P.P.9812 hbf.

No. 14.

1813—HALIFAX, N. S., THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 16—1913.

IN OLDEN DAYS. LIST OF THE MAYORS



The Leading Fire Company of the World



Half-Century in

POPULAR

PROGRESSIVE

FIRE LOSSES PAID BY "ROYAL" Over \$213,000,000.00

Our Guarantee: "WE HOLD THEE SAFE

# OUEEN

Ins. Co. of America.

Fire Insurance Only-Absolute Security

C. A. EVANS. Manager. FRANK RHIND, Asst.-Sec'y. E. L. PHILPS, Inspector and Adjuster.

#### LONG TOAST LISTS Followed Banquets of Nationa

Societies of Halifax a century ago.

A sample of an old time gathering.

The National Societies held their banquets on the festivals of their Patron Saints in the old days as at p sent, but the toast lists were of much greater length, as may be givened from the following list of teasts pro-posed at the North British Society banet a century ago:

lochgorum.

2. Our good and Venerable King—
Let us always revere his character and exemplary virtues, and

of Providence, to his last days, pray for the restoration of his health. His Boyal Highness the Print Regent of the United Kingdom May be follow the example his royal father, and manner

May he follow the example of his royal father, and maintain with equal firmness and partiality the privileges of the Crown, and the rights of the people—Prince Regent's March, No. 29.

The Queen and a' her royal bairns—The Duke of York's March and British Grenadiers.

The Duke of Clarence and the

British Grenadiers.
6. The Duke of Clarence and the Royal Navy—Rule Britannia.
7. His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent—Sprig of Shillelah.
8. Her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales—All the

world loves me. His Majesty's ministers. May they

His Majesty's ministers. May they prosecute the war in America with the same firmness and success that they did in Europe, and make a peace honorable to the colonies—Song in Nima.

10. Field Marshal, The Duke of Wellington. Long may he live to enjoy his well-earned laurels, and the deserved admiration of all the world—See the conquering here comes.

11. Alexander, Emperor of all the Russias. May the favorable impression made on him by John Bull cement a lasting friendship between the Bull and the Bear-Bussian March.

12. The Emperor of Austria—German Waltz.

13. The King of Prussia—March in the Battle of Prague.

14. Louis the XVIII. May he recollect with gratitude the nation which afforded him protection during the unparalleled troubles of his country, and was the chief during the unparalleled troubles of his country, and was the chief cause of restoring him to the throne of France—White Cock-

throse of France—White Cockade.

15. The Congress of Vienna. May the
united wisdom of this great assensibly lay a solid foundation for
the future peace and scenrity of
all Europe, leaving Great Britain
alone to humble the pride and
insolence of America—CockaDocalle-Doo.

16. Our good and brave Governor Sir
John Cospe Sherbrooke, and the
land we live in. May he long
continue to govern this Province,
and when called from it, have an
early opportunity of teaching
the Americans the same lesson
he taught the French at Talavera—God Save the King, and
British Grenadiers,

17. May Britain maintain the empire
of the seas-son the fair principle
of self-defence, remembering our
motto: "Nemo me impune lacesit."—Up and Aw' them a'
Wellia.

18. Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane

sit."—Up and Aw' them a' Wellia.
Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane and the navy under his command. May they soon find an apportunity to convince America.
that Britannia still rules mis-

20. The Governor-General. May we

Sherbrooke, and "All the world loves me."

22. The British Commissioners at Ghent. May they never be instructed to make peace with America till she gives up the right of search, is excluded from the British fisheries, consents to revision of the boundary line, and includes our Indian allies in the general pacification.

23. The Sons of St. George and Old England—Roast Beef of Old England.

24. Major-General Darroch, and the Garrison of Halifax—Highland March.

25. The Sons of St. Patrick and Ireland—St. Patrick's Day.

26. May James Madison and all his faction be soon compelled to resign the reins of government in America, and seek a peace estable of the successful candidate—and then followed in order:

May 1842 Edward Kenny, elected to

The Sons of St. David and Walesciples always animate the councils of the United Kingdom-

cils of the United Kingdom—Dirge.
General Count Platoff and his brave Cossacks—The Cossack.
The two Houses of Parliament.
May they maintain their privileges sacred and inyioluble to the latest posterity for the protection of the people—Adanta, 20.
The gallant veteran, Blucher—A March, No. 62.
The glorious memory off the de-

The gallant veteran, Blucher—A March, No. 62.

The glorious memory of the departed hero, Lord Nelson—Dirge. The brave Captain Barclay. Who so gallantly maintained the reputation of the British navy in the unequal contest with the American squadron on Lake Huron. The memory of our brave countryman, Sir John Moore—Dirge. All the brave officers who lought in Spain. May they meet with that reward which they so justly merit for their distinguished services.

that reward which they so justly merit for their distinguished services.

The memory of General Moreau, who so nobly volunteered his service against the tyrant of France, and gloriously fell fighting for the deliverance of Europe Sir James Lucas Yeo. May his perseverance and gallant conduct be soon rewarded with an opportunity of trying the bravery of the American squadron on Lake Ontario.

The memory of our gallant countryman, Sir Ralph Abercrombe—The death of Abercrombe.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia. May the liberality of its measures promote the welfare and prosperity of the Province—Braes of Strathnaver.

The memory of Prince Kutusoff, and all the heroes who have fallen in defence of the liberatics of Europe—Russian Waltz.

The, Bishops of Nova Scotia, and clergy of all denominations. May they unite in their best endeavors to promote the cause of religion, and extend its happy influence over all nations.

The Army in Canada. May the bravery and courage which they have already evinced in the defence of the Canadas terminate the war with America, to the honor of His Majesty's arms, and the protection of the colonies. Horn, corp., fish and yarn—Reel of Tulloch.

Our brave countryman, Sir Thomas Graham, who fought

May Britain maintain the empire of the seas-son the fair principle of the seas-son the fair principle of Self-defence, remembering our motto: "Nemo me impune lacestit."—Up and Aw' them a' Wellia.

Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane and the navy under his command. May they soon find an apportunity to convince America that Britannia still rules mistress of the ocean—Hearts of Oak.

Admiral Griffiths. Who has on all occasions manifested a ready attention to the interests of this province, and the protection of its commerce—Admiral Benbow.

SHORT TERM, 5 p. c. Debenture Stock Certificates: To Trustees, Executors, and others, having funds on haid awaiti ustribution among beneficiaries or pending permanent investment. WE OFFER OUR 6 AND 9 MONTHS. DEBENTURE STOCK CERTIFICATES. Bearing Interest at 5 p. c. per annum

The Eastern Canada Savings & Loan Co., Ltd.

Of the City of Halifax since the City was Incorporated in 1841.



MAYOR F. P. BLIGH. The incorporation of St. John, Nev Brunswick, was brought about in the opening of the year 1785. The charter was granted by Governor Carleton. In the fall of 1785 some of the inhabitants of Halifax petitioned the Nova Scotia authorities for a charter. In this matter of municipal government it was felt that St. John had got a step ahead of Halifax. The governor of Nova Scotia laid the petition before the "old council of twelve," but the latter was of opinion that it would not be safe, expedient or necessary to comply with the request. In 1790 a resolution, drawn by the Speaker of the house of assembly, was passed, t the effect that it be recom the house to present a humble address to his excellency the lieutenant-gov-ernor to request that he will be pleased to grant a charter to the town of Halifax for incorporating the same, and enabling the inhabitants thereof to make such bye-laws as should be sufficient to regulate the police of said

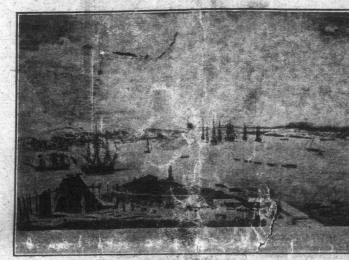
In 1820 the police of Halifax were conducted by one paid magistrate and one unpaid assistant, together with the clerk of the peace and three police onstables. Colonel Pyke presided as chief magistrate for many years, and always respect those in authority was usually to be seen sitting in the over us—Canadian Boat Song. little police office in drab knee little police office in drab knee breeches, with gray yarn stockings Lady Sherbrooke, and all the fair daughters of Acadia—Lady Sherbrooke, and "All the world loves me."

Italy police interes in the fair daughters of Acadia—Lady and snuff-colored coat. Age and infirmity having at last compelled him

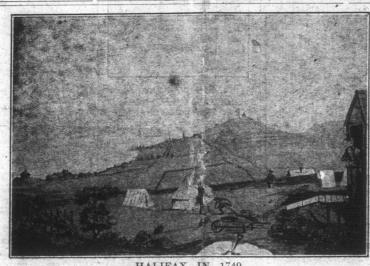
Mar., 1842, Edward Kenny, elected to serve out remainder of Mr. Binney's time. Oct., 1842, Thomas Williamson. 1843, Alex. Keith. 1844, Hon. Hugh Bell. 1845, Andrew Mackinlay 1846, 1847, Joseph Jennings. Wm. Stairs. Adam Hemmeon. Henry Pryor. Wiliiam Caldwell. Andrew Mackinis
Hon. A. Keith.
Henry Pryor.
Henry Pryor.
Archibald Scott.
Archibald Scott. 1853, Henry Pryor.
1854, Henry Pryor.
1854, Henry Pryor.
1855, Archibald Scott.
1856, Archibald Scott.
1857, Henry Pryor.
1859, Samuel R. Caldwell.
1860, Samuel R. Caldwell.
1861, P. C. Hill.
1862, P. C. Hill.
1863, P. C. Hill.
1863, P. C. Hill.
1864, M. H. Richey.
1866, M. H. Richey.
1866, M. H. Richey.
1866, M. H. Richey.
1870, Stephen Tobin.
1870, Stephen Tobin.
1870, Hon. W. A. Henry.
1871, William Dunbar.
1872, James Duggan.
1873, John A. Sinclair.
1874, John A. Sinclair.
1875, M. H. Richey.
1877, M. H. Richey.
1877, M. H. Richey.
1877, M. H. Richey.
1878, Stephen Tobin.
1880, Stephen Tobin.
1881, George Fraser.
1882, George Fraser.
1883, James C. Mackintos
1883, James C. Mackintos
1885, James C. Mackintos
1885, James C. Mackintos
1886, James C. Mackintos
1887, Patrick O'Mullin.
1889, David McPherson.
1890, David McPherson.
1892, Michael E. Keefe.
1893, Michael E. Keefe. 1853, 1854, 1881, George Fraser.
1882, George Fraser.
1883, George Fraser.
1884, James C. Mackintosh.
1885, James C. Mackintosh.
1886, James C. Mackintosh.
1887, Patrick O'Mullin.
1888, Patrick O'Mullin.
1889, David McPherson.
1890, David McPherson.
1891, David McPherson.
1892, Michael E. Keefe.
1894, Michael E. Keefe.
1894, Michael E. Keefe.
1895, David McPherson.
1896, David McPherson.
1897, Alex. Stephen.
1896, Paris Hamilton.
1900, James T. Hamilton.
1901, James T. Hamilton.
1901, James T. Hamilton.
1902, Adam B. Crosby.
1904, Adam B. Crosby.
1904, Adam B. Crosby.
1906, Robert T. MacIlreith.
1906, Robert T. MacIlreith.
1907, Robert T. MacIlreith.
1907, Robert T. MacIlreith.
1908, Adam B. Crosby.
1909, Joseph A. Chisholm.
1911, Joseph A. Chisholm.
1912, Fred. P. Bligh.
hen the city was first incolard until April 12th. 1849

When the city was first incorporated, and until April 12th, 1849, the Corporation consisted of mayor, six aldermen and twelve common councillors, the mayor being elected by the aldermen and common councillors from amongst the aldermen. In 1849, the office of common councilman was abolished. From 1880 to 1858 the mayors were elected by the citizens from the members of the City Council, the onice of common councilman was abolished. From 1850 to 1858 the mayors were elected by the citizens from the members of the City Council, or from gentlemen who had previously served as alderman or common councilman. Wm. Caldwell was the first mayor elected by the citizens under this system. In 1854 the Act in relation to the election of mayor was further amended by, providing that the people should not be restricted to persons who had served in the city council in their choice for mayor. The only occasion on which this privilege was availed of was in 1870, in the election of Hon. W. A. Henry. From 1841 to 1852 the general civic elections were held in October of sach year. From April, 1883, to date, the general elections have been held annually in April. The civic year extends from 1st May in any one year to 30th April in the year following.

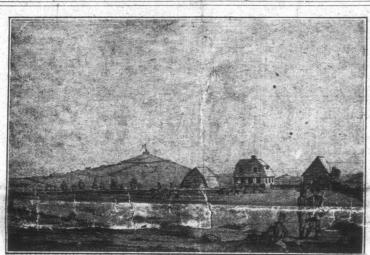
- Point Pleasant Park has 193 acre



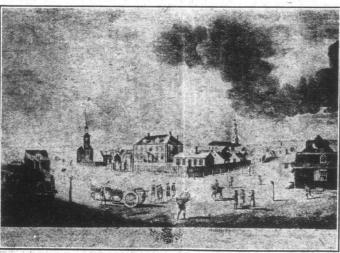
TOWN AND HARBOR OF HALIFAX



HALIFAX IN 1749, As seen from Mount Pleasant, south of Inglis Street.

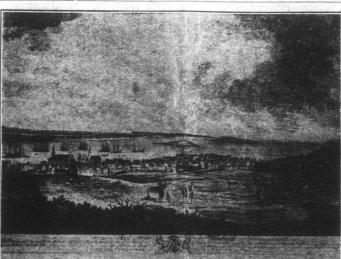


THE CITADEL IN 1749.



HALIFAX IN St. Matthew's Gov't St. Paul's Church.

Royal Bank Site.



HALIFAX IN 1777, LOOKING DOWN PRINCE STREET.

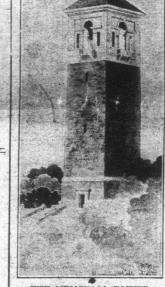


ST. PAUL'S CHURCH AND THE PARADE GROUND 150 YEARS AGO.

NORTHWEST ARM IN THE OLDEN TIME.

Early settlers changed their minds or this beauty spot would not have been preserved.

Melville Island the outstanding his-torical feature.



THE MEMORIAL TOWER

When the founders of Halifax after a tempestious voyage from Old Eng-land sailed into Chebucto Bay on the lovely morning of 21st June, 1749, they noticed an opening to their left. The Micmac Indians, who were then the inhabitants of this fertile counthe inhabitants of this fertile country, had named this beautiful inlet of the ocean Waegwoltie "end of the water." These early settlers were so impressed by the charm and grandeur of this winding river-like expanse that they at first intended to found their town on the western side of the

of being the first city on the American continent to be wholly lighted by a system of electricity.

Just about half a century ago, during the excitement of a threatened war between Great Britain and the United States over the Trent affair, Francis Duncan, M.A., a Royal Artillery Officer then stationed here, wrote an important work entitled "Our Garrisons in the West." In his references to Halifax, Bedford Basin, Halifax Harbor and the North west Arm he said: "If one might venture a little prophesy—assume for a moment the garb of Zadkiel—I should say that in a few years another suburban city of villas will surround the Northwest Arm and that the man of business will go from his home by the blue salt lake every morning to his desk in the city as naturally as in our busy metropolis (London) he takes his 'bus from the west end to the bank.' This delving into the future has proven remarkably accurate.

PRODUCTIVE OF GREAT MEN.

metropolis (London) he takes his bus from the west and to the bank. This delving into the future has proven remarkably accurate.

PRODUCTIVE OF GREAT MEN.

A glimpse only can be taken at the annals of the Northwest Arm but for Halitar's swell—the dedication of the Memorial Towers by the Governor General to they show on the scroll of fame statesmen, soldiers, scientists, preliates, orators, poets, admirals, generals, members of the judiciant people as did this, significant as the pride and Canada, greatest states. Hion, Joseph Howe, Nova Scotia's pride and Canada's greatest states. Hion, Joseph Howe, Nova Scotia's pride and Canada's greatest states man, was born and lived at Emsecote man, was born and lived at Emsecote of the first that the first stone of the Tower was larged, and the mode of the first first people as did this, significant as the mother of the first fire Perliament, and canada's greatest states the mother of the first fire Perliament, and the mode of conveyance pack saddles. Without ready means to the first province which is the mother of the first fire Perliament on the Arm. Bir Charles Tupper, one of the Arm. Bir Charles Tupper of the Arm. Bir Charles Tupper of the Arm. Bir Charles

the Morrows, the Gilpins, the Hostermans.

The Premier of Canada in a letter to a friend in Halifax made the following reference to the "Blue salt lake": "The Arm to me seems the most beautiful sheet of water in the world, and having lived for more than twelve years on its shores; I was especially struck with the variety of its beauty on the same day; under different conditions of sunshine or shadow, cloud or mist, storm or calm, one continually saw new beau-

WE HAVE CUT THE PRICE ON Ladies' Coats. Furs and Skirts.

We have about one dozen of Ladies' Winter Cloth Coats in stock, hese we are selling at a low figure. Navy Blue Coat, wadded and quilted, Plush Collar. Regular \$24.00, for \$18.00.

Black Cloth Coats, size 38 to 40, go of Moscow Beaver Collar, \$15.90, 8.00 and 23.00. To be sold at \$10.50, 12.50 and 16.50.

Children's Coats.

There are only thirty in the lot. Serges, reversible cloths, etc. to 36 inch long. Regular \$4.25 to 6.00, for \$2.75 to 3.75.

Furs.

Here an opportunity to purchase useful, lundsome Furs at a fracoff former prices. Mink Marmot Muff, \$4.00. Mink Marmot Muff, trimmed with heads and tails, \$5.50.

Real Alaska Sable Muffs, \$13.00. Persian Paw Muffs, many have Collars to match, at corresponding

Skirts.

An early shipment of Black Sateen Skirts has been placed on our ters to be cleared at **wholesale prices**. Black Sateen Skirt, 59c.

Black Taffetine Skirt, nice imitation of Silk, \$1.00. Two special lines Black Sateen Skirts, \$1.20 and 1.40.

Corner George and Hollis Streets.

impressed by the charm and grandeur of this winding river-like expanse that they stiffed the peninsula, at Point Pleasant, but they subsequently decided that the eastern side was preferable. It almost seemed like an act of Providence when the benefits that accrued to their descendants are considered, because it meant the preservation at their very doors of a protino of a ture which forms a picture whose fascinations constitute a never failing solution of the providence of delight to those who one discount of the providence of delight to those who one of the providence of delight to those who one of the providence of delight to those who one of the providence of delight to those who one of the providence of delight to those who one of the providence of delight to those who one of the providence of delight to those who one of the providence of delight to those who one of the providence of delight to those who one of the providence of delight to those who one of the providence of delight to those who one of the providence of delight to those who one of the providence of delight to those who one of the providence of delight to those who one of the providence of delight to those who one of the providence of delight to those who one of the providence of delight to those who one of the providence of delight to those who one of the providence of delight to those who one of the providence of the providen

considered at the time a wonderful undertaking of municipal advancement. What would old residents long since gone to their reward think now of the changed conditions could they take a trip at night in the electric cars of the belt line and see the myriads of lights twinkling from the many residences at the western suburbs or come up the Arm by water and thus have their attention arrested by the electric lights of the various streets leading thereto? Enpassant Hallfax has the distinction of being the first city on the American continent to be wholly lighted by a system of electricity.

Just about half a century ago, during the excitement of a threatned war between Great Britain and the United States over the Trent affair, Francis Duncan, M.A., a Royal Artillery Officer then stationed here, wrote an important work entitled "Our Garrisons in the West." In his references to Halifax, Bedford Basin, Halifax harbor and the North west Arm he said: "If one might venture a little prophesy—assume for a moment the garb of Zadkiel—I should say that in a few years another suburban city of villas will surround the Northwest Arm and that the man of business will going mental to the Arm; and to the wentill and accomplished years the man of business will going mental to the Arm; and to the wonding the home by the blue salt lake every morning to his desk in the city as naturally as in our busy metropolis (London) he takes his bus from the west end to the bank." This delving into the future has those of the content of the darm of the content of Before concluding, however, some

CHANGES OF A CENTURY. When tourists now reach the sea-gate of Nova Scotia they are "free

5

| | | |

world, and having lived for more than twelve years on its shores; I was especially struck with the variety of its beauty on the same day; under different conditions of sunshine or shadow, cloud or mist, storm or calm, one continually saw new beauties in an almost infinite variety of landscape."

MELVILLE ISLAND AND PRISON.

The first zoological gardens in America were at the Northwest Arm, being established in 1847—34 years after the birth of the Recorder—by the late Andrew Downs, who continued them until 1868; these gardens were visited during that period by royalty and by distinguished personages from nearly every part of the world and nothing but admiration was expressed by all.

The outstanding historical feature of the past at the Arm is romantic IDEAL PLACE TO COME TO.

Haligonians who have won cham-

pionships, and some in-

#### CRAGG'S Friday and Saturday Bargain.

\$1 Tumblers for 50c. doz. This is a full size plain Glass Tumbler, suitable for every day use, everywhere.

HARDWARE, KITCHEN, AND TOOL DEPARTMENTS

#### CRAGG BROS. CO., Limited, Cor. Barrington and Ceorge Sts.

#### Acadian Recorder

\$5.00 A YEAR TRI-WEEKLY EDITION. . 1.00 A YEAR

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 16, 1913.

### 1813--1913.

Time—paint me Time! With a golden key He stands, the keeper of the nighty Past, The treasure-house of deathless Memory: And ever grow its stores more strange and

vast; Jewels of thought, dreams half-dissolved in air Love, hope, and transport—and the joys o And sins of Age are duly garnered there
And registered within the book of Truth.

CORDER, notably on the college question— a question to which could be traced a great proportion of political events in the shape The ACADIAN RECORDER with yester of the contentions and strife which to pear of its age. It was first presented to the public on the 16th January, 1813, and long excited the country. Then came the letters of John A. Barry about his expulthe public on the 16th January, 1813, and since then has been regularly issued, without a single interruption, other than my have happened through the observance of a public holiday proclaimed by "the against the alleged iniquity of the legis

lature, and the questionable conduct owers that be.

In chronicling the events of the period,
Beamish Murdoch, in his history of Nova
Scotis, thus records the advent of this
fected much by extending their remarks, the RECORDER had been estab- from number to number, over a period o journal: the RECORDER day been ease and the several months; and we believe no jour-with America, and was open to bold anim-adversion on the public affairs of the long a list of remarkable correspondents; colony, and freely admitted original com-positions. Its proprietor—A. H. Holland— got into some difficulties in consequence was fined and imprisoned, but his or effected greater and more permane paper became both popular and useful.

By the free style of its contributions—its
reporting the debates and its editorial re
marks, it tended to elicit a decided pub-In yet later years the columns of the RECORDER sparkled with effusions from writers who displayed marvellous skill lic opinion on many matters that eventue and knowledge in the handling of the ally had an important influence in our leading questions of the day—notably the

leading questions of the day—notably the spirited letters of "Joseph Warner," a puissant knight, whose visor was kept as public affairs. public affairs."

From 1813 to 1820, the proprietorship of the RECORDER—a fact referred to in other articles in this issue—was vested in A. H. Holland; from that time until 1824 in Holland & Co., and from 1824 until 1837 in losely drawn as Junius's. The RECORDER in its early days, and throughout its whole career, never can-vassed for subscribers. The proprietors P. J. Holland, and from thence up to 1857 never sought to increase the circulation o W. Blackadar; and then in H.
W. Blackadar to 1863; and from that until the present time in one or the other—in find its way to the firesides and hearts of

of Mr. Blackadar's sons. their countrymen. They ever exercised Few journals in any new country, certainly never in this, have held their position so well and so long as the ACADIAN independent of all party considerations their own judgment on public matters, Property One hundred years is a very caring little who they offended in the disrare record of longevity, and it says much for the character of a newspaper—a thing so ephemeral in its nature—that it should maintain for the ACADIAN RECORDER; have outlived all the changes and vicissiand on entering upon a new century we udes which have befallen society during make bold to declare that we shall mainthat time, and still continue to exercise an tain it, or altogether abandon the call-important influence on the public mind ing to which we were bred to those who ing to which we were bred to those who may not be indisposed to bend and bow to men and parties as as circumstances may command. We wish to be supported on independent point and in the forefront. The Acadian Recorder was the sole exponent of popular sentiment in the country, and in consequence, the leading journal. It was characterized by fearless independence and the advocacy of sound liberal principles. Emphatically it was the said that on the 16th of January, 1813, the said that on the 16th of Janu liberal principles. Emphatically it was the people's paper, devoted to the people's cause, and maintained by the people's affect. It was the welcome visitor at almost every farmage. It was the welcome visitor at almost every farmage, fracide, and was the welcome visitor at almost every farmage, fracide, and was the suffered to the people's through one hundred years it has undeviatingly pure.

almost every farmer's fireside, and was sued that line of duty : in the future it shall as eagerly sought after in the capital.

At the time the RECORDER was estab lished Halifax was but a small town; but there was no place in the world, perhaps, where those who chose to apply them-selves diligently to business of any kind, might more rapid'y make a fortune. Wa ruthless, bloody war—was effecting in-calculable mischief to almost every other town in the world, but to Halifax it brought wealth and plenty, and content, in a greater measure than any other cir nce that ever affected her interest During the long interval of peace which succeeded, the town, and surrounding ion in every branch of business

country, became greatly improved, and largely increased; and in no department was this fact more visible than in the altered condition and increased number of | table age in the path of its adoption-not the periodicals of the town. The RECORDER, as a facsimile of the first number, published in the present issue, so clearly shows was, at the beginning, a a good conscience." diminutave sheet, almost a seven-by-nine, yet it so outshone its contemporaries in excellence of spirit and matter that they was one of the most eventful in the history were all left in the back-ground of popular of the province. It was the year that the favor, to ske out a miserable existence or to perish. There have been many changes in society—alas! how many, since the first issue of this journal was published. A haif

The year just passed—1834—has been one century ago it could be said that of the of extraordinary trial to Nova Scotia, par impressed us at our last anniversary, the

multitudes of merchants, mechanics and ticularly to Halifax. The gloom which others who called attention to their business through its columns during its very embarrassments which were felt, the conearlier years, not one remained; nor could | tinual revolutions which threatened, and there be found one of those who laughed at its jokes, became irritated at its strictures, pained by its satires, or pleased with its opinion, then upon the stage of action. And this leads us to reflect how impot- enced, and thank Providence we trust we ent are all those attacks on the independence of the press, by vindictive or tyrannical men. From its early years—in the
twenties—all through the forties, and in
the fifties, and in the sixties, and up to the
seventies, the RECORDER was the victim
of persecution. The impartial reader of
tightening until the torture became beof persecution. The impartial reader of tightening until the torture became beto-day would be filled with amazement over the character of the pleas that were, thou time, legally set up in attempts to muzzle the RECORDER. It would

task for us to go over the list and bring to the front the names of the merchants who flourished in Halifax one hundred years ago-the auctioneers, the hardware mer-chants and the dry goods merchants. And this pleasure would be even the greater by the calling up of the good old family doc-tors—the eminent medical practitioners who flourished then, independently of a the calling up to the good of tamily doctors—the eminent medical practitioners who flourished then, independently of a situation under government, and who heightened the gladness of happy parents with their smiles and congratulations on announcing in stereotyped phrase, the birth of "a fine bouncing son," or "a dear little angel of a daughter!" and in the next hour gave a sorrowful sigh, and ajaculated "alas!" over a deceased patient whose life their skill had failed to prolong. The bar, too, not numerically strong, but brilliant in the legal attainments of its members: in the mind's eye we see them all—the "limbs of the law" too, who were just putting out their shingles when the Recorder appeared, and who afterwards became distinguished judges in the land. The Recorder, alongside of its weekly contemporaries, was the favorite medium of the ablest writers of the province, and some letters that appeared in its columns, at different periods of its existence, excited much attention, and produced great pub-

lic results. On the very first year of the establishment a controversy, which lasted several months, arose between Dr. Croke—the judge of vice-admiralty—and the Rev. Dr. McCulloch, in reference to the management of the Acadian school, just then founded. Dr. Croke wanted the education of the people to be subject to the Church and State, and denounced the principles of the Acadian school, which were independent. Dr. McCulloch devenue. principles of the Acadian school, which were independent. Dr. McCulloch defended the institution. This controversy established the RECORDER as a useful and interesting publication. Next came the letters of "Hector Counterscarp," on the military operations in Canada, which were noted for their ability, and were read eagerly not only in this province but in those adjoining.

Subsequently the letters of John Young, under the signature of "Agricola," appeared, which gave an impulse to agricultural improvement, the benefits of which are largely felt even unto the present day,

are largely felt even unto the present day and will continue to be felt, so long as th

aluable scientific information is imparted

ten at intervals, and extended over a period of three years, in which the follies and bad habits of the rural population of those days were ridiculed as humorously

aughed at by Cervantes.

About the same time an elegant writer

-"I --g"-gave a series of letters upon Living Poets of Great Britain" in a high-

y finished, classical style; but though he productions of this writer abounded in

ject was not popular-the public mind was

pect was not popular—the public mind was not then ripe enough to enjoy criticism so refined. Their reproduction to-day would find great appreciation. "I—g" was, if we mistake not, an ancestor of Odjonel Irving, who, for so many years, was attached, in a high official capacity, to the militia in this province, and who was in command of the last contingent of trong that it. Contingent of trong that it.

Other able letters appeared in the RE

darkest hour

In the history of Halifax.

brought to a crisis, all have been experi-

ctually as "Spain's Chivalry" was

5oc. Dress Tweeds, 29c. yard. 5 pieces Heavy Winter Weight Dress Tweeds,40 inches wide Regular 50c. Friday and Saturday 29c. yard.

35c. Wool Gloves, 15c. pair. The biggest Glove bargain yet offered, Women's All Wool Winter Gloves. Regular prices 25c. and 35c. Sale price, 15c. pair.

Values Than Ever For

and Saturday Shoppers.

Men's Cashmere Socks, 25c. pair. 50 dozen Men's All Wool Cashmere Socks, guaranteed unshrinkable. Regular 50c. value. Sale price, 25c. pair.

Heavy English Flannelette, 10c yd. Heavy Striped English Flannelette, full yard wide. Regular easured by the farmer, and acted upon. 15c. Sale price, 10c. yard. Then came the popular letters, under the signature of "Stepsure," which were writ-

35c. White Sheeting 23c. yard. English White Sheeting, 3 yards wide. Regular 35c. value

12c. Grey Cotton, 81-2c. yard. Extra Heavy Grey or Unbleached Cotton, fine close even. weave, 34 inches wide. Regular 12c. Sale price, 8½c. yard.

# finished, classical style; but though productions of this writer abounded in receable information to a few, the subtract was not popular—the public mind was

Telephone

57 and 59 DUKE ST.

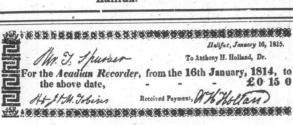
#### Congratulations to the "Recorder."

We have great pleasure in extending to the ACADIAN RECORDER our heartiest congratulations on attaining the

ripe old age of 100 years. The RECORDER was just seven years old when the Nova Scotia Brewery was established. Through all these years our specials have been the favorite beverages of the people of Nova Scotia. KEITH'S INDIA PALE added to the health and happiness of our forefathers and to-day, as of yore, this Ale has all others excelled in points of superiority and sales. Two years ago we introduced KEITH'S BOHEMIAN LAGER, which met with astounding success. Our latest is KEITH'S MEDICINAL STOUT-the greatest health beverage

#### The Nova Scotia Brewery.

A. KEITH & SON, Proprietors,



For the ACADIAN RECORDER in 1815, which was picked up on the street a few years ago.

of peace and the cost of war, and the growing intelligence of those who are the implements in great movements, and perhaps influenced by higher considerations—appear exceedingly delicate in drawing the sword. Instead of battles by sea and land; the playing at soldiers, in which fleets and towns and myriads of rumors of these things we heard of canals, railroads, steam coaches, and other such

continue, unswervingly, to keep the standard uplifted—and
— the people's rights maintain,
unawed by influence, and unbribed by gain. the uttermost farthing was paid for his ransom.

At the present moment, though much excitement prevails "at home," perhaps nothing of great promise appears on the surface of the political world. A sudden change of his majesty's advisers occasioned a momentary fear, that less liberal principle in England and despotism on the continent, were about to triumph. The recollection, however, of the high energies which now exist for the control of liberal principles, helps to negative such fears; and it should not be forgotten, whatever parly holds the reins for a time, that English gentlemen, tried and taught by the events of the last few prollife years, will not be ready to hazard their own ease, honor and safety, by running into any extreme, wild measures. THE "RECORDER'S" WORDS Of cheer and comfort in the pon its 23rd year of existence—in 1835—it hus spoke to its readers: "Established

not be ready to hazard their own ease, honor and safety, by running into any exterme, wild measures.

A year opens to us, Nova Scotians, as colonists and as Britons which offers a sphere of exertion to many, and apparently presents a fair stage to those who put on the harness and enter the lists. No preponderating affairs occupy the field and absorb attention; soberness seems to have seized upon men's minds, and the pangs of a social regeneration having been in some measure experienced, its profits already begin to appear. May those who hail 1836, in all parts of the empire, have a better report to make of the departed year, than we now have, and find a much brighter page of time to turn to than 1835 as yet exhibits. We recollect, however, with gratitude, that the enjoyment of the fruits of an abundant harvest, and a chastened, humble but rather confident hope, are among the characteristics of the present period. for the promotion of free discussion, and the advocacy of constitutional freedom, it has proceeded regularly to rather a respecseeking friends nor shunning enemies, by time—serving acquiescence, yet anxious And then the editor took up a review of

DARTMOUTH NEWS. Installation of officers Court Chebucto, I. O. F.—General news.

The installation of officers of Court Che ucto, I. O. F., took place in their lodge room last evening. E. J. Heisler, of Court Royal Jubilee, Halifax, High Secretary of the Order, was the installing officer. The following officers were installed:

Court Deputy—Wm Pearce, Jr. Court Physician—Dr G M Burris. Chief Ranger—John Moir. Vice-Chief Ranger—Capt Wm Myra. Secretary—Albert Wisdom. Treasurer—J J Himmeiman.

tempts to muzzle the Recorder. It would not be profitable at this hour to go into details, simply contenting ourselves with asking the question; where are they who sought to crush this journal in the olden time? They have been gathered to their fathers, and are forgotten, while the object of their hate still flourishes, vigorous in the vonth-mer indeed but mere flowers of the pearling is an interesting communication. The Literary Society will re-open active beautiful and not a few have been suddenly and fearfully removed by the peatilence, as if the work of the work of the work of the work of the pear lend.

field.

For the future, as regards commercial matters, we hope that the economy, the prudence, the stability which generally follow such stern teaching, will be soon experienced; and that when things "come round again" a long season of steady progression will commence in which it. prudence, the stability which generally follow such stem teaching, will be soon experienced; and that when things "come round again" a long season of steady progression will commence, in which it great prosperity be not known, depression be also a stranger: a season marked by a religious avoidance of the causes of the late evils, and by that good sense and intellectual advancement which is infinitely above the unsatisfying gitter of mere.

At the commencement of last year we remarked that though in the midst of pecuniary difficulties, we had cause of gratitude in the absence and expected absence.

#### CONGRATULATORY Messages to "Recorder" on its

100th Anniversary. Archbishop McCarthy, Premier Murray Hon. W. S. Fielding and Halifax Typographical Union

send greetings. The following messages were received FROM ARCHBISHOP MCCARTHY. HALIFAX, Jan. 15th, 1913. C. C. BLACKADAR, Esq.

has been accomplished at the cost of much treasure and esse—in the face of opposers of every description, from those who, like Cobbett, must not give a shilling to save planter or slave, to those who, forgetful of human and divine justice, we find make a property of their fellowmai and would hold him debased in mind see body, until the utternost farthing was paid for his ransom.

At the present moment, though much excitement prevails "at home, perhaps nothing of great promise appears on the surface of the political world. A sudden change of his majesty's advisers occasioned a momentary fear, that less liberal principle in England and despoision on the continent, were about to triumph. The recollection, however, of the high energies which now exist for the control of liberal principles, helps to negative such fears; and it should not be forgetten, whatever party holds the reins for a time, that Egg lish gentlemen, tried and taught by the events of the last few prollife years, will not be ready to hazard their own ease, honor and safety, by running into any extreme, wild measures.

A year opens to us, Nova Scotians, as colonists and as Britons which offers a sphere of exertion to many, and apparent.

PREMIER MURRAY. HALIFAX, 15th January, 1913 C. C. BLACKADAR, Esq. Halifax, Nova Scotia.

DEAR MR. BLACKADAR:

I desire to offer you my sincere congratulations upon the one hundredth anniversary of the publication of the "ACADIAN RECORDER." You have every reason to feel proud of the fact that this record is almost unex suppled in the history of Cansda.

It must be gratifying to you to have the knowledge that during this long period of time the "RECORDER," year in and year out, has been welcomed and appreciated in the homes of so many prominent oltizens of this city. tens of this city,
if hope that both yourself and the
"RECORDER" have before you very many
years of continued usefulness.

Yours very truly, G. H. MURRAY. HON. W. S. FIELDING. [By cable.] LONDON, Jan. 15.

CORDER, Halifax, N. S. I wish to join your host of friends in cordial congratulations and good wishes on this occasion so rare in history of jour-nalism. W. S. FIELDING.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION. Proprietor of the ACADIAN RECORDER

At the regular meeting of the Halifax Typographical Union, No. 130, held Jan. 4th, the executive was instructed to send you the following congratulatory resolu-tion on the centenary celebration of your you the following congression of your bloom on the centenary selebration of your valuable paper:

Whereas, Halifax Typographical Union, No. 13, learns with much pleasure that January 16th, 1913, is the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the Acablar Recorders, a praisworthy event in journalistic annais a praisworthy event he journalist cannot the press of the Dominion of Canada:

And whereas, you have always been courteous, fair and generous in all your dealing:

With this Union;

Therefore resolved, that we tender you ou hearty congratulations on the completion of one hundred years publication of your much valued and respected paper, and at the same time sincerely hope for a continuance of the friendly relations between the Union and to find the property of the pressure of the property of the pressure of the property of the pressure of the pres

Secretary-Treasurer No. 130. 30 YEARS AGO TO-DAY. (From files ACADIAN RECORDER,)

The thermometer readings were: lowest The following committee was appointed to meet Dr. O'Br'en, (appointed Archbishop of this Diocese) at Truro, to accompany im to Halifax: him to Halifax:

Et Mary's—Hon L C Power. M B Daly, Stephon Tobin, M. J Power, Michael Power, D
Cronna, Hon James Briter, Dr. Beell W
Chisholm, John Pugh, Wm Compton, H W
Chisholm, John Pugh, Wm Compton, H W
Chisholm, John Tell W
Compton, H Fuller and T E Kenny,
St Patrick's—J E Butler, T O'Malley, Peter
Hogan, John Ead, M Murphy, M Walsh, Dr
Somers and J C O'Mullin.

St Joseph's—Judge Thompson, J Film, T
Film, D Sullivan and M Fitzgerald.

John Naylor had several gangs of men
at work to-day levelling the snow on the
streets. Rev. S. B. Burns, of Truro, lectured this evening at the Y. M. C. A. on "The Poet of the Puritan Epic."

- Pan Yan Pickles, Pin Money Pickles Pan Yan Sauce, etc., at T. F. COURTNET & Co.'s.

SPORTS OF A CENTURY = Dull Season = Succession of Special Satur-

teresting dates. Protest against Socials thrown out by M. P. H. A.

SOME EVENTS IN SPORT. SOME EVENTS IN SPORT.
With the general advances through
the world since the RECORDER was a
issued in 1818, sport has kept pace with
the times, and now occupies the attention
of people-than hout the civilized world,
so that every newspaper devotes much
attention therefo. The RECORDER during
its existence has kept people well posted as to the main sporting events throughout the universe, and for the past thirty years, where sport has become such a factor locally, has daily and with the greatest egularity provided space not only to comment events abroad, but has given accounts of the various sports at home, and dealt with them with every effort



JAMES W. POWER.

Sporting Editor ACADIAN RECORDE for 32 years, and also City Editor for a quarter of a century.

Halifax within the past 40 years ha produced some of the most noted men in America in sports, particularly in squa tics. George Brown, of Herring Cove, having held the professional champion-ship of America in 1874; the Fishermen's Crew (Obed Smith, Charles Nickerson, Crew (Obed Smith, Charles Nickerson, Warren Smith, and John Nickerson) (now sergeant Halfrax police force), rowed in world's record time for three miles with a turn, 17.58, at the Centenial regatta at Philadelphia in 1876; and of late years, John O'Neill has won the amateur cham-

joinship of America.

In amateur athletics, George A. Tracey yrought glory to Halifax in twice winning he baif mile championship of America in 1887-8. There have been other Haligonians prominent in cricket, rifle shooting, and various other sports abroad, while in puglism H ilfax was the birth place of Geo. Dixon, of whom only a few days ago an American sporting authority said "he was the greatest and most genuine all-round and superbly successful and efficient professional boxer and fighter the world has ever produced." wer produced.

To refer to the leading sporting events of the past would take more pages than he present issue of the RECORDER, but he following dates will be of interest:

The first champion of the English prize ring was Figg. In 1914sh Deepley was won in 1780.

The first England Table was put up in New York in 1800.

The first Billiant Table was put up in Averyork in 1800.
The first Ring Fight in America was in 1816, between Jacob Hyer and Tom Beasley.
John Gully, who twice won the championship of the Engish Prize Ring, and declined the title was elected to Parliament in 1832.
Dutchman trotted three miles in 7.324 in 1839.
Yachi America won the Royal Squadron up in 1851. Flora Temple trotted a mile in 1859, in 2,192 ae world's record.

O. Campbell won the English Sculling Cham-lonsk: p in 1831.

Oricket became a fashionable sport about

Tricket became a resinonate sport adout the control of the control

Representatives of the Maritime Hockey League met at Trure, yesterday, to consider the protest of New Glasgow against the awarding of the game to the Socials, which was played here last week. Sydney was not represented. Those present were: Mayor Robinson, Monoton; Chester Greggory, New Glasgow; Gordon Isnor, Socials, and James Cosgrove, Crescents.

The protest atose over a move on the part of New Glasgow to put Greggory, Doran and Mike Murphy on the ice, after they had been once removed, which was contrary to section 4 of the rules, as adopted at the start of the season.

Manager Isnor produced a document signed by several, including press representatives, who were present at the meeting, when the rules were adopted, stating, in effect, that no mention was made of adopting that particular phase of the N. H. A. rules, which features, adopted recently, allow of changing players at any time. "Toby" McDonaid, of Sydney, affixed his signature to the document in question.

question. HOCKEY GOSSIP. New Glasgow at Sydney to-night. Mone ton plays at New Glasgow to morrownight. The Crescents and Socials will meet at might. With the the Areas to-morrow night. With the local dubs, the game should commence at 8.15 and the two referees should be agreed upon previously and see the game commences at the appointed hour.

ISAIAH A Toronto paper in speaking of the game between the local N. H. A. teams

says:
The McNamara boys were the stars of the evening. They had little difficulty in breaking up the Toronto attacks. From now on, M. P. H. A. clubs cannot sign N. H. A. players unless released by the clubs, nor can N. H. A. Clubs sign M. P. H. A. players.

Diplomas 1900-1901. Medal 1902. Highest Diploma 1903. Medal 1904. Medal 1905. First Prize Gold Medal (Dom. Exh'n), 1906. Gold Medal 1910. Gold Medal 1910.

numerous to mention.

In 1912 he took the contract to put the hose wagons of the Fire Department on bobs, and successfully completed the work, the first of the kind to be done in Halifax.

Mr. Dowd does all kinds of carriage work, light and heavy, and has completed many orders for firms in different parts of the Province.

To Brighten the

day Evening Shoe Sales.

SATURDAY NEXT, \$2.50 Boot Sale for Women.

Regular values up to \$4.50. Includes Tan. Calf. Patent Colt, Gun Metal and Vici Kid. Plenty of each size to choose from. Sizes: 1-7.

TUTTLE'S. 203 Barrington St.



With strong soles and firmly put-together. They are special

At \$2.50.

Tan and Black. Made of sof

leather and good for the water

CHEBUCTO 181 Lower Water St. HOUSEMAID WANTED. Apply to the TELLER'S CAGE, COUNTER PARTITION and OFFICE CHAIRS for sale, at BOAR's 136 Lower Water Street 3i pd jan14 WANTED-A YOUNG MAN to look after and run an elevator; references required Address "Elevator," RECORDER office,

wanted - A GOOD GENERAL SER-Want. Apply morning or evening, to Jani-3i pd

WANTED—On January 23rd, a GENERAL MAID, with knowledge of plain cooking; references required. Apply (evenings) 122 Morris street. 6i pd jan11

Carriages for Hire.

FRASER BROS., LIMITED.

Notice to lovers of Good Pictures.

WANTED First Class Laborers

Apply at once S. M. BROOKFIELD, LIMITED, WANTED. **3 First Class Pipe Fitters** 

LONGARD BROS. WANTED

Office Boy Wanted. Good opportunity for advancement to boy with ability to to make good.
Write with references to

That I have taken over my business, which during my absence was managed by Albert P. Hook, opened office at 43

Real Estate Agent, 43 Sackville St., Halifax, N. S. jan15-3i pd DOLLS, TOYS

Taxi Cabs, Aeroplanes.

Candles for

CROWE'S, 107 Barrington St. 20 per cent. off

W. H. CABOT'S.

Do your boots pinch ? Corn Extractor is the best. Try "Put-

# MOIT'S Bread

GOOD.

MOIR'S, LIMITED. Argyle St.

### Inverness **Briquettes**

We have a car of this Fuel at our North-End Branch which we offer at current price.

UGH D. MACKENZIE CO., LIMITED ST. PAUL BUILDING.

WE HANDLE HARD & SOFT

SUPERIOR QUALITY. PROMPT DELIVERIES. CAREFUL DRIVERS

97 LOWER Water St. 1802 - 1803.

MUMFORD BROS.. 141 Upper Water St., Phone 906. Wholesale only.

Potatoes, Nova Scotia and P. E. sland Turnips, Carrots, Parsnips, Eggs, Butter, Creamery and Dairy. Try Glenholme Creamery Butter, once used always used. 1m jan10 mw

NOTICE.

jan1-2w Superintendent, Norwich, Conn

GIRL WANTED. In family of four, one capable of doing good plain cooking and baking. Must have satisfactory references. Good wages will be paid. Apply to MRS. H. W. WENTZELL,

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., LIMITED. GENTLEMEN,—Last winter I received great benefit from the use of MIN-ARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of LaGrippe and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of Influencesies.

WANTED-A GENERAL MAID; apply a 376 Robie Street, tf jan11

Yours, W. A. HUTCHINSON.

#### Overcoatings In Tweeds Effects

Are both warm and dressy looking, especially if made up in the Double Breasted Ulster style, with large comfortable storm collar. We are showing these in brown, grey and green mixtures. Also, a few CHINCHILLAS are left in green and brown shades that look particularly well made, with velvet collar, Prices, tailored-to-order—\$18.00 to \$25.00.

CLAYTON & SONS. Tailoring Dept. Jacob St.



## What Are Boulets?

Very often we are asked this question. Simply then Boulets consist of pure Anthracite Coal bound together with a small amount of the highest grade coal tar pitch. They resemble an Egg in shape and are half way in size between Nut and Stove Coal and are all uniform. They come from the press HARD AS COAL and ready for the range, cook stove and furnace.

They burn as freely and kindle as quickly as any of the "Free Burning" Coals and LAST MUCH LONGER.

There is no need of sifting ashes for unburnt COAL with a fire made with BOULETS, as they will be completely

They will NOT CLINKER IN ANY FIRE or under any conditions, unmixed with other Coal

Boulets and Pea Coal, half and half, give a very ECONO-MICAL FUEL. Boulets are \$7.00 per ton; Pea, \$7.50.

Get a trial Bag of Boulets, and a booklet explaining

# CUNARD &

Telephones: 2500, 2501, 2502 and Dartmouth 39, North End, South End and Dartmouth Coal Yards.

THE ADVANCE GUARD Of Our February Clearance Sale. Union and Wool Carpets.

46 Ends ranging from 12 to 35 yard lengths. 90c. " ...... ". 52c. 60c. " ...... " 38c.

Here is a grand opportunity to get a nice Carpet for your Dining Room Sitting Room or Bed Room at prices that seem almost too small to be true, out they are; it's simply a line of ends that we want to clear out, and to expe this clearance, we have placed these attractive figures on ther will on sight recognize the original values and the bargains that are now awaiting you at these reduced prices. This is the time of year to make your money spin out in buying Floor

erings of any kind, and our store is the place to find big values, The N. S. Furnishing Co., Ltd., 72 to 76 Barrington St. - - - - - Halifax, N. S.

The "Acadian Recorder" Centennial

KANE'S, Big After Stock-Taking Sale, Friday and Saturday.

Our Stock-Taking is over, and in going through the stock we found many things that we have decided to clear at Bargain Prices. Space does not allow us to enumerate them all. but below we have given you some of our After Stock-Taking Sale Bargains. Shop here Friday and Saturday, and you will find Bargains in every department—Ready to-wear, Corset, Staple, Dress Goods, Linen Department, Etc. We offer special inducements to the Friday and Saturday Buyers.

Dress Goods, up to \$1.50 for..... 25c On Sale Saturday.

10c. yard. pieces only, Serpentine Crepe, so much use for Kimonas and Dressing Jackets. Fanc designs and stripes; 30 inches wide. Regular 30c. Our Friday and Saturday Bargai Sale Price only.

Kimona Cloths.

If so, look out for a tiny corn. Cure it before it grows big. Putnam's Psinless

\$15.00 Silk House | Fancy Crepe de Chene Dresses, \$4.99.

or 67 Ladies' Silk House Dresses, includin Plain Colors, such as Navy, Brown, Black Fawn, Etc. Also, a variety of Stripe Checks, made up in the latest America styles, and have been sold for \$12.00 an \$15.00, but to make room for new stock w have decided to clear them out yevy muc

Serge Dresses for House and Street wear etty Navy and Black Serge Dresses for house and street wear. Greatly reduce from Friday and Saturday Bargain Sale. Regular \$10.00, for \$ 6.49. Regular 15.00, for 10.98.

Big Sale Silk and Ninon Afternoon and Evening Dresses.

" 15.00.

for Evening Dresses.

Net Dresses. r only Embroidered White Net Pattern Dresses. Regular prices, \$12.00 to \$15.00, but they must go. Friday or Saturday your

Kid Gloves Special. lot of 12 and 16 length Button Kid Gloves— Suede and Glace. Colors: Tan, Brown, White and Black. Regular prices \$2.50 and 2.75. On Friday and Saturday, price

\$1,29 and 1,49 Linen Dept. Specials On Friday and Saturday. Red Bordered Huck Towels,

Lot Linen Napkins, regular \$1.50, for 98c doz. Crash Roller Towelling, 15c, for 11c yd. " " 12c, for 9e " 9c. for 15c "

72 in. Table Linen, regular \$1.00, for

2 x 21 yards Linen Table Cloths, regular \$1.75. for \$1.29 W. L. KANE & CO., Limited,

65 Barrington Street.

VIEWS OF HALIFAX—New Edition, en-orial Tower, new views of Gardens and mod ern buildings. Send a copy to your friends. Price, 25 cents. For sale by all booksellers and by the publishers, MCALPINE PURLISHING CO., LTD., Halifax, N. 8. Phone 790 if you are in a hurry for a cab.

WHEN in New York last year. I met a representative of High Class German Pictures. The goods did not arrive till the 10th of this month. They are only a few, and they have never been shown here before. I would line to keep the work of the money. Have you! They would not be a work of the work of the money. Have you! They would not be a work of the work of the money. Have you! Jacob and Barrington Streets, City. jan15-3!

50 Men to Shovel Coal, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, this week. Apply to DOMINION COAL CO., jan15 3:\* Wharf, foot Morris St.

X. Y. Z., "Mail" office.

ISAIAH MOSER.

PATRICK DOWD Carriage Builder :: 4 Maitland St. PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION AWARDS

splendid list.

Among the many big jobs done by Mr
Dowd is the turret sleigh, the firs
two-horse bitch of the kind built is
Halifax, for the Fire Department; th
two double-deck wagons for Joh;
Tobin & Co., and many others to
numerous to mention.

P. DOWD, Carriage Builder, 4 Maitland St., Halifax.

I WANT YOU TO KNOW

**Halifax Carriage Factory** 

The Halifax Carriage Factory was estal lished by Mr. Dowd in 1888, and durin the time he has been in business he ha completed many first-class jobs, and in ow in the front rank of carriag builders in the City. As noted above his Exhibition Awards comprise splendid list.

Locomotives, Christmas Trees.

Ladies' Waterproofs. Ladies' Sweaters, Ladies' Cloth Skirts. Children's Coats,

131 Barrington Street.

Serpentine Crepe,

loc. yard Swiss Embroidery, 5c. yard.

5c. yard

ne balance of our Kimona Cloth, consistin of about 20 pieces, newest designs an colourings. Price 18c. to 25c. Your choic on Friday and Saturday..... \$1.00 Corsets, 69c.

#### HALIFAX LADIES' COLLEGE.

Classes in Domestic Science For Ladies, MONDAYS, 10 to 12 a. m.: Dinners, Luncheons, Teas, Table Setting and Serving.

Fee \$5.00, 10 lessons. For Domestics, MONDAYS, 8 to 10 p. m.:
Meats, Fish, Fancy Desserts and
Salads.

Fee \$2.00, 10 lessons. Classes begin Monday, 20th Inst. App'y MISS E. H. DOBSON, Ladies' College jan14 3i tts or 'Phone 224.

#### WENTZELLS Limited

#### More Wentzell Bargains.

French Mushrooms. A tempting delicacy. Splendid for gravy.
We are bringing this delicious edible within the reach of all.
Note this price and then ask to see

A regular 20c. article.

English Jams. We carry a heavy stock of English Jams and we find prior to stock-taking that we can safely sell a large quantity at a very low price in order to have our stock balance. We are quoting, a regular 25c, line,
1 lb crocks MORTON'S STRAWBERRY JAM at 18c. each, or \$1.87 per dozen. Cross & Blackwell's 1 lb. crocks Strawberry Jam; regular 25c. line at only 19c. each, or \$2.25 per dozen.

Talcum Powder. Something every lady needs if she would have her skin soft and velvety these winter days, good value in a full 1 lb. tin, 10c. each, or \$1.15 per dozen

Challenge Blueing. A regular 10c. line of Blueing. We are putting on our counters to clear at 5c. each, 55c. per dozen.

Cooking Salt. Put up in sanitary Cartons, guaranteed to contain no lime, and carrying the Diamond Crystal Brand. A guarantee of pure Salt. 2 lb. Cartons, per dozen... 45c 4 lb. Cartons, per dozen... 85c

Raisins. A large stock of new California Seeded Raisins in 16 oz. packages, cut away to Sc. per package or 90c. per dozen packages.

Salmon. See our window for Salmon. This Salmon costs us \$1.96 per dozen to land, from British Columbia. We want to reduce stock and are selling at 15c. per can, or \$1.79 per dozen. The

## WENTZELLS LIMITED.

The "BIG STORE."

### ACADEMY.

MATINEES-Monday, Wednesday

#### Merely Mary Ann.

MISS S. WALLACE, Public Stenographer, ROOM 31,

ROY BUILDING. PRESIDENT-ROB RT E. HARRIS, K. C. B. A. WESTON, General Manager

VICE PRESIDENTS-JOHN Y. PAYZANT, K.C. HECTOR MCINNIS, K. C. JAMES MANCHESTER. Capital \$1,000,000

THE accumulated Savings of \$100 or more will be accepted by this Company for Investment. The Interest together with the Safety of the Principal is fully guaranteed. The Eastern Trust Co.

# HALIFAX, ST. JOHN, MONTREAL, ST, JOHN'S NFLD.

#### BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Coneral Meeting of the

Shareholders of this Bank will be held in the Banking House, Hollis Street, Halifax, on Wednesday, the 22nd January next, at eleven o'clock, a. m. for the purpose of receiving a statement of the affairs of the Bank for the election of Directors, and fo

By order of the Board, H. A. RICHARDSON, General Manager. Halifax, N. S., Dec. 17th, 1912.

#### OFFICE SUPPLIES

\*\*\*\*\*\* Almanacks: Diaries. Account Books. Envelopes. Letter Headings. Statements and Billheads Loose Leaf Sheets. Loose Leaf Holders. We can supply anything in the Stationery Line.

W. MACKINLAY, LIMITED, 137 Granville Street

SALEM HOUSE

We carry a first - class stock of Fancy Groceries, Canned Goods, Pickles, Sauces, Breakfast Foods, Fancy Biscuits, Etc., Etc.

E. W. CREASE & SON. Argyle and Barrington Streets

# COMPANY, LIMITED.

"Watch our advts. and keep posted on Styles."

#### The "Lasticurve" Back Self-Reducing Corset.

The very latest NEMO Model comin two numbers: 322, with a long hip and short top; 324, with long hip and long top. The great feature of the LASTI-CURVE-Back is, it will allow the wearer to sit with perfect ease; it is so fashioned that it curves naturally with the body, freeing one from all discomfort. You can buy a pair at the reasonable price of ..... \$8.75

The slender figure of long line continues to be the ideal of Fashion's rulers.

To meet this vogue, NEMO Corsets will be largely worn, as there is a style for practically every figure, and they produce a grace of line comparable only to that of much more costly Corsets.

No. 318. NEMO SELF-REDUCING COR-SETS—For short-waisted stout figures; low bust and under arm; skirt of medium length, with flatning back effect; four Lastikops Hose Supporters; of Coutil in white or drab; or of white Batiste. Per \$3.75

No. 408. NEMO SELF-RE-DUCING CORSET — Lastikops system: for tall and medium stout figures; medium high bust and under arm; long skirt, with lastikops limbshaping exten-sions; six lastikops hose sup-porters; of white Coutil or

No. 319. NEMO SELF-REDUCING CORSET — Lastikops system; for short stout figures; Nemo self-reducing front; very long skirt, with bands of Lastikops webbing across the hips; four Lastikops Hose Supporters; of fine white Coutil or Batiste. ..... \$3.75 No. 506. NEMO "IN-CURVE"
BACK—Self-Reducing Corsets;
ultra stylish and exceedingly
comfortable; low bust; improve
self-reducing front. When you
sit down the gores of Lastikops
Cloth expand, giving perfect
ease. \$6.00

Nemy Nº322

..... \$4.75 No. 353 "Nemo" Auto-Massage Self-Reducing Corset Represents the highest perfection of the original "NEMO" Self-Reducing idea, but it goes further it causes the absorption of fat, thereby actually decreasing the deposit of fatty tissue and materially reducing both the size and weight of the figure. Per pair....... \$4.50

Our regular Spring Lines of Fashionable "D. & A." and "C. B. a la Spirite" Corse's are now being opened up. Prices range from 50c. to \$6.00 per pair.

#### If you ever seen the Cork and Leather Bath Mats

we are showing, you will never be satisfied until you

have one in your own Bathroom. Prices-

\$1.75 to \$5.75.

BELL'S, SATISFACTORY SERVICE.

SERVICE.

Railroad Shirts, Peabody Overalis and the best-line of Black and Colored Working Shirts in Hallfax. This is what is giving us an ever-increasing trade with the railroad and workingmen of Hallfax. Open every Monday, Friday and Saturday evenings. ISNOR BROS. 69 Gottingen St. who want Wall Paper store, corner Argyle and Jacob streets. It is now up to people who want Wall Paper at out prices to call. Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Wall Paper at cut prices. who want Wall Paper at cut prices to cal and see these lots.

The Crowds Coming Clayton's TO THEIR BIG





### Overcoats First

Sale Price,

Here's just one of our many Sale Bargains. Description: S. B. Overcoats; fly fronts. Some have college and others velvet collars. Sale Price, \$4.75.

Sale Price,

The Price Tickets tell the story. See these Overcoats-S. B. Overcoats; fly front and convertible collar, in brown, and green tweeds. Sale Price, \$7.50.

#### Men's Fine Suits

Just think of it. S. B. Sac. Suits : 3-Sale Price, buttons; in brown, green and grey tweeds with stripe and check effects; sizes 36 to 42. Sale Price, \$7.50. \$7.50

#### Boys' Overcoats

S. B. Overcoats in brown and green Sale Price, shades; convertible collar and front. Sale Price, \$3.00.

### Youths' Overcoats

Sale Price, S. B. Overcoats; fly front and large storm collars, in nice stripe effects. Sale Price, \$4.00.

Then glance over the following list of prices and goods: We have a few Ulster-style Men's Overcoats that are so popular this season. These are shown in brown and green mix tures. Prices \$12, \$13 and \$15.

Large lot of Youths' Overcoats in brown, green and grey mixtures, with large convertible collars. Sizes 33 to 35, Prices. \$5, \$6, \$7.

CLAYTON & SONS Jacob Street

### **Better Bargains Than Usual To-morrow, Friday**

WHITE ENGLISH LONG CLOTH. Friday for \$1.00.

DOWN QUILTS, Just a few odd ones that we are going to give you at a bargain. Up as high as \$6.00, which we are going to sell at \$3.98. EIDERDOWN DRESSING GOWNS.

A few left-overs from this Sesson's Selling. Colors sky and rose only. Up to \$9.50. On Friday for \$4.75. PANAMA CLOTHS. All Wool, 56 inches wide, navy and black only. Special Friday Price,

> LADIES' COATS. WADDED LINED WITH FUR COLLARS.

One only \$28.00, for \$14.00 Two only 35.00, for 17.00 SUEDE SHOPPING BAGS. Nickel frame, long cord handle; browns, tans, navy. Special

Friday, 98c. A small odd lot of various kinds, Bandings, Braids and various styles. Up to 75c. yard regularly. On Friday your choice for, 5c.

FANCY PRINTED FLANNELETTES. Another Stock taking clearing line of oddments. Up to 25c. On Friday at 15c.

SHEETING REMNANTS. SILK REMNANTS, FLANNELETTE REMNANTS, DRESS GOODS REMNANTS.

HALF PRICE.

All Ladies' Winter Coats at Half Price on Friday. All Children's Winter Coats at Half price on Friday.

EIGHTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF

#### The Bank of Nova Scotia Capital Authorized \$5,000,000

Capital Subscribed, \$4,864,600 Capital Paid Up, \$4,734,390 Reserve Fund, \$8,728,146 GENERAL MANAGER'S OFFICE, TORONTO HEAD OFFICE, HALIFAX

BOARD OF DIRECTORS John Y. Payzant, President Charles Archibald, Vice-President G. S. Campbell, J. Walter Allison, Hector McInnes, Hon. N. Curry, J. H. Plummer, Robert E. Harris

970,544 38 \$1,028,392 21 

PROFIT AND LOSS

\$1,028,392 2 RESERVE FUND 1,053,698

\$8,728,146 00 1912. Dec. 31. To Balance carried forward . . . . . . . . . GENERAL STATEMENT AS AT DECEMBER 31st, 1912 LIABILITIES 93,789 75

51,039,468 20 394,616 52 58,070 50 443,370 98 Deposits by other Banks in Canada . . . . . . . . . Deposits by other Banks in the United Kingdom . . . Deposits by other Banks in Foreign Countries . . . . 896,058 00 5,475,079 58 57,410,605 87

4,734,390 00 8,728,146 00 54,854 48 190,908 43 689 99 159,704 18 Rebate of Interest @ 6% on Time Loans 13,868,693 08 \$71,279,298 95 ASSETS

\$3,491,558 27 5,100,972 50 5,031,233 30 202,906 30 1,279,411 50 1,861,845 72 Investments (Provincial, Municipal and other Bonds)
Call and Demand Loans, secured by Bonds, Debentures
and Stocks
Demand Loans, secured by Grain and other Staple Com-Stocks
urrent Loans, secured by Grain and other Staple
Commodities

2,226,203 66 376,518 53 538,867 22 30,580,077 17 65,555 65 1,377,020 23 15,979 80 Commodities
Overdrafts, secured
Overdrafts, authorized but not specially secured
Notes and Bills discounted and current
Notes and Bills overdue, estimated loss provided for
Bank Premises
Stationery Department

Contingent Liability - Sterling Letters of Credit Current, £139,182:7:7 Nerm: When the unmatured calls on subscribed capital are paid, the Paid Up Capital will be \$6,000,000 and the Reserve Fund \$9,100,000. The average Paid Up Capital for 1918 is \$4,158,150.

H. A. RICHARDSON, General Manager. AUDITOR'S REPORT MARWICK, MITCHELL, PEAT & CO.,

Leith House.

#### Est. 1818. Cure That Cold!

# **ROCK & RYE** Will Do It.

ROCK and RYE is guaranteed to contain 9 YEAR OLD CANADIAN RYE WHISKY, scientifically blended with absolutely PURE ROCK CANDY.

It will break up a cold in short order; fortifies the system, and is an excellent and well-known remedy for Coughs and La Grippe.

By the bottle or gallon.

#### **KELLEY & GLASSEY, Limited.** Phone 238, Halifax, Box 760.

# ARENA.

Nova Scotia Professional Hockey League. Socials vs. Crescents, Friday Night.

n taking S ock we have found some ends of Cretonne, Tapestry Coverings, Curtain Materials, odd Curtains and some squares which we want to clear out before our Spring Stock arrives; there are only a few of each and we will sell them at a low figure. Mattresses done over and repair work of all kinds promptly attended to.

# BRANDER, MORRIS & CO.,



### Baked Fresh Every Day.

'The piles of Bread we dispose of would be amazing if it were not for the character of the Bread. THOSE WHO EAT OUR BREAD do not have to be told of its goodness and the number is growing every day. The longer you keep from trying a loaf the more you are missing a perfect bread treat.

BEN MOIR

WETHERBY & CO. INVESTMENT BROKERS, STOCKS AND BONDS, 162 Hollis Street, Hallfax, N. S.

WHAT Are you going to do with your sarple coming in at the end of this year? CAN Invest it for you. Make up your mind and s I DO ving it on deposit at 3 p. c

NEXT ALL INFORMATION FURNISHED FREE

#### Result of Recent Contest.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

We give the initials of the first twelve numbers drawn for each prize, so the holders may have the satisfaction of knowing how near they came to winning: FIRST PRIZE:

7,247—Mrs Denald Cummings,
20,150—Mr. A. W. M., Glacis Barrecks.
6,440—Mr. F. LaP., schr. Minule
24,181—Miss P. M., Agricola St.
20,004—Capt. W. Z., Rose Bay, Lun. Co.
20,491—Mrs. LaB. B., St. Margaret's.
23,439—Mr. C. McL., Economy.
27,088—Mr. R. W. N., Eller House.
23,155—Miss B. F., St. John St.
22,262—Mr. B. L., St. John St.
22,602—Mr. H. J. Bartmouth.

SECOND PRIZE : 27,759 - John Greenough, Esq., 39 Coburg Ro 27 418 - Miss M. A., Gerrish St.
28,692 - Mr. M. D., Avondale.
28,537 - Mr. N. B., New foundland.
27,737 - Mr. L. P., Lockville.
25,233 - Walsh's Pharmacy.
Spring Garden Road.
27,198 - Miss M. S., no address.
28,977 - Mr. W. C., Willow St.
25,960 - Mr. H. O., Cow Bay.
25,241 - Mi. J. S., Maynard St. Exten.
29,500 - Mgs. H. G., East Dover.
25,629 - Mr. S., Tantallon.

Boston Dental Parlors, 237 Berrington Street.

— We have just opened a new shipment are reported coming to the Hinburgh Rock. Fruit Delight, Creme both played with Toront de Menthe Delight and genuine Scotch Peppermints. Try box. PARRICK'S,

25 George Street. Burns anniversary. There is one day in the year honored by Scotsmen the world over, and that is Burns' anniversary on Jan. 25th. For ears back the organization of Clan Mc years back the organization of Clan Mc Lean have given our citizens splendid en-tertainments, and this season they have arranged to hold an "Academy" night on Jan. 23rd, when the musical comedy. "The Travelling Man." will be presented." In-terspersed throughout the performance several Sootish features will be intro-duced, including Highland dancing.

St. George's Society.
The list of officers of St. George's Society 1813 are not available, many of the rds having been destroyed in the Drill records having been destroyed in the Drill Shed fire. The officers in 1838 were:

President—Hon. Thomas N Jeffrey. Vice-President—S. W. DeBiois. Assistant Vice-Presidents—John Howe and Joseph Starr.

Tre-surer—H. Pryor.
Scoretary—E-iward Lawson.
Committee of Charity—Messrs. Joseph Jennings, H. C. Pridham; H. Curzon, John Burton and B Smithers.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA The only Bank with Head Office is

The annual statement of the Bank of Nova Scotia appears in another solumn. The capital has been increased by \$749,600 and the reserve by \$1,253,700, making it 184 per cent of the capital. The deposits ave increased by \$5,407,328 and the asset have increased by \$5,407,328 and the assets by \$8,008,108, making total assets of \$71.279,298. The quick assets to total liabilities are very strong, showing about 46 per cent. The Bank continues to submit its affairs to the examination of independent auditors. The only Bank with Head Office in the city. Halifax may well feel proud at having such a strong banking institution.

\$71,279,298 95

DEATH OF HON. G. J. TROOP. The community will hear with the deepest regret of the death of Hon. G. J. Troop M. L. C., which occurred about 10.30 this in delicate health for some time, but was not taken dangerously ill until Friday last. Mr. Troop was a native of Bridgetown, Annapolis County, came to Halifax in the early fittles, and entered the firm of Black Bros., and later was admitted to the firm, and became head of the establishment. After retiring from business some ten years ago, he accepted a seat in the Legislative Council, which position he filled with great acceptance. He is survived by his widow, a daughter of the late John Morrow, six daughters—Miss Troop at home, Mrs. H. A. Nicholson, Mrs. H. B. Dustan, Mrs. R. C. Brown, Mrs. W. A. Henry, Mrs. J. T. Shirreff, and three sons—W.—H. Troop, Rio de Janeiro; Geo. J. Troop, Florida; Arthur G. Troop, Ottawa. in delicate health for some time, but was

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds. &c, DEATHS. PURCELL—At 48 Fenwick street, at the residence of her uncle, Richard Cahill, Mary Loretta Purcell, daighter of the late John and Alice Purcell. Funeral on Saturday, the 18th inst, at 2.30 p m. Interment at Mount Olivet cemetery.

If you wish to find out how to acquire a comfortable home in

**NOVA SCOTIA** (CANADA) under the auspices of a Gov

ernment Department, write ARTHUR S. BARNSTEAD, Secretary, Industries and Immigration, Halifax, N. S.

22, 24 Barrington Street.



HOME RULE BILL Enters the final stage in the House of Commons.

London, Jan. 16.—The Home Rule Bill started on its final stage in the House of Commons, yesterday. Mr. Balfour, at the request of the opposition leader, Mr. Bonar Law, moved the rejection of the measure. The occasion was marked by two speeches seldom excelled in the House, by the Prime Minister, Herbert H. Asquith and Arthur, J. Balfour, the former leader of the opposition, who have no equals as parliamentarians. Other speakers, representing all parties, followed, and the debate finally was adjourned until today, when a division will be taken. The bitterness which bills of a similar nature aroused in the past was largely absent in the discussion.

Here. There and Everywhere The Silver Black Fox Company Limited, is being organized to stock a fox ranch at Stellarton. The provisional directors are:
—President, Hugh H. Hattle; Vice-President, Daniel F. McDonald; Sec.-Tressurer, W. G. Miller.

W. G. Miller.

Owing to the crowded condition of our columns several articles which were to ppear this evening have been crowded out, and will be published to morrow. Two of the institutions of Halifax are the Halifax and Queen Hotels, both founded many years sgo. They are well managed, kept thoroughly up-to-date, and those who travel, in particular declare they are unexcelled, at the prices charged, anywhere. anywhere.

We are indebted to D. Russell Jack, of St. John, for some of the splendid cuts which appear on the first page of the Centennial Number.

Candle Shades, Electric Lamp Shades ir all colors. L. Clyde Davidson & Co. are selling these in Halifax; temporary store in the new Y.M.C.A. building, Barrington St. Phone 321. Mrs. Mary Foley, 178 Gottingen street, has a copy of the first edition of the RECORDER. Mrs. Foley is a daughter of the late James Murphy, who came to this country 70 years from Ireland, and was a regular reader of the RECORDER up to the time of his death, eight years ago. The Academy of Music to-night celebrates the 36th anniversary of the first appearance of a dramatic company within its walls. The Academy Players will present "Merely Mary Ann."

sent "Merely Mary Ann."

The going-out-of-business low prices still prevail at our store. Come in and take advantage of the wonderful asyings to be made here. G.R. Anderson, opposite St. Paul's Church.

The Studley Quoit Club is the oldest organization of its kind in Canala. It is now in its 55th year. Truro defeated Bathurst yesterday for the McLellan Cup, 60 to 54 (four rinks.) the McLellan Cup, 80 to 54 (four rinks.)

A Toronto despatch says that in the Toronto-Tecumseh game "there were several cases where players tried to get even, but none of them went out of their way like Gaul, who, after receiving a tar from Wilson, followed him around and, when the officials had their backs turned, jabbed Wilson on the back of the head with his stick."

both played with Toronto last night.

A story which is fascinating but perfectly proper, in spite of its title, is
Jacques Futrelle's My Lady's Garter (Connolly Library). The garter was lost by a
Countess and found by a King, it inspired the institution of the famous Order
of the Garter and then it was played in
the British Museum. The story has to do
with its disappearance from the Museum
and involves the gentleman thie!, the
necessary and beautiful American girl and
the several men who wanted to marry
her. Read it Connolly's Way.

The quickest way to put an end to all olds is to use Irwin's Syrup White Pine Compound with Eucalyptol and Honey,
The natural efficient treatment for all
kinds of coughs and colds, Per bottle, 25c.
Tackle's cold when its new. Don't wait
till it gets a hold on you. Irwin's Syrun
White Pine Compound with Eucalyptol
and Honey is the logical remedy to use for
severe colds. Reasonably priced, too, 25
cents.

# OFFICES TO LET

In Queen Building, Corner Hollis and Prince Streets

Low Rentals. W. CRICHTON, - - Agent

Singly or in Suites.

# Card to Electors.

DARTMOUTH, N. S., Jan. 16th, 1913, To the Electors of the Town of Dartmouth:-

Having been presented with a largely signed requisition of representative citizens to become a candidate for the Mayoralty at the approaching elections, I morning at his late residence, 24 South
Park street, aged 86 years. He had been now in the field. I advocate the following Ascertain the exact financial condition of the Ferry, and if necessary, place the same before the different Governments, with a victo having the Ferry put upon a sound financia basis.

basis.

The establishment of a more harmoniou feeling between the Commission and the Employees than that which has hitherto existed causing unnecessary expense, irregular service, endangering life and property, and injuring the interests of the Town generally. The improving of the Fire Department is general, e-pecially the installation of a modern Alarm System. The extension and improvement of Passenger and Freight Accommodations for the Town. The Improvement of Streets and Sidewalks in all Sections of the Town. The Encouragement of New Industries, with a due regard to those already established. akes it impossible for me to call upon all the otors personally, I take this opportunity of iciting your vote and support on that date.

E. F. WILLIAMS.

#### Clarke. Hook & Sandall

SATURDAY. UNDER BILL OF SALE. Horses, Harness, R. T. Buggy, 3 Ex-press Wagons. - ALSO -Heavy Draught Horse, 1400 lbs.;

worker.

Worker.

Worker.

January Horse, gold all purpose.
Officer's Saddle and Bridle.
Harness, Fur Robes, Fur Robes,
FURNITURE REMOVED FROM
FURNITURE REMOVED FROM
FURNITURE REMOVED FROM
PURNITURE REMOVED FROM
FURNITURE FROM
FU

#### Overcoat Bargains in PAGE'S Annual Stock-taking Sale.

#### Men's Winter Overcoats.

\$ 8.75,	were	\$10.00	to	\$12.00
10.75,	were	12.00	to	13.50
12 75,	were	15.00	to	16.50
14.75,	were	18.00	to	20.00
16.75,	were	20.00	to	22.00
18 75	were	22.00	to	25.00

#### Rove! Winter Overcoats.

DOJO	-	rei o	401	Luat
\$3.75,	were	\$4.50	to	\$ 5.50
4.75,	were	5.75	to	6.50
5.75,	were	6.75	to	7.50
6.75,	were	8.00	to	9.00
7 75	were	9.00	to	10.00

#### Children's Fancy Overcoats.

2.75, were 3.50 to \$4.00 were 4.50 to 5.50 were 6.00 to 6.50 were 6.75 to

Winter Underwear, Mufflers, Gloves, Dressing Gowns and House Coats are subject to a discount of 20 p. c.

W. F. PAGE,

Cor. Barrington and George Sts.

# Now \$3.00.

Skating is good and the hockey is becoming more interesting. There's lots of ice.
Our \$4.00 Hockey Boots are reduced to \$3.00, and it's the best \$4.00 Boot you have ever seen at that. But this is not all. We have marked the

\$3.00 Hockey Boots down to so there's a chance here for every hockey player and skater to save money. Both Men's and Boys'

that. But this is not all.

WM. TAYLOR & CO., LIMITED, The "Shoemen,"

Granville Street.

# Municipality of Cumberland 5

Per Cent. Bonds. Due February 1, 1933. Interest payable February 1st and August 1st. Price 101.59 p. c. and Interest To Yield

4 7-8 p. c.

MACKINTOSH & CO., Members Montreal Stock Exchange,

Montreal, Fredericton.

New Glasgow,

Great Sale of MEN'S and BOYS' SWEATERS at this price. Big \$1.00

COLWELL BROTHERS,

91-95 Barrington Street.

Bargains.

Direct Private Wires.

Halifax, St. John.

Canadian Pacific Rights

To the New Stock Are now being actively traded in on the Stock Exchange. If you wish to buy or sell, or require any information regard ing the new issue, correspond with us. All enquiries prompt-

F. B. McCURDY & COMPANY,

ly answered.

Members Montreal Stock Exchange, Halifax, N. S.

### MAHONS LIMITED

January 16, 1913—RECORDER founded January 16, 1813.

### The Story of a Store

A NY person passing along Barrington Street in the early '70's might have noticed, had he been at all observant, a modest little store bearing the inconspicuous sign-name, J. C. MAHON. This was on the site of what was, in later years, Barnstead and Sutherland's.

It was in the days when Howe was in the Dominion Cabinet-'way back in '71. It was a modest beginning, a small, 1-storey store with a frontage of about forty feet. But there were certain inherent qualities evidenced from the very first-qualities that were synonymous with the name MAHONhonesty, square-dealing and thrift. Thus was the foundation broadened and buttressed, and the policy has been handed down by the founder and builded into the four walls of the house.

The capital was not very large, but it was multiplied a hundred-fold by character, knowledge of the business, and a courage to meet difficulties.

There was a staff of three in those days-Mr. J. C. MAHON, a sales-girl and an errand boy. Gradually the business grew and two years later-1873-Mr. E. T. MAHON entered into partner-ship with his brother and the firm became known as MAHON BROTHERS.

North of MAHON BROTHERS William Dunbar - afterward Mayor conducted a profitable boot and shoe business; to the south, another dry goods firm, Wood Brothers, strove in friendly rivalry.

Opposite were wooden buildings one, two, and an occasional three-storey structure; no pretentious marble or stone buildings adorned Barrington Street in those early days.

Gradually, like the Chambered Nautilus, the business outgrew its shell and was obliged to seek more commodious quarters—its present home. A Granville St. merchant warned the Firm of their mistake and asked their reason for changing. "Three quarters of my customers are from the South End and Dartmouth, one quarter from the North

A GAY AND
GIDDY THRONG
Was Vanity Fair a hundred years ago.

I have examined with much interest the "Ladies' Magazine," and other periodicals of the early years of the nineteenth century, and the chief wonder is that any of our great-grandmothers survived those years, so lightly were they dressed. Walking costumes were of white jaconst mushin or cambric, with "orange blossom" shoes. The hat was of straw or tiger fur. Another favorite was a shawl of India twill or French dimity, trimmed with a border of fur, while a variegated sarcenet "cottage cloak" pretended to give warmth. One old lady, whore "sheath" gowns.

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(BY JOAN.)

Like other incidents in history fashion repeats itself every few decades, and as we took back to-day across the long vista of a century of time and change, we seem to be gazing as upon a distant pageant, in which the procession moves along

which the procession moves along with the varied colors of a kaleidescope—a brilliant, smirking, Vanity Fair. And yet one can hardly believe that the slim, graceful creature bowing across the years to the modern 20th century girl should so resemble her in the fashion of her clothes that, leaving out dates, we should find it rather difficult to place them in their respective periods. Moreover, when we come to know more of the girl of 1813, we shall find that she is quite as capable of asserting herself as her modern sisters—with a clear cut, well defined personality, altogether distinct from the beflounced, befrilled, and petticoated monstrosities which we are wont to associate with the Hano verian period; forgetting that dress, s well as manners, had undergone many startling changes in the last half of the reign of the Third George. The gigantic hoops had disappeared, and zowns were as scant and clinging as those worn at the present time. The short-waisted Empire gown, so much effected by the Empress Josephine and the ladies of her court, had found favor in England, where slimness of attire became the vogue, and soon routed the voluminous garments which were universally worn when plain Queen Charlotte held her dull state functions in London. Under the brilliancy of the Regency, society had become revolutionized, and though the Georgian era was slowly dying, it was in a blaze of meretricious splendor, and may be summed up as a period of dandyism, extravagance in costume, and affectation in manners.

If ever events controlled costume, and the ladies of her court, had found

If ever events controlled costume If ever events controlled costume, they did at the turn of the century. It was not a time of high-minded orgreat aims, and life was reflected in dress, which was more or less flippant. Rose Bertin, the great French dressmaker, left Paris about this time, and came to London. Curious to relate, this wonderful woman, whose fashions had swayed all Paris, was in her turn influenced by the English taste; and many of the costumes of this period reveal a rather ludicrous mixture of the crude and artistic. I have in mind an evening costume of 1811, consisting of long silk pantalets, edged with rusches of pink and white. Over these, reaching to the knee only, is a scant pink satin tunic. The head has an evening array of lace, which looks like a night-cap; the whole make-up being more suggestive of the boudoir than the ballroom.

One of the best known names in the history of Empire Jashions, brought from France, is Madame Recamier. A description of a dress she wore in Kensington Palace, London, is thus described: "She appeared 'A L'antique, her muslin dress clinging to her form like the folds of drapery on a

form like the folds of drapery on a statue."

That the "sheath" gown was worn at this time we know from Miss Morse-Earle's description of Madame Bonaparte, who had been the beautiful Miss Patterson, of Baltimore. A letter to a friend, dated February 17, 1813, runs thus: "I never beheld a human form so faultless. To the utmost symmetry of feature is added the grace of a Venus de Medici. She appeared last night in a thinly veiled crepe robe of a beautiful azure, interwoven with sliver; a certain "sheath" slip being worn with this 'outer cobweb. The train was narrow and tail-like, and the dress was slit up one side nearly to the waist. Perhaps the wearer could not have stepped in the gown had it not been thus slashed."

End," replied Mr. MAHON. From a forty foot frontage with a sixty foot depth it has grown to twice those proportions, and now measures eighty by one hundred twenty feet, three and four storeys high.

In 1905 the Firm became a limited company under the name of MAHON BROTHERS, LIMITED. Since then it has changed to the still simpler name, MAHONS LIMITED;

One of the most important business features of the pioneer days was the changing of the currency from the English to the Canadian. The books were opened in £ S. and D., and a few months later the \$ and C. signs were seen in the ledger.

Halifax has changed since the early days. With an increased population has come an increased business. The public of to-day are more exacting in their demands, not only in the goods purchased, but in the conveniences that attend that purchasing; and MAHONS LIMITED have always tried earnestly to meet

A Mail-Order Department is main-tained for the convenience of customers who are unable to visit the store in per-Each order as it is received is given to an experienced "shopper." who personally represents the customer choosing the goods, giving the benefit of judgment. Many regular City customers when away from home use this nethod of supplying their needs, to great advantage.

As to service, Satisfaction is the keynote. Some one has said, and MAHONS have adopted the motto — The better you serve your customers, the better you serve vourself'

As to prices; if customers were only in a position to see how careful the store is to investigate local conditions before a price is made there would be no question in their minds as to low price supremacy—quality, of course, considered.

Thus has the business grown-by deserving the confidence placed in it by the people. It has always given its customers value, dollar for dollar, and righted any reasonable wrong. Such shall always be the policy of MAHONS LIMITED and it shall be a constant endeavor to better the store, the system, the policy and the merchandise customers can be benefitted thereby.

HOW THE WOMEN DRESSED IN THE OLDEN TIMES

HOW THEY DRESS AT PRESENT.

The house has ever been a firm believer in "The Art preservative of the arts". More than forty years ago Mr. J. C. MAHON began his advertising in the ACADIAN RECORDER, and that he has continued the policy to the present day is a silent tribute to the paper that rounds out this evening a glorious, golden cycle.

All honor to our Centenarian Paper and the men who have made it what it is!

matums, smothered in powder, and adorned with feathers, like the headgear of a savage. This in turn was succeeded by the hair plaited at the back, and falling in small ringlets over the face, and greasy with "huile antique." It is rather ghastly to remember that youth and beauty and grace allowed itself to be so loath-somely adorned; that the radiant-women whose faces smile from the canvases of great painters, and whose names illumine the chronicles of the wasted time of the reign of George the Third, should have consented to be caricatured, "Huile Antique." The term is a little too classical. We seem to see the "huile" greasing their faces from dripping ringlets in every portrait that we look upon. Till far on in the lifetime of Queen Charlotte the fashion in women's wear oscillated from one extreme to another, the gracious of to-day becoming the grotesque of vesterday, and mode suc-

whether the property of the control of the control

Beneath it the emblems they cherished are waving.

The Rose of Old England the readside perfumes:

The Shamrock and Thistle the north winds are braving.

Securely the Mayflower blushes and blooms.

In the temples they founded, their faith is maintained,
Every foot of the soil they bequeathed is still ours.

Every foot of the soil they bequeathed is still ours.

The graves where they moulder no foe has profaned.

But we wreathe them with verdure and strew them with flowers!

The blood of no brother in civij strife pourd,

In this howred reioleing encumbers our sou's!

workings through fissures in the earth opened in drawing the "Cage Pit" coal pillars. The General Mining Association left the Pictou field in 1872 and while its successor "The Halifax Company" was driving the rise (ie uphill) workings of the Foord Pit in October 1880 one of the tunnels broke into the "Bye Pit". The water lying above rushed downhills weeping the tubs, rails, etc., left in the old mine, down upon the workmen, six of whom were killed. One month later, Nov. 12, 1880, the south side of the Foord Pit exploded about 1880 one of the tunnels of the Foord Pit in October 1880 one of the tunnels weeping the tubs, rails, etc., left in the old mine, down upon the workmen, six of whom were killed. One and the colliers on the opposite side of the Foord Pit exploded about 1881 one of the tunnels of the five seven men were rescued in a state of insensibility and the colliers on the opposite side of the mine, escaped through tunnels driven previously through the rock by the "Deep Seam" mine.

The workings through fissures in the earth opened in drawing the "Cage Pit" coal pillars. The General Mining Association left the Pictou field in 1872 and while its successor "The Halifax Company" was driving the rise (ie uphill) workings of the Foord Pit in October 1880 one of the tunnels were liked. On the working store in the successor "The workings through the "Cage The Indiana" was previously through the rock by the "Deep Seam" mine. The workings could not be preserved and this disaster has not vet been workings through fissures in the

un 'er the Atlantic Ocean in 1877.

many interesting events, rose stead-into the first importance, passing The extinction of their monopoly, one of Nova Scotia's greatest dip-

A part of the control of the control

was but 22 years of age, and the risks rivolved in his task were such as might well have caused an older and more devel have caused himself worthy of his however, proved himself worthy of his lasted nearly six days le himself has stated that he scareely slept and never of competence of the stated that he scareely slept and never of deeply concerned was he regarding the stated that he scareely slept and never of deeply concerned was he regarding the stated that he scarely slept and never of deeply concerned was he regarding the stated that he scarely slept and never of deeply concerned was he regarding the stated that he scarely slept and never of deeply concerned was he regarding the stated that he scarely slept had allowed the most skilled gunners to desert from our ships, supplied their ment as that he scarely slept and never of dear with a class of able-bodied and disciplined seamen, who would fight like demons, as the gallows awaited them if a delivery of the seasoft of the sead of the sead of the season of the sead of the season of the season of the season of the season of the world combined. The relative finding that my captain was hors de combat and the last lieutenant killed, my first care was to get the prisoners secured which was an easy matter, as the following of my friend. The relative from the season of the season

A CENTURY AGO
WAS THE AGE

Of many splendid military achievements

AND OF HEROIC AND IMMORTAL DEEDS.

The famous sea fight between the Shannon and the Chesapeake.

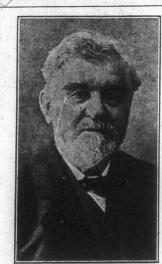
The "Recorder" was the first newspaper to give detailed account of the battle.

The echoes of the battle between the "Shannon" and the "Chesapeake" have been heard in our land through, now, a century of years, and yet the actual combat, in itself, could be pictured as but a brilliant flash over an unruffled sea. It-was, however, one of the most terrific encounters in British naval warfare. It lasted just thirteen minutes. In that brief space of time 252 mem were either withers will be sevents of much historic value, but as a sober contribution from the loss of the Americans being about 70 keilled and 100 wounded, and that of the staffs of set for the staffs of the staffs or wounded, in the two ships—the loss of the Americans being about 70 keilled and 100 wounded, and that of the staffs are staffered from the requirement of the attention of the very superior of the staffs or the staff or the st

The members of the BLACKADAR family who shaped the policy of "THE ACADIAN RECORDER" from 1836 to the present time.



H. W. BLACKADAR, SENIOR From 1836 to 1863 (died in 1863).



H. W. BLACKADAR, JUNIOR

and of the devial. dicols which he sometimes

siquence require to be noticed; the columns of the Recorder will be open to receive one.

inal ess ya, remarka and observations on in-structive and entertaining subjects; speeches

of our best parlimentary orators, interesting

extracts from English newspapers, well-chusen selections from works of acknowledged

excellence; with poetry, arredotes, or any means of innocent amus ment; that the

numbers, when they appear, may nor be

car lessly thrown aside as empty or rasipid; as mere strings of notifications, and lists of

articles to be hought and sold; which though they may add to the emouments of

the proprietor, will never be the essentia

means of graing celebrity to his paper.

What has been said, the editor wishes

should be understood as his objects and in tentions, rather than promises to be implicit

ly relied on this industry and diligence shall be, st enpously exerted to accomplish as much as his abilities will permit; and with

the ass stance he has been offered, with the

CONDITIONS.

forward one year's advance.

and on reasonable terms.

-Tilteen abilling per annum ; payable

[For the Acadian Recorder. ]

AS every circumstance relating to on

fiding in the interior of this and the neigh

ouring Provinces cannot have opports

ice of obtaining information from English papers, we confider it our duty to afford hem all the intelligence in our power on a

stiff and the internigence in that power of a shiplest for interesting; though fuch com-aunications may fometimes apose falle to hole living at the fountain head of news.

With these views we insert the following STTERS, from Vice Admiral SAWYER

and Capt. DACRES, and fuhjoin a cor

ect flatement of the comparative flrength

tates of America; their crews as much

exceed ours in numbers as their hips do it

innage and weight of metal; they have

had years to discipline them, and to pick

men from our diffoyal or capricious feamen who having reforted to the States under

fallacious hopes, now form a large procor-tion of their compliments; it is afferted (we fear with too much truth) that more than

one half of the captains of guns on board

one half of the captains of guns on board the Constitution, had foughe under Lord Nelfon in the battle of Trafalgar.

Were not the modes of inveigling our framen, and the facility of obtaining letters of citizenship as notorious as differently, we would produce proofs to convince the

of incredulous; we have known Britist

officers difficiled as common failers to have

procured bem at Norfolk for a dollar or two.

and in the fate of New York Bran ers from

perfors to declare on oath, that they were to their knowledge born in that State ! the

rice of this perjury was generally twenty

· Of the Macedonian's action we have

hitherto had only the American account,

of our frigates and those of the Ul

y, or naval character, must naturally ex-

Halifan, Dec. 29, 1812.



H. D. BLACKADAR. From 1874 to 1901 (died in 1901).



C. C. BLACKADAR, From 1869 to 1913.

# HAN RECORD

SATURDAY. JANUARY 16. 1818. MALIFAX, N. S.: Printed and Published (every Saturday morning) by ANTHONY H. HOLLAND, at his Office, adjusting the Navy Vistualling Office, Water-Street... Where Susscairrious, Aprestmangare Se will be thankfully received.

ALMANACK.	may facilitate le progress fer points where
JANUARY. Sun Sun High Remarks	and all communications that may tend to
16 Sa urday. 7 27 5 7 76 17 Sunday. 7 26 5 8 20 18 Minday. 7 25 5 9 7 Qn Chir- 19 Tuesday. 7 24 5 9 54 loute born 20 Wednesd, 7 23 5 10 35 21 Thurday 7 24 5 11 16	render such endiarours efficacious, will be thankfully received and rouncily are noted to. Where from a division of intelligence at least not possible to satisfy the general hunger for not in a characteristic general hunger for not have a characteristic which all brash and pressent to know the result of measurestaken to occur, themselves, and de-

Subscriptions will be received by the fol-lowing Gentlemen, SERNTS for the

Windfor, Nuh'l R. Thomas, En. Har ton, Rev. William Colcombe. Various J. N. Bond, Elq Argy'e, Capt. Iliach Nickerson. Live post, Justina Newton. Elq and Mr. Thomas Baile. Lorenburgh, Val. encine B rounds. Cumberland, Thos Koach Newilland. James M Brane. ! Johns, N. B. The feveral Pomiers of p. peta. Digly, Jno. Warwick, Efq. P. M. PROSPECTUS

#### ACADIAN RECORDER.

USTOM has saustioned, and indeed, endered it almost necessary, previous to the comm-no ment of any publication for which subscriptions are solicited, that the the principles assected on which it is meant to be conducted. In conformity to this practice, the editor will briefly upfold his intentions, and rest on the candrur and discretion of the public for that encouragement which will enable him to provide which will enable him to proceed.

The ceasian Recorder, is intended to !

a weekly paper, containing a summary of their interestingueseate that are daily transferring in the present a what summer of human affairs a collected se early se possible, and arranged with careful attention to that order of connection which makes the most distinct impression, and is best retained by the men eny a and while she reads will be assed the will of wading through the dall-proliney of dry details, he may be assured that nothing sever lengthy will be omitted which is

RATION'AL and fair discussion of politi actives, and candid inv the conduct and characters of public men and public measures will never be rejected eleined with a view to use them honestly and not abuse them by giving vent to the ranny of party spirit, or the murmurs of Sections discontent. It will ever be an object tours, who are surfer . woin with too much Therty; and the generality of whose pushe prints have become mere engines to collect said disparge the effervescing violence of every wild theory; every crade conception. every art fice of little comming every species of falsehood and misrepresentation, every of varied evil that naturally results from the

Ecentionsness of republicanism.

INTIMATELY connected with every im portant event, are our naval and militar tablishmentathe strong arms of our power the supporters of our greatness; the auchor of our hope, and the rocks of our depend ance. Whatever relates to them, or may be useful grotilying, or honorable to the elasse, of our fellow subjects, shall ever com

Sand constant and respectful attention. every kind of information accessary to the Mercantile interest, shall be regularly ob served. Nor wil Agricultural pursuits be my degree neglected ; indeed the in portance of this authors eagunt claim tro much of our most serious, consideration the fertility, and natural richness of the in serior of this Province; its Bays and Rivers; its chains of Lakes, affording such easy psecons of Lakes, autoring such easy biens of inland communication; in acapability, and indeed the certainty of its becoming in a short time with moderate industry and encouragement, both a Grain commercial views withing to become citi-zens, have found no difficulty in getting facts of present but little known an the other side the Atlantic, and are not, therefore, appreciated as they justly deserve. -ry we inhabit, to state its ample means of anothlying more than its own wants, to maint out the modes, and explain whatever and it is but common justice to suspend our

may incitate the progress. The points where . judgment 'till we are acquirited with born accompled to lay as on board; at this is a public paper may do essential service: bules of the queltion, before indeed we make time Mr. Grent, who commanded the force. toles of the quelton, beigre indeed we make up our mind. o believe, that the captain of and all communications that may tend to render such endiavours efficacious, will be a British frigate dd not ule every effort to

Of the circumstances of the capture of Of the circumstances of the easture of the feature the optimon he entertained of his conduct in the contest, and on this ground we may fafely form our own. Every unfuccisful effort of ours in this

cumpels and nometimes investigles to work his pignose; or when no local natters of conbe outphere must necessarily be accended by . rwofold difadvantage - while the agitation fublished we have only our eremes (generally erroneous and always exaggerated thatement) to lank to -- months must elapse bedon Gazerte-other occurrences (many of them perhaps of preser magnitude) may in the mean time arife, the novely will have caused—the anxiety have in fided; bufy in martigating new matters, or looking forcatalefs or indolent to turn back our arten tion to what from time has become lets to teresting, or totally indifferent.

From the LONDON GAZETTE. Admiralty Office, Oct. 10.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sawyer ta, fiden Wilson Croter, Efq. dated on loard bix Majefly's foip Africa, at Halifax, Seps. SIR,-It is with extreme concern I have

intelligent correspondents, whose favours he respectfully solicits; he is not without hope that seither his own expectations, nor those of his subscribers will be ultimately disappointed.

ANTHONY H. HOLLAND SIR,—It is with extreme concern I have to expect you will be pleafed to lay before the Lords Comm flioners of the Admiralty the locked copy of a letter from Capt. Darras of his Majeffy's late flip Guessiere, giving an account of his beving fultaired a clefe action, of near two hours, on the 19th all, with the American frigure Confliction, of very topping force, both in guns and one for the Caurier saing totally difmarked, the rolled to done as to reader all further effects as to half yearly. Remote subscribers will to deep as to render all further efforts at the guns anavailing, and it became a duty to lipare the lives of the remaining part of her valuable crew, by hauling down her colours. The nafia full own the file of the colours. -The RECORDER' will be printed every Saturday morning on a paper and type he nada fell over the fide from which the was about to be engaged, in a very favorable position for raking by the enemy. A few hours after she was in possession of the enemy, it was found impossible to keep her

> their Lordflips flic was defended to the last Capt. Dacres has fully detailed the par culars of the action, as well as the very gallant conduct of, and the support he rethip's company, and I am happy to hear he is, with the reft of the worlded, doing well; they have been treated with the greatest amenity and kindness, and an exclusinge having been agreed on, I am in daily expediation of their arrival here.
>
> A lift of the killed and wounded is herewith fent, which, I regret to fay, is very

above water ; Inc was therefore fet fire t

H. SAWYER, Vice-Admiral.

B. fton, Sept. 7, 1812. SIR .- I am forty to inform you of the capture of his Majetty's late this Guerrices by the American frigate Conflitution, after by the comerican ingate continuous, are a fivere action, on the 19th Aug. in latitude 40 deg. so mm. N. longitude 55 deg. W. As two o'clock P. M. being by the wind. on the flarboard tack, we law a fail on our. weather beam, bearing down on us. At three made her out to be a man of war, beat to quarters and prepared for action. At 4, to quarters and prepared for scatton. At 4, the choing fast, wore to prevent her raking us. At ton minites past four we hossed our solours and fired feveral shot at her; at

went; minutes paft four fhe houfted her colours and returned our fire, wore feweral times to avoid being raked, exchanging broadlides. At five the closed on our starbroadisides. At five the elosed on our star-brard beam, both keeping up a heavy fire and fit ening free his intention being evident-ly to cross our how. At twenty minutes pass five our maximals went over the star-board quarter and brought the ship up in the wind; the enemy then placed himself on our larghand how, asking the a few only of evearboard bow, raking to, a few only of our bow guns bearing, and his grape and riflemen forceping our deck. At forty minutes paft - the henor so be, 6co. five, the foil net answering by helm, he

coffee was carried below, badly wounded .-I ammediately ordered the marines and board ers from the main de k ; the mafter was as this time that through the knees and Lice-

Kent was leading on the boarders, when the flop coming too, we brought force of our how guns to beer on her, and had gut clear of our opponent, when at twenty min-utes paft 6 our fore & main mafts went over the fide, leaving the thip a perfect unmany ageable wreek. The frigate thooting anext was in hopes to clear the wreck and get he ship under command to renew the actions of pift as we had dicared the wreck; out oritial yard went, and the enemy having over new braces, &c. wore round with a oiftol that, to rake us, the thip laying it he trough of the fea, and rolling her main deck gurs, under water, and all attempts to get her before the wind being fruitlefs; when calling my new remaining officers together, they were all of opinion that any further re-fittance would only be a needless waste of ives. I ordered though reluctantly, she co-

ours to be flruck.
The lots of the ship is to be ascribed to the early fall of the mizen-maß, which en-abled our opponent to choic his polition. I am forry to fay we fuffered feverely, to killed and wounded, and mostly while feet lay on our bow, from her grape and mulket-ry, in all 15 killed, and 63 wounded, many of them feverely 5 none of the wounded our cers quitted the deck till the firing centrol. The frigate proved to be the United States The frigate proved to be the United States this Confliction, of 30 twenty four pounders and a eighteen pounders and the upper deck, and 476 ment that never parties with a seed of the transfer of the first lieutenant of marines and eight killed, and first lieutenant and maker of are supper deck, and 476 ment to the first lieutenant and maker of the first lieutenant and maker of the filled, and 11 men wounded, her lower mails half wounded, and state of the lower mails half wounded, and state of the rigging.

very much cut up about the riggings The Guerriere was so out up that all ats tempts to get her in would have been used less. As soon as the wounded were god out of her, they see her on hre, and I feed it my duty to flate that the conduct of Care Hull and his offivers to our men ha that of a brave enemy, the greatest care being taken to prevent our men foling the fmallest trifle, and the greatest attention being paid to the wounded, who, threating the attention and fall of Mr. Lyring, largen. I hope will do well:

I hope, though fucces has not growned out efforte, you will not think it prefumperade in me to fay the greatest credit is due to the officers and ship's company for their exertions particularly when exposed to the heavy raking fire of the epemy ; I feel particularly bliged for the exertions of Lieut. Kent who, though wounded carly by a Colinter, continued to affirt me; in the fecond lieut. the ferrice has infered a fevere lofe , Mr. Scott; the mafter, though wounded, was particularly attentive, and used every exertion in clearing the wreck, as did the warrane officers. Lieut Nicholl, of the rogal ingcanes, and his party supported the household charactersof their corps, and they suffered very severely. I must recommend Mr. Saow, matter's mate, who equimaged the snow, matter o matte, gros, or the splenes of linear. Pulman, and the waste after the fall of Lieux. Ready, to your protection, he having received a fevere spanishon from a fplinter. I mult point out Mr. Carby, act in mure to man posse out Mr. Garby, acting puries, to your actice, who vulbiteered
his fervices on deck, and commanded the
after quarter deck gran, and was particularly active, as well as Mr. Basoifter, midship-

I hope in confidering the circumflances you will think the thip entrathed to my charge was properly defended the unfortunate loss of our math, she as september of the third bentenant, fecond lieuteating of marine a three midhipmen and 24 men, co. derant; weakened our crew, and we only multired weakened our even, and we only musered as quarrerized men and 19, boy a on soming into action; the enemy had fuch as advantage from his marines and rufermen, when coles, and his specior failing enabled his to chole his diffance.

wounded on board the Guerriete gaile bave JAS. R. DACRES

### The Acadian Recorder

#### ITS ESTABLISHING IN 1813.

Sketches of times and styles in Halifax 100 years ago.

BRIEF BIOGRAPHIES OF ITS SUC-CESSIVE PROPRIETORS.

AND INCIDENTS IN THEIR JOURNALISTIC CAREERS.

The first issue of the ACADIAN RECORDER (Vol. 1, No. 1,") was on the 16th January, 1813. It is not necessary that anything here should be said about its typographical appearance, as such an exact fac simile of it is presented in this number of 16th January, 1913. A great portion of the material that might be used in the way of reminiscence, is also the way of reminiscence, is also rendered supererogatory, from the fact that the initial publication speaks so thoroughly for itself. But a glance may be taken at incidents immediately may be taken at incidents immediately precedent and contemporary.

Up to 1811, Sir George Prevost was Lieut-Governor of Nova Scotia. In that year he was succeeded by Sir John Coape Sherbrooke, K. B., who trived in Halifax on the 16th of October. In June following, warfor which active preparations had etober. In June lomowing, was a which active preparations had seen making in the Province—was declared by the United States. On the 28th, intelligence of the declaration reached Halifax. In consequence of the war the assembly met on the 21st July. It will not be out of place to give the composition of that assembly:

July. It will not be out of place to give the composition of that assembly: County Halifax:—Edwd. Mortimer, Samuel G. W. Archibald, Simon Bradstreet Robie; William Lawson.

County Annapolis:—Thomas Ritchie, Peleg Wiswall.

County Lunenburg—Lewis Morris.

Wilkins, Francis Joseph Rudolf.

County Cumberland: — Thomas Roach. Henry Purdy. County Cumberland: — Thomas
Roach, Henry Purdy.
County Kings—Wm. H. Otis Hallburton, Shubael Dimock.
County Sydney:—John Ballaine,
John George Marshall.
Town of Hallfax—John George
Pyke, John Pryor.
Town of Truro—James Kent.
Onslow:—Nathaniel Marsters.
Londonderry:—James Flemming.

Londonderry:—James Flemming. Annapolis:—John Harris. Granville:-Isaiah Shaw. Digby:-John Warwick Lunenburg:—John Creighton. Amherst:—Edward Baker. Horton:—Samuel Bishop. Cornwallis:—William A. Chipman. Liverpool:— bseph Freeman. Windsor:—La rain DeWolf. Falmouth:—John Manning. Newport:—John Allison. Shelburne:-Colin Campbell. Barrington:-John Sargent Yarmouth: - Samuel Marshall me of these names are unfamiliar e members have, of course, all

passed away.

The first action taken by the Legislature was the voting of £8,000 for plockhouses, £22,000 for militia, and neasures were also taken to borrow £30,000 for general defences. Leters of marque and commissions to privateers, were granted by the Gov-ernor. Numerous captures were made at sea, both by British and American privateers, not a few of the prizes of privateers, not a lew or the prizes of the former baving been brought to Halifax, where trade was temporarily increased by the war. It could hardly be otherwise, when such announce-ments as the following appeared in

#### PUBLIC NOTICE .

by given that the under cargoes, will be sold at auction, at Halifax, on Wednesday, the 7th day of April pext, the sale to commence 12 o'clock. (By order of the Court of Vice Admiralty).

		vice mainiately.
Т	ons bur	then. Cargo.
ip Fortune,	317	Salt.
Minerva,	256	Salt and Coals.
Boliver.	260	Salt. &c.
	300	Salt.
Honestus		Ballast.
Oronoko,	427	Banast.
Diana,	344	
Magnet,	172	
Four Sister	8, 204	
Catherine,	281	Privateer.
Eastern Sta	ate, 217	Ballast.
Doris.	202	**
Darius.	400	Cargo given up.
g Malcolm,	300	Wine.
John,	164	Salt and Earthenware.
Alicia,	120	cuit und marthon ward
	139 _	No cargo.
Ambition,	137	d Cargo.
Cordelia,		h
Hesper,	264	A. D. Landson
Gossamer,	223	Privateer.
Curlew,	300	
r. Rover,		Coals and Earthenware.
Lively,	78	Sugar and Molasses.
Bunker Hi	.1. 175	Privateer.
Science,	74	**
Friendship	. 98	Cotton.
Horace,	182	No cargo.
Traveller,	.78	Tro, curgo.
phin No. 1		
phin, No. 1, phin, No. 2,	1 .	
phin, No. 2,	- 1	
ulator,	S	nall Privateers.
vis.	1~	
ekskin,		
y Renard, &	c. J	
V.B.—Ther	e are	many articles of
		been transhipped
go which	11d A G	been transmpped

and some landed, the particulars of which and conditions of sale, will be made known by applying at the office CHAS. S. HILL, Dep. Marshal

Halifax, 19th March, 1813. Other notices were of this kind: ALL TIGHT LADS who are willing to serve his Majesty

WHAT SHOULD SAILORS DO ON SHORE,

While King, Country and Fortune point to the ocean! His Majesty's schooner Pictou, of 12 guns, commanded by Lieut. Stephens, as fine a vessel of her size as ever floated on salt water, wants a few jolly spirited fellows to complete her complement for a short cruise, who may all fairly

had become the temporary home of the ships of war and the place where their prizes were brought and dis-posed of. Our youths were eager to participate in the path that seemed to lead, by a few short steps, to honor, glory and fortune; and four or five Halifax hads subsequently rose to be

glory and fortune; and four or five Halifax lads subsequently rose to be Adminals. The capital became crowded. Trade was active. Prices rose. The fleet increasing, provisions were in great demand, and they acted as a large bounty in favor of the agriculturist and the fisherman. Rents of houses and buildings in the town were doubled and trebled. Cannon were forever playing. It was a salute of a man-of-war entering or leaving, practising with the guns, or celebrating somebody or something. ting somebody or something.

HOW INTELLIGENCE FROM ABROAD WAS RECEIVED.

There was no rush in 1813, in the way of the receipt of news. The intelligence from abroad was usually brought by man-of-war vessels, and came by a circuitous route. On the first February, 1813, the latest dates at Halifay from England ways to the at Halifax from England were to the 25th of the previous November-ten weeks old; and this was by a ship which arrived at Carbonear, Nfld. A foreign paper was a great rarity; and when it would come, as a rule, it was taken to the principal Coffee House, where the merchants and leading men taken to the principal Coffee House, where the merchants and leading men assembled, and had the news read to them. The burden of the stories told was of Napoleon—it was all "Napoleon." The scene can be imagined of scores of citizens sitting down in an old-fashioned room on the 1st February, while from a paper ten weeks old was read to them the exciting intelligence that "Marshal Wellington had raised the seige of Burgos, and was hastening to the South, to protect Madrid, threatened by the French army. There was extraordinary activity in English war-circles, and impressement for the army and navy was vigorously carried on." These gatherings will seem stranger to the present generation even than to that of a half-of-a-century ago. Still young men can remember when, on the gunsignal that a steamer was near, there was a rush made from all quarters of the town to Cunard's wharf, to get an English paper; and that it was in this way that tidings were received of battles fought and won during the Crimean war. The writer can recollect the interest that was taken here in the announcement of the contemplated siege of Sebastopol, which was to be the great onslaught on the power of Russia. What anxiety there was in military circles, and among the many who had friends and relatives in the military circles, and among the many who had friends and relatives in the English armies! Half the town rushed English armies! Half the town rushed to the wharf on the arrival of the next mail-steamer, and from the bridge the Captain saluted the throngs below him that "Sebastopol was taken!" and the tidings were wafted up and down the streets, and arrangements were made for an immediate illumination to celebrate the event, nearly a month after it had transpired. How must it have been then in 1813, when such a thing een, then, in 1813, when such a thing as an ocean steamer was unknown, as an ocean steamer was an array and telegraphs were yet in the future?

James Munroe was the United States Secretary of State at this time. A correspondence was published be-States secretary of state at this time.

A correspondence was published between him and Admiral of the Blue,

John B. Warren, Commander-in-Chief
at Halifax, regarding persons taken from various vessels as prisoners of war. The former averred that it was the desire on the part of the United States "that the war which exists beween our countries be conducted with tween our countries be conducted with the utmost regard to humanity." The aforementioned Bonaparte was alluded to editorially as "the fiend whom God had sent to scourge mankind," and the French army denominated "the greatest of the Almighty's curses," which shows that the vigorous language now applied to politicians was then reserved for the national enemies in the war-field. Full particulars were delighting our people, of the vere delighting our people, of the surrender of General Hall's army, to surrender of General Hall's army, to General Brock, at Detroit, a great victory for the British. General Brock, in his official despatch, proudly told how 2500 United States troops surrendered to him, when he "had not more than 700 troops, including militia, and about 600 Indians to accomplish the same." The defeat of French General Murat, near Mexico, by Russian troops, was a piece of news resian troops, was a piece of news re-ceived simultaneously with that of the

exploit of Brock. "The boast of heraldry, the pomp of And all that beauty, all that wealth

Await alike the inevitable hour;
The paths of glory lead but to the grave." Sir Theodore Martin has translated from the German a weird poem, en-titled "Napoleon's Midnight Review," supposed to call into line all his former soldiers who repose among northern snows, in the mould of Italy, or beneath the oozing Nile:

"And thus departed Caesar holds,
At midnight hour allway, The grand review of his old bands, In the Champs Elysees. How strangely he would look upon ings would the world of 1913 return the gaze! the world to-day; and with what feelgaze! few more characteristics of the

time must be noted, in order that its men and things can be estimated, not in the light of the present, but of the then surroundings.

The death of Nelson had just been

heard of, "leaving the ocean in a blaze as he went down, and in darkness a report that the crew of the Orpheus. a report that the crew of the Orpheus, then at Halifax, would not fight against an American frigate, and a document was published, signed by the officers and men, stating that they were anxious to do so. The medical style may be judged from the bill of particulars of a suit brought in the Supreme Court: Supreme Court: "Mr. Luke Kieemen,

"Mr. Luke Kieemen,
To John G. V. Landesburg,
For Bleeding, Plasters, Ointment,
Two Opperations, Physick, Healing and Curing from the fingers
to the elbows,
The Local Parliament of 1813 was
convened on the 11th February, and
the Governor announced that he had
ordered to be issued several thousands of pounds in Province notes

which "will pass with the same facilwhich "will pass with the same facility as ready money," concluding his speech by remarking: "Should I find that I have omitted anything of consequence, or should any circumstances occur which I may think of sufficient importance to lay before you during the present session, I shall communicate the same to you by message." A Lieut. Gamage, of a man-of-war in port, was executed for killing a marine in a fit of passion:

I mounted, attough more than low score winter winds and frosts have partiy fulfilled their effacing mission. The inscription, much worn, is yet ligible:

"The dead shall rise again."

Sacred

To the memory of

MATTHIAS HOLLAND,

a native of Hesse-Cassel, Germany,

Died 28th January, 1830. killing a marine in a fit of passion: precisely at 10 o'clock he was run up to the yard-arm, amidst repeated ex-clamations from the seamen of 'God bless and receive him.'" As though the appeals previously given were not effective enough, the following was

All able-bodied seamen and sturdy All able-bodied seamen and sturdy landsmen, willing to serve His Majesty and enrich themselves, are invited forthwith to enter for His Majesty's ship Tartarus, Captain John Pascoe, forthwith to enter for His Majesty's ship Tartarus, Captain John Pascoe, itting with all expedition to take more American Indiamen. She will be ready for sea in a few days. Those fond of pumping and hard work need not apply: The Tartarus is as light as a bottle; sails like a witch, seuds like a mudian, and lays too like a his business was taken un by "A Gay his business was taken un by "A Gay his high read witch." like a mudian, and lays too like a gannet, has one deck to sleep under and another to dine on. Dry hammocks, regular meals, and plenty of grog, the main brace always spliced when it rains or blows hard. A few

Landsmen. Halifax, Feb. 16, 1813.

The reader must be referred to the

Has an important bearing on any estimate of social life in Halifax in 1913—the extent of the circle. The only guide available is a census taken, only guide available is a census taken, two or three years later, as follows: Men above 50 (whites) 457; between 16 and 50, 2657; boys, 2120; women, 3076; girls, 2,101; total, 10,411. Men above 50 (blacks) 45; between 16 and 50, 200; boys, 146; women, 210; girls, 114; total, 745. Total inhabitants, 11,156.

THE SOCIAL CUSTOMS

THE SOCIAL CUSTOMS

may enter into the calculation.
Liquor was in very common use.
Names were not disguised. "Rum"
was spelled in large letters as an esteemed article of commerce and consumption. The junk or case bottle was on almost every table. Spirits were served out regularly to the army and navy. There were no Temperance Societies. When the people jubilated, strong drink entered largely into their enthusiasm; when the orators of the day made speeches, they did so with the moral support of 'good old Jamalean'; toasts were drunk publicly, almost at street corners, by the greatest in the land, and the "ardent" was brought out at a family social gathering as a basket of apples would be now. Old inhabitants tell of the punch-bowl being passed around at church-choir practices. It was no disgrace to be drunk; some of the historical ameedotes of the great statesmen of Jess than one hundred years ago, are prefaced with the intimation of their having been "as full as a tick" on the occasions. There was, too, a great deal of company kept, all over the peninsula; and the public dinners of that day would be considered "terrors" in the present generation. They lasted frequently for ten or twelve hours, and as a speaker at a later banquet remarked, it was customary to send a boy around to unloosen the neck-cloths of those who reclined under the table as a result of too deep potations. The principal places of a time of the remains of it are yet discernible. The REDCORDER was form any years printed on paper manufactured at this mill.

He was a man of much geniality and "good company" in the best of style in those days. The serior of the at the only interesting the a the intimation of their having been "as full as a tick" on the occasions. There was, too, a great deal of company kept, all over the peninsula; and the public dinners of that day would be considered "terrors" in the present generation. They lasted frequently for ten or twelve hours, and as a speaker at a later banquet remarked, it was customary to send a boy around to unloosen the neek-cloths of those who reclined under the table as a result of too deep potations. The principal places of a tations. The principal places of a public nature were the "Golden Ball," at the south-west corner of Sackville and Hollis Streets (where Prince Wilham Henry was entertained at din-ner); and the British Coffee-house, on nen); was entertained at din-nen); and the British Coffee-house, on the lower side of Water Street, ad-joining the north building of the Ord-nance wharf premises. It must have been a pretentious affair in those lays, for on one occasion supper was laid for 200 guests. laid for 200 guests.

THE ACADIAN RECORDER MAKES ITS FIRST BOW.

It was in the midst of these surroundings, and many others of the same kind, that the initial number of he ACADIAN RECORDER was given the public just exactly in the style is now reproduced. It may have sen that the proprietor was a sorrowall witness of the carnival of excitent that was in progress, for it will proceed in the proceeding the procedure of the pr noted in the prospectus he speaks 'the present awful state of human And now as to that pro-



Murdoch incidentally in his history "The RECORDER had been estabished in 1813, by Anthony Henry Holand, name sake, and I fancy, godson of the King's Printer, A. Henry, of the early times. It appeared first in the war with America, and was open to bold animadversion on the public affairs of the colony, and freely adbut his paper became both popular and useful. By the free style of its contributors—its reporting the depates and its editorial remarks, it opinion on many matters, that event-

ually had an important influence on our public affairs."

There was little in the way of biography in those days-at all events of colonial biography, except of indi viduals who were very fam most prominent individuals of the sonality with a line or two: and the si sonality with a line or two; and the solence of photography was unknown.

Therefore, there is little to keep alive the recollection of leading men who contributed largely to shape the community one hundred years ago. So there are few people now who know whence originate such street names as Lockman, Gerrish, and many other though the men who have

other, though the men who the appellations were at one time among the best known and powerful in the city. Hence there is not much that we can gather about the first proprietor of this journal.

There is still to be seen in the "Litttle Dutch Church burying-ground, Brunswick Street," a large flat tombpillars. It is neatly carved and moulded, although more than four score winter winds and frosts have partly fulfilled their effacing mission.

Died 28th January, 1830.

aged 74. Holland, and we may presume that he was one of the early settlers in Halifax, as an obituary notice in the paper speaks of him as having been "for many years an inhabitant of this lown,"

Anthony Henry, spoken of, is said burg, after the siege of that place, which took place in 1758. At the time General Uniacke.' When Henry died his business was taken up by "A. Gay and H. Merlin," apprentices, and the paper continued by them under the style of the Nova Scotia Gazette and Weekly Chronicle.

Anthony Henry Holland probably learned his trade in this office. At the age of 31 (which would be in 1816) h married a sister of the Merkel's, the last of the boys of which family (residing at Fort Needham) died about a quarter of a century ago. The mar-

December 22—By the Rev. Mr. Wright, Mr. Anthony H. Holland, proprietor of the ACADIAN RECORDER, to Eliza, daughter of Mr. John Moskel. Merkel.

The widow afterwards became Mrs. Sherlock and reached a good round

Mr. Holland was a man of a great deal of energy; would take a boat and row out miles to vessels even on stormy nights, to be the first to obtain stormy nights, to be the first to obtain a paper with news from abroad; and there was great indignation on one occasion in consequence of this. A man-of-war from England had been reported by a schr. as being in the vicinity and might be expected on the next day, which was Friday. There was great anxiety to hear the news, as such important naval actions as that of the "Shannon and Chesapeake" were being looked for. As usual a large number of gentlemen assembled at one of the Coffee-houses, awaiting the arrival, which did not take place.

for many years printed on paper manufactured at this mill.

He was a man of much geniality and "good company" in the best of style in those days. He entertained the officers of the ships-of-war and was a leading spirit on festive public occasions. He had taken into partnership with him, previous to 1824, his brother Philip J. Holland and Edward A. Moody, and oh the first of that year, the firm was dissolved, Philip J. alone continuing the business of publishing the paper. Anthony subsequently resided near his papermill, and we find the following in the RECORDER of October 16, 1830:

"We have this day the melancholy task of recording the death of the founder of the ACADIAN RECORDER, Mr. Anthony H.Holland, in the 48th year of his age. When Halifax was destitute of a newspaper and organ of public opinion, the deceased established this paper; he was for several years its fearless proprietor and conductor, and received in his exertions a very great degree of public patronage. On the night of last Saturday

avery great degree of public patronage. On the night of last Saturday, while the deceased was on his way home from town, he was thrown with much 'violence from his waggon, and received injuries which terminated his existence at 5 o'clock on Sunday morning. Exceedingly active in the his existence at 5 o'clock on Sunday morning. Exceedingly active in Hfe, and possessed of ardent affections, his sudden death occasioned a great shock in his native town, and leaves an awful blank amid an extensive circle of relatives and friends."

In the little Dutch Church burying ground added to the inscription given above are the words:

"Also his son."

"Also his son ANTHONY HENRY HOLLAND, native of Halifax, Nova Scotia, died October 10th, 1830, aged

PHILIP J. HOLLAND,

Hald when quite a youth gone to Georgia, U.S., where he remained until 1822, when at the age of about 30, he returned to Halifax, and entered into business with his brother and E. A. Moody, the drum thereafter being Holland & Co. and the offlice on Hollis street, where the "Arcade" building now is, north-of the Bank of B. N. A. The life of Philip appears to have been uneventful, except that under his een uneventful, except that under his nanagement the RECORDER con-inued to maintain its leading position mong the newspapers of the day. As his domestic relations, we find the owing, in 1832, under the heading

Rev. Dr. Inglis, Mr. P. J. Holland, to Miss Sarah Ann Smith. Mrs. Holland was a daughter James Smith, baker, who lived on Barrington street, in a building that stood where Henry Cook's provision shop now is. Others of her sisters wn, and Peter Donaldson, Birch re. In the little Dutch burying pillars that cover the remains of s father and brother is, a freest

tablet, on which is engraved an urn, and the following: Sacred to the memory of PHILIP J. HOLLAND, who departed this life 27th February, On another stone, the counterpart f the latter, is:

SARAH ANN HOLLAND

departed this life 28th February, 1842, aged 39 years. Mr. E. G. W. Greenwood, who was orn in 1802, and who lived to be an etogenarian, knew the Hollands well, nd, in the old days, told the writer Street, just about where the Universalist Church now is. collected seeing Anthony and Philip pass daily. The first named was the pass daily. The first named was the most energetic and intellectual of the two, and was a "lion" in society, especially after the letters of "Agricola" appeared in the columns of the RECORDER, revolutionizing agriculture in Nova Scotla, and by an unknown author for a long time. These letters have been the theme of admiration and command during the 55 years. letters have been the theme of admiration and comment during the \$5 years that have elasped since their appearance, almost wherever the English language was spoken. "Philip was the best dressed of the brothers," said Mr. G., "Anthony was of splendid physique, and had at not been for the accident that ended his life, would likely have lived many years."

Of E. A. Moody, who was for only a few months associated with them, little has come down to us. He was a printer; his father was a cousin of John Moody, of Moody and Boyle, auctioneers, and was of the same family now in Yarmouth. He lived where

It will be noted that Philip Holland It will be noted that Philip Holland died on the 27th February, 1837. In the first issue of the Nova Scotian journal in that year, the following paragraph appears:

The Acadian Recorder.—This paper has passed out of the hands of Mr. P. J. Holland, into those of Messrs. English and Blackadar, two very respective and industrious young men, who

ly now in Yarmouth. He lived where he brothers West afterwards built to-

gether their handsome residences on

Brunswick Street.

able and industrious young men, who have been bred to the Printing business, and have thrown themselves on their country for a share of patronage and support. A statement of their in-tentions, hopes and fears, will be found in another column, and we trust neir appeal to the liberal and intelli-ent will not be made in vain. Simultaneously in the Recorder and he other then town journals, the sub-pined card was published:

THE ACADIAN RECORDER Mr. Holland having transferred his

the paper. Aware of the responsibility they have taken upon themselves, it is not without a portion of diffidence that they appear before the public. They have no claims upon the grati-They have no claims upon the gract-tude of the country for great services performed, and greater which they in-tend to perform. They cannot say that the modesty which made them think themselves unfit for this busi-

#### SPORT 100 YEARS AGO.

Races for big stakes at fourmile heats, with remarkable

old, Uncle Berry Williams took him and several colts, that were entered in stakes to Natchez, Miss., travelling by

"Major John Verrell, who then owned Truxton, came to Tennessee, saw General Jackson, and satisfied him that Truxton lost the race from being out of condition, and the General old, Uncle Berry Williams took him and several colts, that were entered in the condition, and the General old, Uncle Berry Williams took him and several colts, that were entered in the condition and the General olds, the color of the condition and the General olds, uncleased the color of the color

Reces for big stakes at four mile heats, with remarkable many the state of the stat

eminence, and that the two particles which are always found in every popular government, have been the means of rousing and bringing into action those talents which made their country to flourish, their paper shall always are the search to essays upon import. try to flourish, their paper shall always be open to essays upon important political subjects, expressed in decorous language. And although they do not pretent that they shall never be affected by party feelings, yet as the cause of truth requires that both sides should be heard, and as good and wise men are often found in opposite parties, they pledge themselves always to publish opinions with fairness and impartiality.

fairness and impartiality.

As it is generally believed that there is great room for improvement in our agriculture, and as discoveries are frequently made by individuals which would be very useful if they were published, they would gladly devote a portion of their paper to comunications of this kind, if their country friends would be so kind as to furnish them with them. and impartiality.

frequently made by individuals which would be very useful if they were published, they would gladly devote a portion of their paper to comunications of this kind, if their country friends would be so kind as to furnish them with them.

In addition to information upon this most useful of arts, they will be thankful for any hints upon subjects important to the fisherman or the merchant, or upon the means of furnishing profitable employment to the laboring class during our long winters.

It will be perceived that they are disposed to beg for much, but should they be so fortunate as to receive it they hope and trust that it will not make the givers the poorer. Whether this will apply to their solicitations for subscribers to their paper will, as before observed, be decided hereafter; but they of all men, should least venture at present to hazard a conjecture upon this subject.

Has included some promisent men. There was the renowned Dr. McCullloch, of Picton Academy, (then just instituted) of Picton Academy, (then just instituted) of Picton Academy, (then just instituted) of whom it is said by a blographer: "He was a perfect Senatus Academicus. He could have taken any branch included in the Faculty of Arts and Theology, and even some reckoned under the Faculty of medicine, such as Chemistry and Natural History, and taught them in a respectable and efficient manner." John Young, of "Agricola" fame, also filled the editorial chair, and, if we mistake not, his two sons, William, afterwards Chief Justice Sir William, afterwards Chief Justice Sir William, afterwards Chief Justice Sir William (Sir John S. D. Thompson—the father of the paner will, as before observed, be decided hereafter; but they of all men, should least venture at present to hazard a conjecture upon this subject.

JOHN ENGLISH. HUGH W. BLACKADAR. It becomes us now to make these two names cur text.



JOHN ENGLISH served his time" with Philip Holland.
Ie was known as a type of man
hat is rarely to be seen nowdays. Cherry, steady, energetic,
good printer, as well as an point." Whatever matters of interest were transpiring during the week, the public waited patiently for Saturday night to come, in order that they might ascertain the opinion of its editor. In those days there were very grave subjects taxing the energies of those who conducted newspapers, such as responsible government, the such as responsible government, the Mathematicks" and should such as responsible government, the Mining Associations monopoly of all the Coal Mines in the Province, &c., and Mr. English dealt wisely and vigorously with them all. He died on the digressiature turned down by a large majority Principal Wright's petition that the annual grants for 1808, 1809 majority Principal Wright's petition that the annual grants for 1808, 1809 majority Principal Wright's petition that the annual grants for 1808, 1809 majority Principal Wright's petition that the annual grants for 1808, 1809 in Halifax. He left a widow and one daughter surviving him. His widow daughter surviving him. His widow died about eight years afterwards, his short time after her mother's death.
The publication of the RECORDER hinued in his own name by

HUGH W. BLACKADAR. Regarding whom we cannot do bet-

born in January, 1808, being a grand-son of one of the loyalists who left the United States at the time of the rebellion. He became a printer's boy at the age of twelve, in the office of John Munro, who at that time and for many years subsequently, published the Halifax Journal. In the year 1837. Mr. Blackadar became nnected with John English in the onduct of the RECORDER, which established as early as 1813. having been a fellow apprentice of that gentleman naturally followed his gentleman naturally followed his did not in the crusade for response government, devoting the colless of the RECORDER to the distinction of the views of the new Minister of the locality or in his abstandard in the crusade for responsible government, devoting the umns of the RECORDER to the disity, and numerous and argumenpossessing high literary and argumentative power appeared in its pages,
while in point of typography and
accurate reading it had few superiors
in England. Although Mr. Blackadar
did not personally come to the front
in the keen political contests of the
day, he wielded great influence, being
confidentially consulted by Mr. Howe
and prominent politicians about questions not importance as they arose.
His extensive political knowledge and
sound judgment carried great weight
to the deliberations of the party with

THE ACT OF 1780
laid down the basis for a public
totol in Halifax—£1,500 to be raised by a public lottery with £100 for
the master and when the scholars exeded forty, an addition of £50 for
an usher. The lottery was advertised ceeded forty, an addition of £50 for an usher. The lottery was advertised for the period referred to. He died, deeply regretted, after an honorable career as a public journalist, at the comparatively early age of 55 years."

Mr. Blackadar was born in his majesty's dockyard, his father being on the resident staff of the yard—then on the resident staff of the yard—then complete establishment. At that me, 1808, the town proper exwn proper ex-beyond Jacob 1766 against Catholic teachers. "Dutch-town" was fully distinct a locality, if not more

ness has risided to the ofinions of numerous and respectable friends. They are merely two friends about to establish themselves in the business to which they have been brought up, and which they hope to conduct in a satisfactory manner, who come forward as humble suitors to solicit the patronage of many to whom they are personally unknown. They know that it imust in a great measure depend, that it would be ridiculous to boast of the ability with which they hope to conduct of the didlity with which they hope to conduct of the didlity with which they hope to conduct of the didlity with which they hope to conduct the patronage of many to whom they are personally unknown. They know that it imust in a great measure depend, that it would be ridiculous to boast of the ability with which they mean to be guided in publishing the political opinions of which the Acadian political opinions of which the Acadian to our own, that nations have ever risen to eminence, and that the she they parts the ments always found in every popen own, that nations have ever risen to eminence, and that the two pattes which are always found in every popen. The fact in the family has death of years. He was the only specially and the conducted in publishing the political opinions of which the Acadian to our own, that nations have ever risen to eminence, and that the work pattern of the count of the past times that it has been only under forms of government similar to our own, that nations have ever risen to eminence, and that the work of the death of Wr. English, Mr. Blackadar continued the business under his own of the death of Wr. English, Mr. Blackadar continued the business under his own of the death of Wr. English, Mr. Blackadar continued the business under his own of the death of Wr. English, Mr. Blackadar continued the business under his own of the death of Wr. English, Mr. Blackadar continued the business under his own of the death of Wr. English, Mr. Blackadar continued the business under his own of the death of Wr. English, Mr. Blackad Shortly before Mr. English's demise, the latter being in very precarious health for quite a while), Mr. P. S. Hamilton, a contributor to this paper, became associated with it as a "Co." but this arrangement only continued for a few months; and after the death of Mr. English, Mr. Blackadar continued the business under his own name until his demise, June 13, 1863, leaving a widow (who died in 1880) and eight children.

The publication of the RECORDER was continued by Mr. Blackadar's said incidental proportion of fuel.

Six were to be elected from whom the Court of General Sessions of the Peace for the County should select THREE to be trustees of the school. If fifty pounds were raised for a school the Province would contribute twenty-five-and in the same proportion for a lesser sum. The Act in full senting the school the Province would contribute the sentings. ontained ten sections.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL ACT OF The publication of the RECORDER was continued by Mr. Blackadar's eldest son, the present Postmaster of Halifax, until 1869, when C. C. Blackadar became a partner in the powered the Governor to appoint

In 1874, Hugh W. Blackadar was

when C. C. Blackadar became sole

THE EDITORIAL MANAGEMENT Has included some prominent men. There was the renowned Dr. McCul-

uished pens enriched the columns the paper. Hon. Jonathan McCully,

of the paper. Hon. Jonathan Medically, of Amherst, Cumberland County, afterwards Mr. Justice McCully of the Supreme Court, came on the scene, as assistant leader writer, for several years; and then P. S. Hamilton, perhaps the most elegant as well as the

Nova Scotia in 1878-made its

rticles on men and measures.

given to public schools.

stress on teaching its religious systemic trustees in each County or District to form a board to organize, direct, and support by donations, tuition fees, etc., a school in which "he scholars shall be taught English Grammar, the Latin and Greek languages, Orthography, the use of the Globes, and the practical branches of the Mathematicks, or such other useful learning as may be judged necessary." The Province would grant £100 for the Master, and when the scholars should exceed thirty, £50 additional for a second Master. Bight orphans or poor children were required to be admitted if qualified and taught free in each Grammar School. appointed Postmaster of Halifax, and C. C. Blackadar and H. D. Blackadar formed a partnership which continued until the death of the latter, in 1901,

The Act of 1811 gave power for the erection of school houses as well as ten by him about 1823, (printed in 1825, probably on the printing press connected with the school). The note apart for the schoolmaster as well as the minister; and for the settlement of Halifax six schoolmasters as well school was established by Mr. Bromley, 31st July, 1813, since which considered to be a superschool to have a connected with the school). The note runs thus:

But throughout the country, schools were kept in rooms of private houses often in fooms useless for practical purposes, drill rooms, court houses, obsolete meeting houses. The first school at Milton Variable 1988. prudent and instructive news-writer that Nova Scotia, ever paper writer that Nova Scotta, ever produced, a perfect well-spring of pure English and fitting phraseology. Next, in the four or five years pre-vious to Confederation, Robert L. Weatherbe—who became Chief Justice school at Milton, Yarmouth, in 1798, columns perspicuous and orcible in those gravely exciting days. The present Mr. Justice Longrey, probably one of the most voluminous of newspaper writers of the day, had a long connection with the editorial department of the RECORDER and enlivened its pages with his racy

EDUCATION IN OLDEN DAYS. Not until after the "Recorder By Dr. A. H. MACKAY, (Superintendent of Education.) When the first issue of the ACA-

Castine yet set out. But three days before the 16th (13th of January) the Admiralty Court in Halifax condemned as prizes no less than 21 demned as prizes no less than 21 worth's Spelling Book, and the New Testament and they were thoroughrequired to be furnished with Dilworth's Spelling Book, and the New Testament, and they were thoroughly equipped. The Spelling Book was quite an encyclopedia; it contained quite an encyclopedia; it contained, in addition to what is usually found in such works, reading lessons of prose and poetry, fables, maxims, prose and poetry, fables, maxims, ies for King's College, laid out in its Scripture lessons, educed by questions statutes of 1802, shows that even in

that the annual grants for 1808, 1809 and 1810, amounting to £450 be now paid. Evidently Provincial funds were even harder to obtain in the olden days than now.

King's College at Windsor had for twenty-two years been drawing a Provincial grant of £444, at first collected from a grant leaf at the continue of the was unable to province that he was unable to prove the letted from a special tax on imported sugar. The public school grants later were at first collected from a special tax on wines and liquors. King's was also receiving annually since 1802 from the Imperial Government of 1802 from the

since 1802 from the Imperial Government, £1,000 sterling, and about the period of our story had four or five new students on an average entering each year. Yarmouth and Colchester were not yet among the nine counties. Pictou was in Halifax County; but Dr. Thomas McCulloch had already for at least seven years been awakening the educational consciousness of Pictou town and district and planning an eademy. Walter Bromley was preparing to open trict and planning an academy, was ter Bromley was preparing to open about six months later, the Acadian School on Argyle Street, introducing the Lancastrian monitorial system, which had for ten years been exciting all England, and had only six years hefore received the high endorsation, as follows:

the Military Orbina passant dras, India, got the idea in 1791, and published his book on his return to England in 1797. As a clergyman of the Church of England, he laid great stress on teaching its religious systems of the Church of the Nottonal school.

taught free in each Grammar School. | the old systems. Religious instruct trught free in each Grammar School. This Act contained eight sections.

Not until after the Acadian Recorder was established had any public money been regularly paid to support education, except to the Grammar School in Halifax and the Academy and College at Windsor—£594, 4s., 6d. in 1812. In 1813 the Common and Grammar Schools throughout the Province and Schools throughout the Province and Schools throughout the Province and School was received for it, and about mar Schools throughout the Province school was erected for it, and about under the Act of 1811 drew for the 400 children were in attendance. The first time an additional total of £2,105, which annual amount was not exceeded until 1816.

Subjects taught are specified by Mr.

Bromley himself in a footnote on page 149 of a history of the Prov-The Act of 1811 gave power for the ince, understood to have been writ

of Halifax six schoolmasters as well as six ministers were planned to be sent out. But while the ministers were to receive a salary of £70, the schoolmaster was only to receive £10, In 1751 "two year old" Halifax, with a population of perhaps 6,000, had a school building for orphan children and a public hospital.

But throughout the country schools

be obsolete meeting houses. The first school at Milton, Yarmouth, in 1798, was held in a cellar kitchen, according to the graphic sketches of the late Dr. G. J. Farish, one of the early Inspectors of Schools. In 1813, the public school building began to come into existence. In rural communities open fireplace at one end. Dr. Farish gives this story of O'Neil's School at the Mills, Yarmouth, told by an old friend.

"When I attended Master O'Neil's school it was an ordinary practice for the boys to bring their potatoes about half an hour before noon; this liberty the teacher kindly allowed us. They were quickly cooked in the ashes of the open fireplace. We had no fancy for the flavor of a boiled potato. The available means of obtaining a livelihood were then small and uncertain. The date of my recollections was about the year 1812, when even inferior flour was selling at the rate of twenty dollars per barrel, in so consequence of the American war. So

a good printer, as well as an able writer, he moulded and shaped the RECORDER from the time of assuming its joint proprietorship, in 1837, to within a short time previous to his death, twenty years later. Durnghis career as a journalist he commanded the respect of all parties; was looked upon as an authority, and his poinion had great weight, upon all the public questions of the 4NA. He contains a successful properties of the ACA-rate of twenty dollars per barrel, in dot the eventy dollars per barrel, in dot the seen that even one numbers of the ACA-rate of twenty dollars per barrel, in dot the eventy dollars per barrel, in dot the eventy dollars per barrel, in dot the seen that even one numbers of twenty dollars per barrel, in dot the spendid not be prudent and self-day for the States on the 18th of June previous had delared war, but the Shannon had not the spendid not give way to discontent with this humble manner of living."

The will be seen that even one numbers of twenty dollars per barrel, in dot the years ago, the vocational substitute of twenty dollars per barrel, in the dyears ago, the vocational substitute of twenty dollars per barrel, in the dyears ago, the vocational substitute of twenty dollars per barrel, in the dyears ago, the vocational substitute of twenty dollars per barrel, in the dyears ago, the vocational substitute of twenty dollars per barrel, in the dyears ago, the vocational substitute of twenty dollars per barrel, in the dyears ago, the vocational substitute of twenty dollars per barrel, in the dyears ago, the vocational substitute of twenty dollars per barrel, in the dyears ago, the vocational substitute of twenty dollars per barrel, in the dyears ago, the vocational substitute of twenty dollars per barrel, in the dyears ago, the vocational substitute of twenty dollars per barrel, in the dyears ago, the vocational substitute of twenty dollars per barrel, in the dyears ago, the vocational substitute of twenty dollars per barrel, in the dyears ago, the vocational substitute of twenty d "His, mental attainments were not most remote region of the overseas the community; but in most parts o

Geometry, Algebra, Trigonometry and the Conic Sections, with their application in mechanics and other useful and practical Sciences, Natural Philosophy, Ethics.

General Jurisprudence. The Law of Nature and Nations, he Civil Law, and the Theory Municipal Laws, Political Science, Economy, Metaphysics. Metaphysics, Geography and Chronology, modern,

The Materia Medica, and the Prac tice of Medicine in all clinical Lec-We can therefore understand that

and should give mean the state of the should be presented and the control of the should be presented and the control of the should be presented as a should be control of the should be presented as a should be control of the should be presented as a should be control of the should be control of the should be control to the should be control of the should be control to t ing paragraph on page 151 of his his-

### The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE commenced business in 1867 with a capital of \$1,000,000. During the fortyfive years which have elapsed since that date it has grown to be one of the prominent financial institutions on the American

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CTTHE following is intituded from a letter of a Gentleman who is perfelly mafter of the subjets, who is in possession of the most authen Me means of information, and whose state. ment may be relied in at strupulously corres. SIR. At your request I give my opin-ion of the cause of the capture of two of our Frigates, fingle-handed, by two Amer-ican fingle-declard imps: for Frigates they cannot justly be called, as they are larger

then many of our 74's. The Bellona, which must be well known to the inhabitants of this town, is 1615 tone ; the Conflitution and United States, American thips, are from 1540 to 1670 tons. The largest Frigate ever built in England is the Endymon, 1277 tons, mounting 26 twenty-four pounders on the main deels, (the chief battery). The largest single-declared ship belonging to Eng-land is the Egyptienne, 1434 tons, mounting es twenty four pounders on the main deck. Our cut down 64's are 1384 tons, mountdeck. Not one of our 38 gun fingares (the largest of which does not exceed 1100 tons uld carry 24 pounders ; their beams and sides would not bear the weight of such beavy pieces of ordusance in bad weather, sanch less in action. The American ships alluded to, carry 30 twenty-four pounders on

A celebrated foreign Engineer, ( Vauban) feeaking of the comparative power of guns of different calibers to effect a breach, lays, that he does not think ten eighteen poundcre are equal to fix twenty four pounders. And in a recent letter from an officer near Burgos, he fays, "we have only three 18. unders, we want twenty-four pounders." then, we ginedue credit in the opinion of Vauban, whole great knowledge and ex-perionce july entitles him to our respect: twenty four pounders are equal to 50 repounders, and confequently the fuperiority in weight of meral, of the Confliriere and Macedonia, was equal to twenty eighteen, or twelve twenty-four pounders, each, on the main deck alone ! They were each, on the main out a stone and tonnage and had double the number of men.

Notwithflanding this manifelt fuperiority of fize, metal, and men, with the example of two hips already captured, before their eves patr the Captains of our Frigates on this flation are dill feeking the American fortyflation and Limit venture to fay, they will all fabit mesete the answer of the British Amballadog to Erederick the IL King of Pruf. an equal number of English would heat them I to which the ambastador modestly replieds " that he did not know, but was fure be number would try.

Jan 5. : Yours, &c. It is faid, that the American townty four poundoes are of the French caliber, if fo, the 

CLEANINGS FROM LATE ENG. LISH PAPERS.

War Office, Nov 3.

9th Reg. Light Drog. Capt. P Savage to be Majur. 14th Reg. Foot, Lt. A Adamfon, from 80th Fpot, to be Captain. 18th do. Capt J. MacNeal, to be Major : I.t. J. Aitkin, to be Captain. 2816 do Lts. W. Y. Taylor, and W. H. Hartman, to be Captains. 5016 do, Major C. Morland, from 9th Lt. Drag- to be Col. 7916 do, Capt. D. Cameron, to be Major; Licut. J. M'Neil, to be Captain. Royal Tork Rongers Capt J. Ewart, from the gad Foot, to t Major. Brevet, Capt G. Chardua Tincens, of the ad Batt of the Line, to be Major in the army. Staff, Major John John Lou, of the 86th Foot, to be Deputy-Adjutant Gen

to his Majefty's Forces in the East Indies Office of Ordnance, Nov. 4. orps of Royal Engineers Brevet major P. Hugher to be Lieuts Cal. mice Hay. 2d Capt Sir Geo. Hofe to be Capt vine Hughes, promoted. aft Lieut John Grant to be 2d Capt vice Holte, promoted. If Lieut Wm F Dawson to e ditto, wice Williams, killed before the Cattle of Burgos.

Capt H. I. Baker is appointed to the Conflict ; capt Porteus, to the Satellice Lieut W. Smith, to command the Alert Lieut Wilson, to the Bahama prison ship; Lieut R. W. Yates, to the Barossa; Mr. J. Towne is promoted to the rank of Lieut.

appointed second in command at Plymouth; in such meetings, and was followed by a burst of applause, which the music of Gow granary of Europe, cultivated by an industry of the troom of Capta. The country of the Barrosse Storm ill health); Captain Sherist, to the Barrosse; Com ill health); Captain Sherist, to the Barrosse; Captain W. Steward, to the Research to the venge; Captain Bateman to the Stately; Captain Keenan, to the Etna; Lieutenant R. Gambler is promoted to the rank of Commander; Licutebant J. Simpson (3), to the Vigilent; Licutebant Pedder, to the Nemen; Lieutenant Milne, to the Argo; Mr J. Norcook, Purfer of the Argo, to Ceylon; Mr. Young to be Purfer of the Argo; Mr. W. Davison, Purfer of the St. Alban's, to the Culloden; Mr. Hayden to

be Purfer of the Greyhound. Portsmouth, Nov. 7. The Victory, 100, Captain Dunartiq; and Daphne, Captain Pipon, arrived yelterday from the Baltic,—They left Wingo Sound on the 27th ult. The Russian Fleet was daily expected to arrive at Gottenburgh; and if the flips should be found sufficiently seaworthy to cross the North Seas, they would proceed on to England. This delend his Fleet to a British port for fecurity, is, we are affured, to be regarded only as an indication of that firmnels of mind with which he has entered into the prefent contell with Bunaparte—his language being con-flantly—"He (Bonsparte) may take Mos-cow, and I will burn it—but Mosow and Petersburgh are not the Russan Em-pire. —Though no action of importance had lately taken place, the tide of events was confidered entirely in favour of the Ruffians. The Daphne was lying at Riga not being fince, when the Officers of her witneffed the patriotic spirit, zeal, and courage that animated all classes in the National cause. The most prudential means had been taken to ensure the safety of our ships out of the Baltic abis season.—Sir James Saumarez; in conformity with the arrangements, has feat home the Victory; and, as his prefeace was fill necessary at Wingo until Admirat Hope, his successor, should arrive, he shiftyed his flag to the Pyramus frigate, Captain Deaus Dundas, in which hip he intende

Ad. BERKELET.

Previous to the Hon. Admiral Berkeley quitting the command of his Majesty's Quadron as Liston, he received addresses from the British Conful General and Marcharticof, that chy; also one from the British Merchants of Oporto; of which the following is a copy :-

Lithon, July 4, 1814.
SIR, We, his Majesty's Conful Gene al and British Merchants resident in this Coty, being informed that your Excellency Majelly's Squadron on this Stations beg leave to offer our finesse acknowled gments for the unremitting attention your Excellen cy has invariably thewn to the protection of our Commercial Interests, during the period of your Command, particularly by the prompt attention your Excellency has ever

thewn to our applications for Convoys.
We feel we should be desicient in duty w nwe to ourselves, and to the nation to vilich we have the honour to belong, did we not thus publickly experse our fentiments, and af-fure your Excellency that we shall ever enterrain a greateful remembrance of the Zeal ou have evinced in the promotion of aut Interefts, and that of the British Trade

general, in this Country.

Permit us further to add our unfeigne: wishes for the bealth, happines, and :" erity of your Excellency and much effect d amiable family and with the tog heit re ect and confide

We beg leave to subscribe ourselves Signed by the Conful General IOHN JEFBERY, Efq. & merchants of Lifbon)

At a dinner given by Sir G. Clarke, at hian, the Lord Provott of Edinburgh reselled to give a toaft. He faid, that he haped Sir George would not think it pre-fumption if he should for a moment interrupt the line of his toatts, by giving a young Lady! The Lady, he said, was neither Brit-ish nor Irish—nor belonging to any of the British dependencies—either in the cest or, west-her readence, he believed, at prefent, was on the banks of the Volga-her for tune was made known, and the conditions of obtaining her fair hand had also been

A Gentleman, Mr. M., a refident of Shell, that, at the immense diftance of thr finiles will explore 20 balls of combustible matter of three inches diameter, and upwards of 1000 musket and pistol balls : these will be scattered on the horizon within a circl whole diameter is 1400 yards. The weigh of the shell will be upwards of ziz cut.

There are at prefent 2000 men and up wards at the Army depot in the Ide of Wight, under the command of Maj. Gen. Taylor, ready to be embarked for different

destinations on foreign service. On Monday a Court Martial was held on ofeph Giblon, feaman of 'H MS Loire, for flabbing with a knife Lieut Richard Croker officer of the Watch on the morning of the 23d Sept. on the paffage from St. Helena to England. It appeared on the evidence that Lieux Croker had reported the conduct of the prifoner to capt. Brown, for making use of a vile expression toward the Signal Midshipman. He was found guilty and adjudged to fuffer death.

Yesterday the Nemelis, Hon, Capt. Maude failed from Corunna, with a detachment of 150 Sappres and Miners, to join Lord Wellington. Richard Allen, Elq. his Ma-jeffy's Confut at Corunna, and family went

His Majelly's ship Husser, caps Crawford, while cruising off the East point of Java in Nov. 1811, sell in with a French schooner of 32 tons, bound to Soutabaya, from the coaft 32 tons, ownat to Soutawaya, from the coopt of New Holland. On fearching this little wef-fel, the captors were most agreeably surprised to discover, what her sine certainly gave no promise of, that she was a very valuable prime, or fee bad on board 202,480 Spanyle dis.



Editorial Department.

AS the efforts of the Roomder commence nearly at the commencement of the Year, it will not be improper to review the Times that are past ; that we may be better qual draw probable inferences from a comparison of the present state of human

With grateful submission to the Great Disposer of the Fate of Nations, we venture o affume the position, that the British For ere never flood upon more extensive and does at this most eventual period. We can-not extend our views round the wide circle ofher diffant possessions without finding fume nimating prospect, or some circumstances to Ileviate the evils necessarily resulting from a flate of wurface The opening of the Baltic, and the grad-

ually encreasing vent for our colonial profocar in diffilleries will relieve and invigorat Well-India Islands in a degree that we roult will foon be fenfibly felt and appreciated : While in the Eaftern quarter, of the globe we are gratified with the knowledge has the forrit of mutinous difaffection has t tally fubfided, that order and fubordination are restored, and our vast Indian territorie n a flate of tranquil fecurity : that whatever our adive enemy has attempted by fecre agency, or diplomatic cunning, has been in effectual; and that every port in the Indian ocean and the contiguous islands are open to us, while the enemy cannot find a harbour to receive any of his velfels.

In the Mediteranean and its islands ou power and influence compleatly predomer ate and the late bloodless revolution in Sicili promifes great and permanent advantages to winhabitants, as well as to England whol and of government is taken for its model -Whether the British Conflitution which for ages has been progressing towards that deand which has been gradually adapted to the character of the English nation, may in its to fit a very different people, is yet to be de-cided; but the nature of the experiment will be directly appointe to the generality of re volutionary experiments, which begin in de ftruction and end in tyranny; this, as it is a peaceful attempt to renovate a decayed flock, by grafting on it the vital principle of a fuor plant, one would think will require only the foftering care of its adopted parent 'to make it flourist; but whatever may be the Levent, as there is neither prefumption, folly

nor wickedness in the trial, we may indulate the hope that Sicily will again becomes be granny of Europe, cultivated by an industrious, grateful, and happy people.

In Spain, feveral Provinces have become wrested from the graph of the enemy, and the last year will form a rich portion of spring the last year will form a rich portion of springs. and bravery; exhibiting the animated and distribution the animated and distribution the animated and distribution of Budajoz, and the glorious climax at Salamana; the effects of glorious climax at Salamana; the effects of tish history, made illustrious by British Bill which, the enemy has not been able to re-cover from, and we feel a confidence he never will; that Lord WELLINGTON and his brave army will finally drive the demons of destruction out of Spain, and leave with its inhebitants, an imperishable monument of

the generofity and valour, humanity and of their deliverers. The laft year will alfo, be rendered ever orable by the final determination of the Ruffians to refilt the domination of the Ufurper; The general scope and direction of whose ambition appear plainly to have unfolded themselves. From his oblinacy of contention he seems determined on the subjugation of Spain; he has compleatly broken the Pruffian monarchy; he has crippled and entangled Auftria in his trammels; and taking advantage of Rustia when her arms were engaging a far diffant enemy, (the Turks) with an army of 300,000 men be expected to atchieve that vaft empire by a coup de main: having compleated its over-throw, and bound it falt in his difgraceful fetters, he would, like another Alexender conquer Persia; roll on his inundating tide of devastation over the continent of India, and finally drive the English from all their rich possessions: being them master of more than half the globe, he would conclude the eft as eafy of attainment, and ultimately feel

fecure of his darling object, in the destruc-tion of Great Britain. But the stood of his ambition feems to have reached its height, and we hope a higher power has already pronounced "hitherto shalt thou come, but no farther; and here shall thy proud waves be stayed"—His attempts to have his way by enveighing Perfits into his measures, have hear entirely defeated by the preponderance of our influence at that Court. The infertible perfeverance of the Spanifords, the continued repulles he has met with and the loffer he has fulfained on the Benin, the hard on the Benin, fula, have to checked his power and lowered his military fame, that the world may now fee he has no exclusive claim to immine bility; nor will fortune change her character, that fae may be constant to one-favorite. Perhaps, when he least expected it, certainly contrary to his calculations, the Turks made eace with the Ruffians, in a she ed his attacks upon them & who inRead of meeting his withes by rafely opposing his indden impetuolity, have cantioully retreatd. drawing him on through a devallated country, impeding him by cefsfully at every advantage, and by a de-fenfive and protracted mode of warfare fruf-trated all his plans to altonish and confound by overwhelming rapidity of motion. A race of bardy wa riors, grown by experience wife enough to adopt a cautious fyellm of military ractics will not furely be defeated; and a nation possessing that subline enthufialm, and there decision of character) which has induced them to facratice their antient cap tal rathers than permit it to be an affylum for their enemy; is a nation that may for time be plundered, may be deprived of

every comfort, may fuffer every cuil, may be reduced to the utmost degree of mifery; but such a nation cannot be conquered.
That reinforcements from all parts joining the veterans returning from the frontiers of Turkey, may so strengthen their arms, that they may be enabled to ally to route the myrmidons of the tyrant, and drive him home, as Britain did from Egypt, is the are dent defire, not without hope, of every friend. to mankind.

Laftly, the United States, have done their

part to make the departed year remarkable. It will not be foon forgotten that in the year 1812, America enlitted under the baner of the fecond Attila, and declared war against her kindred and friends. .. Some exuse might be found for the nations in Envi rope who have submitted to the Usurpers. wer ; from the influence of example immediately before them, from various locali interests connecting them with their prostrate neighbours, and indeed, some from their inability to escape the pange of the oppressors but America, separated by a wide ocean from a people totally different from her own n manners, customs; habits and language ; America, whose government professes to be in its nature as widely opposed to France as vice is to virtue; with no local or natural attachments, or congeniality of any kind whatever; for America, to join such a man tion, governed by such a man as Bonaparte, and take a part is his vile schemes of fraud

Hand Press on which RECORDER was printed in 1813.

an informal talk on physiology upo the windy, sea-fronting porch of an Atlantic City hotel. "Also," he said, "it has lately bee nd that the human body contains

sulphur." "Sulphur!" exclaimed a girl in blue and white blazer. "How much sulphur is there, then, in a girl's body? 'Oh," said the physician, smiling,

"And is that," asked the girl, "why me of us make so much better matches than others."

British Sovereigns from the year 1813 to the present time.

1813—George III. 1820—George IV. 1830—William IV. 1837—Queen Victori. 1901—Edward VII. 1911—George V.

Presidents of United States from the year 1813 to present time.

1813—James Madison, Rep.
1817—James Munroe, Rep.
1825—John Quincy Adams, Rep.
1829—Andrew Jackson, Dem.
1837—Martin VanBuren, Dem.
1841—Wm. Henry Harrison, Whi
1845—James Knox Polk, Dem.
1845—James Knox Polk, Dem.
1849—Zachary Taylor, Whig.
1850—Willard Fillmore, Whig.
1850—Willard Fillmore, Whig.
1853—Franklin Pierce, Dem.
1867—James Buchanan, Dem.
1861—Abraham Lincoln, Rep.
1865—Andrew Johnson, Rep.
1869—Ulysses S. Grant, Rep.
1877—Rutherford Richard Hay

ep. 1881 —James Abram Garfield, Rep. 1881—Chester Alan Arthur, 1885—Grover Cleveland, De 1889—Benjamin Harrison, F 1897—William McKinley, R 901-Theodore Roo

1909—William H. Taft, Rep. 1913—Woodrow Wilson (President-

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and violence, to affift in oppreffing those whom he oppreffes, and at last to lift her puny arms against the unconquered and unconquerable champion of the civilized world! How can fuch egregious felly and wickedsels be polibly ascounted for, but from motives the malt dish morable in the perions entrusted with its government, and the most pitiable blindness in the people who trust

Those rulers have however, by persevering in a regular and fyltematic course of mit-representation, by using every artisee to in-fluence the passions, and by insuling the possion of their own malignity among the mais of the people; at last accomplished their own wishes, and obeyed the mandate of the world's eaemy, by involving their country in war. They declared it suddenly, at a time when it was impossible to get a re-inforcement from home before the winter, to defend the Canada's; and calculating equal-ly erroneougy on their own power, and the difaff ction of the inhabitants; thought these Provinces would be an easy prey, and s most acceptable present to their master. But the disappointment and disgrace they have met with on the irontiers, will be a lafting record of their prefumption and forty. Among their own officers and fold-ices, instead of caution, discipline, unanimity and spirit; they have the wn improvidence, insubgrdination, discord and cowardice; intead of finding our Canadian fellow-fubiects, difaffed, they have proved them to be loyal, united and brave; inflead of making o rapid conquest, they have been repulsed in every attack. shamefully beaten whenever shey dared to fight, and finally driven home from all quarters.

By fea; they have done, what will be a great cause of exultation for a time; with nearly double force of men and guns, they have taken two fingle frigates; and have as yet escaped our squadrons; while such good sortune attends them let them exult, and if they meet in fair and eq eet in fair and equal fight, let them

Having thus endeavoured to give our randors, as far as lies in our power, a brief and correct flatement of the prefent fituahis of the British Empire, its Friends and to Fore; we conclude the present general

#### HALIFAX

SATURDAY MORNING, YANUART 16. 1813. on Wednef lay night an attempt was made to fet fire ro the Ordnance Store, adning the premites of Mettre Garra Es All Gunpowder and Combustibles with a lighted mately were providentially discovered in the occasion, and we hope will take such measures as will ensure the safety of the Town and frustrate similar attempts; want of time and room prevent our making rewe shall not fail to do in our next number in the mean time we trust it will be unneces fary to recommend vigilance to the inhabi-

House, on Mond y next between the house of 1 and 2 o'clock, being the Anniversary of Her MAJESTY'S BIRTH.

with the attvice of His Majefty's Council, has appointed F.RIDAY, the 19th day of February next, to be observed as a Day of Public Falling and Humination, throughout the Province. Those gentlemen who have been so

obliging as to prefent fubscription papers for figuatures, will piecife hand in all names received. Any deficiency in the Carriers wil immediately remedied on application at

Advertisements intended for infertion s the Recorder must be handed in previous to 10 o'clock on Friday evening.

HUGH PIGOT, Esquire, Caprain of His Majefly's thip Orpheus, and Senior Officer in the Port of Halifax. It is hereby certified and declared, that all Mariners and Seamen, who shall come into the Province from the United States of America within Three Months from this dete, hall be protected from Impressment, and we be permitted to return to England

oard In Majesty's Ship Orpheous, in alisax larbor, this 26th day of December 12, the 53d year of His Majefty's Captain and Senior Officer.

or any fart of the British Dominions they

To Readers and Correspondents. AN UN-FRED COUNSELLOR, is received. and notwithstanding a few rather uncourtly phrases in the beginning, of his admonition

our next, if possible. We fancy we shall not trouble the public with Gratiano's "fanciful" production.

Casca's political notions dofft agree with
our creed: we therefore account them too heterodox for infertion in the Recorder.

DIED. At Dartmouth, on Saturday afternoon last, Alexander Hoose, Esq. aged 65 years, late C mmissiy of Prince Edward Island, and fornerly a very useful Member of the Levelature of this Province -On Sunday morning, after a lingering illnefs, in the 63d year of his age, Mr. Patrick O'Brien, of Qu'n Pool.—He has left a Widow and 11 Children to lament his lofs.

At Burlington, (Vermont) recently, Mrs. STANLEY, late of the Boston Theatre. At Fort-M. fflin, (Delaware) JOHN RICertion. This we believe is the FIFTH foldier that has been shot for desertion since this war began. In the militia it seems they order this business very differently; for Gen. SMYTH informs us, that the sentence of a Court Martial in his " brave" Pennsylvania militia, for defertion, is a fine of Nine Peace-The following News is copied from a Boffin

paper Dec. 30: DIND. In Halifax, N. S. Capt Haffard Stackpole, faid to have been killed in a duel with Capt. Dacres, who had also fought mother duel on account of the furrender of the Guerriere.

#### SHIP NEWS. PORT OF HALIPAX.

Wednesday, Jan 13 -arr. Cartel brig Sir John Sherbrooke, Floyd, from Boston, via Portswouth, N. H. 15 days. She put into Margaret's Bay Friday evening last, and left there on Tuesday for this place. Capt. F. spoke nothing on his passinge.—Died off January, on board the Sir J. S. white lying in Portsmouth, Mr. Simon Floyd, brother to

Bo'ton Papers by the Cartel and private Do ton Papies by the ad inft. fifty best re-ceived, but they contain nothing of impor-tance. Some extracts from them, will be hand in this day's Recorder,

Friday, Jin. 15-ar. fch'r Rachel & Mary, Ritchie, in 27 days from Antigua, with Rum, to Mr. John P.yer. Sailed mader coavoy of H. M. frop Scorpian, and pures ed company three days after. The Sub-tle schir said in an American paper to have uplet in chace of a privateer bad arrived a. Barbadoes with the loss of her fore matt. H. M. S. Dragon of 74 gune, failed for Bermuda to join Sir John Waren's fquadion. Several american privateers (one a brig of 16 guis) and veffels bound to St. Barts, have been captured by our Cruilers and fent into different ports of the West. and fent into different ports of the West Indies. Six American Prizes were in Antigua. Dec, 20. lat. 25, 48, long, 63, 20, saw an American, ship bound home; 2 ist lat. 21, 55, long. 63, 57 law an Am. Shop bound out. H. M. S. Tribune, was to fail for Barbados; in a few dais. Came passengers in the R. & M. captain and crew of the few Mary Ang of Lucashare. of the fch'r Mary Ann of Lunenburg fr. St. Lucie, taken by the Black Joke ... As.

tigua papers to 14th ult. were received-Chared, fch'f Bounty, Auftin, for St. Jo'n's, N. F.

AMERICAN HUMANITK! A lift of Cloath's and Stores plundered om the brig Bechus, capt. J. M. Caul, by apt. Libby, of the American Letter of Marque, from Portland, bound to France, on the 16th Nov. 1812, in lat 45, 25 N. long 49, 0.—

From the Noise—1 3-inch Hawfer; I nun
Buoy; all the spare Blocks; do. do Canwas; do. do. Lives and Twine; mafter;

Quadrant and Spy Glafs, with a quantity of the cabin Stores; all the Carpenter's Tools. From the Paffengers—Mrs. Deneon, t filk Gown; t Shawl, and 6 pair cotton Stock-ings. Mrs. Oliver, 6 filver Tea Spoons; t gown Pattern ; & pair cotton Stockings and 2 two linen Shirts. Mr. McKenzey, 7 pr. Blankets and 3 Shawls. Mr. Frazer, 3 pr. Blankets; 14 yards of Linen; 10 yards of Gingham; 1 Cloak; 2 Plaids; 2 Coats, and fundry other fmall articles. Mr. Camp bell, £30 in cash, and 8 pairs worsted

Strickings.

"The abovenamed gentlemen was former is mafter of the American privateer Pythogoraticaptured Jame time fince by one of our craisers, and is now a prijoner on parote.

31. Johns, N. B. Dec. 317-arrived, Saturday, in. w. brig Nova-Scotia, Lieut. Kent, from Halifax - Monday, two thips from St. Andrews for Europe, put in for convoy.—Yesterday, H. M. schooner Bream from a cruize, and a ship from St. Andrews for Europe, put in for convoy.—This morning, H. M. brig Emulous, Capt. God. hate for instruction, by feeing his piece in frey, from a craize

AMERICA'N SHIPPING INTELLI-GENCE.
Boston, Dec. 31st, arrived in this harbor, Bofton, Dec. 31k, arrived in this harbor, from a cruife of 84 days, the U. S. frigates President, Com. Rodgers, and Congress Capt, Smith. They have been as far to the E. at long. 22, and to the S. as lat. 17 Ne From long. 22, they ran down the trade wind to lon. 50, and passed to the northward within 120 miles of Bernuda. Och 11. gave chace to the British frigate Nymphe, which escaped in the night. Nov. Nymphe, which escaped in the night. Nov.

1. lat. 33, 22, long. 28, 34, at half past 7

A. M discovered a ship of war and two merchantmen, and gave chace. The enemy's veifels dispersed. Lost sight of the man of war at half past 6, being very thick and spall of the man of war at half past 6, being very thick and spall of the man of war proved to be the frigate Galatta. She had two vessels under convoy. One of which (the Argo, sent in) was taken by the Congress. Oct. 22, lying to in a gale, the President sprung her mainmast badly, just above the gundeck partners.

The President and Congress, during their cruize, have taken the British packet Swallow, and the British spall packet swallow.

enemy's cruifers except the Nymphe and Galatea. The Prefident and the Congress kept the fea till their provision were nearly

From the ift to the 30th of Nov. the quadron never faw a fail; and fince the atter date, have been croizing between Ber-muda, the Capes of Virginia, and Boston, with the winds most of the time from the Wellward. It is reported, from Lifbon, that an Ame-

rican strip and brig had been captured off Trasalgar, by an Algerine frigate, and had been feen in company with the figate, which had meriorify captured the flip Spanish Confal, bound from Lisbon to Cadiz.

Norfolk, Dee'r. 21—arrived, fib'r Fair Play, Collier, 19 days from Boston, with fast bound to Plymouth, N. C. Dec. 15, lat 36, long, 72, 22, cops boarded from the Arosto, the Failiers and Maidstone in fight, which put on board the crew. of the f.b. Farmer's put on board the erem of the Job. Parmer's Faucy: Trainer, from Charliffern for Philad.

with hides and rive, taken the 11th, and orderes for Pennuda.—If n arrived, the Passy,
Lock, 9, days from Newport. 14th inft. lat.

36. Long. 75, and captured by the British brig
Sophia, and had 3500 at. of checks, 1000
burches name and a passive of other articles. Sophia, and had 3500 wt. of cheefe, 1000 bunches onions, and a variety of other articles, composing her carao, taken out and permitted to praceed, after having the circu of the feb. Sanflower Simmons, from Duxbury for Biltimore, laden with plailer, (feutiled the day previous) put on board. The Sophia had parted from the finadron the day previous On the 3d, uff the Capes of the Delaware, in 5 fathams writer, the receptured the British this Cyrus, prize to the Revenge, of Philad, and put the crew on board a morthern vessel. and put the crew on board a northern vessel.

and to Plymouth, N. C.
Baltimore, Dec. 24—arrived, Swedish brig Gubbin, Rocck, St. Barts, 25 (14th, lat. 36, lon. 75, was boarded from the Acade, and 16th from the Maidftone, the Poictiers and Acasta in co.)

WALTER WOORE. Late from the Cay of London, HAT MANUSACTURER. BEGS leave to inform the Gentlemen of the navy, army, the inhabitants of the town of Halifax and its vicinity that he has opened a shop in Duke-strr, two does from Mr. Gro. Eaton's Book Store, where he

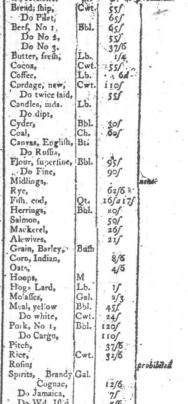
purposes carrying on the above bustuels. He likewise, will alter Ladie's beaver Hats and Bunnets to the present sahion, or to any sha e required, and rebeaver the same ladie's white Hats cleaned equal to when new. Centiemen's naval, militare Hats, Cape, alterd and covered on the shortest notice

and on reaf mable terms. .

Imported Hats injured by package or carriage put in good condition. Hats dyed, cleated, lined and bound. Feathers altered yed, cleaned and corled. . N.B. Orders left with Mr Samuel Dong-lafa, Hair Dreffer, near the Navy Yard, will have due attention. Jan. 15, 1813.

For ST. JOHN's, Newfland, THE fehr-BROTHERS ADVEN TURE, Wm. McHarron, maller. For Freight or Pallage, apply to William Mc Freight or Fairge, apply to william and Harron, at his house, nearly opposite the Excise Office. N.B. The schooner will be ready to receive Freight on board about the middle of next week, and the Freight will be at the rate of one dollar per barrel.

#### HALIFAX PRICE CURRENT Corrected Week y



3/6 Do Wd. Iff d Sugar, clayed, Cwt.
Do muscovad.
Salt, St. Ubes, Hhd Liverpool, 22/4 Do Sherry Do Teneriffe Do Fayal, Do Bourdeau

EXCHANGE Bills on London, go days, Pfeze pr. ct. 2 a: JOSEPH HAMILTON. AS for tale at the other for Cally viza Hams and Cheefe; | Cotton and flannel Loaf and brown Su-Shirts : fey Frocks :

Coffee, in bags and Yara Stockings and barrels ; Mitts & Sweet Oil, in flafks; Affortment of Cota Rice ; Indigo ; Pepper ; Affpice ; tons; Flannels; Threads Mustard, in bottles; and Tapes; Starch & Fig Blue; Combs; jack & pest Soap and Candles 1 Botter & Hogflard Playing Cards; Writing Paper; Quills & Slates :

Jackets & Trowf-

Knives s Men's and youth's frong Shore ; A quantity of Earth en Ware; Blue and enamel'd Glate and Stones

A quantity imoaked HERRING in oxes, and a few boxes English mould andles. Jan 18. Candles. A BARGAIR!

THE following Property is for fale by the HE following Property is for sale by the subscriber on very advantageous terms, vizizoper cent. deposit, the remainder in sour annual payments. That pleasart and contrement Dwelling-House in Water-street, opposite the Store of Messes. Stare & Shannon. suitable for 2 families (besides the Store in front occupied by G. F. Cunningham) is on the same lot is a large Stable and Chaise House, which with a little expense would make a good Ware House. Two handstome Building Lots on the Main Street, Dutch Town, nearly opposite the dwelling of Mr. Righy—also, three large and convented. Datch Town, nearly opposite the dwelling of Mr, Rigby—also, three large and convernment Building Lots on the same streets and above the subscribers House, on one of which Lots is a range of six commodious Horse Stables, two of which has in them coach Houses. For surther particulars please concludes. For surther particulars please conditions of the Management of the Mana

enquire of JOHN Halifan, 16th Jan. 1813. JOHN STARR. N. B. STARR & SHANNON has for lale Mould and Dipe Candles ; Cumberhad But

#### THE WORLD SINCE 1813.

Review of events which have brought about world's transformation.

Politically, socially, industrially and a thousand other ways.

(By Dr. E. Blackadder.) Since the 16th. day of January, 1813, when the ACADIAN RECOR-DER issued its first number, the world has been transformed politically, socially, industrially and in a thousand other ways. In fact it would be the polytical the seem that nothing her acceptant

and the remainder of the enemy's force was either killed or wounded. and the sell-bear silled or wounded. The country has to regret the loss of Sir I. Brock, and of his Aide-de. Camp, Lieutenant-Colonel M'Donald, who were both killed previous to the who were both killed previous to the action, in the Carting and Britain came to Carting and Carti

Brock had been killed, the fighting spirit of the Can-adian militia and the few British regulars in the country had been fir-ed by his example, and the enemy was met and fought with the most nted determination, so that h York, afterwards Toronto, though York, afterwards Toronto, and a few smaller villages along the border were still held, the tide of invasion rapidly ebbed away. On the First of June, 1813, the citizens of Halifax were put into a high state of Halifax were put into a high state of excitement by the arrival in the harbor of the captured Chesapeake, along with her conqueror the Shannon; the people leaving the churches to rush down to the waterside to see the ships. Next year Washington was captured by the British, but similar attacks on Baltimore and New Orleans failed, and the Peace of Ghent brought the struggle to a close in Deorleans failed, and the Peace of Ghent brought the struggle to a close in December, 1814. Halifax was very prosperous during the war, but somewhat hard times followed the proclamation of peace. During the succeeding twenty years or more, the British North American Colonies enjoyed a steady but somewhat uneventful development. During that time the election of Lawrence Kavanagh to the ffouse of Assembly precipitated a struggle which resulted in giving to Roman Catholics all the rights and privileges of British citizenship in 1820, or nine years before similar rights were granted in Great Britain.

In the middle Thirties, an agitation in favor of Responsible Government arose almost simultaneously in the various provinces, culminating in armed rebellion in Ontario and Quebec in 1837; but, led and directed by the genius of Joseph Howe, in Nova Scotia it eventuated in the peaceful establishment of a Responsible Constitution in 1846. According to the advice of Lord Durham, Upper and Lower Canada were united into one provence of Lawrence and a struggle winder of the expension of the events. The continuation of the events of the structure of the structu

vice of Lord Durham, Upper and Low-er Canada were united into one prov-ince in 1841, and continued thus until Confederation. A general un-1867, and within a few years Prince Edward Island and British Columbia were admit-ted, while about the same time the vast Hudson Bay Territory was taken over by the new confederated Govern-ment. In 1878, the Protective Tarment. In 1878, the Protective Tariff known as the National Policy was established by the Government of Sir John A. MacDonald. The year eighteen hundred and eighty-live saw the outbreak and suppression of the second Riel Rebellion. The following year saw the Canadian Pacific Railway completed a mighty pioneering year saw the Uanadian Pacific Railway completed, a mighty pioneering work. Sir John A. MacDonald won his last victory, and died in 1891. Five years later Sir Wilfrid Laurier came into office, his fitteen years of power being marked by the granting of the British Preference, the sending of Canadian contingents to the South African War, the passage of legislation for the construction of the Transcontinental Railway, the passage of the Naval Act, and the unparalleled commercial and industrial progress of the country generally. The census of Canada, taken in June, 1911, showed a population of the South African War, in which Austria was beatened to relinquish her Italian provinces, and during the next eleven years Italian progress of Bismarck had been at work bringing about a better feeling between the various German States, and stricing progress of the country general? The census of Canada, taken in June, 1911, showed a population of 7,208,-000, Halifax having 46,618. The general elections of September of the same year brought the Conservatives into power with a Parliamentary ma-

The United States, when the "War of 1812" broke out, had a population of 8,000,000, while Canada possessed not more than 375,000. The American stroke. The painful reconstruction
period followed and national development recommenced with renewed vigor. Immigration began pouring in by
hundreds of thousands, and commerce,
population and industry advanced
with circuities. A war with or. Immigration began pouring in by hundreds of thousands, and commerce, population and industry advanced with gigantic strides. A war with population and industry advanced with gigantic strides. A war with Spain occurred in 1898, a short, sharp struggle, but tremendously one-sided, the result being the liberation of Cuba and the conquest of the Philippines. In 1901, New York, Brooklyn and a large number of smaller cities in the vicinity became united as Greater New York, with a population of nearly four millions. The present year sees the population over 5,000,000 and that of the whole nation 95,000,000.

Mexico became independent of Spain between 1812 and 1820, and thereafter passed through many revolutions. In 1848, she lost much tersisted and in 1848, she lost much tersisted and the strikes of the property of the strikes of the present the surrendering in 1902. Two years afterwards a tremendous struggle occurred between 1812 and 1820, and thereafter passed through many revolutions. In 1848, and in 1848, she lost much tersisted and the strikes of the property of

between 1812 and 1820, and thereafter passed through many revolutions. In 1843 and in 1848, she lost much ter-

While the first "Recorder" was pas-sing through the press, Moscow was burning, and the mighty Bonaparte five hundred years she ruled with a rod of iron being the ones chosen by had begun the terrible retreat which spelled his downfall. He himself and a just fate to deal out her doom his leading generals escaped to France, but the bones of 400,000 of his men lay bleaching from Moscow

To 1813, neither Australia nor New Zealand had a single white inhabitant. The first settlers in the former to the Niemen. Arriving in France, he found his armies nearly driven out of Spain by Wellington, while the combined forces of the Continent menaced France on her eastern borders. Collecting all his available forces he hastened to meet the united armies of Russia Germany. Austria. The transportation system came to thousand other ways. In fact it would seem that nothing has remained the same save the physical configurations of the earth's surface, in as far as these can not be affected by human operations. It is the intention within the brief compass of this article to mention in some sort of sequence the events which have produced these mighty changes, beginning with our own continent. When the year opened, the war between Britain and the United States was at its height, and armies of Russia, Germany, Austria, The transportation system came to

French Revolution, and Belgium sep-arated from Holland. The following

year saw the opening of the first of the world's railways, between Liver-pool and Manchester, a momentous event. 1832 saw the passage of the Great Reform Bill, the real beginning

of genuine democratic Government in England. Slavery was entirely abol-

of the Duke of Wellington; and be

tween 1854 and 1856 the Crimean War

year and was not suppressed until the year 1858, after which India became a Crown Colony. In 1859 occurred the Austro-Frank-

German Federation, and the "Six Weeks War" of 1866 served to accom

louse. He abdicated the throne and retired to Elba. Early in 1815, he required, the war between Britain and the United States was at its height, and the first American invaders of Canada had been repulsed. Less than two months before, on November 27th, 1812, there appeared in the "London Times" the following first report of the Battle of Queenston Heights where the gallant Brock had fallen in the arms of victory:

ANOTHER VICTORY IN AMERICA This morning the following agreeable intelligence was transmitted to the Lord Mayor:—

Downing-Street, Nov. 26, 1812. My Lord,

I have the honor to inform your Lordship, that Captain Fulton has just arrived with despatches from Sir George Prevost, announcing the camplete deleat of the American Army, on the 13th. ult in a second attempt to invade Upper Canada. One General Officer, 900 men, a 6-pounder and one stand of colours were taken, and the remaining rot to many the many the many the many that the remaining rot the enemy's force was either killed or wounded. wordsworth, Moore, Campbell, Southey and others were in the full height of their powers, and the mighty Goethe was still Hving and at the head of contemporaneous literature. Benjamin West, the great painter, died in 1820, and Flaxman, the sculptor in 1826. In 1821, the Greeks rose in the stablishment of free schools and the almost universal dissemination of primary education among the common people of the more civilized nations; and national development has been greatest and coundert.

commencement of the action, in the defence of a post, which was first attacked. In other respects the British loss was comparatively trifling.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

BATHURST.

To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor."

Brock had been killed, but being and fought with the utmost heroism. France, Russia and Britain came to the utmost heroism. France, Russia and Britain came to the passa and Britain came to the principle of the utmost heroism. True liberty has also gained many victories since 1813, and the world has gained in proportion. But there as King. In 1829, Daniel O'Connell saw the fruition of his titanic toils in the passage of the Catholic Emancie.

Brock had been killed, but True liberty has also gained many victories since 1813, and the world has gained in proportion. But there are victories still to be won, for eternal saw the fruition of his titanic toils in the passage of the Catholic Emancie.

True liberty has also gained many victories since 1813, and the world has gained in proportion. But there are victories still to be won, for eternal vigilance remains the same requisite new as ever. Whatever is won must be guarded.

"Of old sat freedom on the heights," The thunders brocking the victories since 1813, and the world has gained in proportion. But there are victories still to be won, for eternal vigilance remains the same requisite new proportion. But there are victories still to be won, for eternal vigilance remains the same requisite new proportion. But there are victories still to be won, for eternal vigilance remains the same requisite new proportion. But there are victories still to be won for each proportion. But there whole Turkish Navy at the Battle of Navarino. Greece became an independent which the victories since 1813, and the world has gained in proportion. But there are victories still to be won

saw the fruition of his titanic tons in the passage of the Catholic Emanci-pation Act. In 1820, Mr. McAdam built his first sample road of broken stone, and in 1821 the first iron stone, and in 1821 the first iron

steamboat made its appearance on the Thames. In 1819, the steamer Savannah made the first steam voyage Then stepped she down to town and field To mingle with the human race, across the Atlantic. In 1825, the first steam voyage to India was made by the Enterprise, and in the same year Brazil peacefully separated from Port-ugal. In 1830 occurred the Second And part by part to man revealed The fulness of her face."

#### REMINISCENCES OF HALIFAX

As related by an octogenarian contributor to the Recorder twenty-five years ago.

me of the notable happenings in this

ished throughout British Dominions in the following year, \$100,000,000 being paid to the former masters as

Journey, and dispense to those who are following me on the road such incidents as may "serve to point a moral"—perhaps, "adorn a tale." If, then, at this epoch of the career of the ACADIAN RECORDER I can evoke from "memory's storehouse" incidents however slightly interwoven with its early history, I do so as a "labor of love." for national independence; Liberal constitutions were granted in a number of German States under public pressure, and Italy was in ferment. In the same year, the abortive outbreak of the Young Ireland party octhe Young Health party oc-curred in Tipperary and other places. The Corn Laws were also completely repealed at that time. The great Ex-hibition was held in 1851, the first of many. The next year saw the death

sea-fight between the "Shan-

non," Captain Broke, and the "Chesa-peake," Captain Lawrence, is already set Europe affame. Much blood was shed and much glory won, but the sacrifices were practically fruitless as far as checking Russian expansion was concerned. The terrible Indian Mutiny followed in the succeeding peake, Captain Lawrence, is already a matter of history. It is only when we pass in review the series of defeats Great Britain sustained on the seas that we can fully realize the importance of Broke's victory. The presence of the 'Shannon' in the offing had been a menace to Boston for some months, and to Cantain Lawfor some months, and to Captain Law-rence, of the "Chesapeake" was relerence, of the "Chesapeake" was relegated the duty of chastising the foe. The task could not have, been committed to abler hands. Certainly Broke had a "foeman worthy of his steel" in the gallant Lawrence. Lawrence selected his officers and men, and carefully made every preparation to secure a certain victory. Broke at work bringing about a better feeling between the various German States, and striving for the domination of Prussia. This necessitated the driving of Austria out of the German Rederation and the title to secure a certain victory. Broke, anxious for an encounter, penned a challenge to Captain Lawrence to challenge to Captain Lawrence to meet him on the high seas. The challenge was sent, but ere it reached its destination the "Chesapeake" was under weigh to meet the enemy. Her approach could be seen from the deck of the "Shannon" and immediate preparations were made for action. Into Plish this. In 1870 came the war with France, apparently caused by Napoleon, but really deliberately brought about by Bismarck to serve the pur-The United States, when the "War of 1812" broke out, had a population of 8,000,000, while Canada possessed not more than 375,000. The American Republic grew with amazing rapidity from that time onward until the present. Florida was obtained from Spain in 1819, Texas entered the Union in 1845, and three years later the war with Mexico resulted in the annexation of California, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona and Colorado. In the meantime, the Slavery Question had been more and more agitating the nation, which was fast dividing into two hostile camps. Various compromises were tried, but all proved in vain to prevent recourse to the stern arbitrament of arms. A tremendous struggle of four years, from 1861 to 1865, resulted in the complete conquest of the rebellious States and the abolition of slavery, four million slaves receiving their freedom at a stroke. The painful reconstruction period followed and national development of the various on the part of the war following the strong of the war for large man and the vanquished. It was a beautiful day, and the news spread like wilding into the churches that morning. The services were short, and those present hurried home to partake of an early different parts of the captured in the churches that morning. The services were short, and those present hurried home to partake of an early different parts and the vanquished. It was a beautiful day, and the news spread like wilding into the churches that morning. The services were short, and those present hurried home to partake of an early different parts and the vanquished. It was a beautiful day, and the news spread like wilding into the churches that morning. The services were short, and the sunding the churches that morning. The services were short, and the churches that morning. The services were short, and after a true the part in the estates maniship. France was discipling the text the signal stand the sunding the confideration with King William of Prussia as Emperor over all. Thus was Bushama the provide was most importan he details of the conflict I need not discuss the pudding. The welcome the victors received was most enthusiastic, though, as the intelligence spread of the fate of the gallant Lawrence, a modicum of sorrow was ningled with the rejoicing. Those

The Seventh Regiment was stationed

ere about the same time. I remembe Grand Parade. The band wore long-tailed coats, breeches, and legins to the knee, their hair was powdered, and a "plugged queue" fell down behind. Their head-covering was a cocked hat, reversed a la Napoleon. The trooping over, the regiment marched off at a gate at the north-west corner. Dal-housie College was not there then.

trance of the old Police Station Messrs. Higgins & Brown. It was reported that the cupola on the top of
the bullding was blown away, but that
must have been an error as I saw it
there two years afterwards. There is
a saying that as "the storm bases a saying that as "the storm beat a saying that as "the storm beats louder, young people sleep sounder," but it was not so on this occasion. Families were grouped together, not knowing but that the next surge of the storm would demolish the house. A few days after the gale was over, I heard the proprietor of the house in which I stayed reading a paper giving an account of the damage days and an account of the damage done, and recollect hearing him say something about the ACADIAN RECORDER, so I suppose it was out of that paper he

Some time after this I remember standing at the south-east corner of the Parade in company with my mother. The Parade was crowded. Salutes were firing, bands were playing, the town was illuminated, the cupola on the Court-house making a fine appearance. There was great excitement and the people were out en masse. The news had come that the French army under Napoleon had fied before Wellington at Waterloo, and that peace was proclaimed. Well might the populaces rejoice. The intelligence that the war was ended meant to the people cheap bread. With flour at \$25 a barrel, you may well imagine the six-penny loaf was very small. A dozen of bread did not amount to much. Salutes were firing, bands were play-

#### A HEBO INDEED! I pass from these pictures to a

I pass from these pictures to a most pleasing phase in the life of "One of Our Boys!" A companion and myself were on a fishing excursion at Williams' Lake, just across the Arm. We had toiled far into the day and caught nothing. "Whipping" the lake along the shore we met two other fishors. The usual greetings nassed: ers. The usual greetings passed:
"What luck?" &c. We kept together,
and when time for our noontide meal
arrived, we "clubbed." A dry biscuit
or two was all "our larder" furnished o the general store, but our new riends produced a well filled haversack, the contents of which soon van ished, under the generous dispensa tion which characterized its providers. tion which characterized its providers. The mediover, one of our new friends—the wost remarkable of the two, a tail stripling with a fine honest face, and an independent manliness in every movement—taking a mug, strode to the lake, and filling it said: "Here boys this is the best drink "Here, boys, this is the best drink for us!" Then by way of toast con-tinued, "Water! sparkling water!" and assuaged his thirst with the cooland assuaged his thirst with the cooring beverage. We spent the day together, crossing the Arm, and only
separated when the "Tower" had been
reached. Here our roads to town lay
in different directions. It was in
parting that I learned that he who
had expecially attracted my notice by had especially attracted my notice by his manly and generous bearing bore the name of Williams. Years passed.

the name of Williams. Years passed. The Crimean war was fought and the struggle was over. General Williams, a Nova Scotlan, had performed deeds of valor. Williams? Is it indeed so? My fishing companion at Williams! Lake is now the "Hero of Kars?" Such, indeed, was the fact. Next, I find our hero Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotla. Addresses of welcome from Scotia. Addresses of welcome from various societies greet our now illustrious countryman. Among others, the temperance organizations join in thustrous countryman. Among others, the temperance organizations join in the greetings. I was invited to accompany the committee who presented that address. The old warrior received us very cordially, and chatted quite freely. He spoke warmly in favor of temperance. He referred to avor of temperance. his services in India. On one occa sion he had about one hundred and sion he had about one hundred and twenty-five men under his charge. In less han six months there were not twenty-five left. The climate, and arrac, which could be had cheap, was the cause of mortality; while those only who were temperate were survivors. He went to Persia with three hundred men, all told. The officers, knowing the effect of the climate on mowing the effect of the climate on

Europeans, pledged themselves to refrain from wine and all intoxicating liquors. How to deal was the question. They he resolve of the officers, and General—"we became a I—"we became a The climate was ver prevalent all around us, it was very term of service in Halifax, that my term or service in regardar, unar my wine bill will be very small." And so I am sure it was verily in the General's case, "the boy was father to the man!" My task is ended.

G. G. GRAY.

A sample advertisement. (From the RECORDER, Feb. 10, 1813.)

A CARD.

Ladies and Gentlemen of Halifax
and its Vicinity.

NEW Proverb is hereby submitted by your judgment, Viz.:—"Better is a frequent little supply of useful and fashionable merchandize, than a huge heap of mouldy and old fashioned

ently, an utter stranger to you all, with a mere handful of new and fashionable little things purchased in hat great City, altogether by guess for your accommodation, intending to learn, what of fashion and elegance would be most acceptable to you; hav-ing established respectable connexions

supply.

Deign thus to accept my most grateful thanks for the liberal patronage with which you have already honoured me, and be assured that I am thereby

with which you have aiready nonoured me, and be assured that I am thereby greatly encouraged and stimulated to exertions which may ultimately prove more pleasing to you, and beneficial to myself.

In the spring I expect to be replenished with a larger variety of useful merchandize; all warranted of the best British Manufacture; and in addition to the description of Goods already submitted to your inspection, I propose a brilliant little selection of early London spring fashions in Millinary and Dresses, Ladies' slate coloured kid Shoes, Jean and Nanking lacing Boots, Silk and Cotton Hose, Straw Bonnets, coloured worsted and white Cotton Fringes, Cambric and other Gloves, Lace Veils, sewing Silks and Cottons, elegant Tortoiseshell and other Hair Combs, a little of good Perfumery, some pretty Beads and Necklaces, Gentlemen's Braces, Gloves and sundry other articles of utility and fashion, all of which (if I am rendered so happy as to have them preserved from the Enemies and the dancers of fashion, all of which (if I am rendered so happy as to have them preserved from the Enemies and the dangers of the Seas), am determined on selling as reasonable as the heavy expences of importation will possibly admit.

By keeping this firmly in your recollection, you will add to the favours conferred on,

Ladies and Gentlemen. Your obliged humble Servant, WILLIAM RIGGS. Granville St., 20th Feb., 1813.

#### He had faith in his Scriptures.

A guileless old minister one day passed through many revolutions. In 1848, she lost much territory to the United States. A French army overran the country in 1844-5, but withdrew at the demand of the United States Government at the United States Governmen

#### MUSIC IN BY-GONE DAYS.

were a music-loving people.

Cornwallis founded the town in 1749. there came with him a brilliant young Irish officer of dragoons, Richard Bulkeley, as his aide-de-

be called the father of music in English speaking Canada. There was an organ in St. Paul's as early as 1762, which gave place later to a fine instrument, built in Spain for a South American convent, and brought to Halifax as a Prize of war. It was purchased by the Church wardens of St. Paul's.

The Solid mahogany case in which

(By Ven. Archdeacon Armitage, M.A., Ph.D.)

The story of the rise and development of the art of music in Nova Scotia would take us back to the earliest settlement of the Province. The Acadians were a music-loving people; the first English settlers were a highly cultured race, the German element was richly endowed, there was music in their spirit and in their blood; the Loyalists were the cream of the American colonies, possessing in many cases more than ordinary. merican colonies, possessing cases more than ordinary mit; while the Scottish and titers brought with them litic characteristic, the love yric muse.

The was the first English musers of British America. When lis founded the town in 1749, ame with him a brilliant Irish officer of dragoons, Bulkeley, as his aide-degortleman of culture and re, and one who as King's in had enjoyed a large ried experience. Bulkeley he first choir leader reganist of St. Paul's Richard Bulkeley may well scovered a light mind in the tunes covered a light mind in the tunes occurred to the statement, that St. Paul's Church, to the great delight of the music-lovers of the day. The Philharmonic Society was composed of the leading citizens, and May. The Society had the exclusive privilege of occupying the organ loft of St. Paul's. There are some interesting touches in the Parish records. In 1770 the Clerk was censured by the Vestry, for leaving his place in the three-decker pulpit, and going to the gallery to sing anthoms. The organist was also blamed, the quaint, minute runs he "discovered a light mind in the tunes"

races."

The resolution is worthy of reproduction, in its own quaint phraseology: "Voted, that whereas the An-Worship in such his Voluntaries, and that he also for the future be directed to play the Psalm tunes in a plain familiar manner without unnecessary graces."

This was evidently a live subject for a long time, for in 1799 it was resolved: "That the Anthems as now performed during divine service are

logy: "Voted, that whereas the Anthems sung by the Clerk and others in the Gallery, during Divine Service, have not answered the intention of raising the devotion of the congregation to the honour and glory of God, inasmuch as the major part of the congregation do not understand either the words or the music and cannot join therein. Therefore for the turne the Clerk have Therefore for the future the Clerk have express orders not to sing any such anthens or leave his usual seat without directions and leave first obtained from the Rev. Mr. Breynton. Voted, that whereas also the organist discovers a light mind in the several tunes he plays, called voluntaries, to the great offence of the taries, to the great owence of the congregation and tending to disturb rather than promote true devotion. Therefore he be directed for the future to make a choice of such trues as are solemn and fitting Divine Worship in such his Voluntaries, and that he alcolor the future be directed. the commanding officer."

There is still preserved as a treasured heirloom of St. Matthew's Church, the famous "Church Fiddle,"

gregational singing.
In the long and varied history of the Garrison City, many military bands have come and gone, leaving only the memories of the splendid music they have discoursed through-"Music, when soft voices die,

We have enjoyed the playing of some of the most famous bands in the British army At this period there was a review of the troops on mmon every fine Sunday. was an imposing function as there were fine regiments in the Garrison but it was rather demoralizing from a religious stand-point. There was a custom in vogue of having one of the

played called voluntaries, and he was ordered to play solemn tunes as voluntaries, and Psalm tunes in a familiar manner without unnecessary ished. It has been an ordinance from church, the famous "Church Fiddle," which was used in the eighteenth century to lead the singing in the home of the Presbyterians and Congregationalists long known as St. Mather's Church.

Mat early times that the regimental band

> time. The British Parliament granted the sum of £3000 and the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia £1500. How much more the building cost is not stated. - Marriage notice in the RECORDER of 1813:

- Admiralty House was commenced n 1814, but was not finished for some

of 1813:

In Durham, England, Lord Byron, to the beautiful and accomplished Miss Milbank. As his lordship is not rich, it is said in the next edition of his works he will suppress the following couplet as containing an unmerited sarcasm on the sex:

#### RETROSPECT.

The sheet we present to our readers to-day will, we think, be admitted to be a curiosity in its way. The venerable columns embodied are an exact re production, not a reprint, but a photograph fac-simile of the ACADIAN RECORDER on the day when it made its first bow to a public community that has steadily continued its patronage and support for the long term of one hundred years. It will not be questioned that in the contemplation of this fact there is just cause for satisfaction and pleasure; a satisfaction certainly not impaired by any consciousness of diminished resources, or any prospect, so far as this newspaper is concerned, of

approaching dissolution. Upon the anniversary of the RECORDER'S seventy-fifth birth day we embraced the opportunity to review at considerable length the changes that had taken place in the world, in society, in manners and customs, in the arts and appliances of civilized life during the seventy-five years preceding. We glanced at the revolutions effected by war, the extinction of some states, the aggrandsement of others; at the names of men who had made history in the period referred to; at the lives of period referred to; at the lives of others who had made books as well as history and left behind them intellectual treasures for the instruction and enrichment of mankind for tion and enrichment or maintain to ever. We felt them, as we feel now, that to attempt anything like a worthy or complete survey of all that was noticeable during the career of the ACADIAN RECORDER would be a acadian the order beyond our power, at all events in the time and space which the conductors of a daily journal can be conductored as a space which the conductors of a daily journal can be conducted as a space which the conductors of a daily journal can be conducted as a space which is a space usually afford to devote to any topic however tempting and fruitful. Look-ing over the columns of the article referred to we see now how many matters were omitted; omitted, we presume, because compared with some others such as steamships, steam printing presses, type-setting machines, railroads, above ground and underground, wireless telegraphy, telegraphs, telephones and electric dights, they appeared somewhat trivial and insignificant. But happily human life and human happiness are matters were omitted; omitted, we not altogether dependent upon great not altogether dependent upon great discoveries and great achievements in science or anything else. Small matters touching the daily routine of existence among the masses and reaching down to the wants and habits of the poorest are not to be ignored in the enumeration of popular improvements. We cannot eliminate from the category of useful inventions the friction match, the steel pen, the e friction match, the steel pen, the lia Rubber coat and overshoe, the coat and overshoe, the burner stove, nor that most ble and charming craft by which valuable and charming craft by which the artist with a few plates and chemical appliances, aided by the beneficent light of the sun, gives us, for a few cents, and with perfect accuracy, the likenesses of our fathers and mothers, of our aunts and cousins and friends, Nor, again, the remarkable moving pictures.

Leaving this train of thought for the present we prefer to jot down a

Leaving this train of thought for the present we prefer to jot down a few ideas wiggested by the columns of the ancient chronicle before us. It will be observed that the first leading article of the editor besides being exuberantly loyal is not a little bellicose and deflant in its tone. Nor is this at all surprising considering being exuberantly loyal is not a little belilcose and defiant in its tone. Nor is this at all surprising considering the condition of the world and especially of the British Empire in the year 1813. This was two years before the battle of Waterloo, and Napoleon Bonaparte was still the talk, and, to all but France, the terror of Europe. That Great Britain honestly believed she was supporting the cause of order and good government in assisting the continental powers to resist Bonaparte we cannot for a moment doubt, for the proof lies in the tremendous exertions and sacrifices made by the motherland. Surely no country could be more in earnest than was Great Britain in those days. Nor could the people accuse their rulers of misleading them. The contest with France and Bonaparte was popular with the masses and they took but little account of the lives thrown away or of the huge debt which was to be a legacy to after generations. legacy to after generations. The editor of the ACADIAN RECORDER, tor of the ACADIAN RECORDER, therefore, spoke, as all loyal Britons thought and spoke at that date. If the editor is strong in his hatred of Boney and the French he is fairly savage when he comes to comment upon the United States, who had recently, declared war against Great Britain. The editor maintains that the time chosen for a declaration of war was inopportune; that to attack Great Britain, exhausted as she was Great Britain, exhausted as sale at the time, was mean and ungenerat the time, was mean and ungenerat the time, a proceeding totally unworthy of ous, a proceeding decay.

a people aspiring to take a first place in civilization. It is curiously suggestive of the changes in naval warfare as well as of the improvement in the transmission of news, to read the interesting account in the paper before us of the fight between the British frigate La Guerriere and the American ship Constitution. The action was fought on 19th August, 1812, but it was 10th October before the official account was published in the first movement on the part of the people to assert their power in the Government. The first idea of a Reform or Liberal party made itself manifest on this occasion, and it was only natural to believe that having succeeded in this important and essential principle, they should look forward to other changes in the Government. At this time there was no such of Captain Dacres without a feeling of sympathy. The report is simple and unvarnished and has the appearance of truth in it, but there is a tone of humiliation and mortification also, such as a brave man must have felt at the result of the combat. Of course, there would be persons at the time as, perhaps, there may be now, to say that a British Ship-of-war should never have struck to an enemy influential families. The people influential families. should never have struck to an enemy under any circumstances; that the captain should have stuck by his ship until she sank, or like Paul Jones, that he should have applied the match to the magazine and blown ship and crew into atoms. This, no doubt, number of his men killed, all three masts of his ship shot away and the the lives of the men who remained After all, it was a most unequal fight: the Constitution was half again as large in tonnage as the Guerriere, had than double the weight of guns. Cooper, in his naval history, candidly admits these facts and admits also

admits these facts, and admits also that the Guerriere was bravely fought and that Captain Dacres lost nothing in reputation by the combat. We turn to some other items less exciting. We read of fine dwelling houses offered for sale in Water Street; the first merchants of the town used to live in Water Street in those days. Then another advertisement offers several lots for sale in the Main Street, Dutch Town. In 1812 and for long years after, all of the and for long years after, all of the town north of Jacob Street and west of Lockman Street was Dutch-town, while the whole district south of Sackville Street and east of Hollis Street was Irish-town. There were no numbers to the houses in those to say that so and so lived near such and such a corner ings (\$19) per barrel, and that Jamaica Rum was seven shillings (\$1.40) per gallon, while coal was sixty shiltings (\$12) per chaldron. It must be admitted that matters are better now for the poor man with a large family, at least in the items of flour and fuel, even though prime Jamaica has advanced in price very considerably as compared with the quotation in 1813.

We note that in the first issue of the ACADIAN RECORDER there is a

column appropriated exclusively to the Muses. We observe also that the contributions are original and fully equal, we should say, to the general run of original contributions to newspapers in our own day of schools and colleges. But we should remember that schools and colleges, whatever else they may make, do not, as a rule, make original poets. Dame nature has ever been exceedingly tenacious of her prerogative in the domain of poetry, and still guards at with jealous vigilance. original contributions to news

#### POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT OF NOVA SCOTIA.

[By J. W. LONGLEY, IN 1888.] In 1813, Sir John Coape Sherbrooke K.B., was Lieutenant-Governor Nova Scotia. He had assumed duties in 1811. He had full and ab lute executive power. A House of Assembly had been created in 1758 by the efforts of Chief Justice Belcher the efforts of Chief Justice Belcher, and in opposition to the views of Governor Lawrence. It was called into existence because the English Crown Officers advised that the Governor-in-Council could not enact laws. The Assembly consequently was convened each year for the sole purpose of enacting laws, but it had no control over the Executive, nothing to say as to the appointment of offi-Government was administered by men either appointed by the Governor himself or by the Colonial office.

When the ACADIAN RECORDER first made its appearance, in 1813, Great Britain was engaged in war with the Great Napoleon, and the year previous, the United States had declared war against Great Britain. The RECORDER had occasion, in one of its earliest numbers, to furnish an account of the celebrated naval duel between the Shannon and Chesapeake. between the Shannon and Chesapeake Both wars came to an end in Both wars came to an end in late, and from that period to the present Nova Scotia has been free from any military movements. None of Great Britain's wars have greatly involved the people of this province, and the institutions of the country have grown up in the midst of a long and unproken peace. roken peace. In 1813 Cape Breton was a separate

Province. In 1820 the British Gövernment sent a despatch to the Lieutenant Governor—Sir James Kempt—to dissolve the Council which was then to dissolve the Council which was then conducting the Government of the Island, and to issue writs for the election of two members for the County of Cape Breton, which then embraced the whole Island. The Legislature of Nova Scotia gave sanction to these proceedings by making the laws of the Province applicable to Cape Breton, which then became a part of Nova Scotia.

part of Nova Scotia. In 1827, a resolution, adopted by the In 1827, a resolution, adopted by the Assembly, asking His Majesty to dispense with the test oaths against Popery, was assented to, and Mr. Lawrence Kawanagh, a Roman Catholic member for Cape Breton, took his

eat.
The first important political action which the ACADIAN RECORDER was called upon to take a part, was in 1829, on the occasion of the Barry Riots. It is not necessary to enter into details in regard to this now quite celebrated case. It is sufficient to mention that Mr. Barry, member for Shelburne, had been ordered into custody by the House for violent language and contumaceous conduct, that the mob rescued him on his way to prison, and hooted and pelted the members of the House. The RECORDER and Free Press, published some Riots. It is not necessary to enter members of the Rouse. The Rose of the Rose of the Press, published some letters written by Mr. Barry, and their editors were, for this offence summoned to the bar of the House and reprimanded by the Speaker; Mr.

its position, and the Governor solved the Assembly. The friends of popular rights were sent back by the people, and the new Assembly passed a revenue bill similar to the one previously sent up. The Council exercised a wise discretion in agreeing to the bill without amendment. Messrs. S. G. W. Archibald, John Young and Beamish Murdoch, were the leaders of the popular party in this contest, and Mr. Charles R. Fairbanks was the champes in nayal ware champion of the Council.

thing as Executive responsibility heard of, the Governor had all power, and the Attorney General, Provincial Secretary, Surveyor General, Receiver General, and all the other high posts were held by the favor of the Governor, and selections were made for the most part from one religious denomination, and altogether from a few influential families. The people had no voice in the matter, and the Assembly no control.

The first great movement was in the direction of breaking the power

the direction of breaking the power of the Council. It consisted of twelve persons, the Chief Justice, Bishop and other functionaries being members. It sat with closed doors and was

The political history of the country from 1848 to 1867, is merely a struggle between the two great parties for power. Useful measures were passed, but no important changes were made in the institutions of the country, railways were built and common schools established. Then came the schools established. Then came the Confederation of the Provinces of B. N. America, on July 1st. 1867. Sinc mentioned. We note, however, that superfine flour was ninety-five shilings (\$19) per barrel, and that Jamaica Rum was seven shillings (\$1.40) per gallon, while coal was sixty shilings (\$12) per chaldron. It must be admitted that matters are better now for the poor man with a large family, at least in the items of flour and fuel, even though prime Jamaica has advanced in price very considerably as ultimate destiny of B. N. America is ultimate destiny of B. N. America is to be, these are all questions of a con-troversial character, and need only be

#### A CENTURY OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

During the last hundred years taken place, affecting materially the condition of the laboring classes. There has been a steady heightenregarded by them as luxuries, or semi-luxuries, even within a half century, are now very properly regarded by them as necessaries. But while this is so, there is a class their fundamental unity. of writers who maintain that workmen in the old days received more consideration from their employers. were made up of masters, journeymen and apprentices, the employer was much closer to his workmen, and therefore, maintained a direct nterest in the welfare and success of all his apprentices, and that as the master in those old days, in many instances, had gone through the lower grades himself, he always desired to see apprentices becoming ourneymen, and ultimately becoming masters themselves. Such writ ers contend that with the revolutionary change produced by the introduction of machinery, involv-

ing a change from domestic to factory occupation, the personal tie between the master and his vorkman having been cut, the consequence was that workmen, being thereafter employed by an impersonal and soulless corporfavorable position in their relations with their employer. But, in the first place, it is a fallacy to suggest that employers in the old days in-variably realized their moral responsibilities to their workmen, and, although one result of the substitution of machinery for handicraft has been the formation of big corporations, which tend to keep the employer-capitalist remote from his workmen, it is absurd to claim that directors of such corporations never display a conscientious regard for the welfare of their worknen. The corporation may be 'soulless,' but the individual

directors are not. There were individual employers in the old days, who invoked the unsound theory that wages had to be determined exclusively by the so-called law of demand and supply, and if, to-day, there are some private corporations who wish to cling to that theory, it only shows that human nature has not materially changed and that the individual is not purged of his selfishness and unairness by becoming a director of a private corporation less true that, at the present time, there are instances of directors of private corporations who are

ainly concerned about dividends, and give little attention to the welfare of their workmen, and probably there are also some directors who inconsciously assume that their summoned to the bar of the rouse and reprimanded by the Speaker; Mr. Howe, who had supported the Assembly in the Nova Scotian at the time, took strong ground in vindication of his brother journalists. This incident serves to mark in a striking manner the development of the liberty of the press during the eighty-four years which have since elapsed.

The next question of moment was the dispute between the Assembly and the Council—a body which had both Legislative and Executive functions—over the imposition of a duty of one shilling and four pence per gallon on brandy. The Assembly, in 1830, sent to the Council a bill fixing the duty as aforesaid, and this was rejected by the Council, who thought one shilling was enough and proposed certain reductions. The Assembly, relying upon British precedent, resented this as an own interests are opposite to those of their workmen, but that type of lirector would have been equally selfish and short-sighted if he had lived in the old days, and had been an individual employer of journeymen and apprentices under the system before the advent of private. corporations. He is not the product of any system, and his type will probably survive under any economic system until the end of the world. It is only unprincipled writers and demagogues who at-

ductions. The Assembly, relying upon British precedent, resented this as an infringement of their Constitutional right to exclusive control over revenue bills. The Council adhered to solved the Assembly. The friends of

of the Council. At comsisted to twenty of the magazine and blown ship and rew into atoms. This, no doubt, rould have read very well in a ten ent sea tale, it would have been ent sea tale, it would have been ent sea tale, it would have been and humanity. Limself wounded, ome of his officers and a large umber of his officers and a large umber of his ship shot away and the essel an unmanageable wreck, surely twas best to submit to fate and, save he lives of the men who remained. If the constitution was half again as arge in tonnage as the Guerriere, had louble the number of men, and more han double the weight of guns. Coper, in his naval history, candidly dmitts these facts, and admits also that the Guerriere was bravely fought.

the British Constitution were secured for the Province.

The obtaining by Constitutional means of responsible government is beyond question the greatest political sevent in the history of the past hundred years. The ACADIAN RECORDER from the beginning to the end of the struggle was the steadfast friend of the popular cause, and some of the leaders of the Liberal party were associated in its editorial work. From the rule of clique or family compact, which prevailed in 1813, the Government of this and all other British Colonies has passed into the hands of the people, and is carried on according to the well understood wishes of the people.

The political history of the country for the Province.

each aiming to starve the other into surrender. They may be called by other names, but a strike or a lock-out is a war, and some times involves some of the evils of nany important changes have international war. Canada has legislated against such evils. Its Industrial Disputes Act" has one much to prevent strikes and lock-outs, about 85 per cent. of the ing of the standard of comfort disputes within its provisions havamong them. Things which were ing been settled without a strike. This legislation has also been of educative value in teaching repreentatives of capital and represen tatives of labor to recognize their identity of interest, and, indeed, What of the future? Some persons profess to believe that com-These writers point out that one hundred years ago, when trades

pulsory arbitration would supply a satisfactory remedy for the evil of bargaining does not stand on the same footing as the employer. workman has only one safeguard,— the right to refuse to work except for a fair wage, and he and his class would be short-sighted if they surrendered that right to any tribunal. A most effective answer to the proposition for compulsory arbitration may be put in the form of a question: How could a government compel either party to a rade dispute to accept the decision of the arbitration? vernment force the miners in lace Bay or Springhill to cut coal

they did not want to? New parliamentary prescription will not avail to remedy the labor roubles of the future. Their solutroubles of the future. ion will only be found in a higher regard for the moral law, and mpersonal and soulless corpor-tion, had been placed in a far less greater readiness to fulfil the rights and duties which it places upon capital and labor. Workmen vio-late the moral law when they do not give their employer an honest day's work, and employers violate the same law if they deny their workmen a living wage. The natural right of the workman to live a decent life should be a deermining factor in relation to the question of wages. The labor roblems of the future will be olved if the duties of employe and workmen are discharged in accordance with the sound moral rinciple that they should render o each other what is due to that

> Complaints of a young married woman

Regarding her husband's visitors.

The following appeared in the RE-ORDER, of May 22nd, 1813. The men are much better mannered in 1913: TO THE EDITOR ACADIAN RECORDER: Sir.-As I observe your paper is read with great avidity by almost all ranks in this Province, I deem it a proper rehicle through which to convey my omplaints, on a subject which, as affecting my own happiness and comfort, is of great consequence, tho' to the illiterate and vulgar (some of whom seem fond of exposing themselves in your and other papers) it may be thought beneath their attention.

You must know, Mr. Editor, that I

m a young married woman, have

lately fitted up my House in a very neat, comfortable style, my parlour in particular is covered all over with as smart a carpet as I could procure in Halifax, and my window curtains are made in the English fashion, reaching down to the floor. My Husband is a good humoured soul, very fond of en tertaining his friends, not a little them his wife and new house-and although I must confess, I feel proud tack private corporations indiscri-minately and as a class. In the ah a dagree that though in other were oppressive, the workmen pracrespects they are very good sort of tically had no redress. But to-day, people, I would rather drop their ac if the manager of a private corpoquaintance, than be any longer ex ration is unjust to the workmen of posed to their vulgar habits. Some the company, there can generally days ago, my husband invited a few be found some directors on the of his friends to dine with him, two of shom reside in the country, and after dinner cigars were introduced. But I must premise that before dinner I ob served the two country gentlemen creature of parliament, can be rigidly controlled by legislation, whereas, in former times, no effective remedy could be invoked against the individual master.

In the old days, after the passing away of the guilds of the Middle Ages, it was a crime for men to meet together in order to seek an increased wage or shorter hours. The present writer has an old lawbook in his possession, which contains instructions given by judges, on circuit to grand juries in England in the seventeenth century. These grand juries were charged to inquire whether there were in their district any artificers or other workmen meeting together for the purpose of endeavoring to secure shorter hours or higher wages, and, if so, to have such offenders inone of whom is a Justice of the Peace) ings of my dear husband, who I am sorry to say was not much more nice himself—but I have no doubt I shall f so, to have such offenders indicted. Upon a first conviction the offender was fined five pounds, in time break him of this and other bad habits he has, amongst which is and upon a third conviction the that of never applying a pocket hand-kerchief to his nose finding it more convenient to snuff up the superfluous mucus, (to no small disgust of the deoffender was placed in the pillory, and had his right ear cut off. licate ear) than to put it in his pocket. Indeed Mr. Editor this last mentioned indeed arr. Editor this last metatorical side and vulgar habit is but too common amongst my acquaintances of both sexes, for although many ladies both sexes, for although many ladies carry with them a ridicule, or a hand-kerchief in their hand, not being the fashion to wear pockets, yet do they entertain their hearers by concerts of snuffing up, the sound of which, if the weather happens to be cold, is as incessant and noisy, as the cruaking of a parcel of frogs. In hopes Mr. Editor this letter may meet the eye and correct the vulgar habits of the parties complained of, and that my ears and eyes may no longer be offended thereby; I remain your admirer and constant reader, to meet together and freely discuss questions affecting labor, and it was only within the last half-cen-

CELIA CLEANLESS. Halifax, 28th April, 1813.

#### List of Lieut.-Governors of Nova Scotia during past 100 years.

1811-Sir John Sherbrook 1816-Earl of Dalhousie. 1820-Sir James Kempt. 1828-Sir Peregrine Maitland. 1834—Sir Colin Campbell. 1840-Lord Falkland. 1846-Sir John Harvey,

1852-Sir Gaspard LeMarchant, 1858—Earl of Mulgrave—who before his term of office expired became the Marquis of Normandy.

1864—Sir Richard Graves Macdon-1865-Sir W. Fenwick Williams.

tion,-the employer was free, but

the workman was not always free,

and could, in respect to some of

In Canada, Trade Unions and

legislation have done a great deal

for the betterment of the conditions

of the laboring classes. If trade

unionism has sometimes operated oppressively, the same observation

can be made respecting trade combinations of capitalists. The plain

fact is that trade combinations,

either by men or masters, are in

their nature armies, and may some-

times be tyrannical armies, whose final resort is an appeal to force,

his contracts say, like the Apothe

poverty, but not my will, consents

cary in Romeo and Juliet,

1867—Lt.-General Sir C. Hastings Dovle. 1873-Hon. Joseph Howe, P. C. 1873-Hon. Adams G. Archibald, C. M. G., P. C.

McLellan. IcLellan.

1890—Sir Malachy Bowes Daly, Diomede " K. C. M. G. 1900—Hon. Alfred Gilpin Jones, P.C. Dolphin

1900—Hon. Alfred Gilpin Jones, P.C. 1908—Duncan Cameron Fraser, D. C. L. 1910—James Drummond McGregor. Crescent (N. F.), 38, J. Quillian

#### (BY ARTHUR FENERTY.) OF IMPERIAL AND IMPERIAL COLONIAL REGIMENTS

Which have served in this garris from 1812 to the temporary transfer of the garrison to the Canadians: 1812: Regiments-8th (2nd Batt.), 89th (2nd Batt.), 98th, 99th, 4th King's Royal Veterans.

1813: Regiments-62nd, 89th, 98th, 99th, 102nd, Royal Glen Fencible. 1814: Regiments—27th (3rd Batt.), 29th, 60th (7th Batt.), 62nd (1st Batt.). 64th, 98th, 99th, 10th Royal Native. 1815: Regiments-27th (3rd Batt.) 80th (7th Batt ) 82nd (1st Butt ) 84th 98th, 99th, 10th Royal Native, Fencible, Royal Staff Corps. \\ 1816: Regiments—15th (2nd Batt.,

R. Wing), 60th (3rd Batt.), 60th (7th Batt.), 62nd (1st Batt., L. Wing), 98th, Royal Staff Corps, Royal Nova Scotia Fencible, Royal Newfoundland. 1817: Regiments—15th, 60th (3rd Batt.), 60th (7th Batt.), 62nd (1st Batt.), Rifle Brigade (1st Batt.) 98th.

1818: Regiments-15th, 60th (3rd Batt.), 62nd (1st Batt.) 1819: Regiments—15th, 60th (3rd Batt.), Royal York Rangers, Royal West India Rangers.

1820: Regiments—15th (Left Wine)

1837: Regiments—34th, 83rd, 85th, 1820: Regiments—34th, 83rd, 85th. 1819: Regiments-15th, 60th (3rd West India Rangers.

1820: Regiments—15th (Left Wing), 60th (3rd Batt.), 62nd.

1821: Regiments-15th (Left Wing), 60th (2nd Batt.), 62nd, 81st. 1822: Regiments-60th (2nd Batt.), 2nd, 74th, 81st.

1823: Regiments-60th (2nd Batt.), 64th, 76th. 824: Regiments—60th (2nd Batt.), 1825: Regiments—74th, 81st, 96th, Rifle Brigade (1st Batt.) 1844: Regiments—1st Royal (2nd Batt.), 52nd (Left Wing), 74th, Rifle Brigade (2nd Batt.), Rifle Brigade (Re-serve Batt.) 1826: Regiments—52nd, 74th, 81st, Rifle Brigade (1st Batt.) 1827: Regiments-52nd, 74th, Rifle

Brigade (1st Batt.) serve Batt.)
1845: Regiments—43rd, 46th, 74th,
Rifle Brigade (2nd Batt.), Rifle Brigade
(Reserve Batt.)
1846: Regiments—14th, 43rd, 60th
(2nd Batt.), 77th, 89th, Rifle Brigade
(2nd Batt.), Rifle Brigade (Reserve
Ratt.) 1828: Regiments—52nd Rifle Brigade (1st Batt.) 1829: Regiments—34th, 52nd, 96th, Rifle Brigade (1st Batt.), Royal Staff Corps.
1830: Regiments—8th,
96th, Royal Staff Corps.

1847: Regiments—14th, 20th (1st Batt.), 20th (2nd Batt.), 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers (1st Batt.), 46th, 60th (2nd Batt.), 82nd, 89th. 1848: Regiments—7th, 2 Batt.), 38th, 46th, 82nd, 97th. 1834: Regiments—34th, 83rd, 96th, Rifle Brigade (1st Batt.)

1835: Regiments—34th, 83rd, 96th, Rifle Brigade (1st Batt.) 1838: Regiments—23rd, 34th, 36th, 65th, 73rd, 93rd.

1839: Regiments-8th, 23rd, 36th, 1856: Regiments-62nd, 63rd, 76th. 1857: Regiments-62nd, 63rd. 1840: Regiments-8th, 23rd, 37th, 1858: Regiments—62nd, 63rd. 1841: Regiments-8th, 30th, 37th,

1859: Regiments—62nd, 63rd. 1860: Regiments-62nd, 63rd, 64th, 76th.
1842: Regiments—30th, 64th, 69th,
76th, Rifle Brigade (2nd Batt.), Rifle
Brigade (Reserve Batt.)
1843: Regiments—33rd, 52nd, 64th,
Rifle Brigade (2nd Batt.), Rifle Brigade
(Reserve Batt.) 1861: Regiments-62nd, 63rd. 1862: Regiments — Royal Military Train, Grenadier Guards, Scots Fusi-lier Guards, 16th (2nd Batt.), 17th (2nd Batt.), 63rd, Rifle Brigade (1st Batt.) 1863: Regiments—16th (2nd Batt.), 7th (2nd Batt.)

1864: Regiments—16th (2nd Batt.), 17th (2nd Batt.) 1865: Regiments—2nd Queen's Royal 2nd Batt.), 16th (2nd Batt.), 17th (2nd 1866: Regiments-4th King's Own

Batt.), 16th (2nd Batt.), 17th (2nd Batt.), 47th. 1867: Regiments—4th King's Own 2nd Batt.), 47th. 1838: Regiments—4th King's Own (2nd Batt.), 16th (1st Batt.), 30th, 47th. 1869: Regiments—16th (1st Batt,), 9th, 30th, 78th. 1870: Regiments—16th (1st Batt.), 61st, 78th, 84th.

1849: Regiments—7th, 38th, 97th. 1850: Regiments—1st Royal (1st Batt.), 7th, 38th, 88th, 97th (1st Batt.) 1871: Regiments—60th King's Royal Rifle Corps (1st Batt.), 61st, 78th. 1872: Regiments—60th King's Royal Rifle Corps (1st Batt.), 61st, 87th. 1851: Regiments—1st Royal (1st Batt.), 38th, 42nd, 72nd, 88th, 97th (1st Batt.), 97th (Reserve Batt.)
1852: Regiments—42nd, 72nd, 97th. 1853: Regiments—72nd, 76th, 97th. 1854: Regiments—72nd, 76th. 1855: Regiments—76th, Foreign Le-

1873: Regiments—60th King's Royal Rifle Corps (1st Batt.), 87th. 1874: Regiments—60th King's Royal Rifle Corps (1st Batt.), 87th. 1875: Regiments—60th King's Royal Rifle Corps (1st Batt.), 87th.

1876: Regiments—20th (1st Batt.), 87th, 97th 1877; Regiments-20th (1st Batt.), 1878: Regiments-20th (1st Batt.),

1879: Regiments-97th, 101st. 1880: Regiments-97th, 101st, 19th 1881: Regiments—19th (1st Batt.),

1882: Regiments—1st Yorkshire, 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers. 1883: Regiments—1st Yorkshire, 2nd Royal Irish Rifles, 1st Royal Munster 1884: Regiments—1st Yorkshire, 2nd Royal Irish Rifles.

1885: Regiment—2nd Royal Irish 1886: Regiments—York and Lancas-er, 2nd Royal Irish Rifles. 1887: Regiment-York and Lancaser. 1888: Regiments—2nd West Riding, ork and Lancaster. 1889: Regiment—2nd West Riding.

1890 : Regiment-2nd West Riding

1891: Regiments—1st Leinster, 2nd 7est Riding. 1892: Regiment—1st Leinster. 1893: Regiments—1st Liverpool, 1st

1894: Regiment-1st Liverpool. 1895: Regiment-1st Liverpool. 1896: To the temporary transfer of the garrison to the Canadians. Regi-ments—1st and 2nd Leinster and 5th Royal Garrison.

THE FOUNT.



A SONG. THOUGH envied, and hated by tyrante and flaves, Britannia, fair Queen of the Ocean remains; Repelled by her ramparis, that float on the War flies from her borders, and want from

her plains. For ages renown'd By Victory crown'd Ber Tars have been fill an invincible train. Surpafo'd by no other Fach rivals his Brother prove their titles to Lords of the

Lorde of the Main ; ave Lords of the Main, The Tars of Oid England, are Lords of the Wheneveryour far dreaded fints are unfurl'd The genus of Nelson, hall fight by yourfides Shall teach you agent to all onth, the world, By deeds unexampl'd, archievements untry'd

For ages to come Your Nelson thall conquer and trimmph a Bach tar fhall inherit A fhare of his spirit And all prove invincible Lords of the Main, Lords of the Main, &c. The Tars of Old England, &c. Not are we alone in the noble carect,

The SOLDIER partakes of the generos flame : To glory be Marches, to glory we Steer. Between us; we there the rich hatvell of fame Recorded on high Their Names never die Whole deeds, the repown of their Country

The King then God bleft him The World field confels him
The World field Men, who are Lords o
the Main,
Lords of the Main, Re.
The Thir old Lords of the Main,

For the Acadian Recorder On Mus + . \* \* Off when the foul is winnet in grich, When meer feel nes prel When panting hafams feet which

How fweets a Friend's careis. But should this Fri nd a Female be, Kifs off the fallingstear ; What breaft would not discharge its pain What heart would not revere:? Sweeter than honey to the Bee Affiction to the Dove s Swaeter far fweeter is to me, A entijous Frmat's Love.

SELECTED. THE HOUR OF REST. LOVE, when wary toil is o'er, To eafe my mind by care opprest. To bie wit to my fav'rite bower, And g cet the welcome Hour of Reit. There, wiilft I view the fetting fun Il'ame the regions of the West, Well pleafed to think my labor done; I joyful hail the Hour of Reft. The faithful partner of my life. Appears with smiles to make me blest with rapture Child and Wife, And well enjoy the idear of Reft. The moments pals in converse fweet #And whi A I lean upon her breaft, My little practler feems to greet we. When to ediby florms the hower to fly, And the fill a cloudless sty, a And All I hall the Hour of Reft. Bo, when this transient life is palt, And cold thal be each throbbing breaft,

A young lady who had been infulted by an: old maid in her neighborhood, by way of revenue, placarded the following lines of To be fit, or be fold for the term of her life, Evan eth Hall-bythe way of a Wife, a She's td. and fbe's uglamillea For farther particular menguire within.

May virtue lead our fouls at laft;

To an Eternal Hour of Reft.

AVARICE. O Averice, thou rage accurat !

Infatiave drop: y of the foul, Will nothing quench the fordid thirft ? Were the tea gold, would'it drink the

Lo Pirr pleads-What then ? There's non The Winow kneels for bread !- Begone ! Hark in thy cars the Ordans cry; They die of famine !- Let them die!

Oh, sepe of woe ; heart-reading fight Canft thou turn from them? Test Behold!
From all those heaps of hounded gold Not one, one piece to fave them?-IVat a mite! Pitilels wretch ! fuch hall the leavence he At the laft day, when Maner turns from

Mile Hancons Seledions, Anecdores, &4.

American Congress .-- an my BILLO. The Committee on military flairs reported (Dec. 23d) two bills—one furniteinentary to the samy organization law. It propoles to enish men for 5 years, to give a bounty of 40 dollars to recruits, and a beaut 10 dis to the officer for every reerain entitled, and contains a providen that no perion under 21 years of age can be milited unless with co fent of parents, matt. sor guardlaus. The wy to 50,000 pen; by fulfittuting regular artific the volunteers agreed to he raiked the last festion.—

7 The regular force of the United States is now alon: \$5,000, confilling of 25 regiments of infantry, of a 1000 men, each; the "balance" confilling of engineers, cavalry, artillery, &c.

DUELLING. \*\* To my mum then a challenge I'll write,

\*\* But first I'll be fure the worst Sets,

\*\* Will swar not to part 'till we full,

\*\* With powder we'll fire—without ball. O'KEEFE's Poor Soldier.

A meeting took place between Gen Smyth and Gon. Porter yesterday afternoas arrangements. They met at Doyton's tav-ern, and croffed the river with their heads and furgeons—both gentlemen behaved with the utmost coolness and unconcerning floor was exchanged in as intrepid and firm a manner as possible, by each gentleman, and without effect & It was then represented by Gen. Smyth's fecond, that Gen. Porter mult now be convinced that the charge of cowardice against Gen. Smyth was unfound ed, and should, in honous, be retracted a which, after mutual explantions in to the charge, was accordingly dose by hum. Sen. Smyth then explained that his requarks on Gen. Porter we'e the refor of irritation, and were intended as pravocatives, from having been affailed by Grn. Porter, and that he knew nothing delogatory of Gen. Porter's character as a gentleman and offi-

The hand of reconciliation was then offered and received. a We congratulate the friends of those oen lemen upon the fortunate termination of a ofference arifing from 100 much precipita. tion, but which has been adjusted in a manner fo honorable to both. WM. H. WINDER

SAML. ANGUS. Black Rock Dec. 18, 1812. A letter from Albany fays, "All the Gen erals from Canada are extremely mortified and creft fallen. The boys at Buffalo form

hemf. lvrs into groups, and fing the following altered franza of " Tankee D. odle":-When SMYTHE a Bragadier had sot, He proved a darned roward-He duril not go to Canada, Bur fear of being derion Yanker doodle doo the do-Nankee doodle dandy-And with your legs be bandy. " Cour.

Tuelday fe'night, a young gentleman having a famous water spaniel, walking near St. Clement's Church, Mancheller, threw a tone into a pond, for the purpole of filewing the aquatic powers of his dog in diving for it. The animal immediately jumped in, and eagerly explored the bottom, when, after a sinute's immerfian, he brought up a green hag, which, on opening, to the altonishment of all, contained an excellent violin and fiddle dick. No clue has yet led to the discovery of its owner. An honest Welchman present colled out "Trow in a noder stone, Jonilemen, and who knows but he may bring up the

see, and who knows but he may bring up the dead for fone time. and were twoly it not yet dispoburied; I have a fifter who is not yet dispoburied; I have a fifter who is not yet dispoburied; I have a fifter who is not yet dispoposed of: These things which my be other is
capulle, my dear, it is so like matrimony

desire to die in his stead. Vouchfase to admit herbushand) prefer punch to wine?" "Because, my dear, it is to like matrimony tu ha charming compound of opposite qualities." "Ay, my lord, I am the weak part I suppose ?" "Ay, my love, you are the sweet, with a dash of the mid, and no small portion of the spirit," portion of the fairit,"

Nimrod, 18, N. Mitchell. Raleigh, 18, G. W. Hooper

Charybdis, 18, J. Clepham Recruit, 18, G. R. Pechell.

Rifleman, 18, J. Pearce. Ringdove, 18, W. Dowers.

Dr. fobnson's idea of Femals Happiness.

" A folitary philosopher would imagine ladies born with an exemption from care and forrow; fulled in perpetual quiet, and feated with unmingled pleasure; for what can interrupt the content of those, upon whom one age has labored after another, to confer honours and accumulate immu those to whom rudeness is infamy, and infult is cowardice; whose eye commands the brave, and whose smiles soften the severe; whom the failor travels to adord, the fol dier bleeds to defend, and the poet wears out his life to celebrate; who claim tribute from every art and science and for whom all who approach them endevour to multiply delights, without requiring from them any return, but willingness to be pleased ?

ely, among these favourites of nature, this unacquainted with toil and danger, felicity must have fixed her residence; the must know only the changes of more vivid, or more gentle love; their life out always more either to the flow or fprightly melo-dy of the lyre of gladness; they can never affemble but to pleafure, or regire but to

" Such would be the thoughts of every man, who should hover at a distance round the world, and know it only by conjecture and speculation. But experience will soon this over how easily those are disgusted who have been made nice by plenty, and tender by indulgence. He will foon ice to how by indingence. He will soon fee to how many dangers power is exposed which has no other guard than youth and beauty, and how easily that tranquility is molested which can only be soothed with the foing of flattery. It is impossible to supply wants as fall as idle imagination may be able to form them, or to remove all inconveniences, which there are seened into impossible to impossible the state of the second seened and the impossible to the second seened in the impossible to the second seened in the imposition. by which elegance refined into impatience, may be offended. None are fo hard to pleafe as hofe whom farery of pleafure

makes weary of themselves, not any so readily provoked as those who have always cen sourced with emulation of civility To Afriring Young Men. SCIPIO was tritute in the army, and ifting nifhed himfelf above the relt of his officers no lefe by his prudance than his braveyy. The coef-1 under whom he fought committed many overlights by refuling to allow his advice. Young Scipio drew the troops from many dangers into which their Ha great and univerful reputation excited force wery signification in the beginning; but, as he behaved in all respects with the most modefly and referve, that envy was foon changed into admiration; fo that when the fenare fent deputies to the camp, to enquire into the state of the fiege of Carthage, the whole army gave him manimously the highest commendations, the foldiers, 24 well as offirit of young Scipio. A So necessary it is for a man to soften, if I may be allowed the expression, the splendor of his glory by a

eet and modelt carriage and not to excite the jealoufy of people, by a haughty and felf-fufficient behavior. FILIAL PIETY.

Lou-TAOT-SONG, who was difaffected to the government of China, being accused of a faul, which touched his life, obtained eave from those who had him in custody, to perform the duties of the Tap to one o his deceased triends - He managed matters fo well that giving his keepers the flip, fled to the house of Lou Nan kin, and there hid himself. Lou Nan-kin, notwithstanding the strict search that was made, and the severity of the court against those who conceal prifoners that have escaped, would not betray his friend. However, the thing coming to be discoverd, Lou Nan-kin was imprilened; and they were just on the point to a quarrel, which may introduce cause, of proceeding against him, when his youngest which may occasion the necessity of bring-bruther presenting himses these tile judges against to dig a grave for his carcase. It is I fir, said he who have hidden the prifaner; it is I who ought to die, and not my elder brother. The eldelt maintained on the contrary, that his young it brother accused himself wrongsuliy, and was not at all cul-pable. The Judge, who was a person of great sagacity, sisted both parties so effectually, that he not only discovered that the younger brother was innocent, but even made him confess it himself :- " It is true, made him confels it himself: "It true, fir, faid the youngest all in tears, I have accessed myself fallely; but I have very strong reasons for so doing. My mother has been dead for some time, and her corps is not yet

RESIGNATION. Refignation teaches us to bear motor tune not only with patience as being una pied dable, but it transferms evil into goods ay leading us to confider it, and every event that has the least appearance of misfortune; as a divine diffensation, a wife and benevolent as a diving appendation, a write and hereverking temperament of things, inhierrient to universal fal good. Though the unexpected access of misfortune may furprife the fool into griefly yet that grief, when the mind calmly reviews its object changes into contentment as by degrees exalted into veneration, a divine composure, and our private will is lost in that of the ALMIGNTY. He therefore, who is provided with fuch armour, taken, if we may lo fay, from the armoury of beaues may be proof against the starpest arrow of affliction and defy the impotence of human

Lockman-The celebrated Perfian moralife, relates the following flory of hin felf :-was once," fays he, " to poor, that I had any, wherewith to buy a pair of flues, and was obliged to go bare-footed. However patient I had until then been. I now became very diffatisfied with my lot, and entered the emple of Cuffa, extremely melanchoir and discontented. I there saw a man who had no legs; reflecting on whose condition, I had longer complained of wanting shoes, but gave thanks to God, from the bottem of ny heart, that I could fill walk, thong! pare-footed. How much better is it, thou

If this poor man could recover his legs ecflatic would be his joys, though he flould Pallip the Second, walking one day alone in the cloiters of the convent of Efcurial. an honest tradesman, seeing the door of en, went in. Transported with admiration at the fine paintings with which the house is adormed he addressed himself to the king, whom he took for one of the convent, and defired him to thew the paintings, and captain the fut reta of them. Philip, with all the humility and condefection of a lay brother, conducted him through the spartments and gave him all the fatisfactor he could define. At parting, the firsager took him by the hand and spaced ad it affectionately, faid, " I am much obliged to you friend, I I ve at St. Martins, and my name is Michael Brim-

his. If you frould chause to come my was good wine at your ferrice.

"And my name, (faid the pretended fervent) is Philip the fecond; and if you will call upon me at Madrid, I will give you's glafs of as good 1"

after it has been combed on foil cont guous to the trunks of the trees, as far as the roots extends ; by this process their fize as we! as their fertility will be remarkably incress

This wealthy collegyman communicates an inflance of the effect which was produced by the experiments-

being in a languishing state in a grats field, I treated it as above directed; the same sea, for it acquired new hark and for years after-for it acquired new hark and for years after-wards produced larger and better tafted fruit. The young shoots also, which for-merly grew up around the stem were prevented from sprouting forth, because the refuse of the flax excluded the access of the air to the trunk, and imparted additional nutriment to the roots." - Irifb pap.

It is possible the inventor of Cards had a moral lesson in view. Let us suppose he re afoned thus to himfelf. " The man who has the HEART (that is the fpirit) to play for DIAMONDS, (that is money) may get in to a quarrel, which may introduce cause, which may occasion the occessive of bring-

A prime felt letter from a chief mngiftrate of a certain corporation DEAR SUR. .

On Monday next. I am to be made a Mare, and shall be much obliged to you if f, be, as you will send me down by the Contch, some provision, setting for the octor, cation, as I am to ax my brother, the Old Mare, and the rest of the Bentch.

Answered by a Wag into whose hands it fell. Sir, In obedience to your orders, haw fent you per Coach, two bulhels of the befoates and as you are to treat the Old Mars have added fome bran to make a main-

EPIGRAM-From the French Let the loud thunders roll along thekies, Clad in my wirtue I the florm despe, Indeed, cries Peter, how your lot bless,

To be to sheltered in to thin a drels.

LIST OF H. M. SHIPS

On North American Station one hundred years ago,

With number of guns, and officers i

San Domingo, 74—Admiral, Sir J. B. Warren, Bart., K. B.; 1st Capt., H. Hotham, Capt. of the Fleet; 2nd Capt., S. J. Pechell. Albion, 74-J. F. Devonshire. Bellerophon, 74—Vice Admiral Sir R. G. Keats, Bart., K. B.; Capt. E. Hawker. enturion (R.S.), 56—Rear Admiral Griffith, Capt. Shipsey. Marlboro, 74, R. Honeyman.

Majestic (Razee), 74, J Hayes,

Poictiers, 74, J. P. Beresford, Kt.

Ramilies 74 Sir T. Hardy, Bart. Victorious, 74. J. Talbot. Dragon: 74. R. Barrie. LaHogue, 74, Hon. T. B. Capel Plantagenet, 74, R. Lloyd. C. M. G., P. C.

1883—Matthew Henry Richey, P. C.

1888—Hon. Archibald Woodbury

McLellan.

1888—Hon. Archibald Woodbury

McLellan. 64, H. Byng. 50. C. M. Fabian 44. A. Black.

Junon, 38, C. Upton. Junon, 38, U. Upton.
Loire, 38, T. Brown.
Niobe, 38, W. A. Montague.
Nymphe, 38, F. P. Epworth.
Statira, 38, H. Stackpole.
Sybille (N. F.), 38, J. Sanders.
Tenedos, 38, H. Parker.
Sea Horse, 38, J. A. Gordon.
Chesapeake, 38, A. Gordon.
Belvidera, 36, R. Byron.
Barrosa, 36, W. H. Sheriff. Belvidera, 38, R. Byron.
Berrosa, 36, W. H. Sheriff.
Dryad (N. F.), 36, E. Galway.
Lacedemonian, 36, S. Jackson.
Maidstone, 36, G. Burdett.
Orpheus, 36, H. Pigot.
Romalus (en flute), 36, G. W. Knight.
Dromedary (store jb.), 36, S. Pritchard.
master.
Cleopatra, 32, C. Gill.
Hyderian, 32, W. P. Cumby.
Minerva, 32, R. Hawkins.
Dover, 32, A. V. Drury.
Fox (en flute), 32, I. K. Kinsman.
Success (en flute), 32, T. Barkley.
Narcissus, 28, J. R. Lumley.
Narcissus, 28, J. R. Lumley.
Nemesis (en flute), 23; Hon. J. Maude.
Laurestinus, 24, J. Foxton.
Comet (N. F.), 20, G. W. Blamy.
Herald, 20, C. Milward.
Loup Cervier, 20, W. B. Mends.
Rosamond, 20, D. Campbell.
Abundance (flore fb.), 20, J. Oake,
master.

THEODORE.

Ringdove, 18, W. Dowers,
Sappho, 18, H. O'Grady,
Sophie, 18, N. Lockyer.
Wasp, 18, T. Everard.
Arab, 18, J. Wilson.
Epervier, 18, R. Wales.
Conflict, 16, H. L. Baker.
Contest, 16, J. Rattray.
Rattler, 16, J. Thompson.
Acteon, 16, B. C. Caton.
Emulous, 16, W. M. Godfrey.
Mohawk, 16, H. Litchfield.
Borer, 14, R. Coote.
Jaseur, 14, —. Jaseur, 14, ——.
Manley, 14, E. Collier.
Barbadoes, 14, Fleming.
Mariner, 14, Lt. R. Ruffel Mariner, 14, Lt. R. Ruffel.
Morne Fortunee, 14, J. Steele.
Adonis (N. F.), 10, D. Buchan.
Bramble, 10, W. H. Pogson.
Canso, 10, W. P. Croke.
Paz, 10, P. Dumargue.
Subtle, 10, C. Brown.
Pictou, 10, Lt. Stephens.
Musqudobit, 10, ——. Atalante, 18, F. Hickey. Cygent, 18, R. Ruffel. Atalante, 18, F. Ruffel.
Cygent, 18, R. Ruffel.
Electra, 18, W. Gregory.
Hazard, 18, J. Crookesley.
Indian, 18, H. Jane.
Martin, 18, H. F. Senhouse
Morgiana, 18, D. Scott.
Fantome, 18, J. Lawrence
Pheasant, 18, J. Palmer. Musqudobit, 10, ———. Shelburne, 10, Lt. Murry. Dream, 4, —. Hare. Cuttle, 4, W. L. Patterson. ng. 4. J. Murray

Plover, 18, C. Campbell.
Sylph, 18, — Faulkenhorn, Lt.
Amaranthe, 18, G. Pringle.
Curlew, 18, M. Head.
Dotterel, 18, W. W. Daniel.
Forester, 18, A. Kennedy.
Frolic, 18, A. Mitchell.
Muros, 18, C. Hobart.
Nimrod, 18, N. Mitchell. CONCERTS 100 YEARS AGO. Sample programme of those held Lady Caroline Leigh's Waltz in Halifax in the olden days.

THEATRE ROYAL.

By permission of His P.

THEATRE ROYAL.

By permission of His Excellency Lieut.-General Sir John Coape Sherbrooke, Knight of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Lieut.-Governor and Commander-In-chief in and over His Majesty's Profince of Nova Scotia and its Dependencies, etd., etc.

On Monday Evening, July 5th, 1813, will be given at the Theatre Royal, a Concert of Instrumental Music, in 3 Acts, interspersed with Comic Songs, Recitations, etc., etc.

The Public are also respectfully informed that by permission of Col. Sir John Wardlaw, the Band of the 64th Regiment will attend the that by permission of Col. Sir John Ward the Band of the 64th Regiment will atten Theatre on that evening, and perform a va of the most admired Scotch melodies.

PROSPECTUS OF THE ENTERTAINMENT. ACT I.

The Garb of old Gaul, By the Military Band An Occasional Address, By a Gentleman

An Occasional Address,

Overture on the organ accompanied by two
planafortes, I of which will be performed,

By a young lady only 6 years of age
Overture to Paul & Virginia,

By the Band
Recitation—Eliza,

A favorite Quintetto,
Comic Song—The Flitch of Bacon, or Matrimonial Strife,

By a Gentleman
The Caledonian Laddie,

Planofortes

Same Air, By the Band Young Gentlema rture to Lodviska, itation—Law Considered, or I By the Band

Halifax had concerts in the olden days, as well as at present, and a sample programme of one of the concerts at the Theatre Royal (Queen Street, just above Spring Garden Road), is as follows:

THEATRE ROYAL.

Why the Band Recitation—Law Considered, or Daniel and Disn-clout, By a Gentleman William (Concerto. Way ain Kind Dearle, O! With variations on William (Concerto. Way ain Kind Dearle, O! With variations on William (Concerto. Way ain Kind Dearle, O! With variations on William (Concerto. Way ain Kind Dearle, O! With variations on Plano, secompanied by the Band Sir John Wardlaw's Reel, composed by the master of the Band, By the Band Concerts at the Theatre Royal.

A Descriptive Russian Ba Pianoforte aceo Duncan Davidson, Clarionet Concerto, By the Band By the Band By a Gentleman larionet Concerto,
A Hornpipe,
Comic Song—A Captain Bold in Halifax,
or Miss Bailey's Ghost,

or Miss Bailey s Gnost,
Di Til gang nae mair to your town,
Ti conclude with
Rule Brittania and God Save the King. Doors open at quarter passed seven, and to begin at precisely eight o'clock. Tickets to be had of Mr. Wm. Minns, and Mr. Geo. Eaton. had of Mr. Wm. Minns, and Mr. Geo. Eaton.

\*\* The Public are respectfully informed
that the Theatre will be well aired and cleaned
and every exertion made use of to render it
comfortable for the reception of those Ladies
and gentlemen who may be pleased to honor it
with their preserve.

N. B.-The proprietors of the Front Boxe will be pleased to signify as early as possibl Mr. Eaton, if it is their wish to have their se eserved in order not to disappesirous of obtaining them. Mr. Rigby, Master of the King's Works, has pledged himself that the theatre is perfectly

#### TRADE CONDITIONS 100 YEARS AGO.

Interesting figures of business in the olden days.

Profits in privateering.

(BY W. C. MILNER.) If one were transported back to the commercial precincts of Halifax, as

commercial precincts of Halifax, as it existed a hundred years ago—one would meet novel and strange conditions.

Slavery was not then abolished, nor did the proclamation of emancipation take place until 21 years later. Owners of negroes not only traded in their bodies, but seemed to claim a lien on their souls. In 1784, Governor Wentworth—had 21 negro slaves haptized in one bunch at St.

Paul's church. It did not appear they had much option in the matter. Going back a few years prior to that ing back a few years prior to that date, we find the governments of the old colonies in America had adopted the bounty system, in order to stimulate the business of getting scalps.

Nova Scotia was no exception. In ulate the business of getting scalps.

Nova Scotia was no exception. In 1756, its Government offered £25 for goods, coal, salt, iron, copper, etc. Indian scalps. The bounty money was From Southern Europe, wine, olives large enough to start out raiding olive oil, linseed oil, raisins, curlarge enough to start out raiding parties to hunt down "lo! the poor Indian." This work was at the time deemed so legitimate that in some cases the aid of the Almighty was invoked by His ministers to make the expeditions successful. Thus religion became a partner with pelf and patriotism in decimating their brother savages.

On the 2nd of July, 1749, Cornwal-

or savages.
On the 2nd of July, 1749, Cornwal-Sydney, 4,126 tons. Importations of lis landed at Halifax, which was then described as densely wooded. The 1815, when 639 tons were brought in. described as densely whotee. The next day, one John Shippey obtained a license to sell liquor. The fee was one guinea a month. Seventeen more licenses were granted within the next six months. It was the 12th of Trade with the Southern ports of next six months. It was the 12th.of
July before the transports got in,
so it may be concluded that John,
in making preparations to deal out
liquors in advance, and securing his
license so promptly, was a man of
considerable enterprise. The disbursesels, 335 tons.
Trade with the West Indies, 1812, inwards, 77 vessels, 9,197 tons; outwards, 84 vessels, 11,183 tons.
Trade with Canada including New Brunswick and Newfoundland in 1812, considerable enterprise. The disburse-nents of the British service were money was plenty and the shops were the common resort inwards 119 vessels, 15,514 tons; outof all—soldiers, sailors and civilians. A decade later, Wolfe, then in Halifax drilling his men for the last at-A decade later, Wolfe, then in Halifax drilling his men for the last attack on Louisburg, complains in his despatches of the inefficiency of the service owing to the almost universal drunkenness of the men and officers of

wards 119 vessels, 15,514 tons.

THE COAL QUESTION.

At the first settlement, Halifax was

supplied with coal as with everything else, from Britain. In 1792, Sir John

Wentworth recommended the Home

government to lease the coal mines of

Nova Scotia. It seems nothing was

During the 17th century, Nova Sco-

412 vessels, tons, 54,457.

Bry fish, quintals, 82,059

Fish oil, 49,668 gallons.

Staves, 232,562.

Boards and plank, 1,881,722 ft.

PROFITS IN PRIVATEERING.

On 7th April 1813, no less than 33

vessels captured from the French or Americans were sold at auction with

In the Weekly Chronicle of Dec. 17,

1813, there is a notice of the distribu-tion of prize money of twenty five vessels and cargoes, captured, am-ongst them, the "Chesapeake", cap-

tured by the "Shannon". From a trade standpoint, this victory was of immense importance. At one blow, it reestablished the reputation for sea-

manship and fighting qualities of the

British tar, which had suffered great-

ly through a long series of disas-ters. If England could not protect her

nded.
The Americans were equally busy.

prizes in three weeks. Commodore Rodgers of the U.S. navy pursued a Jamaica fleet of 100 vessels under convoy, but failed to meet them.

At this period (1813), the Halifan

1st. The Province was advertised in England as barren by persons who had only seen Halifax on the south

shore.
2nd, The concession of fisher

rights to United States under

her career as a sea power was

done, and in 1811, Governor Pro

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

The importation of West India became so profitable that two distilleries, making 80,000 gallons per re 1780, one had closed down and the production of the other, owing to public expenditures becoming reduced, was limited to from 15 to and the production of the colors, and the 1811, Governor Provost done, and the 1811, Governor Provost colors 20,000 gallons. This liquor, sold fresh from the distilleries had a fusel oil was the favorite tipple with laborers and Indians."

was the favorite tipple with laborers and Indians."

There was some ground for the statement left by a New York divine, that it was the business of one half of the people of Halifax to sell rum and of the other half to drink it.

The liquor trade in our early history afforded the largest item in the excise and customs revenue, a posision it continues to occupy to this day. The people's appetites and vices day. The people's appetites and vices continue, though they build roads and bridges, endow schools, and enrich churches today as one hundred and fifty years ago. When we remember that England, in 1813, was neuring the close of long and exhausting wars; that she was threatened on all sides by nowerful fore and terribly ordered reprisals against ships, goods and citizens of United States and authorized the issue of letters of sides by powerful foes and terribly weakened from within by the exces-sive drinking habits of her fighting weakened from within by the excessive drinking habits of her fighting men—it seems quite an act of Providence that she survived at all.

In the War of 1812, Halifax was the chief rendezvous or British forces, as it would be again in case of war. and they were anxious to increas would be again in case of war. British cruisers were constantly arriving or sailing. Privateers were fit-ted out here and prizes brought in

#### by the score. WAR OF 1812.

Merchantmen and transports, cor voyed by frigates, appeared in the harbor and disappeared. The stir and s movement in our waters was inces-sant and this accompanied by the firand shippers. ing of salutes or gun practice, kept the little world of Halifax constanton the qui vive. The population from the four corners of the earth, was largely cosmopolitan. The prisoners of war, the crews of captured vessels, sailors, marines, soldiers, fishermen, traders, officials Yorkshiremen in Cumberland and the Scotch on the north east coast, the wheels of industry commenced to -all on the move made the Grand turn, production commenced, and early in the 19th century, the markets were fairly independent of the United States as a source of supply for proand Hollis Streets ively, and filled the taverns and visions.
In 1805, the year of the battle of ish gold was never more abundant. Trafalgar both fisheries and farming War hath her victories no less rewere prosperous. The provision mar-ket was well supplied and the trade in dry and pickled fish was abnornowned than peace for out of the ne Haligonian emerged with a mally large.
In 1812, Napoleon invaded Russia

#### THE EXPORT TRADE.

During the French regime mer-River were supplied to the navy. nder English occupation this trade acreased. The first cargo of masts 1780. The exportation of sawn tim-her was commenced. Before 1783 25 saw mills had been built and during saw mills had been built and during the next 13 years, this number increased to 90. In 1785, a bill passed the House offering a bonus of £20 for overy saw mill erected the next year. A bonus was given in the exportation of square timber and hemp but was repealed in 1804. 70 or 80 cargoes were sent to England, or about 20,000 tons. about 20,000 tons.

The export of plaster of paris and

rhinestone to United States in 1804. amounted to over £8,000. The United States government prohibited the invested to the control of the cont the import of plaster from Nova Scotia. New Brunswick was not incluled in this prohibition. When the plaster exporters of this Province attempted to send it via New Brun-swick, the latter Province with a sharp eye to business imposed a The whale fisheries were very pro-fitable in the 18th and early part of h century. Schools of them were vays in sight of vessels traversing estern Ocean. The "Norwhal, a species now practically extinct, was valued for the superior article of oil it contained. In June, 1788, 7 whalers ll belonging to Halifax, all returned

to port with full fares. In July, 1787, two whalers came in The year before (1786) the ship Lyan cleared for England with 135 tons of spermaute oil, 48 tons of whale oil, 4 tons of whalebone, 1257

At this period (1813), the Halifax merchants were beginning "to find" themselves. They were beginning to take stock of their own resources, the year before (1786) the ship in cleared for England with 135 is of spermaute oil, 48 tons of ale oil, 4 tons of whalebone, 1257 see and cariboo skins and a quantof of other skins.

In indication of the precarious of the prical interests. Their complaints are larged themselves impatient at having their dealings submerged by Imperial interests. Their complaints are larged merchants were hurt. With Sabatiel, George Glassie, John Black, John erica, is shown in the disfavor with the Nantucket immigration in the triangle of the same than the same transfer of moose and cariboo skins and a quantity of other skins hold that Britain felt she had in America, is shown in the disfavor shown to the Nantucket immigration affair. In 1774, 30 families removed from Nantucket to Dartmouth to engage in the whale lishery. The next year four vessels with full crews arrived here on the same mission and four more were expected. The Colored Segretary when springed of these arrivals, wrote a despatch disapproving of them. Thus a profitable industry was driven out of the country.—Islands at violating the treaty of 1783 in grasping for colonial territory.—Islands at

REVENUES The trade returns of 1818 show Value of imports..... £ 264,148 Duties ...

the mouth of the Bay of Fundy, of smuggling under guise of the gypsum trade &c. 4th. American vessels are allowed tth. American vessels are and sell these British, American and foreign goods and manufactures.

5th. A colonial vessel carrying fish and lumber to B. W. I., cannot compete with American vessels carrying frandy, tobacco, spices, East India Value of imports in Halifax 251,284 pete with American vessels carrying brandy, tobacco, spices, East India and China goods.

6th. They ask in the restoration of peace that neither French nor American vessels be allowed to fish "In the narrow seas and waters of these B. N. A. Colonies."

7th. They ask that Americans be allowed to trade on the Atlantic only in the ports of St. John and Halifax. Spirits...... Wine.....

LIGHT HOUSES.

AND MONEY. The seamanship existed in those in the seamanship wonderful when the absence is considered of those buoys days, is simply wonderful when the absence is considered of those buoys and beacon lights that now entircle the coast. The first light house noted was one on Coffin's Island, Liverpool jut in service in March 1812. Three more were added in 1817—Sambro, Shelburne and Brier Island.

Shelburne and Brier Island.

Previously to 1783 correspondence was maintained with England by chance vessels. In that year Lord North advised the governor that regular packet service would be established between Falmouth and Halifax, Five years later Lord Sydney requested the governor to confine his correspondence as much as possible to the monthly packet service. These packets were called coffine boats. Many of them were lost at sea. One year, in the twenties, Halifax was without any mails from England from January until August. The January, February and March packets never turned up. Sometimes they were three months Sometimes they were three months at sea. One of them the Redpole, Capt. Bullock was captured by the pirate vessel President, the captain pirate vessel President, the captain shot and the crew made to walk the plank. The pirates were afterwards captured and hanged.

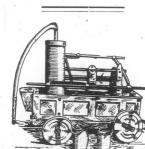
Mail to Truro, Pictou and P. E. Island was first advertised in 1789. Three years before this date, a carrier was employed to carry mails to Annapolis once a week

Annapolis once a week.

It was not until 1784 that post offices were established at St. John and Fredericton. After that date, at Truro, Pictou and Annapolis. No other post offices (except Halifax) existed until 1825, when Mr. John Howe, made a tour and established eleven new offices in this Province and New Brunswick. The extent of the business in these days may be judged from the fact that in 1841 Mr. Howe had only one clerk. offices were established at St. John

Howe had only one clerk. In 1812, the Government issued £12,000 in treasury notes. In 1820, the Government issued £20,000 in denominations of one and two pounds.
The next year they issued five and
ten shilling notes.

In the early history of the Province, business was done on a specie basis.
British gold was the standard, but doubloons and Mexican silver were the common currency. Large payments were made in coin. Often on Water Street a messenger would be seen carrying a bag or wheeling several bags of specie from one office to another, accompanied by a man with



HAND FIRE ENGINE USED IN 1813.

FIRE SYSTEM A CENTURY AGO.

ears ago, was a volunteer one purely, and the very foremost citizens were proud to be connected therewith. The town had a population of but eleven thousand, but practically all the buildings were of wood, and fires were frequent. Fire fighting machinery was of the simplest sort, water buckets, ladders, hand pumps, and man power. A string of men would get in line from the shore, a well, a pond or any convenient water sumply, to the burning building, and pass water filled buckets from hand to hand one way and return the empties in the opposite direction. This kept up a fairly good supply of the fire quenching element, and excellent results were often obtained. The town was divided into twenty small very foremost citizens his business. They looked upon the war as having been commenced by President Madison, without cause—as it ultimately terminated without re-The feeling on this side of the line was very different. The aggressive trade policy pursued by New England traders in the B. W. Indies and in our ports was regarded as detrimental to he interests of our own producers buring the 1th century, Nova Section was largely dependent upon New England for supplies of flour and provisions. After the arrivals of the United Empire Loyalists in Shelburne and the Bay of Fundy ports, The town was divided into twenty small listricts, on each of which a "Fireward presided, whose duty it was to carry red staff and direct fire operations their own district. The following ger men were "Firewards" of the town

and the United States declared war of the Company in 1812:

1st Division.—Benjamin Bridge, Captain; John Brown, Lieutenant; Robert Milne; Alexander Hackett; Charles Blackadar; Robert LeCain; Jeremiah Vickary; William Patterson; Henry Neal; Casper Drillo; George Ford; Michael McNaughton; Samuel Marshell, Lawse (Mangheton; Samuel Marshell, Lawse) The following are the trade exports Vickary; William Patterson; Henry Neal; Casper Drilio; George Ford; Michael McNaughton; Samuel Marshall; James We may state firs

Smith.

2nd Division.—George Adams, Lieutenant; George Morin; Daniel Spike;
Charles Dunbrack; Morgan Baynon;
John Forrest.

3rd Division.—James Dechman, Lieutenard Strate Schweizer Lots, including Church burying ground. These were 408, barrels Pickled herring-barrels 142; boxes tenant; Kenneth McKenzie; John Henderson; Robert Jamieson; John Rogers; William Newman; James Murphy; Henry Even before the proclamation privateers were hastily fitted out and privateers were nastly fitted out and so rapid was their work that no less than 21 American vessels were condemned by the vice admiralty court on 13th January, 1813. The greatest prize was the Volanti, a vessel mounting 22 guns and carrying a crew of 90 men. She had a valuable cargo. King.

For the time and the condition of

appliances, we can fairly conclude that the town was well up to date in the matter of fighting fires.

Enemy's Signals. In 1813, France was the enemy par cellence, and on sea and land was the lligera +. I was necessary to know a ench ship from that of any other ation and so in all current publications, ne code of signals by which the "enemy" build always be recognized was presented a a prominent place. We quote a set these signals from a local Almanac of 812.8"

Signals at Fort George.

Halifax enjoyed an extensive shipping rade in the early part of the nineteenth entury. Ships were constantly arriving and departing, and their arrival at the arbour's mouth was always carefully ignaled from Fort George by the followsignals from the ensign staff: Red Flag denotes a vessel from Europe

White Flag denotes a vessel from Newfoundland. Blue Flag denotes a vessel from West Red Pendant denotes a vessel from the

Red Pendant denotes a vessel from the United States.
White Pendant denotes a Coaster.
Blue Pendant denotes a vessel from some part of the world for which there is no particular signal.
White Pendant over any of the above denotes the vessel to have sailed either before or at the same time. with the one already arri.ed.
The ensign staff must have been the The ensign staff must have been the mosure of many eyes during that event-l time.

# THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1869.

Capital Authorized, - - \$ 25,000,000 Capital Paid Up, - - - II,500,000 Reserve and Undivided Profits, Aggregate Assets, - - -

13,000,000 175,000,000

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This year the feast of Holy Christ-

Wood, ordained ministers of the Eng-

The Elder and Committee have

thought it expedient to write their

spective descendants will not de-

ise them, for they have been made

with all sincerity, and to the best of

our ability. We have also thought it fit to keep a record in this book,

ongregation.
We pray God that those who come

fear of the Lord, and without selfish

May the Lord in whose name the

hurch, as well as this preface was begun, cause this German congrega-

(Signed) PETER BERGMAN.

The original measurements of the

year a spire 45 feet high was added.

Definite plans were made in this year for its formal dedication to the wor-

ship of God.

A Mr. George Bayer, formerly a member, had bequeathed money for

the purchase of a bell, and before the

dedication, the bell was hung in the tower. It is said that this same bell was formerly in use at a convent in Louisburg, but that after the siege

was brought here and purchased by

the Germans. Unfortunately within

recent years it was allowed to pass

had been made, it was postponed to

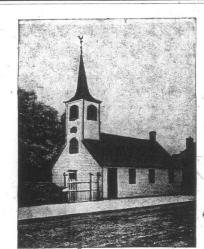
out of consideration for his memory

mon the Lord's Supper was adminis

tered to a large congregation. The Hon. Jonathan Belcher, Lawrence's

ver and ever.
In the name of Jesus. Amen.

lish Church at Halifax, at which the



THE LITTLE, "DUTCH CHURCH."

THE LITTLE DUTCH CHURCH. Quaint account of its erection by the Germans.

Interesting sketch of its history. (BY REV. H. W. CUNNINGHAM.) The old German Church of Halifax, opularly known by the above designation, is one of the relics of our earliest days, being nearly contemporaneous with the founding of the city. To-day it is part of the property of the Corporation of St. George's Church, for in fact, it is the first St George's Church, being, as we may say, the mother of the present Round Church. A year or two after the first settlement by Hon. Edward Cornwallis, several batches of German Protestants came over at the invitation of the English Government to take up land and settle in the year 1812:

John George Pyke; Hon, Michael Wallace; Hon, Richard John Uniacke; Jeorge Griffin; Richard Tremain; Thomas Bogge; John Liddels; James Fraser; Jearret Miller; John Pryor; Ed. Pryor; Henry Yeomans; John Fillis; Thomas Wallace; William Minns; John Albro; Patrick Ryan; Thomas Heavifide; John Starr; Benjamin Marshall. ment to take up land and settle in The town had what was called a Fire Engine-Company, the engines being hand pumps. The following were the members of the Company in 1812:

1st Division.—Benjamin Bridge Company (Sermans did west to Lunenburg, or Merliguish, as it was then called.

One of the first things which these hardy Germans did west to creat for

> We may state first that certain lots laid off in 1752. This burial groun consisted of lots 1, 2 and 3. The lots measured 50 feet front and 100 feet in depth. Following is a translation the record referred to:

In the name of Jesus. in the name of Jesus.
"After having, by the goodness of God, so progressed in the work of building, that the common meeting house of the German Lutheran Congregation, in the German town of Halifax, is so far finished that we can meet together in it to praise and thank God, it shall be our endeavor still to improve it, to keep it in order, and to keep an account of it from time to time in all faithfulness. It may be of some service to our friends and respective descendants to have a record of the beginning of this church, which blue pendant under a French pendant, an enemy's ship.

The pendant under a French pendant, an enemy's brig.

White pendant under a French pendant, an enemy's schooper.

Union Jack over enemy's signal denotes the vessels to be prizes.

Union Jack over enemy's signal denotes the vessels to be prizes.

Union Jack over enemy's signal denotes the vessels to be prizes.

Who could make any mistake after hese explicit directions? time in all faithfulness. It may be of one had done toward one had one ha These services shall be continued as long as it shall please God. long as it shall please God.

In the above named year in the Autumn, Mr. Otto William Schwartz caused the said church to be finished inside, namely, the walls were panelled, and doors, windows, chairs and everything belonging to it were supplied, on condition that he be paid without interest when we were able without interest when we were able to do so. This year on the fourth Sunday of Advent, the congregation elected four managers with no other

struction given in the Christian Faith and Life, and the names of the Faith and Life, and the names of the candidates. A lineal descendant of the fourth generation, Mr. James J. Torpel, is a member of the present con-

The oldest document in existence among the records of the old church is that containing a bequest of a parcel of land to the Evangelic Lutheran Church, and bearing date October 12, sider this suggestion.

sought a new home in Nova Scotia.

After a short time he sailed to Engmas was begun by making offerings. On New Year's Day, 1759, The Lord's Supper was given to about sixty per-sons by Rev. Dr. Breynton and Dr. land and received Orders in the Anglican Church at the hands of the Bishop of London. He was then ap-pointed Chaplain of ope of the Duke of Kent's favorite regiments. After arriving once more in Halifax he de-voted his talents to the welfare of first mentioned preached a sermon from the text Ezekiel XI., v. 16. his flock. A fluent Latin scholar he spoke and preached in English man and French and also, wh brief notes in the preface to their records concerning the origin of this church, hoping that their friends and le labored here till his death in 1799. n the 72nd year of his age. He was also Otto Leonard Lockman, who came with Cornwallis, and whose escutcheon still hangs in the church. After the erection of the Round that our friends and descendants may know of the first foundation of this Church, the old German building naturally took a second place as far after us will interest themselves in this church, which has been dedicat-ed to God in all faithfulness and the its use as a place of worship was concerned, though very often was it used for meetings, and particularly before the erection of the old schoolroom, as a place for the meeting of the Sunday School, German services

Cosman, of Lunenburg, up till a short time before his death. on to flourish and prosper, and bear rult to the glory of His name for The church has undergone repairs at intervals when needed, and about fiften years ago a brick foundation was Written and approved of by the Elder and Committee, Halifax, January 6th, 1759. placed underneath. Repairs will soon have to be taken in hand again, and the citizens of Halifax should come forward liberally to assist the Corporation, (who derive no income therefrom) to carry out the request church were 29x20 feet, but in 1760 an addition was made of eleven feet, and with porch made a total length of 45 feet, and at the close of the made by those who wrote the of its building "that those who come after us will interest themselves in this church" and also like them without selfishness."

were held annually by the late

The old tombstones are mostly of "slab" order and lie flat, and se have they more quickly deteriorated; but one can still decipher those of Brehm, ross, Jacob, Merkel, Hanery and others. Among more modern stones is the "Ratsey" to the memory of "testella Jane Ratsey, foster sister to Her Royal Highness the ess Royal of England" (Mother of the present German Emperor!, who lied of malignant scarlet fever 1841. Restella's father was attached to the Navy Yard.

recent years it was allowed to pass out of the hands of St. George's, and finally, we believe, was sold to a curio-hunter representing the Chateau de Ramsay, Montreal. The dedication was to have taken place on Oct. '27, of that year (1760), but owing to the sudden death of Governor Lawrence, who was to have been present at the ceremony, and at whose instigation the enlargement had been made, it was postponed to The Sanctuary. about the preachers and the churches; weddir about the preachers and the churches; weddings, at elections, at funerals, he grows more common every day.

The cynic is a scurvy tutor; whose ered together. Needless to say, there the following year. It appears that Governor Lawrence had promised to defray the expenses of the addition, so after his death, the Government, outs up little gods of pewter, and says that they "are just as good." He thinks that triumphs he is winning and he emits a joyous laugh, if he can knock the underpinning from Faith, knock the underpinning from that is our rod and staff. He is and tawdy victor, who would o'c and tawdy victor, who would o'er dead religions walk; the church still lives, though fools have kicked her, since first she builded on a rock. I hear the mellow church bells ringing a welcome to that calm retreat; I hear the choir's sweet vices singing an anthem, reverent and sweet. And well I know the gentle naston; is pointing act the reverent and sweet. And well I know the gentle pastor is pointing out the path to wend, and urging men to let the Master be evermore their guide and friend. And he, like all good men, is seaching for better, and for higher things; and so the message of his prea hing—unlike the cynic's—comfort lyings.

not. Johathan Betteler, Lawrence's successor, was present with his staff and other people of distinction.

Next to Schwartz, the most im-The Town Clock was erected early the 18th contum ideal and they seem to have been imported in great numportant leader of the church seems to the 18th century jointly by the garhave been the schoolmaster. Mr. Jo was the "guide, philosopher and friend" of all, especially of the young. The old records tell us of the ison and the town.

- The corner stone of the Province Building was laid 12th August, 1811, and chairs with rush-bottomed seats were manufactured in an old establishment on Hollis Street, conducted the foundling had no protection, by one of the early settlers. It was "Confirmation" which he held, the prayer he offered, the items of in-

SOCIAL CHANGES OF A CENTURY. Complete transformation in styles.

was fined.

If in this year of grace 1913, John Smith, a young man of Halifax saun-tering along one of our leading streets, on his way to a fashionable function, were to imagine himself as walking on the same street a century ago, he would have to contemplate a complete transformation in order to "fit in" with the conditions prevailing one hundred years ago. In the ion at such a function, he would have frigates. to attend at the hairdresser's at a very early hour in order to conform wery early hour in order to conform with social requirements. The late Rev. Dr. George W. Hill, in a description of the costume worn at such festivities, tells us that as the hair dressers were few, they were compelled in order to get through compelled in order to get through their task previous to the hour appointed for a festivity, to begin it early in the morning. John Smith would be an unfortunate man if his turn came first, for he would be obeliged to sit the whole day in idleness, or move with slow and measured step, lest he should disturb the handiwork On such occasions the full dress

sword or rapier.

In those days if John Smith went on Sunday to church (and if he didn't he was liable to be fined) he wore good black broadcloth, both for trousers and coat, which was a long frock In order to stimulate the spiritual

activity of our friend John Smith, and to awaken in him a proper devotional mood, a statute provided that "a person absenting himself from public worship for the space of three months, without proper cause, if the head of a family, shall pay a fine of five shillings," and every child over twelve years of age and every servant was also liable to a fine if sim-

ilarly offending.

At the present day when our city fathers are so deeply concerned at the threatened increase in the tax treasury! If such a statute could

Nauren, and pearing date October 12, 1752. The testator was John Samuel Gross.

Without entering into any particular narration of the German church well mad history of the German churc history of the German church we may church warden with a silver-hilted note these principal items from 1762 sword, whose duty it was "once in

ried he could not be married clergyman of his own church. the year 1832 no clergyman, unless he were an Anglican, could perform a marriage ceremony. All marriage licenses were granted with a conspecifying that the marriage was be performed according to the rites of the Church of England. In view of the Chirch of England. In of the recent discussion of marriage laws in Canada, is interesting to note than when power was given in 1832 to clergynen of other denominations to per form the marriage ceremony, statute required that the parties siring a license should belong to same denomination as the mini by whom the ceremony was to be performed.

How did John eat in those days?

Dr. Hill tells us Halifax tables were at that time supplied as follows:— "Corned beef, pork and salted cod-fish, far more frequently formed the dishes of all classes than fresh meat. Poultry early came in fashion, and for game a porcupine was considered the right thing. For vegetables, each man was dependent either on the pro duce of his own garden, or if he li in the middle of the town, where gardens could not be, he might purchase from the public gardens. When after a few years these public gardens were abandoned, the want of vegetables was very seriously felt, and it was then viewed not only as an enterprise on the part of the pro-prietor, but as highly conducive to the public welfare, when on Saturdays he sent one wheelbarrow filled with greens and vegetables from with greens and vegetables from a well-kept garden near Freshwater Bridge. All the ungardened gentlemen kept watch for the passage of this valuably laden train, and followed it down to the market that they might get their share. The butchers- meat was carried round to the customer in the ordinary tray by boys or small carts drawn by does as was also the carts drawn by dogs; as was also the bread baked at the two chief baker-

ies.

And what did John drink in 1813?
As to drink, "wines and strong liquors were always plentiful and craving for stimulants early became the crying evil of the town." Rum was served on all occasions. There was plenty of it available whenever any business transaction was closed at the merchant's place of business, is mind for caustic things to say bout the preachers and the churches: waddings. at elections, at funerals, nead and creed are made of wood; he was considerable intemperance as a consequence.

How were houses furnished in those those who possessed means was of a far more substantial character than that used by persons of the same class to-day. The householder, however, was content with a far less quan tity than is deemed necessary now Dr. Hill says,— "The bedsteads were those still known as four-posted, invariably cur-

not only shutting out air, but in working serious expense and labor to the matron, as at the approach of Winter and Summer the curtains were always changed.

In almost every hall stood a clock, encased by a frame of great size; a custom introduced by the Germans,

tained, and with a canopy overhead

made by the mechanics of the town; and chairs with rush-bottomed seats

ing purchaser was obliged to wait until the rushes grew, were cut down, and dried."

As for sport in 1813, the popular A person who did not go to church was fined amusements were shooting at targets, training. Then there is the Home for the Guardian Angel, the Projumping. John could not use a motor or a tram-car in those days, but sedan chairs were advertised as avail-able to the public "for hire" at a reasonable price, the sedan-chairs standing for such purposes at the old court house as a central point. Noth-ing can illustrate more vividly the very excellent Salvation A change of a century than the 1813 sedan-chair in contrast with the 1913

If John were on the waterfront on ing one hundred years ago. In the first place his costume would have to undergo a radical change. The fash-ion at that time was to wear the hair powdered, with a queue, on state occasions, and if John Smith, a century ago, wanted to be in the fash-ion at such a function he would have to right and their blood-stained decks, after the famous battle between these two ciety for the Prevention of Crue

In 1813 apprentices were very rigidly supervised and, doubtless, in many instances had very severe masters. No wonder they sometimes took to their heels! In the issue of the Acadian Recorder of February 27th, 1813, there is the following advertisement:— ...

RAN AWAY.

On Friday, 19th February, 1813, James Hashman, an indented apprentice to the Subscriber, aged 18 years, light complexion, downcast look and stout made; had on when he went away a snuff-colored jacket and brown trousers. He may be known by a scar on his left hand (across two of his finers) which occasions two nails. his fingers) which occasions two nails

THOMAS WILSON."

Poor apprentice of 1813!. Let us ope that the princely reward of one shilling did not tempt any one to betray him, and that the threatened rigors of the law did not prevent some kind soul from "harbouring"

In 1913 how far, far away seems nat whole period! How remote seem the sedan-chairs, the rapiers, the place in the sedan-chairs, the rapiers, the provisions for branding thieves with hot irons, the little public theatre on Fairbanks' Wharf, the three-deckers in the harbor! And yet all these things punity. The society has its headflourished in Halifax only a century

CHARITY THEN AND NOW.

National societies were doing good work even a century ago.

Contrast of organized charities.

instory of the German church we'may, note these principal items from 1752 to 1781.

The dispute with St. Paul's over the Melchior property.

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The dispute with St. Paul's over the Melchior property.

The dispute with St. Pau lowest bidder," individuals offering to look after certain of the paupers at a low cost to the municipality, a system which often resulted in terrible abuse and neglect.

In fact, the old "Burial Song of the Pauper" was indeed applicable at the time: "Rattle his bones Over the stones, He's only a pauper whom nobody owns," There were practically no organized agencies for caring for the nsane. The old idea had not Secretary completely died out that these apless creatures were the special Bro. George Anderson-Grand Pur-Bedlams," where those deprived

objects of God's wrath, and hence they were treated with but little kindness or regard. In Europe they still had their "Fools' Towers," their "Madhouses," and their of reason were confined and subjected to brutal punishment. No medical treatment in connection of the age held that whipping, straight-jackets, close confinement and partial starvation were curatics were kept at their own homes, rigorously pent in small rooms which served for all purposes for the poor wretches. Others were "farmed" out by their relatives to persons willing to look after them, and the "looking after" was often the making of beasts of burden of the afflicted. Tramps could still be seized and

laced in what was practically lavery to masters who might make use of their services: perhaps not such a bad system after all. Pauper children were literally sold to highest bidder, in order to place them in homes and relieve he community of the responsibility of their support. Unless we greatly err, the law permitting the sale of negro slaves the province had not yet been

repealed, and cases of such sale were known after 1813. W What a difference now. Our leas concerning the care of the sick, the insane and the poor have Adolphus Vieth-Secretary. undergone a complete revolution. Here in Halifax we have the splendid Victoria General Hospital, with its two hundred beds and fine appointments, to offer the same treatment for the poor as for We have the Nova Scotia Hospital, where the insane are given palatial surroundings and the most thorough scientific treatment, so that it is indeed a

mount of Hope and not of despair or these unfortunates and for their friends. We have a large, comfortable, and well-ordered City Home, where the city poor are treated with every kin attention. We have a Public Dispensary, which provides both office and home treatment for those temporarily in hard straights, and a Children's Hospital where the little ones may be cared for without money and without price. In

necessary, however, to speak some tive took them to his heart and months before the chairs were actually needed, and if the good man happened to be out of rushes, the intendthe splendid Roman Catholic and Protestant Orphanages where some hundreds of these helpless ones are cared for and given a Christian testant Orphans' Home, St. Paul's Home for Girls, Young Girls Home, Homes for Aged Men and Women, St. Theresa's Home, the Home of the Good Shepherd, the very excellent Salvation Army Obstetrical Hospital on Tower Road. Every church in the city has a charitable society connected with it, the Salvation Army, in propor-

> The merciful tendencies of the age find their expression in the organization and work of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty. When the RECORDER was first issued from the press, and for many years after, society was pervaded with a general harshness or hardness in the relationships between man and man, and man and but a few years before, had been

both at home and in school, the weak were abused by the strong, mistresses kicked their maids an On such occasions the full dress consisted of knee breeches, silk stockings, shoes and silver buckles, white neckerchief of amazing thickness, straight-collared coat ornamented with large buttons, a colored waist-coat, and hanging at the side a sword or rapier.

In singers) which occasions two nails to grow on one finger.

This is to caution all persons against harboring the said apprentice, as they will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law.

N. B.—ONE SHILLING reward for his apprehension.

In singers) which occasions two nails to grow on one finger.

In safers) which occasions two nails to grow on one finger.

In safers which occasions two nails to grow on one finger.

In safers used to club their servants; sailors were flogged through the fleet, and soldiers were sometimes whipped to death for not very grave offences. Domestic animals were treated with utter callousness, were treated with utter callousness, and "man's inhumanity to man did not limit his cruelty to his brother human, but the whole moving creation was groaning in travail because of him who had been

created in the image of God. Gradually better feelings em erged, and in the latter days the organization of the S. P. C. has resulted in a vast amount of good. Children now are protected even against their parents, and the ower animals are no longer permitted to be illtreated with quarters in Halifax, but has its agencies in every part of the pro vince. No man, woman or child in this city need now freeze, or starve to death, or be long ill-treated by brutal parents or others, none need go without a roof over their head, and none need die for

lack of medical attendance. And organized charity and humane institutions are not limited to Halifax. Every county, almost every village of any importance, has its hospital and its home for the harmless insane, as well as its Home for the Destitute and Help-

(BY COL. THOMAS MOWBRAY.) The Provincial Grand Lodge of ne Provinces of Nova Scotia, New runswick and Prince Edward Island

Officers in 1813: W. Bro. John George Pyke-Grand W. Bro. John Albro—Deputy Grand

Master. W. Bro. Thomas Bennett—Senior Grand Warden. W. Bro. William Forsyth—Junior Grand Warden. W. Bro. Adolphus Vieth-Grand

W. Bro. William Annand-Grand . Bro. Lewis Demolitor-Grand retary.
W. Bro. Rev. Benjamin Gerrish
Chanlain.

Bro. John Cox-Grand Tyler Lodges working in Halifax in 1812. ST. ANDREW'S, now No. 1, then No. English Register. Established

Alexander Wills-Worshinful Master Villiam Annand—Treasurer. ohn Hawes-Senior Deacon George Parker-Junior Deacon. John Cox-Tyler.

ST. JOHN'S, now No. 2, then 211 Officers:

Robert Field-Worshipful Master Thomas Heaviside-Senior Warden John Sterling, M.D.—Junior Warden Eben St. Clair—Secretary and Tree John E. Butler—Junior John Cox—Tyler.

40 members. VIRGIN, now No. 3, then No. 2 under the Provincial Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, but No., 553 R. E., subsequently No. 396. Registry of England. Established February 2, 1782.

Charles N. Fife-Worshipful Master Robert Lyon—Treasurer Abner Stowell-Senior Deacon John McAlpine-Junior Dea

Samuel Jennings-Inner Guard UNION, No. 1. Provincial Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia. Established 1784. Surrendered Charter 1820.

Officers: Thomas Langshaw-Worshipful Mas-

Henry T. Petty-Secretary. Alexander McDougall-Tree ness and George Chalker—Junior Deacon. Lodges working in Hallifax, with a nembership of 192.

Lodges working in Halifax as per returns to March 31, 1912: Membership ......1211 Under English Charter..... 125

save where some benevolent rela- 12 Total Halifax and Dartmouth 1447



ARGYLE STREET,

Was first edifice erected by Methodists.

'Old Zoar" furnished home for worshippers for years.

(BY REV. G. J. BOND.) A century ago, there was but one Methodist church in Halifax. It stood on the west side of Argyle Street, immediately facing the head of Bell's Lane, where its sturdy frame, for sixty years transformed into business premises, may still be seen. It was a plain wooden structure, and its un-adorned gable closely abutted on the street. But it held nine hundred people, and large congregations gathered within its walls. And it had a history worth relating, for it illustrates heroic days of Methodism in this

"The business of one half the town is to sell rum, the other half to drink it. You may from this simple drink it. You may from this simple circumstance judge of our morals, and infer that we are not enthusiasts in religion." So wrote some Haligonian in 1760 to a correspondent in Boston. Conditions had probably not greatly improved when, in the course greatly improved when, in the course of one of his apostolic tours, William Black preached the first Methodist sermon here on the evening of June 11th, 1782. He had scant welcome at first, but in two or three days his congregation filled to overflowing three rooms of a private house, and in a few months the nucleus of a church welcomed the tireless evange-list on his visits to the gay and bib-

ulous little capital.

Three years later, when Dreeborn Garretson came from the ited States to assist Black, preached his first sermon in building holding an audience three hundred, which Philip Marchinton had rented for Methodist services, and had fitted up with seats and pulpit. Marchinton was then the leading Methodist business man of Halifax, and was the grandfather of the Crimean hero, Major Welsford. Next year, Marchinton built, at his own expense, a church for the Methodists seating a thousand worshippers dists seating a thousand worshippers. But he kept it as his own property, and a few years later, when disciplined for some irregularity of conduct, he became offended, and forbade them further use of it. It stood on Argyle Street at the head of Bell's Lane, as it is now called, but then and for years thereafter, Marchinton's Lane. After some further collection in After some further ecclesiastical vicissitudes, it was transformed into private dwellings.

The labor these heroic pioneers underwent needed the strength of giants

to accomplish it. What would modern

owned "meeting house," determined to erect one for themselves, and settled on a site on Argyle Street, close to the building they had been wont to occupy. Its dimensions as prescribed by contract, were "fifty feet in length, thirty-six in breadth, and twenty-two feet post." Methodism soldiers from the garrison due the fourdiers from the garrison dug the foun- ninety-four ders from the garrison dug the foundations, and, by agreement with the builder, those who had money or material gave it; those who had neither gave labor; and some spent their gave labor; and some spent their evenings in assisting in the efec-tion. The original trustees were Al-rander Anderson, Joseph Anderson, John Wisdom, Peter Smith and Sam-uel Selden, three of them being con-nected with H. M. Dockyard. Of these, Alexander Anderson left a name long honored among his fellow nected with H. M. Dockyard. Of these, Alexander Anderson left a name long honored among his fellow citizens, and his descendants are

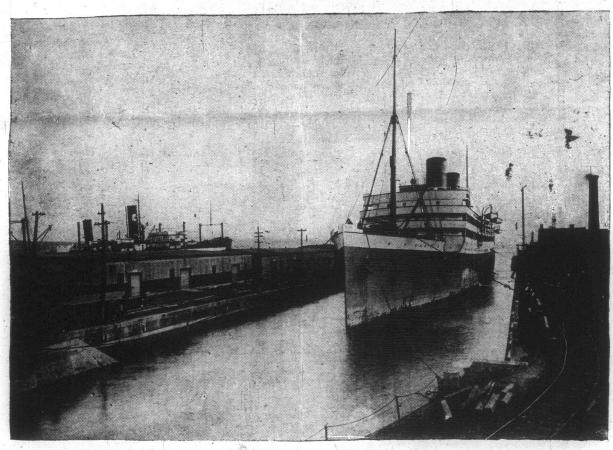
was dedicated and opened PHYSICIANS OF worship on the morning Sunday, November 25th, 1792, the sermon, it is said, being on the text, Gen. 19.23, "The sun was risen on the earth when Lot entered into Zoar." Afterward it bore the name of Zoar Chapel; and "Old Zoar" continued for many a long year to occupy a unique place in the reverential affection of the Methodists of Halifax. Few survivors there be of those who were wont to work be of those who were wont to wor-ship within its walls, but its name is still familiar as a household word to the older generations among us. The plain old "meeting house" had been standing twenty years and more when the ACADIAN RECORDER issued its first number; and it continued its nish a home to successioned to furof the first Grafton Street Church in 1852. For eighteen years previously 1852. For eighteen years previously, however, it had accommodated early a portion of the Methodists of the eity, for in 1834 the present Brunswick Street Church had been built to provide what were then the northern suburbs with a place of wearship for their Methodist population. As early as 1798 the memberahip well of Zowe as 1798 the membership roll of Zoar-Chapel numbered one hundred and twenty names and by 1804 and

portant place in the progress and de comprehended the three maritime provinces were held in it, the first Methodist missionary society in part of Canada was organized in and its pulpit was occasional again by some of the most disting-uished preachers of the church. Wil-liam Black, the great Methodist. "Bishop" of Nova Scotia, Dr. Richard Knight, a notable administrator, soldiarly in hapring and

# THE HALIFAX GRAVING DOCK COMPANY

# Can Dock Any Ship at Present Engaged in the Canadian Trade.

Can Execute Repairs of all kinds to Machinery, Boilers, Hulls, Etc.



R. M. S. S. "Royal George" entering the Dry Dock for repairs.-First Turbine Liner to use the Dock.

to accomplish it. What would modern Methodist preaches in Halifax think of one of Garretson's Sundays?—"He preaching house'; at ten at the proor-house, at four at a private house at four at a private house at four at a private house at four at a private house, at four at a private house at 'candel light', in the preaching house, at four at a private house at 'candel light', in the preaching house, at four at a private house have a college in the standard with the ministers in the spirate house. The service of the form of religious life in Halifax, without 1786, that the people of the thought of religious life in Halifax, with the of the latter, and othere soundly roomment in the business life of the harding house, one Roman Catholic house, or seasy, "one large Rapid and as the Methodist private in the followers of Sweedenborg; together with a few of Lady Huntingdon society, and a great awarm of Quakers; one of Sandemanians; and one of, the followers of Sweedenborg; together with a few of Lady Huntingdon society, and a great awarm of infedias." In these surroundings, Methodism first built a local habitation, "method society, and a great awarm of infedias." In these surroundings, "in 1852. To these have "meeting house," determined out of either privately of extent one of the meanting continued to the control of the control of the warm of the preaching house," one of Sandemanians; and one of the followers of Sweedenborg; together with a few of Lady Huntingdon society, and a great awarm of under the privately withing the province of the season of the province of the season of the province of the season of the season of the province of the follows of the province of the follows of the province of the few same on the morthest corner of Lady Hunting Alley H meeting house," determined of "Old Zoar", in 1852. To these have

28 medical men came over with Cornwallis expedition.

Crude medical practice in the early part of the last century.

For the following most interesting facts concerning the medical profession of Old Halifax, we are indebted to Dr. D. A. Campbell of this city, one of the foremost members of the profession in Canada. Dr. Campbell issued a small pamphlet in 1905, entitled "Pioneers of Medicine in Nova Scotia," and from it we cull the following facts:

lowing facts:
There was a surprisingly large num ber of medical men came over with Governor Cornwallis' expedition when the city was founded. (They numbered twenty-eight in all, and their names

were as follows:

Alexander Hay, wife and two childand two children, wife and two children, surgeon's mate; Georgius Phillipus Bruscowitz and wife, surgeon; M. Rush, doctor and surgeon; Robert Grant, surgeon's mate; Henry Menton and wife, surgeon's mate; John Willis, wife and one child, chymist and surgeon; Fenton Griffith and wife, surgeon's mate: Thomas Wilson surgeon's mate: rgeon's mate; Thomas Wilson, sur-

geon; mate; Thomas Wilson, surgeon; smate; Charles Paine, surgeon; william Lascelles, surgeon; mate; William Grant, surgeon; mate; William Grant, surgeon; Matthew Jones, wife and one child, surgeon; John Steele, lieutenant and surgeon; Patrick Hay, surgeon; Augustus Chesar Harbin assistant surgeon; John Steele, surgeon; John Steele, surgeon; John Steele, surgeon; Augustus Chesar Harbin assistant surgeon; John Steele, surge sar Harbin, assistant surgeon; John Wildman and wife, surgeon; John Inman, surgeon; John Wallace and wife, surgeon's mate; Daniel Brown, surgeon's mate; John Grant, surgeon's mate; Cochrane Dickson and wife, surgeon, James Handeside, surgeon;

Dr. Michael Head, son of the forner, was the first native Nova Scotian wffo practiced in Halifax. He was a physician of great eminence,

sind a man of excellent all-around FIRST BAPTISTS Dr. John Jeffries, a Loyalist, cam Dr. John Jeffries, a Loyalist, came to Halifax in 1776, and for some years was Chief of the Surgical Staff of Nova Scotia. He finally returned to Boston, where he died in 1819.

Dr. Sylvester Gardiner, also a Loyalist, came here in 1776, but returned to the United States nine years later. Among other Loyalist physicals. later. Among other Loyalist physicians may be mentioned Dr. John Prince, Dr. William Le Perkins, Dr. Nathaniel Perkins, Dr. Peter Oliver, Dr. Sylvester Oliver and Dr. William Brattle. The last named was a man of eminet telester with the property of the p of eminent talents and m them. He was at once an eloquent preacher, a celebrated physician and an able lawyer. He also exhibited su-perior military aptitude and was a Major General of Militia. He was a

graduate of Harvard and lived in Cambridge until 1776 when he removed to Halifax, dying here but a few months afterwards.

Dr. William J. Almon came here in 1776 with Lord Howe's forces from Boston. He afterwards went back to the United States and served against the colonists. Later he came back to Halifax and received the appointment of Surgeon of Artillery and Ordenace. In 1785 he was appointed Surgeon of the Halifax Alms House, aposition subsequently held by his sen, his grandson and great grandson. He was also a Justice of the Peace for Halifax and Surgeon General of the Militia. He died in England in 1817.

Another famous practitions. graduate of Harvard and lived

land in 1817.

Another famous practitioner of thist early time was Dr. John Halliburton. He was a native of Scotland and surgeon of a British frigate. He hands in Kings and Hants Counties, which had been vacated by the expulsion of the Acadian French.

In 1763 a Baptist came with the immigrants from the New Emgland Colonies and settled on the lands in Kings and Hants Counties, which had been vacated by the expulsion of the Acadian French.

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In 1763 a Baptist came are supplied to the lands in Kings and Hants Counties, which had been vacated by the expulsion of the Acadian French.

was active in the founding of Chester and died there in 1806. For some time previous he was Justice of the Peace and Judge of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of Lunenburg. One son, Joseph, practised in Windsor, Another, the Hon. Charles R. Prescott, amassed much wealth as a merchant in Halifax, and removed to Cornwallis in 1812.

A Dr. Leonard Lockman, a German,

the scattered and strugdist churches of the BritA merica of 1813 havebe century until to-day a
be century until to-day a
chodism covers the Domintlantic to Pacific, the larbeand churches, valued at over
with 3,655 ministers and
members; and with admembers; and with admembers; and with admembers; and with admembers.

AND CF

OLD HALIFAX.

In the moved to Cornwalis in 1820

A Dr. Leonard Lockman, a German, a German, a German, practised medicine in the north subbubs, dying there in in 1830 one to the commonplaces of treatment and about. Halifax being a naval and a military station in the midst of alouth. Halifax being a naval and a military station in the midst of alouth. Halifax being a naval and a military station in the midst of alouth. Halifax being a naval and a military station in the midst of alouth. Halifax is not the commonplaces of treatment and hour, Liverpool, Chester, Cornwalists. They formed churches at Yarmouth, Liverpool, Chester, Cornwalists. They formed church ber's razor as a professional instru-ment for blood-letting to the utilization of radium as a curative agency.

> Were Germans who came to Halifax and settled in

The increase in church membership in the past 100 years.

The first Baptists known to be in the Maritime Provinces were Ger-The Rev. J. B. Moreau, a missionary of the Society For The Propagation

Newport.
About 1760 a few Baptists

man, surgeon's mate; John Grant, surgeon en's mate; Cochrane Dickson and wife, surgeon; James Handeside, surgeon; Harry Pitt and two children; surgeon; Joshua Sacheverell, surgeon; Archibald Campbell, surgeon's mate; David Carnegie, surgeon, To this list may be added—Tobert Throckmorton, of surgeon, pupil at St. George's Hospital, and one, Alexander Abercromble, who is described as an apothedrary's mate.

Of clours, all these did not come to pital, and one, Alexander Abercromble, who is described as an apothedrary's mate.

Of clours, all these did not come to carry's mate.

Of clours, all these did not come to carry's mate.

Of clours, all these did not come to carry's mate.

Of clours, all these did not come to carry's mate.

Of clours, all these did not come to council. His death occurred in 1308.

Sir Brenton Halliburton, afterwards son, with their wives and a woman named Experience Baker. This church continued at Sackville for about eight years, when the Revolution and other causes induced it to return to the continued at Sackville for about eight years, when the Revolution and other causes induced it to return to the continued at Sackville for about eight years, when the Revolution and other causes induced it to return to the continued at Sackville for about eight years, when the Revolution and other causes induced it to return to the continued at Sackville for about eight years, when the Revolution and other causes induced it to return to the continued at Sackville for about eight years, when the Revolution and other causes induced it to return to the continued at Sackville for about eight years, when the Revolution and other causes induced it to return to the continued at Sackville for about eight years, when the Revolution and other causes induced it to return to the continued at Sackville for about eight years, when the Revolution and other causes induced it to return to the continued at Sackville for about eight years, when the Revolution and other causes induced it to return to the continued at Sackv

county he afterwards represented in the Assembly. He died in 1764.

Dr. Alexander Abercrombie soon removed to Windsor, dying in 1775. An elaborate and laudatory epitaph was written for him by Chief Justice Belcher, wherein he was spoken of as "skilled as a second Solomon."

Dr. Johnathan Prescott lived in the south suburbs. He practiced medicine and entered into mercantile life also, accumulating considerable wealth. He was active in the founding of Chester was active in the founding of Chester was paractically limited to lancing abscesses, performing ampunities.

Dr. Johnathan Prescott lived in the south suburbs. He practiced medicine and entered into mercantile life also, accumulating considerable wealth. He was active in the founding of Chester was paractically limited to lancing abscesses, performing ampunities of Falmouth. N. S., a man consumed to state the south suburbs. He practice of the Naval Hospital for College.

In 1763 Rev. John and Rev. James greis, included in MacMaster University of College.

In 1763 Rev. John and Rev. James greis, included in MacMaster University of New England and visited Newport, Hants Co. They baptized a few converts of whom one was Daniel Dimock. About fifteen was Daniel Dimock. About fifteen the founding of Chester of the day.

Surgery was practically limited to lancing abscesses, performing ampunities of Falmouth. N. S., a man consumed the machine Henry Alline of Falmouth. N. S., a man consumed to the last century was crude indeed. Sutton came from New England and visited Newport, Hants Co. They baptized a few converts of whom one was Daniel Dimock. About fifteen the founding of Chester of the day.

The Baptists further west have a college in Toronto, also Moulton Colvent of whom one was Daniel Dimock. About fifteen the was paractically limited to lancing abscesses, performing ampunity of the last century was crude indeed. Sutton came from New England and visited Newport, Hants Co. They baptize in Toronto, also Moulton Colvent of whom one was Daniel Dimock. About fifteen

were immersed as members of Congregational churches. Finally the churches at Chester, Yarmouth, Annapolis, Cornwallis and Waterbury became Baptist churches.

In 1778 a Baptist church was formal at Welfrillo armore of Congregational church was formal the construction of the congregation IN PROVINCES

In 1778 a Baptist church was formed at Wolfville, composed of five persons who had been baptized by the Rev. Ebeneezer Moulton and some others baptized at the time. Henry Alline, although a Congregationalist, assisted in ordaining the Rev. Nicholas Pierson as pastor of the church. olas Pierson as pastor of the church. The Rev. John Wiswall, schoolmaster and clergyman of the Episcopal church in Cornwallis, said that Mr. Pierson was "an ignorant shoemak-er." This church at Wolfville has

continued until the present day, and is the oldest Baptist church in the the Maritime Provinces were Germans who came to Halifax about 1750 and settled in Lunenburg County.

The Rev. J. B. Moraul a missionary citles were ordered Baptist principles. John Burton came from England to Halifax in 1792. He went to the United States, embraced Baptist principles, was ordained a Baptist minister and came back to Halifax as a missionary. He purchased land on Barrington Street, opposite A. & W. Smith's, and on it erected a church building and a dwelling house for himself. This was the first Baptist church in Halifax.

Of the pastors and evangelists raised up by the labours of the Rev. Henry Alline, Joseph Dimock, Harris Harding, Edward Manning, James

Manning Device Proposition of Manning Control Proposition of Soul-liberty' in the defence of which

Harding, Edward Manning, James Manning, Daniel Dimock, Thomas Handley Chipman and Elijah Eastabrooks became Baptist ministers—indeed all of the Congregationalist ministers greent ministers except one united with the Baptists. That one was the Rev. John Payzant of Liverpool, who, while re-maining a Congregationalist, always maintained very with the Baptists friendly relations

The Congregationalist churches held ciations in 1798 and 1799. But in 1800 when their Association met at Lower Granville, it was found to be substantially a Baptist Association, Bishop' of Nova Scotia, Dr. Richard Knighé, a notable administrator, soldiarly in bearing and strong of with William Croscombe, perless in elegant ministrator, perhaps the greatest rapip remains and pope and the most of the glants of those days, swared the rapt audiences that gathered before the quaint pulpit of the plars of the rapt audiences that gathered before the quaint pulpit of the plars of the rapt audiences that gathered before the quaint pulpit of the plars of the core that early one thousand persons the gravity and church during its sirty years of service.

As the years went on, the Methodists of the capital increased from the few converts of the pioneer preaches; full they were found occupying some of the most influential place. The converting of the city's business and engiture,

Archibald Campbell, surgeon's mate; David Carnegie, surgeon. To this list the that that town Taking an active of the hat town. Taking an active of the hat town. Taking an active of the purpose of emigrating to Nova Scotia. The church came to Sakville, now New Brunswick. The names of the numbers of His Majesty's nats.

Of course, all these did of corned to leave to Halifax and come to Halifax in 1782. He soon became a leader for the purpose of emigrating to Nova Scotia. The church came to Sakville, now New Brunswick. The same of the members were Benjamin is Annapolis, Rev. John Clark, a native of Inversional Course, and the profession here, and in 1835.

Sir Brenton Halliburton, afterwards Council the very taken to the profession here, and in 1835.

Dr. John Clark, a native of Inversional Course, and the profession here, and in 1835.

Dr. John Clark, a native of Inversional Course, and the profession here, and in 1835.

Even In 1810 Here were in Annapolis don't be purpose of emigrating to Nova Scotia. The church as Inversional Course, and in 1835.

Council His death occurred in 1308.

Sir Brenton Halliburton, afterwards Charles Seaman, Thomas Course, and there will have a sample and the profession here, and in 1835.

Size p and the name was accordingly changed, and it became a Baptist Association. The delegates from Annapolis were the Rev. T. H. Chipman, Timo-

instructed by fifty teachers and

was one Baptist church member to 94 of the population; in 1812, one to 42 of the population; in 1840 one to thir one, by studying the Scriptures should decide this matter for himself. The result was a careful examination of the New Testament teaching on this subject. Many, as a result, embraced Baptist views and ware impacted as a careful examination of the New Testament teaching on this subject. Many, as a result, embraced Baptist views and ware impacted as a careful examination of the college and united States, have in their institutions 36,-585 students, which is one-fifth of the college and united States, have in their institutions 36,-585 students, which is one-fifth of the college and united States, have in their institutions 36,-585 students, which is one-fifth of the college and united States, have in their institutions 36,-585 students, which is one-fifth of the college and united States, have in their institutions 36,-585 students, which is one-fifth of the college and united States, have in their institutions 36,-585 students, which is one-fifth of the college and united States, have in their institutions 36,-585 students, which is one-fifth of the college and united States, have in their institutions 36,-585 students, which is one-fifth of the college and united States, have in their institutions 36,-585 students, which is one-fifth of the college and united States.

in Europe including Great Britain, they have 4,300 churches, 3,000 or-dained ministers, 570,000 church mem-bers. But since these statistics were compiled, it is estimated that the 24,598 church members in Russia have increased to 100,000. In southern Rus sia and in the Balkan States, the Baptists, of late, have made great progress. A delegation from England and America went to Russia a few onths ago, and succeeded in months ago, and succeeded in get-ting permission from the Czar to found a Baptist College in St. Peters-burg. The grounds for this purpose were nurselessed.

vere purchased. In Asia, the Baptists have 1,650

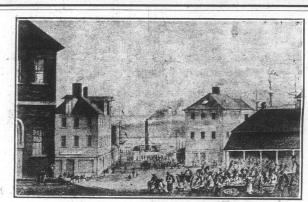
"Soul-liberty" in the defence of which Roger Williams suffered banishment from Massachusetts to a home in the wilderness among the Indians, and Obediah Holmes took a whipping ordered by law in Boston, since these events have prevailed events these events, has prevailed over mediaeva superstition and persecution now marching strong and assured t final and universal victory.

J. C. O'MULLIN, LL.B., Barrister, Solicitor, Notary,

Commissioner, &c.,

71 HOLLIS STREET,

J. JOHNSTONE HUNT, K. C., BARRISTER, &c. BANK OF COMMERCE CHAMBERS,



FOOT OF GEORGE STREET In early days, showing the first steamboat of Dartmouth Ferry.

Old friend! though many a year hath flown,

Time makes old men of boys.

Much fault is found with Father Time

Who says that age makes friendship cold?
A true affection ne'er grows old,
But lasts like mountain pines,
Whose heads unfading verdure crowns,
Though Winter darkens them with frowns
Or Summer smiles and shines.



ST. PAUL'S CHURCH. THE FIRST CHURCH OF ENG-LAND IN THE DOMINION.

The following additional facts about tt. Paul's Church will be of interest: Royal Foundation, 1749.
Royal Founder: King George the The First Church of England in the

The first Church of England in the Dominion of Canada.

The Oldest Protestant Church in the Dominion of Canada.

First Church of England Service une 21st, 1749.

Church opened for Divine Service While earth upon its axis will. I wish that, round our mutual souls,
While earth upon its axis rolls,
The vines of loye that run
Might opread their tendriis and embrace
The cherished dear ones of our race,
So that from sire to son, St. Paul's Parish Constituted, 1758. St. Paul's Sunday School founded 1783. ISHOPS OF THE DIOCESE OF NOVA

The Right Reverends:

1. Charles Inglis, D.D.,

2. Robert Stanser, LL.B.,

D.D. (Died 1829)

3. John Inglis, D.D.,

4. Hibbert Binney, M.A.,

D.D., 5. Frederick Courtney, S.T.D., D.D., 6. Clarendon Lamb Worrell, D.D., D.C.L., 1904

ev. Wm. Tutty, B.A., First
Missionary, - 1749-1752
ev. John Breynton, D.D.,
First Rector, - 1753-1791
ev. Robert Stanser, D.D.,
Second Rector, - 1791-1816
(Second Bishop of Nova Scotia). RECTORS OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH. One hundred years in one family.

Rector, 1810-16 (Third Bishop of Nova Scotia). n. Robert Willis, D.D., 1890-1897

By those we leave to guard our fames 1816-1824 As in the days of yore.
1825-1850 Old friend, 'tis something in these hours Of work and hurry, when the flower Of feeling scarcely bloom To feel that in our hearts there gro A plant, amid life's sands and snow That may adorn our tomb!

The RECORDER has been read by the Johnson family at Bear Cove since its establishment in 1813. The great-great grandfather of Bernard Johnson, the present subscriber, was the first one of Scotia).

d 1816-1824
Scotia).

1824-1865

1824-1865

1886-1889

1886-1889

Scotia).

Scotia).

1824-1865

1886-1889

1886-1889

Scotia).

Scotia).

1824-1865

1886-1889

Scotia).

Scotia).

1886-1889

Scotia).

Scot



PLEASANT STREET, From Bishop to Morris Street in the early days.

CENTURY AGO.

First native born Nova Scotians to practice was in 1800.

First Vaccination for smallpox in 1802

It was not until we reach the year 1800 that we begin to find nativeorn Nova Scotians in the medical rofession, Old Countrymen and Loyalists occupying the field up to that time. The first natives to take up the Healing Art were Dr. Samuel Head, of Halifax, Dr. D. B. Lynd of Truco, graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Robert Bayard, of Cornwallis, graduate of Edinburgh, and Dr. W. B. Almon, of Halifax, graduate of Edinburgh, also.

In 1802, the first vaccination for mallpox was made in Nova Scotia, smanlox was made in Nova Scotia, Dr. Norman Bond of Yarmouth, be-ing the pioneer. An infant was vac-cinated, grew to manhood and reach-ed old age and never contracted the disease though often exposed to in-

fection.

In the year 1828, the Province had a population of about 144,000, and the number of registered practitioners was sixty-five. By the year 1854, our population had about doubled and the number of medical men had increased to 120, more than one-half of whom were native born. Of those in\*practice, 50 per cent. had been educated in the United States, 35 per cent. in Britain, and 17 per cent. cent. in Britain, and 17 per cent. were Provincial licentiates. The proportion of medical men to population was low and quackery flourished ex-seedingly, and a Provincial Medical Society was organized by the physic ans in self-defence, Various Medical Acts have been passed by the Legislature since that time, which have been more or less effective in controlling quackery. In 1867 a Cana-dian Medical Association was organized with Sir Charles, then Dr. Tup-per, as the first presiding officer. The second President was Hon. Dr. Parsecond resident was roll. Br. Tarker, In the same year a Medical School providing a preparatory course was founded, and three years later it took up the work of a full graduate course. The development of this and other Canadian Medical College has been the same are also less than t leges has brought about a remarkable hange in the situation. Between 1895 and 1904, the additions to the Medical and 1994, the additions to the Medical Register of the Province showed that 85.5 per cent. were graduates of Can-adian colleges, 14.2 per cent. of Am-erican colleges, while only 0.3 per cent. were ol British colleges, and the Canadian graduates do not suffer by comparison. At the present time the graduates of Canadian colleges form almost the entire body of those an-

ually registered. In 1836 Dr. W. B. Webster of Kentville, performed the first successful operation for cataract. In 1845, Dr. D. McNeill Parker heard of the discovery of ether in Boston. Lawrence VanBuskirk, a dentist of this city, went to Boston and familiarized himelf with its use. Shortly after the dentist's return Dr. Parker was cal-led upon to perform an amputation, and he agked VanBuskirk to etherize im that he might test the new dis covery for himself. This was partly done when the dentist got nervous and desisted. Next day the patient was fully anaesthetized and the amr. Parker was thus the first to operate under an anaesthetic in this Province, and Lawrence VanBuskirk was the first to administer the leth-

ean vapour.
We are favored by that indefatigable worker and enthusiast in all things connected with medicine and medical education, Dr. A. W. H. medical education, Dr. A. M. H. Lindsay, with the opportunity of perusing the minutes of the "Clinical Society of Halifax," an organization coming into existence in 1869. The first meeting was held in Dr. Farrell's office, those present being Dr. Slayter, Dr. A. P. Reid, Dr. Somens, Dr. Trenaman and Dr. Farrell Dr. Reid was first chairman and Dr. Farrell lirst secretary. A somewhat elaborate ecretary. A somewhat elab system of bye-laws was adopted, and the mutual exchange of opinions and experience which followed during the

At the meeting held on October 27th, 1869, there was a full discussion of Dr. Lister's then recent experiments and discoveries in the use of antiseptics in surgery. There was much misunderstanding and not a little misrepresentation of Lister's work, both in this country and is ork, both in this country and in Britain. Lister's method was not to treat the wound with carbolic acid directly, but to keep the surrounding air generators. air germ-free by means of a carbolic acid spray while the operation was acid spray while the operation was proceeding. In the discussion referred to, it is interesting to read the opin-sion of the leading Halifax physicians at the time. Dr. Somers cited re-ports from medical forms. ports from medical journals for and against Listerism, and stated that himself "believed it to be a good sinfectant and little more."

Dr. Trenaman said he had used it with excellent results and liked it as a remedy, but did not see that there was anything extraordinary in its company. was anything extraordinary in its ac-tion, Dr. Walsh had found carbolic tion. Dr. Walsh had found carbolic acid beneficial in many forms of ulcers. Dr. Woodill regarded it as an excellent deodorizing agent, good to prevent sloughing in malignant disease, and useful in cases of exzems and ozoena. Dr. Farrell thought it excellent as an antiseptic, but did not think it possible to produce all the results claimed for it by Lister and results claimed for it by Lister and his disciples. The processes of suppuration depended upon something puration depended upon something beyond the sore, upon vital changes acting through the vessels and nerves of the part. Carbolic acid might act favorably on the local circum-stances, and therefore Dr. Lister deserved great credit. Dr. A. P. Reid warmly supported many of Lister's contentions regarding the use of carbolic acid and the results obtained, especially in

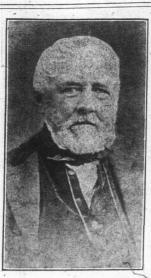
bolic acid and the results obtained, especially in regard to compound fractures. Dr. Somers said he preferred to use potassium permanganate instead. He objected to the germ theory of Pasteur.

All this is very interesting in the light of later developments of the germ theory and of the value of antiseptics.

At a meeting held on March 30th, 1870, there was an interesting discussion over Professor Tyndall's essay on the connection of organic dust in the atmosphere with disease. Dr. Somers expressed himself as skeptical Somers expressed himself as skeptical regarding the germ theory of disease, while Dr. Gordon vigorously defended

hile Dr. Gordon vigorously defended The "Clinical Society" new charter members being Dr. Lawson, Dr. Sinclair, Dr. Black, Dr. D A. Campbell, Dr. Parker, Dr. R. S. Black, Dr. Lindsay, Dr. Farrell, Dr. Slayter and Dr. A. P. Reid. At the first meeting, Dr. Lindsay, fresh from is college course in the Old Country, read an able paper on antiseptic surgery. He dealt with the discovery of the "germ theory" and described in detail the ideas and methods of . Lister. The various antiseptics used by him were discussed, and also the methods of antiseptic surgical dressing. The paper left little room for variation of opinion, all present more or less agreeing with the contentions advanced and deductions drawn. Dr. Lindsay's paper marked an era in antiseptics in this Province. Three years later the question was again discussed by the society. In 1884 the Society ceased to exist and has been succeeded since that time by several other organizations of

similar nature. We see from the beginning that Halifax in regard to the skill of its 1810 = 1913



Born in London, G. B., July 14, 1803. 1884. Was the first pastor of the Universalist church in this city.

#### OF UNIVERSALISM. First proclaimed in Halifax and

vicinity 100 years ago.

Hosea Ballou, was a New Englander

the Dominion of Canada were Chris

since come of this Canadian family.

of Universalist Watchman; Alexander Hitchborn, from South Reading, Dec., 1848, to Dec., 1851., active S. of T. lecturer; William Hooper, from Tyngsboro, Mass., April, 1852, to April, 1856; went to Waterloo, Quebec, and his son, Prof. William, M. A., is acting President of Tufts College; Nathaniel Gunnison, from Annisquam, Mass., May 1, 1857, to Nov., 1895, served as United States Consul here several years, went to Paris and Norway, in Maine, (ene son, Herbert F., is manager of Brooklyn Eagle, and another, Almon, D.D., LLD., is President of St. Lawrence University); Alexander Kent, from Truro, Nova Scotia, Nov. 1, 1865, to Nov. 1, 1867, became an authority on sociological studies; Alexander McArthur, from New Annan, Nova Scotiá, Nov. 1, 1877, to May 1, 1873; Costel o Weston, May 1, 1873; Costel o Weston, May 1, 1873; to Aug. 1, 1877, who later became second or associate minister as missionary-in-the-field; Henry Warren Rugg, S. T. D., from Providence, R. I. Sept., 1877, to July, 1878, member of Board of Universalist General Convention, Sec. Rhode Island Conv., trustee of Tufts College and Univ. Pub. House, leader in Japan Mission, and head of Knights Templars of America; Hirsm Alfred Philbrooke, Sept., 1878, to March, 1880; to July, 1882, active in Conventions; George Washington Kent, from Peorica, Ill., Jan. 1, 1883, to 1889; William Austin Pratt, from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Jan., 1889, to Dec. 31, 1889; Thomas Bragg Gregory, from Biddeford, Maine, Jan., 1890, to Sept. 1, 1895, prominent in newspaper service; Hendrick Vossema, from Unitarian School and Tufts, March 10, 1896, to Sept. 30, 1909; Frank Fay Eddy, from Oakland, Maine, Jan. 1, 1901, to Oct. 31, 1904; Clarence Leon Ball, from Springfield, Mass., Nov., 1904, to June, 1907; Charles Hunting-ton Pepnoyer, from August, 1, 1907; also meh who became ministers elsewhere, like C. F. Dear.

There have been controversies from the first, and struggles which the general public may never appreciate, At a time when the first church was entered by bigots and wholesale v List of ministers in Halifax since first public meeting. (BY REV. CHAS. H. PENNOYER.) The task you set me is an interesting one, but I shall fail to do justice to the earlier leaders and adherents of Universalism in this vicinity. Our church admits an inexhaustible variety of statements as to the essential affirmations of Theism; Bible Literature, Leadership of Jesus, Certainty of Moral aw, and Success of Righteousness in All Men Eventually. We believe, to use one form of words which many Church Redeemer Manse. Halifax, Dec., 1912. like, in the Universal Fatherhood of God, the Universal Brotherhood of Man, the Spiritual Authority and Leadership of Jesus, the Bible as con-

Character, Character Through Comtion for Sin, and the Final Harmony of all Souls with God. The gene thought or root principle is the infinite and inherent worth of each and very man, always and everywhere. This idealism shows itself throughout the Bible, from the Eden prophecy teaching of Jesus. The opposition woman said Paul should have been more careful in his language for fear anybody would think he is a Univer salist. Most of the great leaders of the early Christian Church, as well as four of the six early Christian theological schools were Universal Salvation believers. The dark ages put out most of this light, but, with modern movements of tearning and democracy, a huma

itarian atmosphere made for the r ALEX. WEST. Two of the three great leaders of the veteran printer of Halifax, who North American movement were Englishmen, John Murray and Elworked on the RECORDER over a half century ago.

DIARY OF EVENTS topher Huntington, unordained, and his son, Thomas, both school teachers IN THE CAREER

who emigrated from Roxbury, Vermont, to the Eastern Townships of Of a military officer, a native of Halifax, in the stir-Quebec, in or before 1810. Two Uniring war days

About the same time. 1810, Mrs. E. Of the last century—up to Waterloo.

Allan then of Preston, near here was (BY GEORGE MULLANE.) Rev. Father Hosea Ballou, the "Abra-This diary commenced on the 4th ham Lincoln of theology." She became December, 1812. Strained relations convert to the liberal and larger between the governments of the United States and Great Britain culfess and proclaim Universalism on her minated in a declaration of war by George McDonald, of Dartmouth, President Madison, in June, 1812. The Government of Nova Scotia was as converted through the leadership of Mrs. Allan, and he in turn became ignorant of the breaking out of hostilities between the two countries, his death Mr. McDonald had the high until it was rudely awakened by the coming to port of H. M. S. Belvidare, Captain Byron (cousin of the poet) England, Scotland, Ireland, Who had been attacked on the ocean , United States, Germany and by Commodore Rogers' Squadron, and who had been attacked on the ocean elsewhere; and have come from every Christian fellowship. This has naturafter a running fight and a long chase. came into Halifax, with about thirty of her crew killed and wounded. The officer who kept this diary was the son of a German officer, who w England; especially did Rev. the son of a German offices, who tobinson Breare get funds from all fought through the American Revolu-Robinson Breare get funds from all fought through the American Revolutioner the Eastern States when the first church was about to be built.

In 1837 a public inquiry meeting was held in Mr. Jackson's Church (old St. were in the army, and one of them, until the 14th September, when the There were thirty dis- as an officer of the 63rd Regiment, ples then, but they generally met at fought through the Crimean campaign with that regiment. He died on Ottawa about three years ago, having written a book detailing his hours and a half. Then the firing r. W. F. Tuelon, physician and in Ottawa about three years ago; is local preacher, later a resination of the second second in the second second in the second second in the second secon experiences in that war, and other began some public matters connected with his life. He eaching in the Dartmouth school use. In Halifax, McIntyre's Hall also was born in Halifax. The diarest, on his return to his native home, re-

leyan missionary from Scotland, was the second settled preacher.

The first Universalist Church was organized at a meeting held in St. Andrew's Hall, on Gottingen Street, March 21st, 1843, the trustees being Messrs. Thomas C. West, Thomas Bolton, Sr., Heman Fay, James T. West, Thomas Laidlaw, of Halifax, and Jonathan Elliot and John Elliot, of Dartmouth, Steps were taken to build a church, at a meeting held Feb. 17, 1843, and the lot at corner of Hurd's Lane and Starr Street, was purchased from Joseph Starr for £120. The frame was raised July 8, and the edifice completed August 24. The first service was held in this church Jan. 7, 1844, and meetings were held continuously till 1874, when there was the new church, and the first church later became a Hebrew Synagogue, as it is today. \*Note-Major Buck was afterwards made prisoner at Fort Erie when it was captured by the Americans: The detachment was a portion of the 2nd battalion of the 8th Regt., then

stationed at Halifax. 29th Jan., 1813.—Embarked on board the Transport for St. John. Lay two days at Digby. Had very bad weather. Arrived there on the 1st Feb. and disday.
Through the noble generosity and hoyalty of Nathaniel Levi West and William Pryor West, the society came into possession of a beautiful new church, the present Church of the Redeemer, erected in 1873. The society Emulous, sloop of war, with Lt. Jervers and forty men for St. Andrews,

Redeemer, erected in 1848. The society was reorganized and acknowledged a larger sense of fellowship within the denomination at large. A Manse and several other properties in different parts of the city also came into the

parts of the city also came into the possession of the society.

The first Sunday School was organized August 5, 1845, with Samuel Thompson as superintendent. The first Conference meeting was on May 15, 1844, a new organ in 1861, again in 1873. The old church was enlarged in 1859; and the present church has been extensively repaired under the Centenary-Forward-Movement-Improvement-Scheme, set going by the min-Tucker the following day.

\*Note.—Was of the same family as Mr. Justice Russell, Halifax.

17th Feb., 1814.—Left St. John for Quebec. The 2nd battalion of 8th King's Regiment, to which corps the diarest belonged, were carried on sleighs to Fredericton, a distance of 90 miles, which took them two days to reach.

19th Feb.—Left Fredericton and was again conveyed on sleighs to Green's, a distance of 15 miles.

On the 20th went to Major Moorhouse and Woodstock, 51 miles.

21st—To Presque Isle, 16 miles. extensively repaired under the Centenary-Forward-Movement-Improvement-Scheme, set going by the minister in December, 1910, as a celebration of a century of Universalist teaching in this vicinity. The Church has assisted Universalist Missions in Japan and the United States, but especially in Quebec and other parts of Canada. It once had a second minister actively engaged in the missionary field. It has started the Canadian Conference, with a recent new church in New Brunswick.

house and Woodstock; 51 miles.
21st—To Presque Isle, 16 miles.
22nd—To Green's House, 15 miles.
23rd—To Bishops, 15 miles. Roads
for three days very bad.
24th—To the huts, 15 miles. No
sleighs can travel farther.
26th—Grand Falls, 15 miles.
28th—Madawasca 15 miles. Sleighs Brunswickers have been:—Dr. W. F. Tuelon, 1838 to 1841; Robinson Breare, 1841 to May, 1845; D. M. Knapen, from Southold, Long Island, New York, June 1, 1845, to July 1, 1848, who married Sabina A., daughter of Conrad West, and became editor

27th—To Simco Bears, 16 miles. From the Simco Bears to a second collection of huts, 15 miles, on snowshoes. Here commenced a notable feat which was accomplished by the 8th King's Regiment, in which the diarist was an ensign. They marched through the wilderness that lay between the huts and the River St.

through the winderness that may be tween the huts and the River St. Lawrence.

The diary records that beyond the huts no horses have ever travelled until you arrive at the St. Lawrence.

28th.—To another collection of huts, 15 miles.

March 1st.—To the head of Lake

Tamasquata, 15 miles.
2nd.—Crossed the lake to Long's house, 15 miles.
3rd.—The huts halfway cross Grand

house, 15 miles.

3rd.—The huts halfway cross Grand Portage, 19 miles.

4th.—Arrived at La. Riv. DeCap, on the St. Lawrence. On the second of March a snow storm came on. The diarist records snowing and drifting, which impeded them very much. Did not arrive at Long's until 7 o'clock in the evening after 11 hours on snowshoes.

The detachment, left Long's at 8 o'clock next morning and arrived at huts, at Grand Portage, about 8 o'clock in the evening. The snow was knee deep, and impossible for our provision basket to overtake us—having nothing to eat and the guides' quite fatigued drawing the men's bread on the toboggans, they would not cut wood to keep up the fires, so the diarist left the huts with a party of volunteers at 2 AM, and arrived at Riviere teers at 2 A.M., and arrived at Rivier DeCap about 9 A.M., where a comfort able bed and breakfast was given the party by a Mr. Anderson, of Quebec 5th March.—Arrived at Kamaraska

18 miles. 6th.—At La Riviere D'Oseil, 12 7th.—St. Roques, 13 miles.

7th.—St. Roques, 13 miles.
8th.—L'Illette, 15 miles.
9th.—St. Thomas, 15 miles.
10th.—Berthu, 9 miles.
11th.—Beaumont, 12 miles.
12th.—Point Levi, 12 miles.
13th.—Conveyed in cances from
Point Levi to Quebec.
On the 14th May, embarked on
board of a schooner with a cartel of board of a senonner with a Catro of prisoners, consisting of 1 lleutenant and 10 men, for Chambley. Afterwards returned to Fort William Henry. June 3rd.—Marched with the second division to Chambley, three days'

march, excessively warm.

The diary does not purport to give an account of the actions in which the 8th Regt. was engaged during the campaigns of 1814-15. It is intended to set forth "the different places visited since my departure from Halifax, in 1812." march, excessively warm.

fax, in 1812."

The above words, with quotation marks, is the heading of the diary.

We know that the Campaign of 1814 marks, is the heading of the diary.

We know that the Campaign of 1814 opened in Canada, as early as the 17th March. Wilkinson, the American General advanced from Plattsburg to Chazy. At this place he detailed Brigadier Macomb with a brigade of infantry and a corps of rifiemen, who were placed in sleighs and carried across He La Mothe to Saunton, in Vermont. The following day they passed round Missiqui - Bay and took possession of Phillipsburg, a mile within the lines of the Canadian side. They remained here-only a few days, They remained here only a few days, for on the 29th, they recrossed the ake and joined headquarters of Wil-inson, where 4,000 men had assem-

on the 30th March, the force advanced to the attack of La Colle Mill. This place, under command of Major Handcock, of the 13th, was occupied 70 of the Marine corps, a detachment of frontier light infantry, with three marine artillery. The mill was a structure of stone, consisting of two stories with a wooden single roof, in size 50 by 30 feet, and situate on Lacolle River, about three-quarters of a colle River, about three-quarters of a mile from its mouth. It had been made defensible by filling its windows with heavy squared timber, with intertices for the discharge, of musketry. A bridge that crossed the river below the mill led to a small house on the north side, converted into a blockhouse by a breastwork of loss. An ordinary barn stood near into a blockhouse by a preastwork of logs. An ordinary barn stood near the rear. South of the mill there was a clearing of the width of 200 ft., and to the north of it of about 100 feet. The building was otherwise surrounded by woods. Owing to the recommendation of the recommendation o season of the year a foot of sno

lying on the ground somewhat effected by the thaw. The Lacolle River was

still frozen over to within a short dis-tance from its junction with the

The whole British force for the de-The whole British force for the de-fence of the frontier consisted of the garrison of St. John's, under com-mand of Lieutenant Williams, of the 13th, which included six companies of that regiment, with a battalion of Canadian Militia, about 750 rank and file. Colonel Richard Williams, of the Royal Marines, was at IIe-aux-Noix, with a battalion of that corps and the two flank companies of the 13th, the whole numbering 550 men. Two miles above the mill, at the post called Whiteman Carl the Pathalau was Whitmores, on the Richelieu, was a Company of the 13th. At Burt, two miles up the Lacolle River, through which the northern road passed, a 24th August-Marched with detach-

regiment went into quarters at St. ceased from the mill, for the long defence had exhausted the ammunition. Two privates dispatched to Ileaux-Hoix for a supply were captured. A third at the island. The discontin tired on half pay, and shortly afteruance of the musketry fire lead the wards appointed deputy assistant Commissariat General to the troops United forces to advance nearer the mill, in the open. No attempt, how-ever, was made to storm either the mill or the blockhouse. Dusk was now coming on when the United States missariat General to the troops stationed at Halifax, which position he stationed at Haifax, which position he held until his death, serving in all 49 years, 5 monto and 6 days.

The first entry commences in this wise:—

4th December, 1812—"Marched from Haifax with a detachment, under the command of Major Buck\* for Annapolis, N. S."

To when the Distances: Dunk was now coming on when the United States forces retired from the position that under the mill falled, much to the surprise of the defenders, who could not understand the withdrawal of the Americans, who if they had present the attack, might have taken the position of the defenders, who could not understand the withdrawal of the attack, might have taken the position of the defenders. understand the withdrawal of the Americans, who if they had pressed the attack, might have taken the position by storm, as there were 4,000, and

being 340. The 8th Regiment, to which the diarist belonged, covered the retreat of General Riall's army, after the retirement from Chippewa, when his line fell into confusion. Colonel stationed at Halifax.

29th Jan., 1813.—Embarked on board the Transport for St. John. Lay two days at Digby. Had very bad weather. Arrived there on the lat Feb. and disembarked.

1st March.—Embarked on board the Emulous, sloop of war, with Lt. Jervers and forty men for St. Andrews, and did not arrive until the 5th, owing the contrast which is the state of the state o November 18th.-Marched from St. to contrary winds.

5th November.—Lt. Russell\* arrived John's to La Pearier, 18 miles; very at St. Andrews to relieve me, and I was to proceed to St. John to take charge of the Pay Master General's Department. Arrived the same evening and was put in charge by Mr. Tucker the following day.

John's to La rearier, is mines; very bad road; mud knee deep.

18th Feb., 1815.—Marched across the St. Lawrence on the ice for Montreal, and took up my quarters in the Quebec suburbs with an old soldier.

The diary ends here, as far as Candidated the ways of 1818 to consider the constant of the

for a few hours, set sail and arrived on the morning of the 8th June.

The 8th Regiment was distributed in three transports. The diarist embarked on board the transport George the Third, and on the 11th June the need got under weigh, consisting of 62 salls, under convoy of the Newcastle, and a brig of war, for old England. On board the Newcastle was Captain Marryatt (the novelist, then a lieutenant).

15th July—Arrived at Portsmouth, after a passage of 3d days.

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15th July—Arrived at Portsmouth, after a passage of 3d days.

15th July—Bright Alleys—Arrived at Corfu on the days on the reduction of afmily, passengers, arrived at Corfu on the same vessel of the keyening of the Easted like a Lord Mayor on turtle and oysters; Mr. Walsh and family, passengers, arrived at Cork on the evening of the 23rd.

15th July—Bright Alleys—Bright A 26th-Madawasca, 15 miles. Sleighs could travel from Grand Falls to

Wm. Stairs, Son & Morrow Limited

Over five score years ago WILLIAM STAIRS established in this City a General Hardware Store, conceived in honesty and dedicated to the proposition that all Merchandise should be sold on the "PRINCIPLE" BASIS. The ideal of SERVICE was deeply ingrained in him; that of giving to each customer the best possible return in point of CHARACTER, QUALITY, VALUE and SATISFAC-TION, in every article purchased. For more than 103 Years his ideal of service has been dominant, and the best illustration of its sterling merit is the fact that the success of this business has been built upon it.

103 Years of Constant Growth and Expansion Has Left Its Impress of Thorough Reliability.

Always the home of Good Merchandise, it has merited the confidence of all the leading Retail Stores throughout the Provinces of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and portions of New Brunswick and Newfoundland, in fact occasionally touching all Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, the Western States of the United States of America, and the West India Islands, we cannot appreciate too fully the patronage and co-operation which has made this institution possible.

RELLA BILITY.

During this present year we hope to still further carry out for our public everything for which these three words stand. Great industries cover the world, powerful factories compete for preference, and into these huge ranks of manufactured products is the article 100 P. C. Perfect, the second, the cheapened product, and the skilful imitation. Here our ideal of service finds best expression, in seeking out in each individual line the best the market has yet produced. This faithful service to our customers—an intelligent understanding of their needs, and the continual development and betterment of all lines of merchandise, give to this institution a dignity that places a new interpretation upon Wholesale Distribution.

Historical Sketch.

In about 1765 one BROOK WATSON commenced business at what is now the corner of Bedford Row and George St., Halifax. The original frame of this building is still part of the structure and owned by the STAIRS

In 1785 Watson sold out his business (going to London, where afterwards he became Lord Mayor.) to Wm. Kidston, a Scotch gentleman, who in his turn sold the business in 1824 to Wm. Stairs. Mr. Kidston went to Glasgow. Scotland, and did business under the style of Wm. Kidston & Sons, which was carried on by his grandsons until about 1890. The firm of A. G. Kidston & Son, of Glasgow, who do a large Canadian business, was started by Mr. A. G., a son of William. In 1785 Watson sold out his business (going

WM. STAIRS in 1810 commend w M. STAIKS in 1810 commenced business. In 1840 his son, Wm. J., joined him as Wm. Stairs & Son. In 1853 Robert Morrow entered the firm of Wm. Stairs, Son & Morrow. Wm. J. Stairs' three sons and a son of Robert Morrow joined at later dates, and in 1900 the firm was incorporated under the style of Wm. Stairs, Son & Morrow, Limited:

Mr. Edward Stairs is the only survivor of Wm. Stairs, Son & Morrow.

Chronolog cal Table.

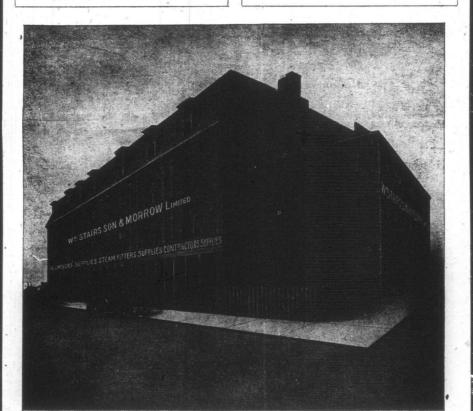
1810 Founder. Wm. Stairs. Wm. Stairs & Son, 1840 Wm. Stairs,

Wm. Stairs, Son & Morrow, 1853 Wm. Stairs, Robert Morrow. 1869 John F. Stairs,

1876 Edward Stairs, 1876 Geoffrey Morrow **EDWARD STAIRS ONLY SURVIVOR 1913.** 

Wm. Stairs, Son & Morrow, Limited, Incorporated 1900. PRESENT DIRECTORS: Edward Stairs, President,

Gavin Lang Stairs, W. J. Stairs, Jas. A. Stairs, Robert Morrow.



These Buildings, with a Warehouse, cover 60,000 ft. of Floor Space.

# Wm. Stairs, Son & Morrow Limited

1810 - - - HALIFAX, N. S. - - - 1913

Eastern Canada's Supply House.

proceeded to Portsmouth. The regi- A fortunate circumstance interdebated whether the colors of the battalion should be placed in posses-sion of the first battalion. The pro-position was negatived and conse-quently the colors were brought in to the total number holding the mill take leave. It was then put among the officers: whether they should be divided or burnt. The decision for burning was arrived at, and the color burning was arrived at, and the colors were destroyed. A Lieut. Colonel Ogli-vie, who was borh in Halifax, a son of the general of that name, was in command of the 2nd Battalion, at the time. He served in the campaign of 1812-1815, in Canada, and was present at Fort Erie, Fort George and Stony Creek, where he was severely wound-Creek, where he was severely wound ed, afterwards losing an arm. Feb. 22nd, 1816.—Embarked

board the transport "British Queen," and sailed around St. Helena Island, and earlied around St. Helena Island, on the 1st March. In consequence of contrary winds, were obliged to put into Plymouth, where we remained about a week, and at St. Mary's, one of the Scilly Isles, for two days. We then made the coast of Ireland, but the fog was so thick we ran into Dungannon Bay, where we cast anchor. gannon Bay, where we cast anchor for a few hours, set sail and arrived at the Cove of Cork, on the 17th; landed and marched into Cork Bar-

Jevers at Cartiole Fort. April 17th.—Lieut. Russell sailed rom Cove of Cork for Halifax, Nova cotia. (Probably a native of Halifax, and a son of George N. Russell, a prominent merchant of this town.) April 30th.—Went up to Cork in the steamboat "Skipper O'Brien."

Nov. 5th.—We were relieved by the 78th, and marched for Fermoy, there to await the arrival of the transports at Cove of Cork. Jan. 1st, 1818.-Marched from Fer-

at Cove of Cork.

Jan. 1st, 1818.—Marched from Fermoy with the lame, sick and lazy, to Cove of Cork, 20 miles, where I arrived late in the evening. Sent the sick, etc., to the different transports agreeable to my orders and proceeded on board the "Minerva" transport. In consequence of contrary winds, did not sail until the 24th.

Jan. 24th.—Sailed from Cove of Cork for Malat; had a gale of wind in the Bay of Biscay, which lasted two days; parted from the agent ship.

Feb. 11th.—Wind blowing through Gut of Gibraltar obliged us to beat into the harbor. The agent ship overhauled us this morning. Lay at Giblant and the gunback of course of the revolutionary spirit that the course of the revolutionary spir

Oct. 7th .- The Regiment was orderproceeded to Portsmouth. The regiment arrived about a fortnight after
and was quartered in Portsea Barracks. An incident occurred on the
disbandment of the 2nd Battalion
which gave rise, at the time, to considerable comment and criticism.
Just before the reduction, the officers
met at a farewell dinner, when it was
debated whether the colors of the town across a bridge, with our band before us. I received a ballet from Calder on Signior Valarette, who was very attentive, also my old shipmate, Cundell.

> of the Regiment and 32nd were ordered to Corfu, I volunteered my services to go with them to bring down some baggage for the officers that were to remain detached, two days.
>
> Nov. 12th.—My old and never-to-be-frogottes chym. May 1st.—Marched from Cork, under the command of Hon. Lieut.-Col-onel DeCourcy, for Tullamore, in King's County, a nine days' march. forgotten chum, Jevers, sailed from Corfu for England, on leave, until he Corfu for England, on leave, until he was gazetted for half pay.
>
> Nov. 19th.—Colonel Duffy arrived from England to take the command of the Regiment. I made application to join my company in St. Maura, which was granted, and on the 18th of Dec., with a flowing sheet, I set sall to join my best friend, Major Robinson, and arrived the same evening.
>
> Jan. 22nd, 1820.—We embarked on board the gunboats for Corfu. and

existed in mediterranean islands, but ish troops, in the Islands of occupation, were called upon frequently to suppress disturbances.
April 14th, 1821.—We were ordered

companion.

We were quartered in the fort just out of the town, until 7th July. I was Halifax, N. S., 10th June, 1825.

The diarist here describes an affair that took place while he was on detachment duty in the Island of Zante. He says: "I must here insert the disturbance that took place while we were quartered in that Island.
"On the morning of the 12th October, a Turkish corvet was seen turning toward the Island, pursued by several Greek vessels. She stranded at Cheri Bay, about four miles from the town. Lieutenant Hill, with twenty men, was ordered there for the purpose of prordered there for the purpose of proecting the quarantine laws. A num-er of the inhabitants, to the amount of several hundred, collected on the mountain and hills and opened fire mountain and mils and opened are upon the vessel. Lieut. Hill requested that they would desist, they in return fired on him and his party, who took flight up a ravine to take shelter in a house. On approaching the house, one man was killed and two wounded. An officer of the engineers was also wounded, who came with some orders from the commandant. I was ordered out to relieve Lieut. Hall, being the next for duty. This affair had not reached headquarters when I left, having the same orders given to Lieut. The following report, which

then quartered in the town a few weeks, after it became very sickly, owing to the ecolness of the summer; 37 men died in the course of two

Nov. 24th.—Two companies became

so reduced in consequence of this, I was ordered to the Castle, where I remained on detachment until the 14th mained on detachment until the 14th July, 1822. July 14th, 1822.—We received orders

in the morning to embark as soon as possible on board the "Chanticlere" sloop of war, Captain Eden com-mander, and thanks to Providence,

manner, and thanks to Providence, arrived and disembarked the next day in Argostole, in Cephalonia, where I remained two days, then proceeded again on detachment to the Castle of Port George, about four miles from Argostole, where I had the happiness to remain quiet and living like a here.

o remain quiet and living like a her-nit, until the 25th Sept., 1823, when I

mit, until the 25th Sept., 1525, when I undertook to do duty of paymaster, the paymaster going on leave, and head-quarters being at Argostole. I took up my residence there until the 9th of June, 1824.

The diarist here describes an affair that took place while he was on de-

gave into Sir Frederick Adams will show how they acted toward me dur-ing the night: Zante, 20th Oct., 1820. "Having been left with a detach-ment of 45 men, on the night of the 12th inst., on an eminence in Cherl Bay, for the purpose of protecting a Turkish vessel stranded there, the sentries immediately in my front per-ceived, about 11 o'clock, a body of men approaching them; they challenged but received no answer; the approachng party instantly opened a smart fire which my sentries returned. I then reinforced them, and on proceeding to the left found that part of my post had been attacked also, but had succeeded in beating them off. A few minutes afterwards, I found the firing had totally ecceed and that the had totally ceased, and that the assailants had retired.

"This ship, for six hours, sat like a ag, among hounds, at bay, and was ized and fought in turn by eleven action, orders were issued by Sir Frederick Adams, that the inhabitants should be disarmed. The village of Pitzarmonde refused to deliver up. The General ordered the Regiment there, where we lived in free quarters for about ten days. To me, it was ten days of misery, scarcely a place to lay, as I did not wish to use their clothing in consequence of vermin. At another village, Suilicadi, I was better accommodated, although being pretty well tormented with fleas. In he beginning of April, 1822, the Regt the beginning of April, 1822, the regi-sailed from Zante for Caphalonia."

The author of the diary was at Cephalonia when Lord Brion arrived there on his way to Missolonghi, to assist the Greeks in their struggle for ndependence. The poet dates a let-er Cephalonia. Dec. 23rd, 1823, aded to the Hon. Douglas Kennaird n the letter the poet says: "I shale as saving of my purse and person as you recommend, but you know that t is as well to be in readiness with arrived from the squadron to conver me to Missolonghi, where Mavrocord ato now is, and has assumed the com

and, so that I expect to embark im nediately. Still address, however, t Cephalonia, through Messrs, Welch and Barry, of Genoa, as usual, and get together all the means and credit of mine you can to face the war establishment, for it is 'ln for a penny, in for a pound,' and I must do all that Lean for the ancients. I have been can for the ancients. I have been ouring to reconcile these partie and there is now some nope of suc-ceeding. Their public affairs go on well. The Turks have retreated from Acarnia without a battle, after a fruit-less attempt on Anatoliko. Corinth is taken and the Greeks have gained a Pattle in the Archipelago. The equadron here, too, has taken a Turkis, that from the nature of the war fare, and of the country the resources ven in an individual, can be of a partial and temporary service.

June 9th, 1824.—At six o'clock in the morning embarked on board the 'Joseph Green' transport No. 8, Cap-Young master, put my trunks snug for voyage and afterwards went on shore; dined with the 51st Regi-ment which was very imprudent from the state of health I was in. The diarist was suffering from a spring attack of fever and ague.
On the 21st of August, 1824, the
'Joseph Green' sighted Portland Bill,
and the same day went into quaran-

Aug. 25th.-Went on shore with did not find quite so gay as when on shore, I was accosted by the Mas-ter of the Transport, who said he was ordered to, proceed immediately to sea. We hastened on board with the joyful tidings and next morning we weighed anchor and went around St. Helena with a fine, fair wind, and soo cast anchor off Mill Bay, an Plymouth Oct. 31st.-As some of the companies land, when we took up their quarter in the citadel, where I passed a pleas in the citadel, where I passed a pleas-ant winter. On the morning of the 23rd of Nov. we were visited with a dreadful hurricane from the South-west. Nearly all the vessels in the Sound were driven in to Catuator and Dead Man's Bay, where upwards of 25 were damaged, the greater number entirely disabled entirely disabled.

March 14th, 1825 .- I made applica ion, through Colonel Duffy, for thin ceed to Halifax, N. S., for the purpo of visiting my friends in that country March 25th.—Received leave, and or March 25th.—Received leave, and on the 11th April, 1825, embarked on board the "Lady of the Lake," Capt. Gray, bound for St. Andrew's, New Brunswick. I left my Regiment with great regret, but having a pleasure in view of once more seeing my friends nearly overpowered me at the time

April 14th, 1821.—We were ordered to embark immediately on board the "Ark" brig to proceed to the Island of Zante, and after publing back twice; did at last reach our destination, on the 21st. There never was a corps of officers so loath to leave a place as that of Corfu.

Zante is one of the finest islands in the Mediterranean, but alas, what is that to a soldier, when all gaiety has fied, as the few hours he has to spend; why should not mirth be his companion.

Schoner, and arrived there next worning at rived there next morning, where he remained until the Sunday following.

May 28th, 1825.—Sailed from St. John for Windsor in the Reindeer schooner, about ten A. M., and arrived at Windsor on Monday, about 9 A. M. Took a seat in Mr. Todd's van the next morning at 7 o'clock, and had the happiness to be among my friends about five o'clock the same afternoon.

Thus ends my tour, after an absence of twelve years and nearly six months.

F. W. VIETH,

When in Halifax REGISTER

At the "HALIFAX" FOR COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.

Manager.

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HALIFAX, :: CANADA.

NEW FIREPROOF ADDITION. NEW ELECTRIC PASSENGER ELEVATOR. FORTY ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATHS ACCOMMODATION FOR 300 GUESTS. BUILT FOR YOUR SAFETY AND COMFORT. FIRST-CLASS SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL

From the Roof Garden of the Queen Hotel, the finest riew in the City can be obtained of Halifax Harbor.

American Plan-\$2.50 Per Day Upwards.

JAMES P. FAIRBANKS, Proprietor

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#### DONOVAN'S GINGER ALE

is judged on merit, and the maker thereof has achieved an enviable reputation. Invigorating, wholesome, sparkling, delicious, with purity of edients as a base, it is recognized everywhere as a standard of excellence.

And this is only one of 27 varieties of DONOVAN'S Mineral Waters.

W. H. DONOVAN 47-49 Granville St.,

SAVINGS

#### ONE OUARTER OF A CENTURY

has passed since this Company com and during that period we are pleased to state that our customers have again and again expressed their satisfaction with our system. Many a home has been cleared of debt, and many a family has been taught to save, not only through our Instalment Plan of Repayments, but also through our Home Bank System. We look forward to the next twenty-five years with every hope that our business will continue so mutually satisfactory, and the increase in our Resources and Assets will be in the same, if not a greater, proportion.

DEBENTURES

THE EASTERN CANADA SAVINGS & LOAN CO., Limited

ESTABLISHED 1840.

#### M. S. BROWN & CO., LIMITED, Jewellers.

Extend to "The Acadian Recorder" heartiest congratulations on the attainment of its Hundredth Anniversary.

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DIRECTORS: S. M. BROOKFIELD, J. W. BROOKFIELD, HENRY ROPER.

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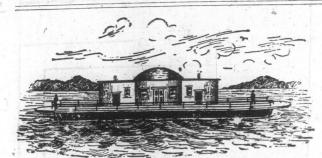
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TEAM FERRY TO DARTMOUTH

Was in use in the early days of the "Recorder."

Previous thereto boats were propelled by oars.

A century of progress in the ferry service is aptly illustrated by the accompanying cuts, one of the "Sherbrooke,"the old team boat that crossed between Dartmouth and Halifax a hundred years ago, and the other of the "Halifax." The old team boat occupied between a quarter and half ooke," the old team boat that crossed an hour in crossing, and was continually laying up on account of wind and weather. It was propelled by horses

time of starting from the one side and reaching the other depended largely

This ferry property was ad-

on March 19, 1817.

From the time that the team-boat first started the company wanted exclusive right to perform ferry service. In 1818, James Creighton and John Skerry petitioned the House of Assembly for relief as they had mainained ferries at considerable expense to be much injured in the steamboat company being about to put small boats gain in 1821, when the company askd for the sole privilege of running the ferry, which was refused.

After a time Skerry sold out to the company and retired. In the mean-

company and retired. In the mean-time Creighton's ferry was leased by Joseph Findlay, who later was succeeded by Thomas Brewer. He retired about 1833, which left the steampany was to continue in operation for 25 years. The names of the orig-Hon Michael Wallace.

Charles Morris, Sr. Thomas Boggs. Frederick Major Jonathan Tremaine, Jr.
John Tremaine.
John Albro.
Hon. Sampson S. Blowers. Dr. William B. Almon. Thomas Heaverside, John Starr. John Stavner Samuel Cunard. Henry H. Cogswell. Andrew Wright. Richard Tremaine. Robert Hartshorne. William Bowie.

Charles Rufus Fairbanks, secretary

In 1816 a team-boat was built and launched on Sept. 30 of that year. on Nov. 8th, the first trip was made with her to Fairbanks' wharf at Halifax. The Dartmouth terminus was at the foot of Portland Street, the site of the present docks. The rates of fare as published on August 23rd, 1817, were as follows:

ST. MATTHEWS CHURCH IN 1813

Since the starting of the "Re-

corder" in 1813.,

(BY REV. DR. FORREST. D.D.)

When Halifax was settled, in 1749,

it was clearly the desire of the authori

ties that the national Church of Eng

land should be the established church

a very considerable number of non-

the government was erecting St

**PRESBYTERIANISM** 

£ s. d For each passenger above ten years of age......0 0
For each passenger under ten St. Matthew's was the only church

empty......0
A sled or truck load of wood..0 sled or truck, returning o conformists among the new settlers, Colonel Cornwallis treated them with circular house on deck, attached to a dividuals that turned the paddle. The time of starting from the one side and perfect fairness. Lots of land were set apart for church and manse, and while

windlass that turned the paddle. The time of starting from the one side and reaching the other depended largely upon circumstances, aregular schedule time of departure and arrival being something then out of the question.

The "Sherbrooke" has been described as consisting of two beats or hulls united by a platform with a paddle between the boats. The deck was surrounded by a round house containing a large cogwheel arranged horizontally, to which were attached eight or nine horses harnessed to iron stanchions coming down from the wheel. As the horses moved round, the wheel. As the horses moved round, the wheel, by means of connecting gear, revolved the paddle.

The present ferry toats cross the harbor in ten minutes.

It was on the 8th of November, 1816, when the Sherbrooke made her first trip. Up to that time the ferry boats were propelled by oars. In 1725 John Connor of Dartmouth, was granted the exclusive right to run a ferry between Halifax and Dartmouth, was granted the exclusive right to run a ferry between Halifax and Dartmouth, was granted the exclusive right to run a ferry between Halifax and Dartmouth, the was performed. The charge and sunset, and six pence between sunset, and s

In January, 1756, John Rock was given the privilege of running the ferry under the same conditions as the previous proprietors.

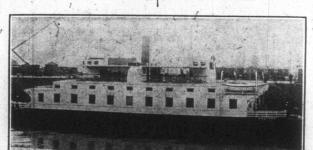
In 1797, John Skerry started a public ferry which was continued by him until after the steamboat company, which started out with the teamboat 'Sherbroke' performing the service. Skerry's Dartmouth terminus was at the foot of Ocherloney Street and at the Market Slip in Halifax.

James Creighton was the proprietors awharf at the foot of Ocherloney Street and the Market Slip in Halifax.

James Creighton was the proprison was organized to accommodation of persons coming from the country to the accommodation of persons coming from the country to the eastward of Dartmouth. This ferry property was adventured to the commission purchased the steamers. The commission purchased the steamers are more and confined to run in opposition to the company's steamers. The commission purchased the steamers and another congregation, Poplar Grove, was formed, with the Rev. P. G. McGregor as pastor. It afterwards removed to North Park street. It was always a live congregation, foremost in every good work. In 1803 another congregation, Poplar was always a live congregation, Formoved to North Park street. It was always a live congregation, St. John's, was formed in Gerrish Hall. It removed to North Park street. It was always a live congregation, St. John's, was formed in Gerrish Hall. It removed to North Park street. It was always a live congregation, St. John's, was formed in Gerrish Hall. It removed to North Park street. It was always a live congregation, St. John's, was formed in Gerrish Hall. It removed to North Park street. It was always a live congregation, for enoved to North Park street. It was always a live congregation, for enoved to North Park street. It was always a live congregation, for enoved to North Park street. It was always a live congregation, for enoved to North Park street. It was always a live congregation, for enoved to North Park street. It was always a live congregation, for enoved to commission purchased the steamer Annex II from United States parties

Annex II from United States parties of 10° \$25,000. When the steamer arrived in Dartmouth on July 11, 1890, thousands of people crowded on a movable platform at the end of Lawlor's wharf (now Wentzell's) where the steamer was being moored. The great weight caused the platform to collapse and a number of people were thrown into the water. Much excitement prevailed, and four persons, Miss Bessie Foster, daughter of the late Michael Synott, daughter of the late Michael Synott, Peter Boyle and a colored lad, John Bundy, were drowned. This boat was afterwards named the Halifax, and was destroyed by fire about three years ago. The hull may still be seen at the North West Arm.

Annex II from United States parties grown with the growth of our city, so that the one comparatively small congregations. During these years the Presbyterian Church has steadily grown with the growth of our city, so that the one comparatively small congregations. During these years the Presbyterian Church has steadily grown with the growth of our city, so that the one comparatively small congregations. During these years the Presbyterian Church has steadily grown with the growth of our city, so that the one comparatively small congregations. During these years the Presbyterian Church has steadily grown with the growth of our city, so that the one comparatively small congregation of 1813 is now represented by nine congregations. During these years the Presbyterian Church has observed by nine congregations. During these years the Presbyterian Church has observed by nine congregations. During these years the Presbyterian Church has our great with the growth of our city of the welfare of our city that had in its pulpit men of united and in its pulpit and ernest picty, while its laymen may ever been prominent part in every foreity, while its laymen may ever been prominent part in every foreit After considerable negotiating, the Steam Ferry Company sold its property to the Dartmouth Ferry Commission for \$109,000, which terminated the contest between the company and the citizens. The fare was raised to four cents. Some years later the fare was still further advanced to five cents, which is as high as the Commission is allowed to go. The ferry is now equipped with a fine fleet of steamers. The Dartmouth which was built by the old company, the Chebucto, built in Scotland about eighteen months Steam Ferry Company sold its property to the Dartmouth Ferry Commission for \$109,000, which terminated the contest between the company



DARTMOUTH FERRY BOAT "HALIFAX"-1913

#### Longard Brothers

Consulting Engineers, Patentees and Manufacturers of Steam and Hot Water Boilers, and Constructors of Power and Heating and Ventilating Installations of all kinds.

The history of the above house is of a very interesting character, it having commenced its career as long ago as the year 1812. Its founder was John Longard, the grandfather of the present proprietors, who are Messrs. J. P. & C. C. Löngard. The house has thus been in existence over a century, its ownership descending from the property of the proper

of about 40 years. It is interesting here to note that John Longard, the founder of the enterprise, was the first man to institute a brass foundry in Nova Scotia.

The firm to-day can be self-up. The firm to-day can be said to represent the progressive spirit of the times, ads prominent among productive industrial establishments of the Lower Provin

#### ESTABLISHED 1862.

# The Acadia Fire Insurance Co.

		_I	Dir	·ec	cto	rs.	_			- 1					2
C, C. Blackadar,		-			-			-		-		-	I	Présider	ıt.
A. E. Jones,	-		-	-	ξ.		-					Vic	ce=I	Presider	ıt.
Donald Keith,			1		-	_		-		-		-	A	Directo	or.
Freeman Elliot,	-						-		-		-			) "	
Charles H. Mitchell,		-				٠.		_		-		-	-	66	
Geo. R. Hart,	-		-		*		-		-		-			66	
Wm. M. P. Webster,		-			-	-		-		-		-	-	4.6	

#### 50 Years of Usefulness.

On December 8, 1912, the Acadia Fire Insurance Company rounded out 50 Years of business history. That means something in the hazardous business of Fire Insurance, It means unshaken stability. The smoke of many severe conflagrations has darkened the sky over its head, but it has emerged triumphantly from the ordeals of half a century, and enters the second half stronger than ever.

The value of this Insurance Institution for the past fifty years cannot be measured by figures. No direct balance sheet of profit and loss can exhibit its utility. The general application, and popular acceptance of, Acadia Fire Policies that began with the first year's life have multiplied a hundred fold within living memory. It is impossible to conceive the benefits that have accrued to the insured, and to the upbuilding of the community served.

#### Facts and Figures.

While the profits of Fire Insurance business fluctuate considerably from year to year, and seem even to follow cycles of elevation and depression, the splendid strength of this Company is evidenced by total assets of \$667,001.00, which after allowing for ALL LIABILITIES, including unpaid losses, nd the reserve of unearned premiums, computed on the basis of Government requirements, the SURPLUS TO POLICY HOLDERS is \$560,436.90.

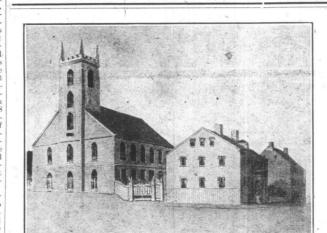
During the past 50 Years of its business existence, the Company paid out in Cash Dividends to date \$871,750, and in addition stock bonuses to the amount of \$200,000, making the total disbursements to its shareholders over \$1,071,750. Losses incurred and paid three-quarters of a million.

#### You Should Insure in the Acadia.

The Company offers the most Liberal Conditions and Unquestionable Security against loss and damage by Fire and Lightning, and as a Canadian Institution we solicit the business of Canadians on the ground that we are as strong as the strongest for any liability we assume.

#### The Acadia Fire Insurance Co.

HALIFAX, N. S. R. K. ELLIOT, - - - Secy.=Treas. BRANCHES, - - Toronto and Winnipeg.



ST. MARY'S CHURCH IN 1813.

1816.

odors.

But it was a long tiresome

journey from Windsor to St. Mary's

Bay, a good 140 miles, and 50 more from Church Point to Eel Brook. Should one prefer to go by water, there was no trim steamer to bear

one quickly over the moaning waves;

not even a regular packet in which

some sight accommodation might be found. No; one must depend on some chance fishing smack, in which for days, perhaps, one must endure all the concentrated nausea of bilge water, stuffy atmosphere, and fishy

His biographer tells us that Dr

Burke waged some hotly contested controversial battles, but avoided

some slight accomo

# ROMAN CATHOLICS IN HALIFAX IN HALIFAX 100 years ago worshipped in

100 years ago worshipped in small church.

Arrival of Bishop Burke an important event.

One hundred years ago the Roman atholics in Halifax were comparatively few in number. Although the obnoxious elegislation against Cathoics which prevented a Catholic from holding land except by grant direct steamers. The Dartmouth which was built by the old company, the Chebucto, built in Scotiand fourteen years ago, and the Halifax, also built ago, now performing the service. These steamers are splendidly equipped for the service they are required to perform.

Of late years the Commission has had considerable trouble with the Halifax and the ferry formings the service of the construction of the cons all priests to depart from the Province had been repealed in 1783 the

A HUNDRED YEARS TO COME.

Where, where will be the birds that sing.

Who'll press for gold you crowded street,

A hundred years to come? Who'll tread this church with willing feet,

A hundred years to come? Pale, trembling age, and fiery youth,

And childhood with its heart of truth

A hundred years to come, A hundred years to come?

We all within our graves shall sleep,

The rich, the poor, on land and sea There will the mighty millions be

A hundred years to come

The rosy lips, the lofty brow Oh, where will be Love's bear Joy's pleasant smile and sorrow's sigh A hundred years to come, A hundred years to come?

ing remarkable in the appearance of any of these buildings, except the Catholic Chapel, which is an elegant and spacious structure, built of cut free stone."

This church, was subsequently enlarged and modernized under Archbishop Connolly, the free-stone front being replaced by the present noble facade and stately spire.

The following extract from an obituary in the Acadian Recorder of December 2nd, 1820, tells us something of this remarkable man,—

"On Wednesday last, universally regretted, as he lived respected, the 78th year of his age. He was a native of the Co. Kildare, (Ireland), and parish priest of the town of Kildare; which he vacated at the frequent and urgent solicitations of some of the professors of the Seminary of Quebec, and arrived in Lower Canada 2nd of August, 1786. There he officiated as a clergyman, and taught the higher branches of mathematics and philosophy with great credit to himself and benefit to the numerous students, who crowded to hear the lectures of a man celebrated in the University of Paris, as excelling most men of his day in mathematical science, and also the classics, particularly in the Greek and Hebrew languages, till Lord Dorchester appointed him, as a faithful and capable person, to reconcile the many powerful tribes of Indians, inhabitowerful tribes of Indians, inhabitng the country around Lake Superor, and the back parts of the Ohio
nd the Louisiana, who at that time
nanifested dispositions very hostile
to the British Government. Among
the savage tribes of Indians he residdist or saven years, suffering every

the savage tribes of Indians he resided six or seven years, suffering every privation that civilized man could endure, till he fully accomplished the object of his mission. He instructed the heathen Indian in the principles of the Christian religion, and impressed on his mind a knowledge of the true living God,—by whose assistance he inculcated into his savage mind sentiments of loyalty, obedience and lasting friendship for his great worldly father, King George the Third."

Looking back to that period, and contrasting the condition of the

ly father, Ring George the Third."
Looking back to that perlod, and contrasting the condition of the church in Halifax in 1913 with its state in 1813, Catholies may realize what they owe to the eminent missionary who labored so steadfastly in those old days. If they to-day take a natural pride in their churches, crowded at all services, early and late, with devout congregations, and in their flourishing Sunday Schools, in their zealous priesthood, and in their flourishing Sunday Schools, in their zealous priesthood, and in their self-sacrificing nuns and sisters of charity, in their educational institutions and their charitable and benevolent societies, in the unity of prelate, priest and people in all things that make for spirituality and stability, they should not forget how much they owe to the great missionary whose courage and vision were manifested a century ago. As his biographer truly said:

"The effects of his labours would not end; they were seed—germs of noblest deeds; fecundated by divine grace, and would pullulate and blossom, and fructify in an ever-increasriages and Interments for the Church of St. Peters which was then the only Catholic church in the city. It had been built on a modest scale in 1784, on a site near the present Cathedral. In a letter to the Bishop of Quebec Dr. Burke wrote concerning it.

"Our church is small for the congregation, but it is pretty. Instead of a sanctuary choir we have in an organ loft at the end a number of poor singers who bellow forth a species of figured music in a way to break the tympanum of one's gars. Its will take time to substitute for this the music of the church."

From 1801 to 1820 he labored zealously in Halifax and his life here is practically the history of the Catholic church in Halifax during that period. One of his first undertakings was to provide suitable education tor the little ones of his flock. The old presbytery which had been built in 1785 was removed to another site and fitted up as a school for girls. The Catholic women of the congregation formed a society to provide funds for the payment of teachers. The boys had class-rooms in the Glebe House, which also served as a residence for Bishop Burke and his assistant.

In the "Memoirs of Dr. Burke" there is the following reference to the arduous conditions of rural visiting in those days. grace, and would pullulate and blos-som, and fructify in an ever-increas-ing ratio for the glory of God and the good of souls."

use was laid 11th Sept., 1800. The uilding was first occupied as a resince about 1805, but was not completed until 1807. It cost about £18,000.

THE OLD ROUND CHURCH, (ST. GEORGE'S.)

ROUND CHURCH Was a creation of the Duke of Kent.

Neared its completion about 1813. (BY REV. H. W. CUNNINGHAM.)

Another landmark of old Halifax is the Duke of Kent's creation, the Round Church. The cut of it as it stood in 1814, the year after the "ACADIAN RECORDER" was born, is from a photograph of an old painting by a lady of Halifax of that year. It was purchased by the present Rector of St. George's, in July, 1901, when the centennial of the opening of the church was kept with fitting services, those who parted with it, requesting that it be preserved by the church as an heirloom. From an historic point of view, it is one of the most interesting paintings agristing in 1813 viewed it, allowing of course for the fact that the painting gives many evidences of the amateur, proportion and perspective being somewhat out. It would appear as if the 1814 fences

Church, it was pointed out that the Duke of Kent had made him Chaplain of one of his favorite regiments; Seymour, A.D.C., to His Royal Highness. These circumstances would lead us to infer that Prince Edward had a large interest in this fast increasing congregation, which while still legally a Mission of St. Paul's parish, had

during entire mornings; when one finds the sacristy full of children who come every day to catechism, the girls in the morning, the boys in the evening, when one hears of the ambition of the parents to procure for their children a place among those who serve in the Sanctuary, nothing more is needed to convince one that the spirit of religion is as fervent here as in any other Christian community of the Diocese of Quebec."

The little church of St. Petr's was considerably enlarged in 1810 but was soon afterwards found too small for the constantly increasing membership.

In a letter dated June 20th, 1820, the Bishop says:—"We have just begun to build a Cathedral which will loss to sat the least ter thousand that his plans were followed as were followed as the least tent housand to the plans of the Round Church was Mr. Jed which was until then impossible, ow the head of the Church by Scholar Administration of the Church by Scholar Administration of the Church by Scholar Administration of the Church by which was until then impossible, ow the head to defend the consecration of the Church by Scholar Administration n to build a Cathedral which will study at the least ten thousand unds sterling." Haliburton in his story, 1829, speaking of the church-of Haliax says,—"There is nother remarkable in the appearance of the tholic Chapel, which is an elegant d spacious structure, built of cut estone."

opher and Charles Blackadare (so spelt) and others.

The sacred edifice was not com-

The sacred edifice was not completed out of hand, but slowly as the money came in and it is handed down, that for some time after its first use, a canvas covering was used to keep out the snow and rain.

The peculiar shape of the church made it more expensive to build than the ordinary type of Church edifice and it was not until shour 1812 that

and it was not until about 1813 that and it was not until about 1813 that the church neared its completion. But within fifteen months from the laying of the corner stone, April 10, 1800, it had progressed far enough to be used for Divine Service, and therefore, on July 19, 1801, service was performed within its walls for the first time. The following is a word for word copy of the entry:
Halifax, Nova Scotia, 19th July, 1801.
This day being Sunday, the new Church of St. George was opened with Divine Service, when the Reverend Mr. Wright delivered an excellent sermon on that occasion, and was assisted in performing that service by the Reverend Mr. Stanser, Rector of St. Paul's. His Excellency Lieutenant-Governor, Sir John Wentworth, Lt.-General Bowyer, Commanding His Majesty's forces, with their respective suits (sic) with the principal Inhabitants of this Town attended the solemnity, and proper music having been provided several German hymns and anthems were sung and wastely were readed in the contract of the Reformers, a true pastor and faithful friend."

God above many.

God above many. fore, on July 19, 1801, service was per-formed within its walls for the first time. The following is a word for been provided several German hymns and anthems were sung and masterly performed to the satisfaction of a numerous congregation.

According to the record the corner stone had been laid by Sir John Wentworth "in the presence of the Commissioners and a number of residue to the satisfaction of the Church at no very distant date memorials to Governor DesBarres and Sir Samuel Cunard, both in their time "famous men" and pew-hold-ers in the Round Church. Commissioners, and a number of respectable gentlemen.

all expenses incurred in building the new church from Jan 1st. 1800 to Dec. 31, 1891 was £2356 6s. 2½d with a debt of £919 5s 9d. The Duke of Kent left Halifax for good in the summer of 1800 so that he never saw the church completed in which he took so great an interest At the death of the German Fastor a burning question arose as to wheth-er his successor should be a Ger-

We find that the total amount of



Sermon were to be in English, the A LANDMARK.

Psalms and other music in German.

Mr. Wright was a man well advanced in years when asked to take charge of this congregation still bi-lingual but fast becoming English in speech and worship, and which in 1808 issued a declaration of loyalty to the Esstablished Church and its services. In 1817 he was laid aside with paralysis, and Rev. Benjamin Gerrish Gray became his assistant, which position

toric point of view, it is one of the most interesting paintings existing in Halifax to-day, and shows us the Round Church as the Haligonians of the fact that the painting gives many evidences of the amateur, proportion and perspective being somewhat out. the coast of Nova Scotia are mar vels of industry and scientific abiliwere the models set for future generations! The arrangements for commencing the building of the new st. George's were nearing completion when the beloved German pastor, the Rev. B. M. Houseal passed to his reward March 2th 1799. two tombstones standing at the heads of these two vaults, but they

ward March 9th, 1799.

In our short account of his life in connection with the Little Dutch Church, it was pointed out that the Duke of Kent had made him Chaplain of one of his favorite regiments; we may also note that one of his daughters married the Hon. Captain daughters married the Hon. Captain thought necessary for the health of thought necessary for the health of the congregation, especially in the summer season."
In 1827 the Parish of St. George

was legally formed out of the old mother Parish of St. Paul, which had done so much to nurture and enand done so much to nurture and enacter. A site had been obtained for the new church by a deed of sale from Michael Schnerr and wife at a cost of 120 pounds, and the intention was to build a church large enough to allow room for increase and with accommodation for the soldiers of the garrison.

The person who actually drew the plans of the Round Church was Mr. William Hughes, who had come over in 1794 with the Duke of Kent, and who became Master Builder to His

of St. George's. It is said that the Duke of Kent procured £500 from the British Government, on condition that his plans were followed out, which condition was accepted. The records have no statement of this grant, but under date Jan. 1st, 1800, there is this entry: "One of the Elders informed the meeting that the confirmation of the appointment of Rev. G. Wright had come from Great Britain and likewise that His Majesty (King George III) had been pleased to grant two hundred pounds steriling towards building a new church."

The Legislature also voted £500 toward the building fund. The old MS. list of contributors is still in existence, and heading the list is:

The Duke of Kent, paid, £10
Sir John Wentworth, not paid, £30
Speaking of contributions leads us to note that further along in the history of the church, another grant of £500 was made from a fund in the hands of the Government accumulated through customs dues and the sale of 30,000 stacks of arms, seized by the British at the taking of the port of Castine, Maine, in the War of 1812.

This list of subscribers is an interesting study in names of persons, living here in 1799. We find J. Halliburton, J. J. Blowers, Thomas, James and Wm. Cochran, A. Brymer, Richard J. Uniacke, time the structural al arrangement of the pews was changed owing to the demand for wistings. Sir Samuel Cunard was a constant attendant and supporter of sittings. Sir Samuel Cunard was a constant attendant and supporter of the church and his children were baptized in St. George's Propare at the confirmation of the Elders informed the meeting that the confirmation of the Elders informed the meeting that the confirmation of the Elders informed the meeting that the confirmation of the Elders informed the meeting that the confirmation of the Church and his children were abaptized in St. George's rear ster tive discoverer prophesied that it would reappear, a weather-vape was constructed to resemble a comet. There are three records in the glided ball supporting it, of 1885, having been on pu

were erased by some unknown hand and the words "pro penny a day" written above. This undue reflection most ancient tablet is that of Otto William Schwartz, his wife Anna Justina, and son, John Philip; the mother died in 1784, the father in 1785 and the son 1786. Mr. and Mrs. Schwartz were buried beneath the old German Church whose building he had so much aided, but in 1831 the tablet was removed to this church, Dr. Michael Parker of Dewedstown, Ireland, was a surgeon in the Royal Artillery, 'A faithful man and feared God above many.

There is also a monument to the memory of Elizabeth Gray, the wife

The give to the world the best you have,

And the best will come back to you.

The figure of the successor should be a German or an English speaking minister. The question was decided by a full meeting after service April 7, 1799 there being 17 for Rev. Mr. Wright and 11 for a German. Rules were drawn up and adopted at the same meeting laying down among, other things, that the Prayers and the following:

A short time since, were joined in the silken bands of Hymen, Mr. Samuel Barber to Miss Dina Gunthrop, were drawn up and adopted at the were drawn up and adopted at the same meeting laying down among, other things, that the Prayers and

OLD ST. PAUL'S CHURCH IN 1813.

Army and Navy well represented in the congregation during the war.

Bishop Inglis used the Church as Cathedral.

(BY REV. ARCHDEACON ARMITAGE.) The appearance of historic St. Paul's. January, 1813, was not very different to the church as it stood in the memory of old Haligonians before Confederation. It was not until after \* 867 that the present wings and chancel were built, the wings in 1868, and the chancel in 1872. Mr. Peter Lynch, in one of his charming "Reminiscences aid that St. Paul's was originally 90 eet in length by 56 feet in width. In 1812, 15 feet 6 inches, including the orthern vestibule, were added to the ouilding. St, Paul's is now 133 feet 6 nches in length, and 80 feet wide, and seats about 2,000 persons.
In 1812, very considerable improve

ents were made to the Church buildng. The present north front was built. The record runs that a new ower and steeple were erected thereon. of the same material and dimensions as the old one. There was one window each story. The present Rector's Vestry was built, and what is known s the Library Vestry, as well. There is an old print which shows an enrance from Barrington Street, suggesive of a gallery entrance from that direction. In 1812 the present gallery stairs and landings were erected, from the main north door of the Church. The contractor for the work was Mr. Charles Dunbrack, and he was under the direct supervision of Mr. Edward Pryor, to whom a special vote of thanks was given-accompanied by a gratuity in June, 1814. It is not definitely known when the splendid Royal Arms, which were so much admired by the Duke of Connaught. were erected, but it is clear that they were placed in their present posiion at this time, for the contractor oncludes his contract in these words: And a proper space and place left for ess the carving business, the carved

o be in my contract." This addition not only enlarged the seating accommodation of the Church. but greatly enhanced its appearance. The three famous bells of St. Paul's cher, son of Chief Justice Belcher, in England, per ship "Gratitude," and ost £131 15s. and 10d. The interior of the Church at this

A short time previously, crimson velvet fittings for the Communion Table, Pulpit and Reading Desk, had been mported from England at a first cost f £109 13s. and 7d. The large window in the chancel end was draped with rich colored curtains. The Beadle was gorgeously arrayed in a drab cloth coat, with capes trimmed with gold lace, and he was also provided with a lace trimmed hat. In the centre and Navy. The Governor's pew was ornamented with a canopy and the King's Arms. The ordinary pews were expensive to the holders of sittings. About this time Mr. Edsittings. About this time air. Each ward Pryor paid £111 for the good-will of pew No. 10, and Mr. John Moody £75 for pew No. 15. The pews in St. Paul's were apparently much more expensive than in St. Matthew's

Jhurch. No less than 300 persons had oined the congregation, and the Rector's stipend had been increased by £300. The Rev. Hibbert Binney had just been ordained, and was a most useful assistant in Church work. The congregation of St. Paul's, at

heir battle spears n Capet seized the crown of France, their ron shields were known, their sabre-dint struck terror on the banks

rector, "a fearless defender of the gottrines of the Reformers, a true pastor and faithful friend."

We hope to see placed in the Church at no very distant date memorials to Governor DesBarres and Sir Samuel Cunard, both in their time "famous men" and pew-holders in the Round Church.

— The Dockyard was first established and improved in 1769. The date over the gate is 1770.

— The Horticultural Gardens were started in 1854. The Public Gardens opened in 1874, combining the two. The Gardens consist of 172 acres.

— In the Recorder of 1813 appears the following:

A short time since, were joined in the silken bands of Hymen, Mr. Samuel Barber to Miss Dina Gunthrop, both of Downham Market, Suffolk. The united ages of the pair of turtle doves amounted to 130 years.

"If love's a fame that's kindled by desire, An old stick is surely best, because it's drier."

In the Recorder of the Reformers, a true has been continued to the commercial life of the Maritime metropolis. On June 15th, was baptized Thomas Nicholson Jeffrey, who rose to an important position in the official life of Halifax. He was the son of the Collegue with the Uniacke family. On the 23rd of December was baptized William from the silken bands of the pair of turtle doves a mounted to 130 years.

"If love's a fame that's kindled by desire, An old stick is surely best, because it's drier."