

THE BULLFROG.

*Nec sumit aut ponit sceuras.
Arbitrio popularis aures.—Hor.*

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CHRISTMAS.

The science of Government is beyond all doubt the most fascinating, as well as the most toilsome of studies. Any one given to the constant study of politics, will admit that all other studies seem comparatively insipid. To have a voice, or a vote upon any subject directly bearing upon the interests of tens of thousands of our fellow men, is a grave matter, the responsibility attaching to which can hardly be over-rated. It is not therefore strange, that secular journals should commonly open upon some topic purely political. But, after all, the science of judiciously governing others may be acquired without any very great amount of self-denial, whereas self-government cannot be even partially achieved without the exercise of much self-sacrifice and severe mental and bodily discipline. None are fitted to rightly guide a portion of mankind, save those who acknowledge the difficulty of exercising themselves so as to have a conscience void of offence. But why do such thoughts crowd upon us just at present; to find utterance before all other thoughts? Because this paper appears on Christmas eve, and the associations connected with the greatest feast of the Church militant are far more important than any political associations. So, for once, let us banish politics from our first page. Political matters are of great, indeed of unusual interest just at present; but they pale their ineffectual fires when confronted by the simple assurance—this is Christmas eve. Federation, may be wise and expedient, or it may be disastrous and premature: Rockhead prison, may, or may not be creditable to us as a people; the Poor-house Commissioners, may or may not be over zealous in the discharge of their duties; news-men's horns may be melodious or the reverse: Mr. UNLACKE, may have demolished the arguments of the delegates, or the latter may have demolished the arguments of Mr. UNLACKE: the unprecedented delay regarding the Annapolis writ, may have been politic or unconstitutional: "things talked of," may, or may not be modelled upon that style of journalism which made the proprietor of the *N. Y. Herald* rich, and infamous: the Annapolis Railway, may, or may not be built: the Education Act, may, or may not cause the downfall of the existing Administration: the tri-weeklies, may be "subsidized," or the *Chronicle* may be at fault: our Country Magistrates may be thoroughly trustworthy, or they may be Salmon punchers: we may have been presumptuously dictated to by Canada, or we may think her politicians the most honest body of men in existence: no matter,—this is Christmas eve: let us think of the angelic announcement, "peace, good will toward men."

To-morrow will be observed joyously throughout all Christendom, and this fact should be sufficient to bring us all together in the best possible temper with ourselves and with our neighbours. We venture to predict that, from no pulpit will be heard, to-morrow, a controversial sermon. Which among us would, on Christmas day, trouble our heads concerning the infallibility of the Pope, or the wisdom of the thirty-nine Articles? No, let sectarian differences be hushed, let political animosities subside, let us for

one day all pull together, and while thankful that for us at least there is "peace on earth," let us not forget to exercise "good will toward men." We keep our Christmas day in Halifax, much the same as it is kept elsewhere, but our "Christmas week" lacks much of the joviality and good fellowship so conspicuous in most European capitals, and even more so in most country houses. It cannot be urged that we are better and more moral by reason of the absence of such amusements as pantomimes, snap-dragon, charades, country dances, &c., &c. All these things are perfectly innocent in their way, and materially tend to foster mirth and good humour. Who, that has ever witnessed a Christmas pantomime, can forget the bright sunny faces of hundreds of children whose joyous laughter rang from floor to ceiling? Such a sight takes five years off one's life, and sends us home almost as happy as the children themselves. Can such an effect be deemed prejudicial by any sensible man? We may be told, that all our old home gaieties are "frivolities," or "tom-fooleries," or what anyone likes to term them:—granting all this, we maintain that young and old, grave and gay, business men and loungers, all gain something from these old fashioned merry-making. The man that can at no time feel himself a boy again, must be an unhappy man indeed. We cannot disguise the fact, that we Haligonians are somewhat wanting in that real, hearty, honest, old country *fun*, which, when moderately indulged within proper bounds, does more towards bringing out men's innate good qualities than the perusal of fifty sermons. Let us rouse ourselves, one and all, and shew that the purest religious feelings are not necessarily hostile to cakes and ale: there is a time for all things, and this is the time to make merry. And let us, while we laugh and make merry, not forget that there are many among us unable to purchase those comforts which we ourselves enjoy, while not a few are sore pressed for the commonest necessities of life. The high prices of coal and wood, and the miserable condition of the dwellings of some of our poorer neighbours, are matters to alleviate which requires time and thought. But, a very little extra exertion on the part of those well-to-do in this city, would render to-morrow a joyous day for many who can now scarce keep the wolf from their doors. Let us find out the sick and destitute of our several parishes, and come to their aid upon this Christmas eve. Blankets, coal, meat, flour, anything that will add to the comforts of those who now scarce know what comfort is, let us distribute to the best of our ability and means. Do not let us be joyous without trying to diffuse our joy. Christmas eve brings glad tidings to the poor no less than to the rich; let its glad-some associations be made practically glad-some. Christmas eve! the words sound throughout Christendom as the key note of that glorious dispensation, the contemplation of which caused the *Homer* of the Hebrews to preface his grandest burst of inspired poetry with the simple sentence—"comfort ye my people." Let us then do all we can to comfort those around us. Let our papers have high holiday and good cheer; let our felons, by an extra generosity on the

part of those intrusted with the management of our jails, be reminded of the birth of Him who died forgiving a felon; let us give liberally at the offertory; let such as cannot give silver or gold, give smiles and sympathy where such bright gifts are needed (? where are they not); let us all unite to make our Christmas a merry Christmas indeed.

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF ENGLAND.

Our readers will be glad to learn that the prosperity of Great Britain is at present greater than at any former period, and we feel assured that a brief account of things as they are in the mother country will interest Nova Scotians, as part and parcel of the Empire. We learn from an article in the *Edinburgh Review*, that during the administration of the existing Premier, "the financial position of England has been converted from one of embarrassment, not to say distress, into one of high prosperity. A trade has been created with France, Belgium, and Italy, which has almost countervailed the loss of our American commerce. During an era of frenzy in Europe and America, we have, notwithstanding our multiplied relations and intimate connexion with foreign nations, preserved peace with all. We have maintained our treaty rights in the East, developed our commerce with China, and established intercourse with Japan. India, so recently a source of political danger and financial difficulty, is secure and prosperous. * * * In 1859 the income tax was 9d, it is now 6d in the pound: the commodities subject to Customs' duties in 1859 were 419 in number; the Customs' duties are now substantially confined to 14 articles, upon all the most important of which the charges have been largely reduced. The income tax has been reduced by nearly £5,000,000. At the same time, the national debt, funded and unfunded, has been diminished by between £16,000,000, and £17,000,000. The commercial benefits of the treaty with France are directly perceived, and admit of being arithmetically stated. In four years the value of our imports from France has increased by one half, the value of British and Irish produce exported to France has doubled. During the three years preceding the treaty the average annual value of the commerce between the two countries was £24,000,000; for the three following years it was £42,000,000. For our woollen manufactures alone a market has been opened which has counterbalanced the loss to our trade in that staple, great as it was, to America. Incredible as it may seem, although our trade with America has, since Secession, decreased by £28,000,000, yet the total annual value of the trade of the United Kingdom, which in 1858 was £300,000,000, rose in 1863 to little short of £450,000,000."

"We believe it was the Emperor of the French who once observed 'that the moral influence of a country always stood in direct proportion to the number of bullets she could send amongst her enemies.' If this be so, the forbearance of England (as regards the Polish and Danish questions) cannot, even for a moment, have impaired her moral influence. It is the all but unanimous opinion of those who are most interested in the suppression of the Slave Trade, that the time is come for the repeal of the Brazilian Act of 1845. We are paying the penalty of that unwonted interference with the rights of a foreign nation; but armed with that concession, (arbitration) we have no doubt that a competent British minister, despatched to Rio Janeiro, would speedily restore the relations of the two Empires to their proper footing. Strict neutrality has been observed towards both the

contending parties in North America in novel circumstances which render neutrality singularly difficult. On the one hand, we have resisted solicitations prematurely to recognise the South, and withstood temptations to break the blockade; we have refused to permit this country or Canada to be made a basis for the equipment of hostile expeditions. On the other, we have declined to consider the South as other than belligerents, or to treat their cruisers as pirates and prohibit them from entering our ports. Every month that has elapsed since the commencement of that war has raised delicate questions in the application of international or municipal law. The escape of the Florida and Alabama, the detention of the Alexandria and of the Confederate Rams, are in the recollection of all. The enlistment or kidnapping of men for the ships of the one party and the armies of the other are notorious; but besides these, questions concerning contraband of war, the destination of cargoes, the treatment of prizes, and numberless other points, all complicated by the mode and materials of war, have called for the continual exercise of temper and of judgment. That we have hitherto escaped being dragged into hostilities is only due to the firmness and forbearance of Parliament and of the Government which it has supported."

"It speaks well for the past, and bodes well for the future, that, notwithstanding the devastation of whole provinces by the locust flights of the Taepings, and by the imperial, hordes, the value of our trade with China, which in 1858 was under £10,000,000, has since risen to £17,000,000. The supply to this country, principally from China, of the single article tea, now almost a necessary of English life, increased by nearly £4,000,000, in the space of three years."

"Since England gave to her colonies the right of internal self government, and waived all claims to subordinate their commerce to her supposed interests, their affairs occupy far less than formerly the time and attention of Parliament. The control of the foreign policy of the dependencies being, however, reserved to the mother-country, has raised the new and perplexing question how far she is bound to provide for their military and naval defence. The House of Commons, in 1862, affirmed that the colonies, in their altered position, had claims to Imperial aid against perils arising through Imperial policy; but that they should mainly provide for their own internal defence, and ought to assist in their own internal defence. The principle is obvious in the case of such colonies as the majority of those in Australia, but it is difficult of application to all the various communities composing the British Colonial Empire. * * * Canada, a purely European community in contact with a powerful neighbour, pleads that since we direct her foreign policy, she has a right to look to us for protection. On the other hand, the reply is ready that the connexion between this country and Canada subsists mainly at the wish and for the benefit of the latter, and that she may, therefore, be fairly expected to undertake the part, not of an auxiliary, but of a principal, in a war on her own frontiers; The subject has hitherto been more theoretically discussed than is usual in the House of Commons, but the heavy expenditure for colonial defences, the premium given to wars in which the dependencies tax the mother-country and profit by her loss, call for a termination of the present anomalous state of things." (Canada offers a quarter of a million, sterling,—how far would this go?)

"Since the election of the present House of Commons our steam-navy afloat has been increased by fifty vessels. * * * We have now fourteen iron-clads in commission, or

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ready for commission; the current financial year will see four more completed, while nine others are in progress. Nor are these vessels mere rafts carrying a martello-tower, or Noah's Arks strengthened with iron bars, like the hastily constructed Monitors and Merimacs of America; nor are they floating batteries only fit to lie at the entrance of harbours, or creep about the mouths of rivers, but ocean-going ships, that can steam their fourteen knots an hour, and fight their guns in heavy seas."

The *Edinburgh Review*, thus discourses concerning the great debate upon the motion of "want of confidence," forgetting that the aged Premier alone keeps the Whigs in power. "The delusion of a Conservative reaction in Parliament was, however, finally dispelled by the vote on the Danco-German question. Mr. Disraeli's motion was brought forward at a moment singularly favorable to his party. The efforts of the Government to secure peace in the North of Europe had failed, while a combination of circumstances carried over to the Opposition eighteen or twenty Irish Roman Catholic votes, usually found on the Liberal side of the House. The motion had a twofold aspect; it was at once a censure of the Government and a vote of confidence in the Opposition leaders. The greater the censure, if any, which the debate proved the Government to have deserved, the more complete and the more crushing was the want of confidence which the result expressed in those who aspired to fill their places. The division in the House of Lords was a still bitterer humiliation to those who provoked it. The hereditary Peerage and the Church, as represented by those of their members present at the deliberations on the questions at issue, gave a majority against the Conservative motion. How profound was the mortification at finding that these two bodies, reckoned by the Tory party, the one a sure ally, the other a willing tool, were not to be depended upon, betrayed itself in the first burst of rage and disappointment uttered by the Conservative press."

TEMPERANCE.

Never in modern times did a body of enlightened and wise men enter so disinterested, so earnest, and so successful a protest against a growing evil, as the first originators of the Temperance league. Father Matthew and his supporters put their shoulder to the wheel, and honestly, fearlessly made head against a great social canker. Without suspicion of temporal reward, without even a hope of becoming the favorites of an unthinking multitude—through discouragements—through the obstructive trimmers who drink one glass and feel no sin—they held their way.—They looked on the lower classes. They saw the drunken husband beating his sober and industrious wife. They saw the drunkard's children starving, whilst their sire was being befuddled at the Tavern—and they saw the drunkard himself eventually dying upon a dung-hill. Headed by Father Matthew, a league was formed against this great sin of drunkenness; a *vieu* we may add parenthetically almost peculiar to the Anglo-Saxon race and the inhabitants of Northern Countries. The Association prospered. Through the length and breadth of Great Britain and Ireland, Temperance divisions flourished. The cry was taken up in America and the Temperance league attained force in the New world as in the old. In Nova Scotia also, the disciples of Father Matthew worked with effect, and have hitherto year by year progressed favorably in their noble enterprise. We say "hitherto," because it must be confessed that the last report of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance is far from satisfactory to the well-

wishers of the cause which the Society represents. To such we can only say, persevere. Whatever evil there may be at the time of the report itself, or the unsatisfactory conclusions which it admits, but fails to point out, the benefits of temperance remain unaltered.

The report of the Grand Division may well be discouraging to those supporters of Temperance who consider it calmly. It will also perhaps pour balm upon the souls of those who are foolishly inclined to oppose the Temperance cause altogether. Temperance and anti-temperance men may alike argue from the report that the whole scheme is a failure in Nova Scotia. All could reasonably urge, that a cause which requires puffing—which requires that only its success should be mentioned, without any allusion to its failures—is naturally to be condemned as on its last legs. If the great work is in want of assistance, it is the duty of the G. W. P. to say so. Honesty and the Temperance cause requires that he should do so. It is mere imbecility to assert that total abstinence progresses as rapidly as hitherto, when the figures (which few perhaps may read) prove that such is not the case. We will consider the report for a few moments.

Without diving into the details of the columns which on the first page record the *Quarterly returns to Grand Division of Nova Scotia, for term ending Sept. 20th, 1864*, we yet observe at the bottom of the calculations, that 400 members were admitted into the order and that 399 members were expelled: 11 deaths are recorded. The sad conclusion is forced upon us that the Temperance cause in Nova Scotia gained 400 and lost 410. This is a dire revelation. True friends of Temperance, however, will be rendered still sadder, when they read the following remarks of the G. W. P. (whoever those letters may represent) upon the progress made by the order during the past year.

In coming before you at the present time I have great pleasure in reporting the Order, throughout the jurisdiction so far as information has been received, as generally in a healthy and prosperous condition. It is true, there are exceptions; and it is matter of deep regret that some few divisions have only "a name to live," and now and then the votaries of Bacchus rejoice over the downfall of one from which life has taken its departure; *yet we are more than compensated for the loss, by the new accessions to our numbers, which during the past year will compare favourably with any previous year of our history as a Grand Division.* This statement is confirmed by the Grand Scribe's report, to which you are referred for statistics. I may say however, generally, that since our last annual meeting fifteen new Divisions have been instituted, four old ones have resumed operations, and there has been a large increase of membership.

That the Grand Division should lose annually 10 members, may be a subject of congratulation to the G. W. P.—it yet hardly justifies him in the bold assertion that there has been a large increase of membership. Let us hope that this is a mistake and nothing more. The G. W. P. in another paragraph opens our eyes to a system of sin, which it appears overcomes all the power of the august body which he leads.

For it is a fact that cannot be winked out of sight, that, during the late political campaign, above referred to in which our Province became so thoroughly agitated with the various questions which divided asunder the public mind, too many professed Sons of Temperance, in the heat of political excitement forgot, or at all events disregarded the sacredness and solemnity of the pledge they took on becoming members of the order; and not only forfeited their own "sacred honor as men and as Sons of Temperance," but made use of the cursed beverage to accomplish their purposes, regardless of the evil consequences which must inevitably follow.

Whilst this is a sufficient plea for Mr. Longley's refusal to combat the electors of Annapolis—it is hardly sufficient to account for the unsatisfactory state of the Temperance cause during the past year. There has been no general election. The delegates did not travel through the Provinces. No unusual excitement of any kind prevailed. Even had such been the case, it would afford no excuse

for a G. W. P. to cry up the prosperity of the Temperance cause, when in truth, it was somehow or other in a retrogressive condition. The G. W. P. may reason Jesuitically that the end justifies the means. It may appear to do so to the followers of St. Ignatius, but G. W. P's. should know more of the world than to tread in the footsteps of LOYOLA. If the Temperance cause is in need, let the G. W. P., and the G. S. say so at once. It is all very well for a body of gentlemen to assemble, and call each other G. W. P's., G. S's.—P. G. W. P. o. Grand Sentinels, and Grand Conductors. It is all very well that such gentlemen should devote their leisure hours in passing resolutions like the following:—

"A question having been put to the G. W. P., respecting precedence of P. W. P's., his decision was that P. W. P's. take precedence from the time they first held the office of W. P."

This is very nice as a relaxation for W. P's., &c., &c., but the Temperance cause requires its supporters to do something more than play at public meetings. They have lost 10 members during the past year; let us hope they may regain them during the next year. Finally, we may observe that the main tendency of the G. W. P's. report should be to stimulate true lovers of Temperance to fresh exertions. If the Grand Division of Nova Scotia expects to maintain its existence, let it do its work honestly, and not as it has been doing throughout the past year, in a self-congratulatory, sleepy, puffy, inefficient manner. Such a course draws censure upon the Society and tends to discourage the weaker, and perhaps most honest brethren who accord it support.

TEMPERANCE HALL.

THE PERFORMANCE OF MONDAY.

We all know that men, dressed in a little brief authority, are apt to play fantastic tricks, and Dr. TUPPER's performances on Monday evening were fantastic indeed. That gentleman seems, for once, to have forgotten that prudence which has hitherto marked his public acts. An ardent advocate of Federation, he has, we venture to think, done more to damage that cause than any other man in the Province. His ill timed interference on Monday evening has more than counteracted the effects of his former eloquence, and unless we greatly err, has given a direct warning to those without the city. The extraordinary perversity which led FRANZ MULLER to fence with words while standing pinioned upon the drop, has naturally shaken public confidence in the calmness of criminals as indicative of their innocence, and we fear the determination which Dr. TUPPER evinced to waste time in discussing the nature of the meeting, rather than the questions for the discussion of which the meeting was convened, will raise doubts in some minds as to the purity of Dr. TUPPER's motives. We however take another view of the case, and regard the interference of the PROVINCIAL SECRETARY as the act of one dizzy with a sense of self importance. Much allowance must be made for this gentleman. He is, so to speak, the premier of Nova Scotia, and has, in common with his fellow delegates, been made a great deal of during the autumn. Few men could have gone through so much "lionizing" without losing their heads for a season. To have been introduced to all the grandees of Quebec, to have been regarded as "a distinguished foreigner" by the *elite* of Montreal, to have been surrounded by all the leading politicians of Canada, to have had a voice in the framing of a Scheme favorably spoken of by the English press, to have gone (at the public expense) from place to place "conquering and to conquer,"

these, and other triumphs, have naturally raised the PROVINCIAL SECRETARY in his own esteem, and in the esteem of his co-delegates. It is not therefore strange that Dr. TUPPER should fancy himself a person of very great political and social importance, and as such, should be disposed to dictate to ordinary gentlemen such as MR. UNSACKE and the MAYOR. But it is just possible that people, who did not accompany the delegates on their "progress" through Canada, may still regard these gentlemen as ordinary politicians. This possibility seems to have escaped the keen comprehension of Dr. TUPPER, when he presumed to lay down the law regarding the nature of the meeting of Monday last. But let us note in detail the proceedings of that memorable evening. The MAYOR, announced the meeting opened, "to put before you (those present) certain statements respecting the Confederation Scheme, in answer to the remarks of the delegates to which, on a late occasion you listened." There can, we think, be no mistake about the meaning of the words we have italicised. It is clear beyond all doubt, that the MAYOR and the public in general were prepared to hear replies to the speeches formerly delivered. "A. M. UNSACKE, Esq. rose to speak, but was interrupted by the Provincial Secretary." This interruption was as discourteous as it was uncalled for, and we regret to find that the MAYOR did not exercise his authority as chairman, and desire MR. UNSACKE to proceed. The chairman of a public meeting has duties to perform akin to those of the Speaker in the House of Assembly, and if MR. UNSACKE first caught the MAYOR's eye, the latter gentleman should have made Dr. TUPPER give place. What object can the PROVINCIAL SECRETARY have had in telling the MAYOR what was known to everyone, viz., that the delegates went to Quebec and did their duty, and afterwards explained their motives to the Haligonian public? Are we never to hear the last of such self-glorification,—are our citizens to be eternally reminded that whether they eat, or drink, they do so through the gracious condescension of Dr. TUPPER. This gentleman should bear in mind, that the people of Nova Scotia are not altogether prepared to let him o'erstride the Province like a colossus, that they, petty men, should enjoy the privilege of walking under his legs.

* * * What should there be in that Caesar?
Why should that name be sounded more than yours?
Write them together, your's is as fair a name;
Sound them, it doth become the mouth as well;
Weigh them, it is as heavy: conjure them;
Brutus will start a spirit as soon as Caesar.

Dr. TUPPER, having told his audience that which the latter knew perfectly well before his unseemly interruption, continued—"This having been done, I consider our duties are at an end; and we are here to night rather in the position of listeners and spectators than as advocates or speakers." Why then, should the PROVINCIAL SECRETARY have spoken at all? Dr. TUPPER, then says—"our wish and desire is, &c., &c." We would remind Dr. TUPPER that the public has no wish whatever to hear what he, or his co-delegates desire, or what they do not desire, nor will their wishes or desires have more weight than those of ordinary men. They did their parts at the first meeting to the best of their abilities and the object of the second meeting was, as the MAYOR observed to hear the speeches of the delegates commented upon by those hostile to Federation. MR. P. LYXCU, made a poor figure in attempting to liken a public meeting to a Parliamentary debate. No analogy whatever exists between them. Representatives are sent to Parliament to debate upon various questions, whereas public meetings are convened for the

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expression of opinions formed by previous concert. If two or three men make up their minds upon a subject and wish their views made public, they arrange a public meeting for that purpose, and notify the same to outsiders. They are not supposed to be debaters, they are merely lecturers, or speech-makers, for a particular occasion; they study their parts as actors might, and appear before the public "for one night only." A member of the House of Assembly, on the other hand, who would enter the House merely to express the wishes of his constituents, would not be doing his duty towards the Province, inasmuch as, were members elected solely upon this understanding, the House of Assembly would forfeit all claim to be regarded as a deliberative assembly. It is, therefore, perfectly clear that Messrs LYXEN and WIER were altogether in the wrong, and that Messrs UNACKE, ANNAND, and McDONALD were altogether right. Mr. UNACKE, then said:—"The people of Nova Scotia will put their own construction on the course pursued by the friends of Federation; they will perceive that the delegates and their friends do not desire fair play, that they are not willing that this subject should be subjected to that careful analysis, that cautious sifting it surely deserves and requires. * * Our eyes cannot be closed to the fact, that a disposition exists on the part of some persons in this hall, to shut out fair and full discussion; witness the unseemly conduct of a portion of this audience—an insignificant portion I believe, but yet sufficient to mar the harmony of the meeting. * * I think, therefore, judging by what has occurred, that fair play is to be denied us, and concur with Mr. McDONALD that the only course left open to us under such circumstances, is to leave the hall, and call another meeting at a subsequent date." These remarks, coming from a gentleman so well known and respected as is Mr. UNACKE, will go a long way towards annihilating the Federation bubble. We do not altogether coincide with this gentleman's views regarding the unwillingness of the delegates to hear their arguments controverted; but, be it remembered, Mr. UNACKE spoke on the spur of the moment, amid a tumult of voices. We should be sorry to think that men of Anglo-Saxon descent would deny fair play to a gentleman living in their midst; but, on the other hand, we can fully comprehend the trying position wherein Mr. UNACKE was placed. He came to the Temperance Hall expecting a hearing, and that hearing was denied him, owing to the indecent interruption of the PROVINCIAL SECRETARY. But—mark how Dr. TUPPER tries to allay the storm he had so gratuitously provoked.—"He would remind him (Mr. UNACKE) that he (Dr. TUPPER) was not at the present meeting in the character of an advocate, or special pleader;—but anxiously endeavouring to discharge an important duty impartially. Now what position do we occupy here?" Dr. TUPPER had, already (forgetting that, "on their own merits modest men are dumb"), enlarged upon the fact that he had done his duty, which he was paid for doing—and had, moreover, informed the meeting that he was present only as "a listener and spectator." Yet in his marvellous condescension he consented "to waive any objection he might have to the course proposed by the opponents of Federation, and allow them to complete their arguments before any reply was attempted." It is difficult to read this passage without a smile. He, Dr. TUPPER, would allow Mr. UNACKE to address the citizens of Halifax!!! But, for virtue's sake, we wish not to press "a falling man to far." The meeting of Monday last has been generally pronounced a disgrace to the citizens of Halifax, and, to our thinking, the PROVINCIAL SECRETARY alone to blame. His officious, and utterly uncalled for interference, led to something very near a riot. He may grow wiser in time, but his Administration is doomed.

The query arises,—who will succeed him? Perhaps some men of the UNACKE stamp will come forward to save their country in its approaching hour of need.

X

JOURNALISM BY THE WAYSIDE.

Not the least pleasant feature of a coach journey in Nova Scotia is the perpetual patter of *Chronicles* and *Colonists* as, guided by the dexterous hand of the coachman, they fall into the road-opposite the different houses by which his way lies. Knowledge entering the house of the distant settler is a charming spectacle. It is as pleasing to the philosopher as it is to proprietors of the newspapers in question. Of course if you have the bad luck to be in company with a politician, or a candidate for a vacant seat the sight loses its charm. The eye, balls of such an one start from his head when a little bundle leaves the driver's hand. If he be a liberal a suppressed oath follows each delivery of the *Colonist* and the same mental crime is performed by a conservative when a *Chronicle* plashes into the mud. "Hang Jones," he mutters, "I thought he was safe, but there he is, still reading that wretched paper. He must be looked after." Now all this sort of thing is very unpleasant to a fellow passenger who, not being politically inclined, is in constant fear of seeing his neighbor in a fit. If you happen to be in an inquiring state of mind the question suggests itself "Why does my friend give way to all this excitement? These country people read the papers I should imagine for news. Both *Colonist* and *Chronicle* speak the truth, why then this annoyance on my friend's part, when the latter falls in front of a cottage? You clothe your doubt in words and put it to your fellow traveller. He smiles grimly, and mentally writes you down an ass. "My dear Sir," he says, "that *Chronicle* does a great deal of harm. If you read the *Colonist* only, as many do, you would be convinced that I speak the truth." You suggest feebly that perhaps it might be better to read both. "Oh no Sir! Both sides of all questions are freely ventilated in the little road side meetings—in the alehouses, stores, and other places of resort. The readers of both *Chronicle* and *Colonist* meet there on equal terms." This puts an end to your inquiries for a few moments. Then, feeling that you have hitherto made rather a poor figure in the discussion, a bright idea seizes you. "How would it be if both *Chronicle* and *Colonist* agree? eh!" The politician again sneers and says "That can never be. So long as Messrs. McCully and Archibald live, they will endeavour to oust Dr. Tupper and his great conservative party." This is undeniable until you remember the Federation Scheme—when you venture to assert boldly, "They have coalesced on the greatest question ever brought under their consideration. How then, if there be an opposition to this Scheme, is it to be heard of in your country districts?" The politician may either answer that there is no opposition or that if any such exist it cannot concern the dwellers in remote parts of the Province. Both these answers of course are fallacious, but the coach rolls on. You fall asleep, and the politician still glares upon the falling papers, reading in the name on their outside his approaching success or discomfiture.

This little picture has been suggested to us by the consideration of how poor a chance many of our country farmers and settlers have, of seeing both sides of the Confederation question. They may read their local journals, many of which are ably conducted, but whose space in many cases restricts a full discussion of this important matter. They can extract one or two articles from a Halifax paper but that is all. They can show up the fallacies of the Pro-federation Journals as far as their space once a week allows. They do their best and we are glad to observe that, removed as they are from the

eloquence, and nothing more, which gives weight to the opinions of our Delegates, they have hitherto either dissented entirely from the Confederation Scheme or treated it with a prudent reserve. The fact however remains. There is no journal with a large provincial circulation hostile to confederation. The people of the country therefore can see but one side of the question. This should not be. Three times a week, as the *Chronicle* and *Colonist* are cast abroad over the land, united on this great measure, disunited on all others, opinions opposed to Federation should be laid before our country population. The *Citizen* has hitherto alone of the tri-weeklies made any head against Confederation.

We trust that an increased country circulation on the part of our contemporary, aided by the concentrated efforts of journals published without the city, may counteract the extraordinary coalition of our two leading journals, upon a question all importa to the people of this Province.

MEMOIR OF SIR BRENTON HALLIBURTON.

BY REV. G. W. HULL, M. A. DOWES & SONS.

"The author does not wish to disarm criticism by apologies, based on want of time and press of other duties, knowing that however true, they are rarely believed." Those privileged to claim intimacy with Mr. Hill are fully alive to the fact that his leisure hours are few indeed, and the public has, on this account, the more reason to thank that gentleman for the result of his labours in the memoir before us. Mr. Hill's style of writing is clear and simple, and his publishers have executed their task with neatness and precision. The subject of the memoir, Sir Brenton Halliburton, was born on the 3rd of Dec. 1775, at Newport, Rhode Island, at which place he remained until the spring of 1783, when he accompanied his mother to Halifax. As a child, he seems to have combined rare sagacity with a keen power of observation. At the age of twelve, he was placed at a school in Enfield, where he remained under the tuition of the Rev. Mr. Shaw for four years. Returning to Halifax in 1791, we find him studying the Law, until commissioned two years later in the Nova Scotia Provincials, with which corps he served until 1795, when he exchanged into the 7th Fusiliers, then commanded by H. R. H. Prince Edward. During a severe gale, rendered memorable by the loss of "La Tribune," young Halliburton seems to have exhibited both courage and judgment, and there can be little doubt that, had he remained in the army he would have risen as rapidly in the military service as he subsequently rose in the legal profession. Could he possibly have foreseen the stirring events destined to convulse Europe and raise Wellington to the highest pinnacle of fame, we have little doubt that his choice would have led him to seek a more brilliant, though not more honorable renown, than that which now attaches to his memory. On the 12th July, 1803, Capt. Halliburton was called to the Bar, and while practising in the legal profession with average success, found time to interest himself warmly in the affairs of Windsor College, an institution then in its infancy. In 1807, he was sworn in as Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court (at the early age of 32 years), and despite the lax state of morals then prevalent in Halifax, maintained his office with unsullied reputation and conspicuous innocence of life. His letters to the *Recorder*, following the crisis of 1812, are not, even now, devoid of interest, albeit they exhibit a literary inequality most strongly marked. The passages quoted by Mr. Hill, from a pamphlet treating of the value of these colonies to England, are worthy of reproduction, as illustrating the feelings with which the colonists once regarded the neighbouring States. "It must be admitted," writes Mr. Halliburton, "that the facility of

"acquiring property is greater in the United States than in these colonies; and that a wider field is opened there for commercial enterprise. Should this continue to be the case, it cannot be doubted that the interest of the colonists will lead them ultimately to prefer a connexion with a country which will permit them to participate in those benefits, rather than to continue subject to one which withhold them from such privileges." This argument is undeniable, and still holds good regarding immigration, although our sentiments towards the States have been materially changed. Judge Halliburton seems to have been a thorough hard worker at the Council board, but he, nevertheless, found time to devote a large portion of his time to philanthropic measures. "Of the Poor Man's Friend Society—an institution which circumstances seemed loudly to call for—the Judge was an active member. At the public meetings for the furtherance of its objects, his voice was seldom unheard. Unhappily this last public movement seems to have been early blasted by the introduction of politics. The newspapers were filled with correspondence, breathing strongly of bitterness and insinuating unworthy motives." That this unworthy spirit still characterizes a portion of the Halifax press, must be apparent to all who read the Saturday correspondence of a tri-weekly paper, regarding the Industrial School. However, the influential newspapers have, happily adopted a wise course.

We cannot altogether agree with Judge Halliburton, in his remarks concerning the commercial relations of these colonies with the mother-country. The policy of the *Edinburgh Review* has not changed since Judge Halliburton condemned its tone, and we incline to the belief that the views entertained by the *Review* were, and are correct. Colonists will always buy at the cheapest market, and their temper will not readily allow *piqué* to affect their trade. Were British America as rich and as powerful as the States, the Judge's arguments might possibly hold good, but, as matters stand at present, we must dismiss them as *non proven*. In 1833, Mr. Halliburton was appointed Chief Justice, and his appointment seems to have satisfied all classes—indeed, up to the day of his death (16th July, 1860) he retained the good-will of all around him. Mr. Hill, thus, gracefully describes the closing scene:—"Day by day he grew more feeble; the light flickered, the lamp was burning out; and as he realised it, he was humble as a little child; he bowed with meekness before his Father's will, and as he neared his journey's end, although he grew not impatient of the delay, he longed to reach his Father's House. The hour came at last. On the 16th July the old pilgrim finished his course and laid down his staff; the soldier had fought the fight and received the crown; the servant had done his work and lay down to rest." Thus closed the career of one whose memory will live long in the minds of those who appreciate moral uprightness in connection with vigorous intellect, and public service in connection with private worth. While freely admitting that Mr. Hill's "Memoir" reflects credit upon himself, and sets forth the many excellent qualities of Sir Brenton Halliburton, we are of opinion that the work before us might have been more graphically rendered. We are fully informed as to Sir Brenton's public life, but, from the volume before us, we know nothing of him as a man. He is represented as a man of wit, anecdote, and humour, but we have not a single illustration of his powers in these respects. It is indeed true, Mr. Hill apologises for the omission, but we cannot accept his apologies in full. We should like to see the late Sir Brenton depicted as a man, before we analyse his character as a public servant. A public character so well known, must have left behind him many individual characteristics, whereof his biographer should reap orthodox capital capital.

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DESCRIPTIVE SKETCHES OF NOVA SCOTIA BY A NOVA SCOTIAN.—HALIFAX, A. & W. MACKINLAY.

We do not exactly know what to say about this little book. It bears strong internal evidence of being the work of a woman, and such being the case we do not wish to be severe.

The author has done her best to describe life in Nova Scotia, and the scenery of this province. Had she done her worst a more faithful picture might have been the result. The book is so filled with attempts at fine writing (which generally lead to bad English), with poetry of a watery nature, and with little touches of Biblical research, that the scenery and the habits of Nova Scotia are completely hidden from the readers view. Had the writer confined her remarks to what she did see, and not what she fancied might be seen, it would have been better. Here is a description of Halifax and its harbour:

The City was partially hidden in fog; from the Dartmouth side it was rising in the pale clouds revealing the harbor, with its islands and numerous vessels. The steamer for England was leaving Cunard's wharf. (The picture would not have been complete without it.) Sloping to the waters are pretty suburban Cottages, surrounded by gardens and fields. Above these residences towers the Asylum for the Insane, a large and commodious edifice, (is there a spare cell for our Author), standing in an ample enclosure where the inmates find employment and recreation.

How Halifax can be imagined "rising from the Dartmouth side in thin pale clouds" it is difficult to conceive. How a well built cottage can slope; and whether there is a single cottage built under the Lunatic Asylum we must leave it for our readers to decide. A little further on we find the following:

"We stop a moment at this inn. A smart colored lad gives our horse a pail of water, and we drive along, meeting colored people with pearly teeth and laughing ebony faces, each laden with straw-berries."

"These colored people," said Mr. Urban, in reply to a question "are all that remains of two attempts to colonize the race in Nova Scotia."

That a few colored people, with faces and teeth laden with strawberries should be the only result of two attempts at colonization is a very painful consideration. We read shortly after as follows.

"We counted five hundred buildings below us. On the eastern side of the harbor, which is skirted by pale green marshes, several small vessels are building. On an island on this side, a number of brick kilns also give employment to the villagers. The fishing boats were coming in, laden with treasures of the deep; while at the lower end of the Chezzeteook valley, the Atlantic rolls its heavy swell, and will continue to roll till that day dawns when there shall be no more sea."

So we should imagine. But why mention the probability of a long continued surge on the part of the Atlantic in connection with this valley alone? Is it to show that the Author has studied the sacred records, or is it to finish off a sentence by a bit of fancied fine writing? We cannot tell. We know this however, that the whole sentence is in truth very bad English and what most people would call twaddle. Again, in a description of the visit of the Prince of Wales, we find:—"In the afternoon he reviewed the regatta from the Nile." So much for the prose portion of the work. Let us now turn to the poetry. Our space will only admit of one example. Our readers may make a wry face but duty compels us to lay the following before them. A touching address to a Moose, begins thus:

Hail! beautiful creature, so stately and bright,
Is danger behind, that thou art in flight!
The chasms of mountains, thou clearest at a bound,
Thy nutlers reclunest, feet spurn the ground,
Why is it that thus thou diest o'er the vale?
With nostrils expanded thou scented the gale.
Hail! Lord of the forest. Hail king of the wood, &c.

We cannot continue. The idea of describing a flying

and distressed Moose as stately, bright, and all the rest of it is to drivel too much, and we will not inflict such trash upon our readers. The last part of the work is somewhat better than the first. It contains a few interesting details and anecdotes connected with the earlier British and French settlers in the Province. This gives us hopes that when next the author of these sketches appears before the public something better than this volume may be presented for public acceptance.

Communications, &c.

It is distinctly to be known in mind that we do not, by inserting letters convey any opinion favorable to their contents. We open our columns to all, without leaning to any; and thus supply a channel for the publication of opinions of all shades, to be found in no other journal in Nova Scotia. No notice whatever will be taken of anonymous communications. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

To the Editor of the "BULLFROG"

MR. EDITOR.—

I am quite sure "Viator" would not intentionally exaggerate the state of discomfort and want of accommodation, he represents to have been on board the *Alpha*, which left for Bermuda last Tuesday week. Allow me to acquaint the public through your columns with the actual facts of the case.

"Viator" writes. "She sailed with 80 first class passengers." "After admitting that temporary berths were fitted up in all the state-rooms" and the saloon converted into a bed cabin affording 16 berths," he goes on to say "even with this additional accommodation only 52 berths were provided. Where the remaining 28 passengers were stowed is a problem which can be best explained by the Messrs. Cunard & Co.—the writer cannot attempt to solve it."

Now for facts. Why, Mr. Editor, there were only 51 first class passengers altogether! so by Viator's own account of the accommodation available, there was a vacant berth for another first class passenger. No wonder Viator was unable to discover "how the remaining 28 passengers were stowed,"—of course not they are simply a myth. Viator must have been also unaware of the fact that Mr. Cunard personally begged some of the passengers to remain for the next boat. No doubt there were more than the ordinary number of passengers—and extra accommodation was therefore required. What did Mr. Cunard do to remedy this? After in vain urging upon some to remain behind and unwilling, many doubtless will say through excess of kindness, to put them to this inconvenience, he actually got the officers of the ship to give up their berths and Mess-room for the extra passengers remaining there for so doing.

One fact more. Viator draws a dismal picture of the deck of the vessel crowded with 30 head of cattle and 40 sheep. It so happened that Capt. Maguire, R. N. Commanding H. M. S. *Galathea*, went on board the *Alpha* previous unknown to Mr. Cunard, to her sailing, and after going all over her, came away thoroughly satisfied with the complete and perfect order in which the ship was got ready for sea. He considered the arrangements were admirable and reflected great credit on the "Company," and even Viator will admit Capt. Maguire to be a competent judge in such matters. This Officer thinking it only due to the Messrs. Cunard to state what he himself had actually seen, authorized a friend to make use of his name. The last clause of Viator's letter by which he admits that there is not sufficient traffic to this port—to induce a Company at present to start an opposition line is the best answer to the most unreasonable proposal that the Messrs. Cunard & Co. should, for a few extra passengers despatch an extra steamer and thereby incur a dead loss! For the time to come, the Messrs. Cunard had better refuse to take one passenger beyond the actual number who can be provided with berths. We should then, no doubt, hear of a "crank" the other way—the "ingraciousness and hardship" of leaving any behind. As regards the Health Officer inspecting the vessel before sailing, &c. &c. The Messrs. Cunard are the very last people on earth to throw any difficulty in the way, by their contract they are, we believe, only required to provide a steamer of 350 tons—whereas the *Alpha* is not less than 800 tons.

I have had no communication whatever on this subject, with the Messrs. Cunard & Co., but have taken the trouble to ascertain these facts.

Yours,
VERITAS.

Extracts.

BETHLEHEM.

A traveller in Palestine treads upon "hallowed ground;" but the shrines he visits, and the high places he reverences are not associated with those memories which in other lands awaken his interest. The red battle field, the old mossy tower, and the battlemented wall do not recall the names of those who were great captains in their day, and upon whom partial Time has bestowed something of the heroic. He does not tread in the track of some invincible phalanx led by a ruthless conqueror, or wend his way towards the birthplace of some great poet or astute statesman. Not that Palestine is without its traditions of war and warriors, of sages and bards, but that they are swallowed up in an all absorbing history; and the pilgrim's mind is steadily fixed upon one sublime remembrance, his heart is touched by one sacred passion, and it is in the spirit of hope and faith he pursues his pilgrimage.

And not with other feelings than those of joy and hope. For it is not to the sorrowful height of Calvary, with its memories of human crime and human hardness of heart, that we turn; but to the holy places of Bethlehem, where, eighteen hundred and sixty four years ago, the Divine Love first became visible in human form to human eyes. Ah, that solemn Christmas night, when the Star travelled onward through the wondering heavens until it rested over the lowly roof, and streamed in through the eaves, of the house of Joseph of Arimathea! The writer, recently turning over the pages of the "Dictionnaire Encyclopedique," chanced upon an allusion to Bethlehem which seemed to him most admirable from its simple brevity. The passage runs as follows:—"Bethleem, petite ville de la Palestine, ou naquit dans une creche, et au milieu de la nuit, Jesus Christ."—where was born, in a manger, and at midnight, Jesus Christ! In these words, few but significant, is summed up the history of the human race.

The memorable town which witnesses the birth of David, as well as of him whom the son of Jesse dimly foreshadowed, stands favourably distinguished among the cities of Palestine for its external beauty and internal cleanliness. An accurate observer tells us that "the houses, even the meanest, are all roofed; and those small cupolas abound which give to the towns and the houses of the Holy Land an air of comfort, and even of importance, in strong contrast with the dreariness of the uniform flat roofs, or oftener roofless mud walls, of Egypt. Bethlehem is inhabited mostly by Christians, Roman Catholic and Greek. There is but one small mosque; few Mohammedans; no Jews. The dress of the Christian women here is singularly graceful and becoming; probably little varied in fashion from those of Naomi and her daughters-in-law, who came unto her, and said, thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God." The young women wear a light veil, or rather hood, not covering the features like the Turkish or Egyptian cimar, but descending on each side of the face, closed across the bosom, and showing the front of a low but handsome head-dress, usually composed of strings of silver coins plaited in among the hair and hanging down below the chin as a sort of necklace. The mothers and old women wear a longer and darker robe."

Bethlehem has its historical, no less than its scriptural, associations. Here the Emperor Hadrian, earnest in his attempt to raise out "the new heresy," and to desecrate its holiest places, raised a statue and a shrine to Adonis, and ordained a series of splendid ceremonies. The statue, according to Jerome and Eusebius, was destroyed, some seventy years later, by the Empress Helena, mother of the great Constantine, who erected over the spot wherein the Saviour, it is supposed, was born a splendid church, dedicated to St. Catherine, which is still extant. Here, too, the devout Eusebius and the eloquent Jerome taught and practised the Christian faith.

At the easternmost extremity of the town, says Lord Nugent, in his "Lands Classical and Sacred," on the edge of a steep rock overhanging a plain of several miles in extent, stands the Franciscan Convent of the Nativity, containing within its precincts what is said to be the place where the Saviour was born into this world. It is spacious, and surrounded with lofty walls. The principal gate is small and low, with a strong iron door; and the whole building closely resembles a fortress. Within it stands St. Helena's Church, which has many points of similarity with the Church of St. Paul at Rome. The arched roof—said to be fashioned out of the cedarwood of Lebanon—rests upon two double rows of twenty-eight tall Corinthian pillars of marble; and the walls are adorned with gorgeous, if not particularly artistic, paintings and mosaics.

Beneath it, in a subterranean chapel, is the place where the Nativity was accomplished, marked by a star of silver on the pavement and the inscription, *He de Virgine Maria Jesus Christus natus est* (Here, of the Virgin Mary, Jesus Christ was born); and the "presepio," where of old "the manger" rested, now represented by an alabaster trough, "inclosed within a shrine hung with blue silk, and embroidered with silver." Lamps of gold and silver, and plates of glittering metals, cast a radiance upon the walls and pavement of these hallowed sanctuaries.

Opposite the shrine of the manger is the chapel which marks the spot where the Magi and the wise men of the east deposited their offerings and worshipped the God-child. And in the same

crypt are the chapel and tomb of Santa Paula and Santa Eustachia, two illustrious Roman ladies, who, in the third century, established in the sacred town a convent of nuns. Here, lay repose the remains of Jerome and Eusebius, contiguous to the cave wherein Jerome lived for nearly fifty years, and translated into Latin the inspired pages of the New Testament.

There are other things, to interest traveller in Bethlehem and its vicinity—the mountain passes of Engedi; the field of the Shepherds, where they abode on the memorable night; the tomb of Rachel, who was buried in the way to Ephrath, which is Jerusalem; the village of Rama, where there was "a voice heard, lamentation and weeping, and great mourning;" for Rachel bewailed her children; the fountain whence three mighty men of Judah drew water for the longing David;—these must command the reverence of all to whom the pure religion of Christ is not a vanity and a sound.—*Ibid. London News.*

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, Dec. 17.
 Steamer Franconia, Nickerson, P. E. Island, produce—to J. F. Phelan; Briggs, Gentle Annie, Pitts, New York, genl. cargo—to B. Wier, & Co; Mary, Murphy, Ponce—to D. Cronan; Schrs. Dot, McKimron, Yarmouth, shore cod—to T. Bolton; Twin Sons, Forrest, Boston, ballast—to Halls & Creel; Comet, Lang, Boston,—to S. A. White & Co; O'Kallona, Cape Breton, bound to Boston; Topsy, Holland, P. E. Island,—to A. McLeod & Co; Wild Rover, Lunenburg, Gloucester, bound to Newfoundland; Villager, Watt, Sheet Harbor—Wm. Chisholm; William Taylor, Martin, Sheet Harbor—to Wm. Chisholm; Brig. Frank W. Hall, Cadz,—to G. C. Harvey.

Sunday, Dec. 18.
 Briggs, Falcon, Wilson, Trinidad—to J. T. Wainwright & Co; Magna Charva, returned from sea disabbed by the late gale; Leader, Terris, Sydney, coal—to Master; Squando, Sullivan, Cape Breton, fish—to Master; Mary Ann, Cann, Louisburg, fish—to order; Ellen, Shellmott, P. E. Island, produce—to Master; William & Mary, Philpot, P. E. Island, produce—to Master; Samuel Jones, Delancey, Margaree, fish—to Master's Experiment, Mulrooney, P. E. Island, produce—to Master; Snow Signal, Chasson, Margaree, fish—to Master; Gazelle, Swain, P. E. Island, produce—to Master; W. D. Smith, Grant, P. E. Island, produce—to Master; Evergreen, Johnson, P. E. Island, produce—to Master; Pictou Packet, Woodin, Pictou, coal—to Master; Charlotte, Condon, Sydney, coal—to Master;

Monday, Dec. 19.
 Schrs. Prince Consort, —, Margaree Bay.

Tuesday, Dec. 20.
 Brig. Reaper, LeVasche, Sydney, coal—to Master; Schrs. Mary, Landry, Archat, fish—to S. Strong & Co; C. W. Wright, Dickson, Canso, mackerel—to J. F. Phelan; Maria, Murdoch, St. Marys, fish—to J. Babcock; Rifle, Balcom, Sheet Harbor, lumber—to Geo. H. Starr & Co; Mary Joseph, Robinson, P. E. Island, outs—to Halls & Creel; Mary, Leary, P. E. Island, produce—to Esso & Co;

Wednesday Dec. 21.
 Steamer, Old Dominion, Page, Nassau, 7 days ballast—to G. C. Harvey; Africa, Stone, Liverpool G. B. via Queensdown—to S. Cunard & Co; Brig. Watchman, New York—to S. A. White & Co.

Thursday, Dec. 22.
 Danish Brig. Mathilda, Vieper, Bermuda, Sugar and Molasses—to G. C. Harvey.

Friday, Dec. 23.
 Schrs. Mary Jane, Hopkine, Tangier—to R. I. & W. A. Hart; Fonn, Lessel, Tangier—to R. I. & W. Hart.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

CLEARED.

Saturday Dec. 17.
 Briggs, Brick, Payne, Glasgow—by J. S. Creighton & Son; Sarah, Mundy, B. W. Indies—by Salter & Twining; Mayflower, Gerrion, Archat—by Master; Ellen, Bondroit, River Bourgeois—by Master; Lady Seymour, Smith, Liverpool, N. S.—by A. H. Crowe; Tyro, —, Liverpool—by R. J. & W. Hart; Maria Lucia, Rogers, Archat—by Master; Steamer, Franconia, Nickerson, Boston,—by J. F. Phelan.

Monday, Dec. 19.
 Schrs. Victor, Thompson, P. E. Island; Fleetwood, McDonald, Belfast Me; Caronella, Sullis, Digby; Bana Fide, Amiro, Publico; Harkaway, Smith, Bermuda.

Tuesday, Dec. 20.
 Briggs, Gook, Crook, Fen West Indies, fish etc.—by G. H. Starr & Co; Starlight, McDonald, Baltimore, fish etc.—by J. C. Allison; Schrs. Good Intent, Burke, Mainadien, genl. cargo—by Jas. Butler; Sparkler, Embree, Canso,—by R. J. & W. Hart; Progress, D'Entremont, Publico—by Master; Mary, Petipas, Archat,—by W. K. Reynolds; Lady Dundas, Larway, Archat,—by P. Power & Co; Brig. Africa, Sherring, Nassau—by A. Pillsbury.

Wednesday Dec. 21.
 Schrs. Oscar (Am) Mallock, Indian Island, N. B. genl. cargo—by Salter & Twining and others; John Loughlan, Livingston, Baddeck, genl. cargo—by D. H. Pitts and others.

Thursday, Dec. 22.
 R. M. Steamers, Africa, Anderson, Boston—by S. Cunard & Co; Ditta, Gulliford, Newfoundland—by S. Cunard & Co.

Summary.

The following men, are appearing in court. Fairly fair. Late Rie and capture River, 15 m latter part. The inn said South. De-pate! citement it thieves and there should iamant had. Magistra takoznia. Des-pate! give some fighting an and driven was the muns, stan port of the that all th our loss p. Nothing. By dire the order t. The Sec ports here entering the tion is into British Pr. Up to S. been purs prisoners. The Cor General men com. The fle carrying 6 force com General gunboat at. He says —meeting did not lo condition of negroes do with nah River isolated. With a advice to Mondville, follo both side. A new for servic Genera Major G cers of lo Entire Fe Des-pate! had attr ber of pri A desp the St. A remains. There to the cal volunteer. Preside 200,000 v. The re Congress An arr to the 18 had been The cit man is p stated the week is. Gener been def and wou Hood, men in l

THE BULLFROG.

Summary of the Telegraphic News of the Week.

The following despatch has been received at the War Department, Nashville Dec. 16th, 2.15 P. M. Hood has fallen back and is apparently doing his best to get away, while Thomas is pressing him with great vigor, frequently capturing guns and men. Everything so far is perfectly successful, and the prospect is fair to crush Hood's army.

Late Richmond papers announce that Sherman has stormed and captured Fort McAllister, near the mouth of the Ozoichie River, 15 miles from Savannah, and 6 from Osalan Sound, this latter point secures communication with Federal fleet.

The immense Federal fleet gathered at Hampton Roads, has sailed South several days since.

Despatches from Montreal and Quebec, show increased excitement in Canada, originating with the discharge of St. Alban's thieves and murderers. Railroad managers are in a panic lest there should be non-intercourse with the United States. Parliament has been summoned to meet on the 19th proximo. Magistrates have been appointed on the frontier especially to take cognizance of breaches of international laws.

Despatches to the President from Major General Thomas, give some details of the great victory over Hood, after two days fighting around Nashville. Hood's entire army was defeated and driven in a confused mass followed by Federal cavalry. It was the most decisive victory of the war. Large numbers of guns, standards, and prisoners captured. In concluding his report of the battle, Gen. Thomas says,—"I am happy to state that all this has been effected with but a very small loss to us; our loss probably does not exceed 3000, and very few killed.

Nothing later officially from Sherman.

By direction from President Lincoln, Gen. Dix has modified the order for the pursuit of raiders across the line into Canada. The Secretary of State has issued an order requiring passports hereafter from all travellers, except Emigrant passengers, entering the United States from foreign countries. The regulation is intended especially to apply to persons coming from British Provinces.

Up to Saturday (17th inst.) noon. Hood's broken army had been pursued 10 miles beyond Franklin. He lost 49 guns, 500 prisoners, and a large number of killed and wounded.

The Confederate General Buckner was captured.

General Sherman reports Savannah and its Garrison of 15,000 men completely hemmed, and expects its surrender soon.

The fleet which left Hampton Roads consisted 73 war vessels, carrying 655 guns, accompanied by transports, with a large land force commanded by General Butler.

General Sherman dates his last official despatch on board a gunboat at Oseabay Sound, evening of Dec. 13th.

He says his march through Georgia was a most agreeable one—meeting neither with organized resistance or guerrillas. He did not lose a single wagon, and his entire force was in better condition than when he started. He gathered a large number of negroes and more horses and mules, than he knew what to do with.

He captured two Confederate gunboats on the Savannah River, cut all communication, and holds the city completely isolated. In his march he destroyed over 200 miles of Railroad, with a vast quantity of stores intended for the Confederate armies.

Advices to the War Department from General Thomas are up to Monday, 12th P. M. He was then 35 miles south of Nashville, following up Hood. Heavy rains retarded movements on both sides.

A new regiment of Cavalry is to be raised in New England, for service on the Canadian frontier.

General Thomas so far has captured 54 pieces of artillery, 4 Major Generals, 3 Brigadier, and 20 or 30 Commissioned Officers of lower rank, and 9000 privates, including the wounded. Entire Federal loss up to yesterday, was about 4000.

Despatch from East Tennessee, states General Stoneman had attacked Breckinridge, routed him, capturing a large number of prisoners and taking nearly all his artillery.

A despatch from Montreal announces the re-arrest of some of the St. Alban's raiders, and a reward offered for the arrest of the remainder.

There is a large amount of excitement in Canada in reference to the calling out of the Militia. A great number of them have volunteered.

President Lincoln has issued a proclamation, calling for 200,000 volunteers.

The repeal of the reciprocity treaty with Canada is before Congress.

An arrival from Port Royal brings advices from Gen. Sherman to the 18th. Savannah had not then surrendered, and no attack had been made.

The city is entirely isolated from all communication, and Sherman is preparing for a close and active siege. It is positively stated that the Great Armada, which left Hampton Roads last week, is destined for Wilmington, N. C.

General Forrest was not killed at Nashville, but has since been defeated near Murfreesboro, leaving fifteen hundred killed and wounded in the hands of the Federals.

Hood, after losing 61 pieces of artillery and fifteen thousand men in his invasion of Tennessee, is last heard from endeavour-

ing to cross Duck River.

A despatch from Quebec says three more rebel raiders have been arrested and are being examined there.

A Quebec despatch says, Young and two others of the St. Alban's raiders were re-captured at St. Francisco, 16 miles from Riviere De Loup, on their way East, it is thought that all will be arrested.

It is evident they are making for New Brunswick by different routes.

Comodore Farragut has been made Vice-Admiral of the U. S. Navy.

In the Rebel Congress on Saturday, resolutions were offered in favor of sending Commissioners to Washington, for the restoration of peace.

It was stated that Gen. Grant had granted permission to such Commissioners to pass our lines.

Mr. Foste in the Rebel Senate, in a speech on the currency bill, announced his withdrawal from that body in disgust. He said the Confederacy was on the verge of ruin and that Congress was building up an irresponsible military despotism, the like of which was never before seen on earth.

It is asserted that a bill has been passed in secret Session to arm the slaves, and that for several days past every able bodied negro has been quietly arming himself and carrying off to a camp for instruction. Large numbers are flocking into the Federal lines.

Latest advices from Thomas place him at Columbia, 4 miles South of Nas.

A portion of Hood's army had crossed Duck River, and were rapidly retreating South. He had lost nearly all his artillery, and deserters and prisoners represent the Confederate army in a deplorable condition, and its utter destruction probable.

Weather very cold.

Confederate Gen. Lyon was defeated by Gen. McCook on the 17th of Ashbyville, Ky., followed by another defeat on the 19th. Confederate forces were badly scattered.

Both Houses of Congress adjourned over yesterday to Jan. 5th.

A delegation from Canada were in Washington, to exert influence against the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty.

Local Items.

We must apologize to our readers for the great number of typographical errors, which occurred in our last issue. These were in a great measure due to an accident which occurred shortly before our going to the press, which threw as much behind-hand in our work.

The St. John Globe is advocating the establishment of a High School in that province which it thinks is much needed. In course of several observations on the subject of Education, that Journal observes very forcibly:

We take the opportunity of condemning the utilitarian idea that takes a lad from school when he has attained his thirteenth or fourteenth year and sends him into the world and earn his own living. A few years ago, boys were left at school till the law had ceased to look at them as infants. At school they contracted habits of steady discipline and patient application that led to success in after life. Now they are taken from school at the most critical period of their life: just when character is beginning to be formed, when intellect is beginning to expand, and just when they are beginning to awake to the consciousness of how little knowledge they possess. These lads, taken from school, without being properly grounded in any useful branch of study, grow up ignorant and uncultured to "paint a moral" and yet not "adorn a tale." Of course, there are some whose parents can not afford to leave them at school after they are able to earn a living for themselves, but these are but few in comparison with the great number who have every advantage for acquiring good education.—Recorder

The following startling and horrifying announcement appeared in the Sea:—The Sandwich Islands are precipitating themselves into a revolution. What will happen next.

A silly fellow writing to the Morning Journal of the 22d prox., asks why z is pronounced zed. The reason is obvious. The letter z is nothing more than a hard (flat) or gross s and the Orthoepy of s flat is nearest approached by a combination of the letters zed.

ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL.—It is much to be regretted that the Organ for St. Mary's Cathedral, has not arrived in time for the Christmas ceremonials. Many wonder why this instrument was ordered in Boston, since the people of that city when in want of very good Organ sent to Europe for it and have had no cause to regret the course they took.

Santa Eustacia

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Dec. 17.

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Dec. 18.

right; and

to Leader,

to Geo. H.

to Halls &

to G. C.

to S. C.

to G. C.

to S. C.

THE DOUBLE HOUSE.

She left me a little comforted. I asked her would she not stay? was she not afraid of meeting him in the street?

"Oh, no," she sighed, "he seems to know intuitively my goings out and my comings in. I never see him—never—not even by chance. I can not guess how it happened to-day. How did he look?" she asked recurring again to what seemed uppermost in her thoughts. "Mrs. Rivers, will you entreat your husband to watch over him—to take care of him? Promise me you will."

I promised her, poor tender thing! and inwardly determined to watch him myself with a closer eye than that of my simple-hearted husband to whom, of course, I told the whole matter.

He like me, was now fairly bewildered. "Peggy," he said, "hadn't you better let the thing alone?"

"Let it alone," I cried, "such cruel sorrow, such a flagrant wrong, —never!"

"Well," kissing me, "perhaps you are right, Peg, my dear. Happy, folk ought to help the miserable."

I set to work. Woman's wit is keen, and I have had my share of the quality.

We invited Dr. Marchison to our house; he came, at first rarely then frequently. Of course Mrs. Marchison was always included in these invitations, and of course, we received duly the formal apology. Gradually this ceased, and he came still. He must have known that she came too, on other days; often he found books and work of hers lying about my table; yet his visits ceased not. He seemed to like to come. He and my husband became staunch friends, but as for me, despite his courtesy, my heart remained angry and sore against him.

Yet I must confess that we found him all his wife fondly believed; a man of keen intellect, high principles, generous and tender-hearted. If I had not known what I did know, I should have avouched, unhesitatingly that the world did not contain a nobler man than Dr. Marchison. Excepting, of course, my James.

For his manners, they were simple, natural, kind; not in any way eccentric or indicative of vice or folly. Among our neighbours his character rose to the highest pitch of estimation; and when at last the sad truth was known (alas! what household misery can ever long be hid, especially in a country place), all sorts of excuses and apologies were made for him.

And cruelly, nonnaturally—as it always falls on the weaker side—fill the lash of the world's tongue upon his wife.

But I—and one or two more who knew and loved her—stood boldly by Mrs. Marchison through fair report and foul. And I believe, so great was the mingled awe and respect which the Doctor impressed upon all his acquaintance, that no portion of these calumnies against her reached her husband.

Three months slipped by without change, save that Mrs. Marchison's sad lot grew sadder still. Her few acquaintances dropped her; it was so "extremely inconvenient." One lady was on thorns whenever Mrs. Marchison called, lest Dr. Marchison should chance to call likewise; another tried every conceivable diplomacy to bring about their meeting—it would be "so very amusing." Gradually the unfortunate wife could not walk down our village without being pointed at, or crossed aside from, till she rarely went out at all.

Dr. Marchison, too, was seldom seen, except by his immediate friends none of whom dared breathe a word to him concerning his domestic affairs save the simple inquiries of courtesy after Mrs. Marchison, to which he invariably answered in the customary form as any other husband would answer. I think in fact I know, that all this time he believed her to be living at peace; perfectly happy in her beautiful house in our cheerful village, and in a small society of her own choosing, of which I was the chief. He once hinted as much to me expressing his great pleasure that Mrs. Marchison and myself were fast friends.

I hardly know what possessed me that I did not then and there burst out upon him with a piece of my mind; that I did not then and there—*as James sometimes called me*—would have done it. What was he but a man?

Ay, there was the difficulty. His perfect manliness disarmed one; that quiet dignity of reserve, which I have noticed while women are really enough to complain of their husbands keeps nine men out of ten from ever saying a word against their wives. Then, too, the silent deprecation of his sickly mien and of the ineffable, careless melancholy which the moment he ceased conversation arose in his dark eyes. What could a tender-hearted woman do? Beginning by hating and despising, I often ended in pitying him, and every time I saw him all my determinations to attack him about this domestic wickedness vanished in air.

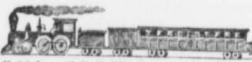
Besides—as James astutely observed—if a wife obstinately persists in blindly obeying her husband, never asking the why and the wherefore of his insane and incomprehensible will and concealing from him that he is wasting away in slow misery, what business has a third party to re-use or even acquaint him of the fact?

Was no other plan to be tried? Yes; accidentally one was forced into my mind.

On a winter's afternoon, when I sat with my baby over our happy Christmas fire, Mrs. Marchison came rushing in.

(To be continued.)

Advertisements.



NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAY.
Commissioner's Office, December 20th, 1864.
NOTICE TO THE PRESS.

This Department will not pay for Advertisement inserted in the different papers unless directly ordered by the Commissioner for the papers so inserting.
AVARD LONGLEY.

CIDER, APPLES, AND SMOKED HERRING.
20 bbls. CIDER, 300 bbls. APPLES, 200 boxes HIGBY HERRING,—landing from Antwerp. For sale by **LOIDL & SHIMSON.**

1864. 1865.
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS,
At the Army and Navy Book and Stationery Depot,
151, HOLLIS STREET.

This Stock is now replete with a choice and varied assortment of articles suitable for a CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS, selected with great care in LONDON, PARIS, NEW YORK and BOSTON. Markets (see Oxford Edition).

SELECT WORKS by all the celebrated Authors of the day. In every variety of binding, style, and price, forming a large majority of those works which retained and popular taste has stamped with its approval.

ANNALS, GIFT and JUVENILE BOOKS, this collection embraces a large variety.

TOY BOOKS, Plain and Colored, Moveable and immovable, printed cotton and linen. Nothing could be more acceptable to children.

POSTAGE STAMP and CREST; POETRY and AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS in a variety of styles.

FAMILY BIBLES, CHURCH SERVICES and PRAYER BOOKS (Oxford Edition).

200 varieties—Dissected Maps Dissolving Views, Panoramas, A B C Books, Train-pour Slates, Toy Boxes of Water Colors.

CHESSMEN; BAY RAGBANDON BOARDS, INSTANDS in glass, Froebel's, and Foster's, a great variety of toyland prizes.

FABER'S Celebrated PENCILS.

RODGER'S Celebrated KNIVES and SCISSORS

of every description and worthy of inspection stamped free of charge. The above Stock is one of the best and largest assortment ever offered in this market, and buyers are requested to examine the same before making their purchases.

Notice to the Public
GENERAL POST OFFICE, MONEY ORDER ARRANGEMENT.

MONEY ORDER INTERCHANGE is to be extended, commencing 1st Jan. 1865, to the various Money Order Offices of Newfoundland and to *Charlottetown Prince Edward Island.*

The system of Money Order Interchange with Nova Scotia, therefore, will include from aforsaid date, the United Kingdom, Canada, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island.

For particulars, see Notices, at the various Money Order Offices of the Province. By direction of Post Master General,

J. S. THOMPSON,
Superintendent,
M. O. Office, Halifax.

Italian Warehouse.
W. M. HARRINGTON & Co. have just received per Mail Steamer from England, the following—

TURKEY LUTLED EGGS, very choice, in small boxes. PATE DE FOIE GRAS, in this, Strouding FATTY MEATS, Saffron, Cloves, and North Wiltshire Cheese. Scotch CONFETTIARY, in 12 B Tins, assorted. Dupes Marmalade, Jams, &c. Gruvande De-lacristine MILK. Sardinie HILLIE, (Philip & Co. made). German Buns, and Fancy Biscuits. 20 Tins ALBERT GEM BISCUITS, to be supplied to customers at reasonable prices.

Halifax, December 16th, 1864. rec'd chm sun exp rep to 1st Jan.

For Christmas and New Year.
For sale at the ITALIAN WAREHOUSE, an assortment of choice

CORDIALS, &c. 20 Cases, quarts and pints, (Peter F. HERRING), CHERRY BRANDY, genuine, 10 Cases "HERBY" CORDIAL, cheap quality. 12 doz. Best CEREAL COUGES and pints. 2 doz. 4 models of the VANILLE, very fine. 4 doz. MA. BASKETRY, 6 doz. pints. 3 doz. C. VANILLE. 2 doz. CREME DE ABSINTHE. 4 doz. assorted French LIQUORS.

Dec. 16th, 1864. W. M. HARRINGTON & Co.

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ARMY AND NAVY BOOK AND STATIONERY DEPOT,
155 HOLLIS STREET.

DIETRICHSEN & HANNA'S ALMANAC FOR 1865.
Illustrated London ditto, ditto. ALSO:
All the Latest Magazines and Newspapers. Z. S. HALL

GRAND CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENT.
AT TEMPERANCE HALL.
ON MONDAY AND WEDNESDAY, EVENINGS,
26th and 28th December, 1864.

By the LITERARY AND MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,
2nd Batt., 17th Regiment.

Under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency Sir Richard and Lady Mac Donnell, Major General C. Hastings Doyle, and the Officers of the Garrison.

The entertainment will comprise A VISION OF CHRISTMAS! Being an original adaptation of Charles Dickens's Story, entitled a Christmas Carol, (in Prose) with new scenery, dresses, and appointments. A MUSICAL OLEO. Vocal and Instrumental.

An Original Anthem of Nova Scotia, entitled, the MAYFLOWER For the first time in Public. By particular desire will be repeated, Locke's celebrated MUSIC TO MACHETH! (Witches in Character), and forming an opening to a bird-eye view of A CHRISTMAS PANTHOMINE! The Music under the direction of Mr. J. Holt. The net proceeds will be devoted to charitable purposes.

Prices—Reserved Seats 75 cts; Gallery 50 cts; Parquette 25 cts. Plan of Reserved Seats will be at Mr. R. T. Muir's, 125 Granville street, after 12 o'clock noon, on Thursday, 22nd inst.

Tickets at Mr. R. T. Muir's, and at Mr. Z. S. Hall's, Army and Navy Book Store, Hollis-st., and on Monday, 26th inst., at the Ticket Office, Temperance Hall. Librettes of the words to be had gratis with the Ticket. Doors open at 7—commence at 8 P. M.

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ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,**

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Parcels received by every R. M. Steamer from England, and weekly from Boston and New York.

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MR. MAC GILVERTH & CO.,

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Have always on hand of good quality.

BROAD-CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, COATINGS,

Gentlemen's Underclothing, Shirts, Collars, Ties, Gloves, India Rubber Clothing, Naval and Military Uniforms, made to order at short notice.

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Specimen Bags of every description with prices marked, can be seen at the Depository, 111, Barrington Street, where orders are received.



J. R. CHAMBERLAIN,

Surgeon Dentist,

No. 108, ARGYLE STREET, HALIFAX.

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TWENTY BAGS FILBERTS, 20 Fraits shell Almonds. Fresh and good. Just received by

LOLDLY & STIMPSON.

HALIFAX INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

PRINTING OFFICE.

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Job Printing of every description executed

WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

The above Printing Establishment is one of the branches of industry of the H. I. S. instituted for the employment of friendless boys, teaching them trades, and affording them the means of gaining for themselves an honest living; the Managing Committee solicit the custom of the gentlemen and merchants of Halifax.

Notice to Wholesale & Retail Buyers of Rubbers,

THREE HUNDRED CASES of Men's, Women's, and Children's RUBBERS just received.

The particular attention of wholesale buyers is called to this Stock. Remember that the articles on sale are as good as any in the market. This I can warrant, and, further, I know I can sell them cheaper than any other house in the City. Call and judge for yourselves.

Geo. S. YATES, 56, GEORGE STREET,

OPPOSITE THE NORTH END OF THE PROVINCE BUILDING.

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Genuine English Medicines, Pure Chemicals, Choice Perfumery and the best description of Brushes, Toilet articles, &c., will be found at the above establishment.

The strictest attention will be paid to the

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Lesels always on hand. Open on Sundays, between 2 and 3 o'clock for dispensing medicine only.

M. F. EAGER, Chemist, &c.

Cockle's Pills, At JOHNSON'S DRUG STORE.

Dixon's do., At JOHNSON'S DRUG STORE.

Leeching's Essence for At 148, HOLLIS STREET.

Lameness in Horses, JOHNSON'S DRUG STORE.

Gibson's Horse Powders, At JOHNSON'S DRUG STORE.

Choice Perfumery, At JOHNSON'S DRUG STORE.

Hair Brushes, At JOHNSON'S DRUG STORE.

Pomades, At JOHNSON'S DRUG STORE.

Gelatine, Spices, Citron.

Nelson's Opaque Gelatine, Nelson's Brilliant do. Patent Refined Isinglass. Pure Ground Spices. Flavouring Essences in variety. Candied Citron and Lemon Peels, just received from the manufactory in London. **AVERY BROWN & Co.**

Albert Gem Biscuits.

The Subscribers having been appointed Agents for the sale of the ALBERT GEM BISCUITS, have just received by Mail Str. "Africa," a supply in small tins, which they offer for sale at a very low price. These biscuits are supplied to the Royal Family and many of the Nobility of England. **LORDLY & STIMPSON.**

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JAMES SCOTT

Has just received from England and France—

150 doz. superior Champagne, Reck, Moselle, &c. Moet & Chandon's, Ciequot's, Mumm's, and Prince of Wales Champagne. Superior sparkling Log, Moselle, and Burgundy—pints and quarts.

30 doz. very superior pale and brown SHEERIES—Vino de Pasta, Amontillado, Bell, Bonnie & Co's. Linday's, Hornblower & Co's. Woodhouse and Tugburn's dry MARSALA. Fine old MADEIRA.

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Fine old Scotch and Irish Whiskey, Hennessy's Moonie's and Robin's fine old pale and dark Brandy's from 6 to 32 years old. Old Tom. Holland Gin. Fine old Jamaica and Demerara Tom.

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Franconia.

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HALL'S Master Workmen and Musclic Monitor. Enoch Arden, new edition illustrated, by Alfred Tennyson. Family Cook Book (York up), by a Boston Housekeeper. Bill Clavers, by Captain M. Reid. Woodside, by Harriet B. McKeever. Bohemians of London, by Dr. E. S. McKenzie. The Palace Beautiful and other Poems, by Ephraim Kezer. Correlation and Conservation of Forces, a series of Expositions, by Dr. Carpenter and others.

Also—All the latest American Papers. **Z. S. HALL.**

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A LARGE STOCK of the above, in every variety, will always be open for inspection. Exclusive attention given to the WHOLESALE TRADE.

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BRITISH AND FOREIGN WRITING PAPERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

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NOTE AND LETTER PAPERS. All sizes and qualities. Post, Foolscap, Crown, Foolscap, Medium, Royal, Super, Double. **WATER-PAPER PAINTING PAPERS.** The stock of Mourning, Wedding, and Counting House Stationery will be found one of the largest and most complete in the city. **BLANK BOOKS** made from the most superior English Book Paper, ruled and bound on the premises, will be found superior to and less in price than imported books—Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Cash Books, Banners, Bill Books, Memo and Pass Books.

ENGLISH PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERS; PLAIN AND FIGURED WINDOW CURTAINS;

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Skates and Boxing Gloves.

Best Quality English SKATES and BOXING GLOVES for Sale at 127, Granville Street. **JOHN H. STIMPSON.**

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Has received EX-MORNING STAR, from London, a large assortment of J. Lazonby & Son's Pickles, Sauces, Preserves, and Preserved Fruits, Candied Lemon, Orange, and Citron, Flavouring Essences, &c., &c. And has now a large stock of Family Groceries, suited for Christmas, which he offers for Sale at Moderate prices. 20, BARRINGTON STREET.

HALIFAX, N. S., October 22nd, 1894.

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OF
SCHOOL BOOKS STATIONERY, &C.
A. & W. MACKINLAY have received per steamers *Saba* and *Asia*, ships *Roseneath*, *Spirit of the Ocean*, and other vessels, a large part of their Fall Stock of School Books, Stationery, &c., which they offer wholesale and Retail, on their usual low terms, for cash or approved credit.
On hand—A large stock of the **IRISH NATIONAL SERIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS.**

NEW GROCERY STORE.

The Subscribers having removed from Far town to the City of Halifax, return their sincere thanks to their old Customers in the counties of Cobequid and Pictou for the generous support accorded them, and solicit a continuance of the same in their New Establishment, No. 21 SACKVILLE STREET, Opposite J. D. Nash's Variety Hall.

The Town and Country Buyers will find constantly on hand a choice selection of GROCERIES and WINES of the choicest brands suitable to their wants, at the lowest prices. Having large and commodious Store Rooms, they will take goods, on Commission, and sell to the best advantage for the owners. Every Freshness will be strictly attended to.

CHARLES GRAHAM & CO.,
21 Sackville street.

Halifax, Jan. 7, 1894.

Please Notice.

The visitor of a large and very poor district is constrained to appeal to the Christian public for assistance in clothing, that she may be enabled to send the children to a sabbath and weekly school. Covering for the head and feet will be particularly acceptable.

The above can be left at the Bible Depository opposite St. Paul's Church

SKATES.

Cigars, Tobacco, Vesuvians, Pipes, &c.

The Subscriber has much pleasure in announcing to his numerous and the public generally, that he has received per British Lion from England, and large quantities from Boston, a large and varied assortment of Skates, comprising—Ladies and some SKATES, of superior quality and finish. Sprague's Patent STRAPS, with newly invented Buckles, by which the strap can be tightened and adjusted without cutting holes in the leather. It has only to be seen to recommend itself to the patron. Also, the best PORTLAND CEMENT, of the best brands—mild or strong. VESUVIAN LIGHTS, PILLS of all kinds—Morseham, Linn, and other kinds, in great variety—some very superior.

JAMES O'CONNELL,
Opposite Post Office, Barrington St.

BELCHER'S FARMER'S ALMANAC.

1895.

Now on Sale Everywhere!

MESSRS. A. & W. MACKINLAY, No. 19 Granville street, Halifax, will promptly execute all orders for the above. The bound and interleaved copies are embellished with a splendid engraving of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

C. H. BELCHER,
Publisher and Proprietor.

PORT WINE.

The Subscribers have just received by the Brig "Talbot," direct from Oporto a supply of Hunt & Co's genuine Port Wine, consisting of

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------------------------|---------------|------------------------|
| 10 Hhdts. | 100 qr casks. | 40 octaves. | Double Diamond. |
| 10 " | 100 " | 40 " | Treble Diamond. |
| 10 " | 100 " | 40 " | Four Diamond. |
| 20 cases | containing 3 dozen each | Buttled Port | |
| 50 " | " | 2 " | Buttled Port |
| 100 " | " | 1 " | 350 doz. |
| 20 Hhdts. | 100 qr casks. | 250 qr casks. | PORT WINE, Grape mark. |

Also in Warehouse—One and Two Diamond Port of former importations. The above Wine is of a quality corresponding to the brands and such as the trade has been accustomed to purchase from the Subscribers.
Halifax, Nov. 18, 1894
J. O. A. CREIGHTON & SON,
ehron col 1m

**HOUSE AND SHOP FURNITURE:
VARIETY HALL.**

The Subscribers beg to call the attention of their friends and the public generally to their stock of FURNITURE. Having made some alterations in their business, they are now prepared to offer their stock for general inspection. Among their latest importations are

- SUPERIOR SINGLE AND DOUBLE IRON BEDSTEDS AND STRETCHERS.**
Children's Cribb, Oil Cloth Carpets, Felt Drawers, Hearth Rugs, Cocoa Matting, &c., different qualities and widths. Also from Boston—Twenty new Bedroom Sets, some very handsome, containing 11 pieces—Bed-room Furniture, round and Wooden Bedsteads, Bureau, assorted sizes, painted cases, Mahogany and Walnut Veneered marble tops and plain; Mahogany and Walnut Haircloth, Spring-soft SOFAS, COUCHES, AND ROCKING CHAIRS; cane and Wood seat sitting and Looking Chairs, in great variety; Children's Chairs in wood, cane and willow; assorted Cane and Wood Stools, and Arm Chairs, Hair, Excelsior, and seaweed MATTRESSES, all widths, constantly on hand and made to order.
- FEATHER BEDS, BOLSTERS AND PILLOWS.**
assorted sizes; American Green Case or Reed Blinds, all widths; Wash Stands, assorted sizes; Cloth and Towel Stands; Hall Hat Stands; Round and Square Tables; Centre, Leaf, Toilette, Dining and Extension, in various woods and well assorted; BEDDING AGES, a beautiful assortment; sets of Table, dozens of Buckets, Brooms and Clothes Pins, Travelling Trunks and Valises; Iron-mounted and Plated HARNESS; Looking Glasses, and an endless variety of articles needed by Housekeepers, and which can be purchased cheaper at VARIETY HALL than elsewhere. All Goods purchased at this place are sent home free of expense, to parties living in the city.
- Cash Purchasers are allowed a Trade Discount.*
- Goods given on credit to responsible parties at regular prices. Intending purchasers are respectfully requested to call and examine our very large and varied stock, before concluding their arrangements for house-keeping.
- J. D. NASH & C^o.

The Genuine Cologne

Is that made by JOHN MARIA FARINA, Opposite the Jubilee's Place, Cologne. In delicacy and durability of fragrance it far surpasses the production of every other maker. The Subscribers are always supplied with the above, direct from the manufacturer.

AVERY BROWN & Co.,

T. W. BATEMAN'S
Challenge from the third Ward to this Parish, for his own Manufacture of SKATES,
MAKING AND GRINDING, against imported trash.

MACLEAN, CAMPBELL & Co.,
Wholesale Grocers,
SHIPPING, COMMISSION, & GENERAL AGENTS,
MANUFACTURERS PRIZE MEDAL MAYFLOWER TOBACCO,
JERUSALEM WAREHOUSE, HALIFAX.

**GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE,
J. B. ELLIOTT & CO.,**

Return their sincere thanks to the Officers of *Halifax* and Officers of the Army and Navy for the extensive patronage bestowed on them since opening the above establishment. And in soliciting a continuance of their support they would say that by keeping a superior stock of Gents Furnishing Goods—always on hand they are determined to sustain the reputation of the "Gentlemen's Outfitting Warehouse" as a first class establishment.

- The attention of the public is called to the following stock of
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| LAMBS WOOL HOSIERY | READY MADE CLOTHING |
| GLOVES, BRACES | SHIRTS, NECKTIES |
| COLLARS, TRUSSELS | CORSETS, BATHING RUGS |
| WHITE TOWARD SHIRTS | FANCY FLANNEL SHIRTS |
| RUBBER CLOTHING | SCARF PINS AND RINGS |
| PORTMANTOS, TRUNKS, VALISES, CAPES AND LEATHER BAGS | ETC., ETC. |

Shirts made to order in superior style and shortest possible notice at
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PROFESSORS OF MUSIC.

Respectfully inform the Musical Public that they have become on the PLANO, ORGAN, VIOLON, FUTE, CLARIN, ZITHER, and in SINGING; and they are also prepared to receive advanced Pupils as pupils to accompany them in Sonatas, Duos, Concertino and Solo, etc. They also give lessons in the FRENCH, ITALIAN, and GERMAN LANGUAGES. Terms in all cases reasonable. Enquire at Mr. Hall's or Mr. Muir's Bookstore, or at their Residence.

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LORDLY & STIMPSON.

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Beyley's Essence Bouquet, Hainbury's Perfumes all colours, Pessie's Fraugjanni, and other Perfumes. Soap and Pomades, for Sale by AVERY.

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Corner of Duke and Granville Streets.
* * * Every Species of FURS AND SKINS bought from Dealers at the establishment.

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FREDERICK W. FISHWICK, Proprietor.

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