should make application to the Subscribers, who will grant Certificates of Passage from any place in England, Ireland or Scotland to St. John, N. B., which are good for twelve months.

Drafts issued payable on presentation in sums from £1 upwards.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin.....13 Guineas.
Steerage.....30 Dollars.

For plans of Cabins, passage Tickets, Drafts or any further information apply to or address Henderson Brothers, 49 Union Street, Glasgow, 19 Leadenhall Street, E. C. London, 17 Water Street, Liverpool, 30 Foyle Street, Londonderry, 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, 65 Washington Street, Chicago, 7 Bowling Green, New York, and T. A. S. DeWolf & Son, Water Street, Halifax, or

SCAMMEL BROTHERS,
19 Smyth Street, St. John, N. B.

jan30

ALMON & MacINTOSH,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

INVESTMENTS

Made in best Securities, Stocks, Bonds, &c.

Interest allowed on deposits subject to cheque.

Exchange bought and sold.

166 Hollis Street,
1y n27 HALIFAX, N. S.

Refined Sugar.

100 Bbls. REFINED C. SUGAR,

Landing ex "Bonetta" from New-York
GEO. S. DeFOREST,
11 South Wharf.

St. John, N. B., Jan 15, '77.

Customs Department.

OTTAWA, Feb. 5th, 1877.

AUTHORIZED Discount on American Invoices, until further notice—5 per cent.

J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs.

ap14

1 Bale Buffalo Robes

Bought at the recent Auction Sale in Halifax, and will be sold very low,

Wolf & Coon Skin Robes

Trimmed and Strapped Horse Blankets.

AT
B. STARRATT'S

Paradise, Sept. 19th, '76.

SLEIGHS! SLEIGHS!

The subscriber has on hand and for sale 2 Superior Sleighs, perfectly new, which will be sold at reasonable prices for cash.

W. A. CRAIG,
dec5n34tf] Bridgetown Iron Foundry.

UNION BANK OF HALIFAX,

ANNAPOLIS AGENCY.

INTEREST allowed on Deposits. Drafts on New York, Boston, Montreal, St. John, and Halifax, at City rates.

STERLING EXCHANGE BOUGHT and SOLD.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL ACCESSIBLE POINTS.

ALEX. SHEARER, Agent.

Jan. 10 n33 tf

FARM
FOR SALE.

THE Farm of the late DANIEL MORRISON, deceased, situated in North Farmington, about 100 rods from Wilmot Station, Annapolis County, containing a homestead of 22 acres and a grass lot of 10 acres, on the RUGGLES ROAD. There are two Orchards, containing 200 Apple Trees, which, though comparatively young, yield about 100 barrels of fruit, of the choicest kind. Also a great variety of Plum Trees, and a Cranberry Plot in a bearing state. There are on the premises a dwelling House, Woodhouse, Workshop, Carriage House and a Barn—all of which are Commodiously and tastefully arranged.

R. STEWART,
Administrator.

ALSO FOR

SALE.

THE Farm known as GLENFERN, the property of REV. ROBERT STEWART, situated in South Farmington, about 130 rods from Wilmot station, Annapolis County, containing 112 acres. There is an extensive young orchard that yields apples that command the highest price in the Market. There are on the premises a very eligible Dwelling House, Woodhouse and barn in good repair.

TO MAGISTRATES!

A large lot of MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS for sale at this Office.