

The Weekly Monitor.

BRIDGETOWN, JANUARY 24, 1877.

FAMILY GRAVE-YARDS.

A cemetery is a solemn spot. On visiting it one naturally feels a shade of melancholy throwing a contemplation influence over his spirit. How much soever the mind may ordinarily be disposed to levity, in the presence of death, it instinctively becomes sober. It is impossible to ramble through a grave-yard, and not be impressed with a feeling of unworldly gravity. In such a place, we seem to be face to face with the King of Terrors. The literature which sorrowing affection inscribes upon tombstones, is mournfully admonitory. Perhaps there is no poem in the English language that is more popular—more generally admired—and more fastened upon the memory than Gray's "Elegy written in a Country Church-yard"; and the reason is, because it appeals to the deepest sensibilities of our common nature. It is true that its versification is faultless—that its descriptions and illustrations are marvellously beautiful and graphic—and that no poet, in either ancient or modern times, has surpassed him in touchingly musing upon the "Home of the dead"; but its popularity with people of vastly diversified tastes and attainments, learned and unlearned, is in a great measure attributable to the universal human consciousness of impending mortality—a chord to which our tenderest susceptibilities instinctively vibrate. Our intelligent readers, too, remember the "Graves of a Household," a poetic gem for which literature is indebted to the fascinating Miss de Hemans.

They are in beauty, side by side, And fill one home with gladness. But in allusion to their graves, it is mournfully averred— "But they are severed far and wide, By mountain, stream and sea."

There is an admitted propriety, as well as desirableness, that families and households should be buried in the same grave-yard. Living affection yearns for this contingency of interment after death. But we live in a time, when change of home location and emigration are common. Within the last twenty years a multitude of Nova Scotians, in pursuit of fortune, have gone to Australia, to California and other States of the American Union. In the intestine war during the Administration of Lincoln, there was scarcely a battle, in which Nova Scotians, who had foolishly enlisted in the army of one of the contending forces, did not fall. From the battle of Bull Run to the downfall of Richmond, quite a quota of Nova Scotians were among the slain. Their bones were either left buried on some battle ground, or were rudely interred without monumental stones to indicate where their mouldering ashes lie afar from their childhood homes and the burying-places of their forefathers; and many a parent to this day mourns the absence of a beloved son, of whom they had not heard since he left the family homestead; but whom they suppose was shot down in one of the bloody conflicts referred to. Others of our self-expatiated countrymen, who were employed in peaceful avocations, have died in populous cities, or on the wild prairies of the "far-west." Some have perished in the mines along the shores of the Pacific—others employed by the Gloucester "fishing fleet," have found a watery grave—and a few it may be, have been victims of the assassin's knife.

Had our country's dead, who have found graves in the sea or in the soil of a foreign land, remained at home, enjoying the health preserving influences of our salubrious climate, the most of them would probably have been still living in the smiles of parental love, and in habits of social intercourse with the companions of their youth; or had they fallen by the hand of death, they would have found a "last resting place" in the revered grave-yard, where the mortal remains of their kindred are buried. It may be an unphilosophical weakness—it may be folly—it may be superstition, to earnestly desire decent sepulture in some family cemetery; but yearnings of this description are heart impulses which are among the half-instincts of humanity. One shudders at the idea of the dissector's knife. Surgical science perhaps needs lifeless bodies for practical purposes in the interests of anatomy; but there are few men who would not prefer at the close of life, to be deposited in some quiet receptacle of the dead, with a tributary tombstone above his grave. It was this desire for appropriate interment of the dead that prompted Abraham to buy the cave of Machpelah for a family burying-ground. To the Hebrew patriarch and his descendants this cave was a sacred spot. Even Joseph, generations afterwards, who was the Prime Minister of Egypt's king instead of wishing his remains a place in one of the Pyramids, requested that his bones should be carried to Machpelah.

The loose thoughts that have found expression in the foregoing paragraphs were called for by the interment of Nathaniel Langley last week in a family burial place on his own farm, where his parents and other kindred had been long ago deposited. He was seventy-one years of age, and was born on the family homestead—he had lived on it

all his days—had toiled on it through a long life—and was buried on it. He was never married; but his habits and attachments were strongly domestic and retired. Now and then were his excursions from home. He mingled but little with the busy world around him; was but slightly affected by scenes of popular excitement which sometimes agitated the feelings of others in his neighborhood. "He lived where his father lived—died where his father died—and was buried where his father was buried."

Family grave-yards are common in the rural districts of the Province. In the early settlement of the country, when it was sparsely populated, there were few public cemeteries; and almost every settler interred his dead on his own farm, and through succeeding generations, in some instances, they have been regarded and revered as family burial places, although no mitted ecclesiastic, by canonical rites and benedictory invocations, has religiously consecrated them. The chosen nook, however, in a certain sense, is "holy ground," where heart-treasures are buried. In this County there are scores of family grave-yards, where surviving affection loves to linger, and drop a weary tear on the grassy sod that overlies the remembered dead. In populous places public cemeteries are indispensable, but a private burying place is a golden chain that binds families to the old homestead; and where real estate is not legally hereditary, it practically becomes so by the natural law of family affection. A person of ordinary sensibility reluctantly sells a possession that is endeared to him by the Family Grave-Yard.

DISCOVERIES IN THE NEW BRITAIN AND NEW IRELAND GROUPS OF ISLANDS.

A RACE OF MEN WITH TAILS!

The Rev. George Brown, who has been laboring during the past two years in the islands of the Pacific, on the coast of New Guinea, in connection with the Wesleyan Missionary Society, and whose letter in our columns states, amongst other interesting information, that a race of men with tails had been reported as existing in New Britain, caused some stir here, returned to Auckland by the *Hero*, on Monday last. We have no doubt that Mr. Brown's statements will excite much interest when they reach Europe, and some enterprising society or newspaper proprietor may commission some one to go right away and ascertain the truth, at whatever risk. Mr. Brown intends to remain in Auckland for some time, and probably, he will return to the mission field which he has selected, and which, now that central Africa has been explored, is undoubtedly the portion of the globe respecting which least is known. Mr. Brown has brought with him a large collection of the skins of animals, specimens of plants, and many native curiosities. He has obtained from the Auckland Institute two rooms, in which he proposes to exhibit his collection, and where the articles are now being laid out. Mr. Brown deserves great credit for the energetic way in which he has carried on the business of the mission, and we have no doubt that his researches will be most important to science. We give some further particulars respecting Mr. Brown's travels in the islands of the Pacific, in Sydney April 27th 1875, in the brig John Wesley, Captain Mansell, proceeding first to Fiji, where eight teachers were taken on board, and from thence to Samoa, where two more teachers were obtained, thus making ten in all, seven of whom were married. From Samoa the vessel went to Rotuma, leaving there July 31st and reaching Port Hunter, Duke of York Island, August 15th. Our original intention and instructions were merely to locate the teachers to begin the mission, leaving them to be visited again after twelve months. On arrival it was deemed advisable to abandon this, and the writer remained behind in charge of the mission. A small temporary house was erected by the crew of the John Wesley and the teachers, and then the vessel left for Sydney, having been only three weeks in the Group. During the twelve months which elapsed between that time and this, the second visit of the mission brig, the mission had been successfully begun. Five of the teachers were located in the Duke of York Group, two on New Britain, two on New Ireland. On this present voyage an ordained native teacher from Fiji and five teachers have been stationed on New Britain, making ten in total number on that island. Two teachers have also been appointed to New Ireland, thus making four on that island. In May last the writer and a small party crossed the island at a point N. N. E. from Port Hunter, arriving on the other side at a place called Kudakuku, the island of Gerrel Denys bearing N. W. and another island supposed to be one of the Ocean Islands, bearing E. by N. The ascent from the east coast was very abrupt, and the mounds, rough and broken. The lowest reading from a pocket aneroid, on the summit of the tableland, was 27.20, highest elevation reached estimated to be about 2500 feet. Both coasts and also the interior are well populated. No white man had ever been inland before, but no disposition was experienced from the natives, though we had great difficulty in getting them to go with us as great distance, and in several instances, could only get them from one town to another. They are so often at war with each other that they are afraid to venture far from their own town. Abundant proof was found of the cannibalism of the people. In one house 25 human lower jaw-bones were counted, outside the same house 76 notches in a coconut tree were counted, each of which represented a human being who had been cooked and eaten there. A human hand and some other parts, were found hanging in the same house, all smoke dried. At a place called Kama about thirty miles north of this, one of our party, found the women roasting the thigh and leg of a man killed the day before. The natives in Blanche Bay affirm most positively the existence of a race of men with tails at a place called Kallii. They deny most indignantly the supposition that they must be monkeys, making it monkeys fight with spears, plant yams, make houses, &c. &c. They say that the appendage is hard and indelible so much so that they have to dig a hole in the sand before they can sit down, as they die at once if the tail is broken. They also say that any child born without this appendage is destroyed, for fear it should be ridiculed when it grows up. [N. B.—The writer only tells the tale as it was told to him, as we never could get a specimen, or even get a guide to show us the place. The writer's story is preferred to be too frightened to go, though they say they

will yet waylay one of them, and bring him to convince the unbelieving white man.] The natives in Spacious Bay were the most intelligent to any of the Blanche Bay or Duke of York people. The women also, were finer, and seemed to occupy a higher social position than those in any of the places previously visited. On all the islands were cannibals, but yet have not proved at all fierce or savage. With the exception of the New Ireland women, the women at New Britain, and both of the women at Spacious Bay, all the people are quite naked. Almost every little district has a separate language or dialect, and in very many instances the dialect spoken in one district is utterly unintelligible to the people of another district only a few miles distant. Their houses are very small, poorly constructed, and destitute of mats. The power and authority of the chief is very feeble. Mr. Brown has brought with him, to Auckland, a native of the Duke of York Island, who can speak broken English, and the seems otherwise intelligent.

SNOW EMBARGO.

SPRING PROGRAM AGAINST ONE BLOCKADED BY SNOW—REMARKS BY SUPPLY.

New York, Jan. 15.—An Albany despatch to the *Herald* says an unprecedented state of affairs, owing to tremendous snow-storms of the past two weeks, exists all along the railroad west of here as far as Buffalo. Between that point and this there are 300 engines, 1000 cars, and 100000 tons of freight, all of which are now stranded, waiting to get to tide-water. If the track they would extend forty-four miles. The snow is comparatively free from obstruction, and yesterday started with much improvement to Buffalo, but another fall of snow will make bad work again, as for forty miles along Albany the snow is level with the tops of the railway cars.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Having been engaged in business in the City of St. John for the last thirty years, and having retired therefrom, has no wish or desire to continue it here, and hereby offers for sale

ALL THE STOCK OF THE LATE FIRM OF J. W. WHITMAN & CO.

The terms will be very liberal, and on a long credit—good security only required. The business is extensive and can be increased, and for any party or parties wishing to engage in a

Good and Profitable Business

In the meantime the business of the late firm will be continued by me on my own account, and in any way necessary; and having

DIRECT IMPORTER

For the Last Thirty Years from England, France, Germany and the United States.

Major W. W. Rollins, President of the Western North Carolina Railroad, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon, and gives a graphic account of his trip between Henderson, N. C., and Raleigh, N. C., on Monday morning last about seven o'clock. Snow was falling at the time, with thermometer registering eight or ten degrees below zero. Snow after starting the track grew very heavy, but the train managed to reach Old Fort. The snow was falling at a terrific rate, and within a few minutes the wheels of the engine were cut loose, and the train came to a dead stop.

Exceedingly Low Prices

All accounts due the late firm of J. W. Whitman & Co. must be paid forthwith, otherwise they will be handed over for collection immediately.

Wm. Warwick

SOLE LEATHER!

SOLE LEATHER.

A hint in time

May save a dime.

I have now completed and mailed to each party who has an Account with me their bill up to the end of the year, some of which have been long standing.

Now I must demand payment for such bills at once. I cannot do without money. My bills have to be paid, and without the day I cannot do it.

Those who call and settle on or before the 22nd will save the annoyance of having a constable calling on them.

R. H. BATH

New Advertisements.

OAK FARM For Sale.

The property of the late DANIEL SAUNDERS, situated one mile East of Bridgetown. This Farm is too well known to need any lengthy notice.

FOR SALE! AT A BARGAIN a very good

NOTICE

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of J. W. Whitman & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

WILLIAM WARWICK

J. W. WHITMAN

THE Subscriber

Offers for Sale

ALL THE STOCK

Good and Profitable Business

DIRECT IMPORTER

For the Last Thirty Years from England, France, Germany and the United States.

Wm. Warwick

SOLE LEATHER!

SOLE LEATHER.

A hint in time

May save a dime.

I have now completed and mailed to each party who has an Account with me their bill up to the end of the year, some of which have been long standing.

Now I must demand payment for such bills at once. I cannot do without money. My bills have to be paid, and without the day I cannot do it.

Those who call and settle on or before the 22nd will save the annoyance of having a constable calling on them.

R. H. BATH

Bridgetown, Jan. 15th, '77.

New Advertisements.

Valuable Lot of LAND FOR SALE.

The Lot of Land belonging to the subscriber, being part of the Farm formerly owned by Jacob Durbin, deceased, containing

CARD OF THANKS.

THE subscriber having retired from the firm of J. W. WHITMAN & CO., hereby tenders to his many friends and customers his warmest thanks for their liberal patronage extended to the late firm.

SLEIGHS! SLEIGHS!

UNION BANK OF HALIFAX,

ANNOPOLIS AGENCY.

INTEREST allowed on Deposits. Drafts on New York, Boston, Montreal, St. John, and Halifax, at 4 1/2 per cent.

HOLIDAY SEASON.

LIBERAL DISCOUNTS

FOR CASH

GOODS

NOVELTIES

FUR and WOOL GOODS.

Entire Stock

Gen's Clothing

BUFFALO ROBES,

SOLE LEATHER!

SOLE LEATHER.

A hint in time

May save a dime.

I have now completed and mailed to each party who has an Account with me their bill up to the end of the year, some of which have been long standing.

Now I must demand payment for such bills at once. I cannot do without money. My bills have to be paid, and without the day I cannot do it.

Those who call and settle on or before the 22nd will save the annoyance of having a constable calling on them.

R. H. BATH

Bridgetown, Jan. 15th, '77.

New Advertisements.

FARMERS!

Just received, on consignment,

BEST FERTILIZERS

CHEAPEST!

TON OR BARREL TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

General Banking Business.

Bessonet & Wilson

HARDWARE

CARRIAGE STOCK

Emporium!

RAVES,

PAINTING AND TRIMMING

SLEIGH RUNNERS

IRON WORKERS

SLEIGH & SLED SHOE STEEL

REFINED IRON,

MOONEY'S

Hide Roller and Gate Hay Cutters,

SLEIGH BELLS,

SHOE FINDINGS!

Logan's No. 1 Sole Leather.

ALBION HOUSE.

FALL AND WINTER!

DRY GOODS.

NOTICE.

New Advertisements.

TO ARRIVE

Ex-Schr. "Atwood."

FLOUR!

CORN MEAL,

HAIR RENEWER

HAIR RENEWER

Buckingham's Dye

FOR THE WHISKERS.

Avery, Brown & Co., Halifax,

Wholesale Agents.

Customs Department.

NOTICE.

1 Bale Buffalo Robes

Wolf & Coen Skin Robes

G. W. STUART,

Colonial Market,

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

SUGAR

TOBACCOS

NOTICE.

ALL persons having legal demands against the estate of J. H. B. MACKINTOSH, deceased, are requested to render the same daily attended within six months from this date and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

GEO. N. BALLENTINE,

Administrator.

Halifax, Nov. 16th, 1876.