CHIGNECTO POST.

WILLIAM C. MILNER, Proprietor. | Deserve Success, and you shall Command it. | TERMS: $1.00 In Advance.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF NOVA SCOTIA HALIFAX

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Supplementary Estimates.

APRIL 6.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Harbor of Refuge, Quaco $13,500; Fog Whistle, Briar Island $5,000.

Rent of St John Custom House, $3,150; Dredge, $2,500; to complete Light at Coxe's P't., Grand Lake Beacon, St. Andrews Beacous, Fox Island, observatory St. John, $850; Fisheries, $2,000; European and N. A. Railway Extension, working expenses, $8,000; ditto maintenance and salaries of staff, $15,000.

NOVA SCOTIA.—Harbor of Refuge, Liverpool, $25,000; Pier at Maitland, $3,000. ditto at Digby, Port Hood and Margaretville, $4,950. Light at Mahone Bay, $600; at Chebucto Head, $2,000; Fog Whistle St. Paul's Island, $6,000; Sydney Light $800; Buoys, $600. Mabou Harbor, $12,000; Light House, Tourimain, $500; Clerk Paymaster's Office, Halifax, $333; Fog Whistle, Cranberry Island, $1,500; Fisheries, N. S., $3,000; family of Capt. O'Brien, of *Ocean Traveller*, lost on the service of Sable Island Humane Establishment, $600; families of crew, $1,000; Preventive Officer at Tusket, two years at sixty dollars, $120; to pay Gibbons, Burchill and Connel, of Sydney, expenses procuring medical aid for men exposed while carrying supplies to Flint Island Light House, $350; frost bitten men of ditto, $600; Boatman's service for Board of Health, Halifax, $1,000; to pay for removing deprecated silver from Nova Scotia, $40,000; Customs Contingencies, Halifax, $2,032.

The total of the Supplementary Estimates is $1,099,000 and odd, including $250,000 for the survey and location of the Pacific Railway; $200,000 for a land survey in Manitoba; $200,000 for opening up the North West; $16,000 additional for protecting the Fisheries; $120,000 for a new Penitentiary near Montreal; $100,000 for the Census; $10,000 for expenses of the Canal Commission.

McDougall made a lengthy review in respect to the survey distribution, settlement and sale of Manitoba lands. The price he considered too high: the lots should be 200 instead of 160 acres, and settlers should be allowed to make roads where they pleased. Dr. Schultz made a moderate speech, mainly agreeing with the Government. He made some good suggestions. Cartier said the Government intended sending out a Commissioner to make treaties with the various Indian Tribes to extinguish land claims and provide security.

Cartier explained Election Bill at length. He said the Local Government had made an invidious distinction against Dominion officials, they would be allowed to vote. The ballot would not be used. Jones of Halifax protested against Nova Scotia being deprived of the ballot while New Brunswick retained it.—Dominion officials were not allowed to vote in Ontario and Quebec—why should they in Nova Scotia? He would move that each Province vote by its present laws. Dorion gave notice he would move that no Dominion officials should vote, and Cosgrave that Local members first resign before running for the Commons.—During this debate some sharp words were exchanged between Holton and McDonald, of Nova Scotia. The latter said he had thought the latter above tergiversation; he had changed his opinion. The latter said he would chastise any man who would insult him.

APRIL 8.—Debate on Election Bill resumed. Amendment moved and lost for rigorous punishment of crimes of bribery or intimidation. Amendment moved that Dominion officials in Nova Scotia be disfranchised as in Ontario and Quebec. Opposed by Dorion—who thought the best men would then refuse offices, and re-elected. Campbell of Guysboro moved that persons disfranchised in Nova Scotia should be enfranchised and that Special Commissioners be appointed to prepare Lists. Blake moved an amendment to this that the Lists already appointed shall be lists of Dominion voters.—Carried. Motion for a ballot system lost, 39 to 39; Costigan's motion for dual representation lost, 67 to 66. Motion to hold Dominion elections same day lost, 66 to 56; motion that Elections be held in each Province same day lost, 65 to 58.

APRIL 11.—Government obtained a bill to prevent importation of cattle into Manitoba. Resolution that a Railway be constructed and owned by private enterprise, passed after committee. Burpee moved for abolition of Clerks, &c. He said of the 206 voyees in Parliament only 4 were from the Maritime Provinces, and of 300 in the departments only 7 were from here.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Beyond the Rocky Mountains.

To Editor of Chignecto Post:

March 1871.

In a journey by rail from the Atlantic to the Pacific, so many different objects of interest continually presenting themselves to the attention of the traveller, confuses the recollection and one some times finds it difficult to locate many scenes, whose passing loveliness awoke our warmest admiration. Nothing I have yet seen can surpass in my estimation for pastoral beauty, the Mohawk Valley in New York State. The river from which the Valley takes its name, winds like a thread of silver through meadows highly cultivated, its banks in many places fringed with oak and willow, while to the North and South rise gently rounded hills dotted here and there with white farm houses; the whole presenting a scene that memory delights to recall, and that even the loveliest of the Sierra Nevada Valleys may equal, but cannot surpass.—Travelling by the Lake Shore and Michigan, Southern R. R., a delightful perspective of Lake scenery is enjoyed, and if the season be summer, it is more especially attractive. Arrived at Chicago, the great emporium of the Western States, the traveller has the choice of four routes to Omaha and Council Bluffs. This town the oldest in Western Iowa, lies three miles East of the Missouri River, at the foot of the Bluffs. It was once a Mormon settlement; the explorers—Lewis & Clark, held a Council with Indians here in 1804 and named it the Council Bluffs. The scenery is the most majestic and beautiful, reminding us of youthful fancies awakened by reading stories of Switzerland and the Alps. Omaha, in Nebraska, is reached by a long bridge over the Missouri; here Sleeping Cars are taken to Ogden, Utah, and without a change or stop of any consequence the tireless locomotive whirls us onward through a country, whose extent and barren monotony the imagination alone cannot conceive. It seems almost impossible that the indomitable pioneers of the Far West, long before the steam whistle had awakened echoes West of the Mississippi—with a patience almost sublime and an unfaultering faith that the El Dorado of their hopes lay beyond the Rocky Mountains—toiled along with lazy Ox teams over those vast plains, that to them must have seemed almost interminable as weeks and months passed ere the Valleys of Utah were reached. We saw in many places the old emigrant trail, and thought as we left the dreary Alkali plains, and traced it along a mountain stream; how welcome to those weary wanderers must have been even the shadow of the "great rocks," in that thirsty land? We enter the gorges of the Wahsatch mountains, nearly one thousand miles from Omaha.

The scenery of Echo Canyon is so majestic and awe inspiring, that an attempt at description is impossible. Solid walls of granite, sandstone, and a conglomerate of both, rise along the track, their tops crowned with every fantastic shape, column dome and spire, alternating with castle, rugged battlements and Cathedral. On through Weber Canyon, the engine plunges, shooting over bridges which span the chasms and under overhanging rocks, until we arrive at Weber. This valley is settled with Mormons; but in all probability the Gentile element will predominate as at all stations along the line in Utah.

The milling establishment of Mr. Stevenson* is here seen from the track. At Ogden, some miles farther on, passengers change cars and pursue their journey Westward by the Central Pacific R. R.; or wishing to go to Salt Lake City, can do so by the Utah Central R. R., and view for themselves what enterprise and ability, combined with a perseverance that commands our admiration the Mormon people have displayed. Circumstances, had induced us to make Ogden our temporary destination which proved an unfortunate step, only in so for as it afforded an opportunity for insight to Mormon life, rarely extended to Gentiles.—The settlements of these people are to be found in every Valley of any extent, throughout the territory,—These Valleys are almost unapproachable in winter; the roads winding through the Canyons of the mountains, in many places blocked up with snow that comes sweeping blindly down some gloomy gorge. Sometimes the path is just a shelf cut along the steep hill side, at whose base rushes a rapid stream, or a passage so narrow, that looking ahead you are sure the mountains that tower on either side, effectually bar further progress. Beyond this mighty rock, far from outside civilization, Mormonism flourishes undisturbed by Gentile ennovation.—The crowded population of their Villages, is the result of a system that in the face of civilization has ultimately to be abandoned. It is humiliating to witness the dijected looks and abject slavishness of the women—although I met with more than one woman of spirit and intelligence, whose opinions of the position they held as second or third wives was not at all complimentary to the institution. It is impossible not to be shocked and repelled by the features that polygamy presents and the train of evils that must be its result.

The kindness and hospitality we received, I am not willing to think was only extended throughout the mistaken idea that we were to become Mormons.

It would be interesting did time permit, to record experiences undergone and scenes witnessed among this singular people. The climate of their Valleys is mild and pleasant and the soil rich and fertile when irrigated. If some of my Eastern friends whose ideas of the Far West, were perhaps more glowing than my own, could have experience similar, their enthusiasm in respect to the Territories of Utah and Nevada, would be materially lessoned, altho' the scenery of the great Salt Lake, cannot fail to satisfy any lover of the beautiful. The Alkali plains of Nevada present no impressive feature—only their vast extent and loneliness. The entire absence of timber on these Western plains, gives them a very barren aspect; and the magnificent forests of the Sierras presented a most agreeable change from the monotony of the plains. It was with feelings of gratitude—I cannot express—that I bade adieu to a country disfigured by a religious system, from which every finer instinct of nature must recoil. Many incidents of Pioneer life and adventure which I heard while in Utah, together with the journey over the Sierra and Nevada mountains, a description of which, would require more time than I can command at present. So for cause I must now conclude. Yours,

J. G. B.

* Formerly of Cumberland, N. S.—ED.

Education.

To Editor of "Chignecto Post:"

How sink the acts and doings of our men into insignificance, as compared with the labors of those men whose names are so intimately associated with constitutional reforms in the mother country, who, entirely regardless of office, and many of them subjected to terrible persecution, fines, and imprisonment, labored with untiring energy to correct abuses and to build up the constitution that they might bequeath that noblest of heritages, a constitutional form of self government. With those men there was no pandering to party, no political-axes to grind, no revelling in the sweets anticipated official honors, no sacrificing the rights and consciences of their constituents at the shrine of inordinate ambition, but a noble self-sacrificing spirit, in which their Country's weal rose pre-eminent, above selfish considerations. With them patriotism was a reality; not an empty sound, as with our politicians, who boasting of their patriotism, their independence, their determination to serve their country to the best of their ability, solicit the suffrages of the electors; and when secure in their seats, forget their pledges, and are found to be mere sychophants, acting in the interest of some clique, or pandering to some party. Now that the present Government have distinctly pledged themselves to the introduction of a new School Bill based upon the assessment principle, it is to be hoped that our representatives will take a bold and independent stand for a non-sectarian free school system. No clinging to the ultra-montanists whose darling scheme is sectarian education, which simply means that the education of our people is to be handed over to the Romish Hierarchy. Any step in this direction must be viewed with alarm by all lovers of civil and religious liberty. More anon.

Yours, &c.,

E.

Botsford, Mar 27th., '71.

TAXING MATRIMONY.

To the Editor of the Chignecto Post:

SIR,—

Can you or some of your numerous readers give any good reason why the young men of the County of Westmorland pay for the privilege of getting married, five dollars and a half, not to the minister, but for license, while in the next County, east, a license can be obtained for two dollars and a half. Does there not appear to be something wrong connected with this arrangement, especially under confederation. Our currency is to be equalized; our tariffs are similar; railway charges agree as nearly as possible, and the time I trust is not far distant when our school laws will be the same, if not in words yet in spirit, especially in direct taxation for the support thereof. But the people of Westmorland have learned to bear oppression.—They pay one dollar and a half more for every license for marriage than the citizens of Fredericton do. Do you really know that there are very many couples who pass over the line to Amherst and the two are made one at a loss to the Province but a saving to the parties concerned.—And be it remembered by all whom it may concern that even the Anti member for the County of Westmorland, in Parliament, passed over to Nova Scotia and thereby enjoyed benefits denied to the constituents of his own County. Our rights are the same. Let our benefits agree.

ONE INTERESTED.

March, 28th., 1871.

Common Phrases in the far West.

In a mining-camp in California, when a man tenders you a "smile," or invites you to take a "blister," it is etiquette to say: "Here's hoping your dirt'll pan out gay." In Washo, when you are requested to "put in a blast," or invited to take your "regular poison," etiquette admonishes you to touch glasses and say, "Here's hoping you'll strike it rich in the lower level."

In Honolulu, when your friend, the whaler, asks you to take a "lin" with him, it is simply etiquette to say, "Here's eighteen-hundred barrels, Old Salt." But "drink hearty" is universal. This is the orthodox reply all the world over.

The sentimental method of asking a person to drink is in the formula: "Suppose we shed a tear." There is a frequent toast in some places, which seems to contain considerable truth, viz: "Well, here's another nail in my coffin." On the Mississippi river they take a very practical view of the ceremony, and say to their friends, "Won't you come in and wood up?" thus imploying that strong potations supply the fuel of life.

In cholera times a false notion prevailed that imbibition would prevent one from taking the disease, and a popular style of invitation was, "Let's disinfect." This may as well be offset by a mention of the western bar-room salute, "Won't you hist in some pizen?" The last form, however, is almost too strictly correct and literal in its character to be appropriate in this article.

Some Causes of Disease.

Disease to a large extent is the work of man, not of his maker. In support of this assertion we may reason:

1. From final causes. That pain and sickness, and premature death were ends contemplated in the work of creation is a supposition at variance with all that nature elsewhere teaches of the benevolence of the Creator.

2. From facts. Wild animals and reptiles are almost or wholly exempt from diseases, although many of them inhabit regions more filled with miasmas than any of the abodes of men. Tamer animals subjected more to the influence of man's modes of life to some few diseases.

Instance fowls and pet animals, as deer, rabbits, &c. The most highly domesticated are subject to the most numerous and fatal diseases, and to some, even, that are contagious.—Instances—horses, sheep, dogs, &c. And the maladies of the human race are found to surpass those of the brutes in number, complications and fatality, to the degree fully as great as that in which man's habits are more artificial and unnatural than theirs; still farther, those among the human species who lead the most artificial life are ever the most subject to disease. There, then, is proof, written in sunbeams! There we have a regular series of results, step by step departing from the higher strength and happiness, and sinking into an atmosphere of pain, disease, and premature death. Diseases, then, are not chargable on "chances" or "nature" or "Providence". They are the results of unnatural habits and conditions of life I will enumerate the most important.

1. Over taxation of the body or the mind, in the form of excessive bodily or mental labor, the anxieties and perplexities of business, excitement of the feelings, deep emotions, excessive indulgence of the passions.

This last cause alone produces more incompetency for successful exertion and leads to more disease, a hundred fold more, than is ever dreamed of by the mass of the community. All these causes wear out, consume and substract from the powers of life faster than by rest and nourishment; but we can add to, repair and re-invigorate them.

2. Indolence, or a want of due exercise of the entire body, or of certain limbs or organs. To over-tax some parts, then, and under-tax others at the same time, is doubly to invite the inroads of disease.

3. Mechanical causes. Of these, by far the most prolific of evils, is an unnatural mode of dress. This may injure in numberless ways: by cramping organs, compressing of ligaturing limbs; overheating some parts, exposing others to cold, dragging upon other parts, checking circulation, respiration and free motion, and favoring unnatural postures, narrowness of chest, and every species of deformity. The subject is well worthy al. the attention now paid to it. We earnestly desire the day when dress shall harmonize with the laws of nature, and not with the laws of arbitrary fashion.

4. Hereditary predisposition, or the transfer of a diseased condition from a parent to a child. It is thro' this the children's teeth are set on edge. It is through this in a good degree that all along the pathway of infancy and childhood, a portion of our whole existence, naturally the brightest, the fullest of promise, our little ones are made to drop suddenly from our grasp, and people our cemetries with corpses before their time.

5. Insufficiency of food is a source of disease in some countries, but very seldom so in our own.

7. Depression of mind, through an effect of some morbid condition often becomes in its turn a cause of deepseated and fatal disease.

7. Intoxicating liquors is a great cause of disease.

They are not at all helpful to the human system in the way of building up the bone and sinew of the frame. They are exciting to the nerves, pollute the blood, debilitate the body, and have stamped incurable diseases on the off-spring of many.

They who are busy in striving to lead men to a knowledge of the laws of health are stigmatized as fanatics, fools and enthusiasts. There are noble reformers living who are hard work with measures to remove some of the prolific sources of disease, and shall they not have the co-operation of every professor or religion? Christian man and woman let me urge you to work with a will, in removing all that superintendes disease.

—*National Prohibitionist.*

Cost of the Mainténance of the Governor General of Canada.

Salary of Governor General,	$15,000 00	
Gov. General's Office,	8,912 40	
Rideau Hall, residence of the Gov. General, Ottawa—		
Fencing,	8 51 00	
Investigating Title,	200 50	
W. Davis, clerk of Works,	552 00	
Workmen's pay list,	2,412 09	
Sashes for Conservatory	100 00	
Well,	160 14	
Fence painting	40 20	
Making drain,	51 50	
Smith's work at Conservatory,	93 55	
Plants for do.	138 00	
Petty accounts,	157 12	
Freight on carpeting from Paris,	55 00	
Plumbers' work,	859 87	
Hardware and nails,	208 59	
Travelling expenses,	84 50	
Postage for Paris Carpeting,	476 90	
Timber and lumber,	1,031 17	
Painting, glazing, whitewashing, &c	794 00	
Carpets & bedding,	258 00	
Carpets and blind cord,	236 25	
Matting,	128 65	
Furniture,	295 00	
Two tables,	81 00	
Tables, &c.,	92 00	
Earthenware,	74 20	
One grate,	43 65	
Upholstery work,	197 27	
Additions as per award,	2,948 41	
		11,737 79
Gardener's staff, Rideau Hall,	2,588 74	
Putting up sashes, Rideau Hall,	239 50	
Laborers, Rideau Hall,	451 50	
Removing Jas. Sorley from Spencer Wood to Rideau Hall,	93 00	
Hardware furnished Rideau Hall,	75 40	
Supply of Water,	460 00	
Removing Snow,	300 00	
Insurance on Rideau Hall Cottage,	42 50	
Rent, to lot caretaker, Rideau Hall,	350 33	
		4,592 97
Spencer Wood, Quebec—		
Wall and fence at Spencer Wood,	414 02	
Salaries of Staff,	1,280 80	
Repairs,	268 50	
Insurance,	75 00	
do	30 00	
Heating conservatory,	90 75	
Staff,	185 75	
		2,284 77
Grand Total,		$76,211 20

Black Walnut Polish.

In the last volume of the *Rural New Yorker*, page 111, we gave an excellent recipe for making a polish for black-walnut furniture. The materials named are not always to be had in country drug stores, but a good substitute can be made of beeswax and spirits of turpentine. It should not be made too thick, but merely enough beeswax put in to fill up the pores of the wood and give it a smooth surface. The polish is used for waxing hardwood floors, as well as retouching old furniture, especially that made out of black walnut and not highly finished with varnish. The solution of beeswax and turpentine should be applied with a cloth and rubbed down smooth.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for April, has the following contents:—Footpads; Harriet Prescott Spofford. Castilian Days—Part III; John Hay; No ring; Alice Cary.—The Empezzo Pass and the House of the Star of Gold; H. H. Roundel; Fred. W. Loring. The Giant in the Spiked Helmet; J. K. Hosmer. Kate Beaumont—Part IV; J. W. DeForest. Our Eyes, and how to take care of them—Part IV; Henry W. Williams M. D. Children; A. W. American Life in France—Part III; M. L. P. A Passionate Pilgrim—Part II; H. James, Jr. Spots on the Sun; J. J. Dixwell. Our Whispering Gallery—Part IV. Count Rumford; Edmund Quincy. Recent Literature. James R. Osgood & Co., Publishers, Boston.

THE N. Y. *World* says:—"In the carrying trade between the United States and European ports 133 steamers are employed. Of these 101 are British, and the American flag is borne by but a single one.

USEFUL ITEMS.

HAIR-BRUSHES are best cleaned by washing them in saleratus or soda-water, which removes all the oily coating. The alkali of course unites with the oil to form soap, which aids in the cleaning.

A BROOKLYN physician considers Turkey figs, boiled in water, so as to make a sort of tea, and mixed with a little fresh brewer's yeast, a specific remedy for scarlet fever. He recommends that this simple preparation be used as food, drink, and medicine.

COPPER and brass vessels should not be used for cooking purposes, as poisonous chemical substances are liable to be formed by the action of oils and acids upon the substances of the vessels. The use of such vessels for cooking fruit is especially dangerous, as the acids of fruit form readily upon the metal, forming poisonous substances.

GLACIERINE and charge, stirred to a paste hardens rapidly, and makes a durable cement for iron upon iron, for two stone surfaces, and especially for fastening iron in stone. The cement is insoluble, and is not attacked by strong acids.

TO KEEP KNIVES FROM RUSTING.—An excellent way to keep knives from rusting is to scour them on a board crosswise with some dry brick, after having wiped them perfectly dry, and put them away without wiping off the brick dust. We have served them in this way for years, and they have never been known to rust, if they are kept carefully wrapt in paper.

TO MEND RUBBER SHOES.—Get a piece of pure rubber—an old shoe vulcanized rubber will not do; cut it into small bits, put it into a bottle and cover to twice its depth with spirits of turpentine or refined coal-tar naphtha—not petroleum naphtha. Stop the bottle and set one side, shaking it frequently. The rubber will soon dissolve, then take the shoe and press the ripped or cut close together, and put on the solution with a camel's hair brush. Continue to apply so fast as it dries, until a thorough coating is formed. Spirits of turpentine dissolves the rubber slowest, but forms the most elastic cement.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Scientific American* refutes the statement that no one has ever witnessed a case of spontaneous combustion in the human body, as he was himself, with several others, an eye witness to a case of the kind. The person who was the victim was a hard drinker, and was sitting by the fire surrounded by Christmas guests, when suddenly flames of a blue tint gushed from his mouth and nostrils, and he was soon a corpse. The body, it is asserted, remained extremely warm for a much longer time than usual.

The Monster Guns of England.

The new war steamers Thunderer and Devastation, of 9,000 tons each, and the Fury, of 7,000 tons, are to be armed with two 35 ton guns in each of their two turrets. These 35 ton guns when loaded, require 140 lbs. of powder, and a projectile weighing 700 lbs. The names are appropriately conferred on these vessels, as nothing so terrible in the shape of Marine artillery has hitherto been put afloat. The old system of stone forts will prove a little avail against guns which can discharge shot weighing more than a half of a ton. This activity in the yards shows that England is preparing for all eventualities.

Description of London.

In London, every eight minutes, night and day, somebody dies; every five minutes a child is born. This great city contains as many people as the whole of Scotland, twice as many as Denmark, three times as many as Greece. In its vast population of nearly 4,000,000 it has 140,000 habitual gin-drinkers, 100,000 abandoned women, 10,000 professional gamblers, 50,000 criminals known to the police as thieves and receivers of stolen goods, 500,000 habitual frequenters of public houses, and 60,000 street Arabs. To keep the vast multitude of disorderly characters in something like obedience to the law, 6,000 policemen are necessary. Of the population of the city only about 500,000 attend public worship, there being a million of adult absentees from church Sunday.